Alternative calling procedures Saburo TANAKA, Councellor International Telecommunication Union

Seminar on Costs and Tariffs Nairobi, 6-7 March 2000





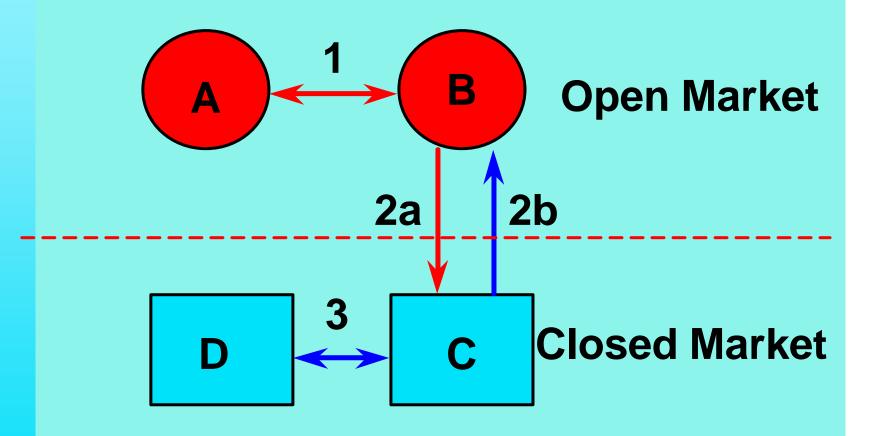
New Telecommunication Environment

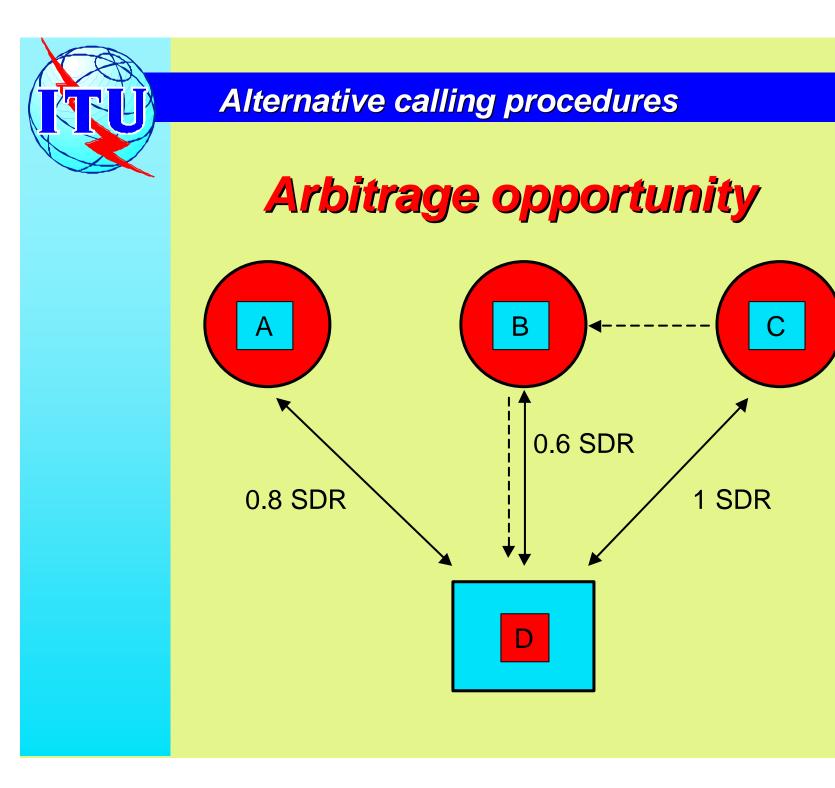
- Accounting rate revenue division procedure will disappear
- Telecommunications are no more jointly provided between 2 operators
- Telecommunication is no more public services, it is now traded services
- Many services by-pass accounting rates
- Arbitrage opportunity increase when accounting rates are not cost oriented

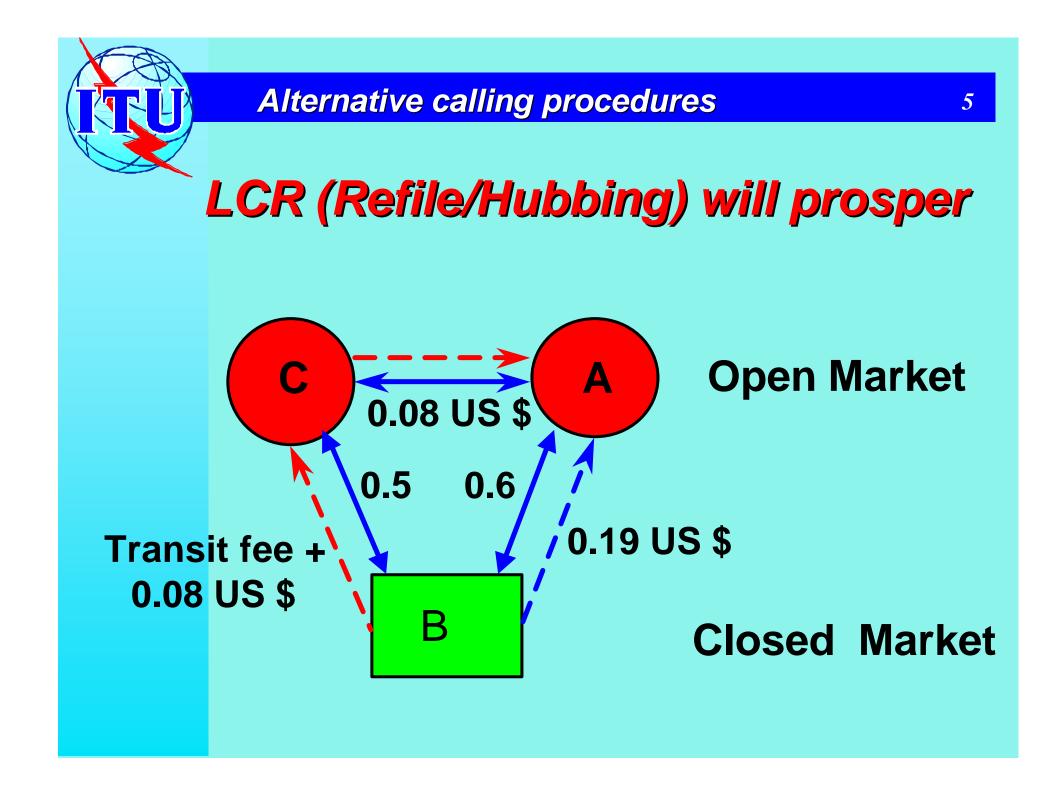


Co-existence of multiple systems

3







Alternative Calling Procedures

- ITU defined services
 - \Rightarrow International Free Phone (D.115)
 - ⇒ Home Country Direct (D.116)
 - \Rightarrow Credit card call (D.120)
- Using ROA's network but not controlled
 - \Rightarrow Call-Back
 - \Rightarrow International Simple Resale
 - ⇒ Customer's Private Network
- Outside of ROA's network
 - \Rightarrow Voice over Internet
 - \Rightarrow GMPCS

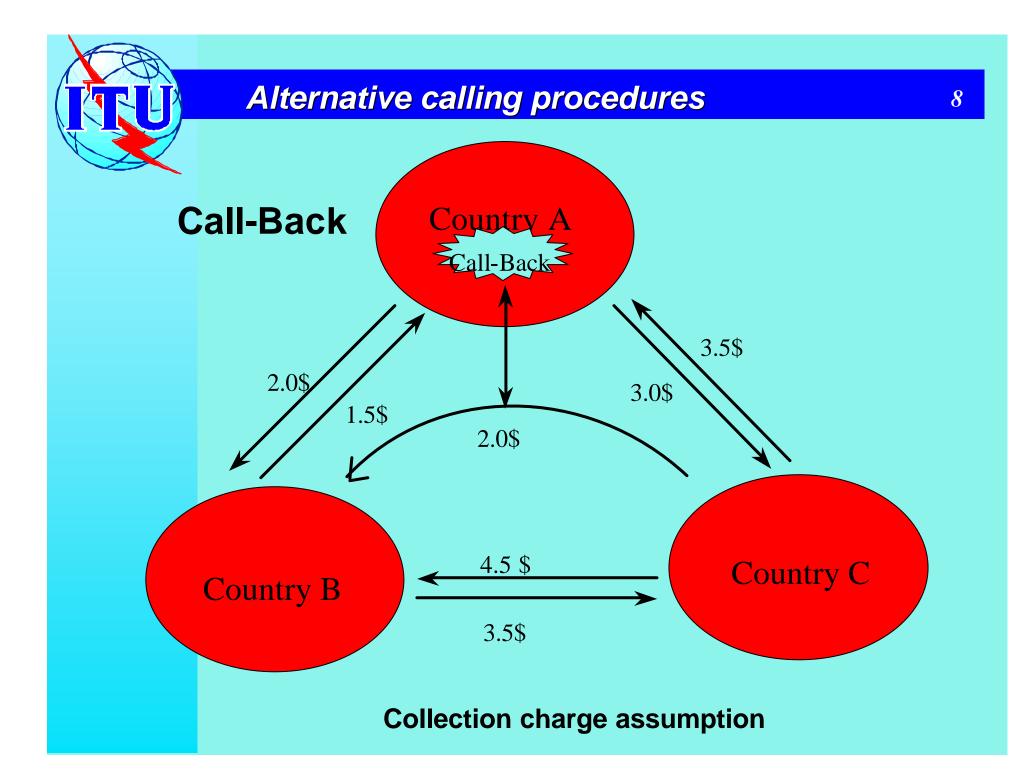


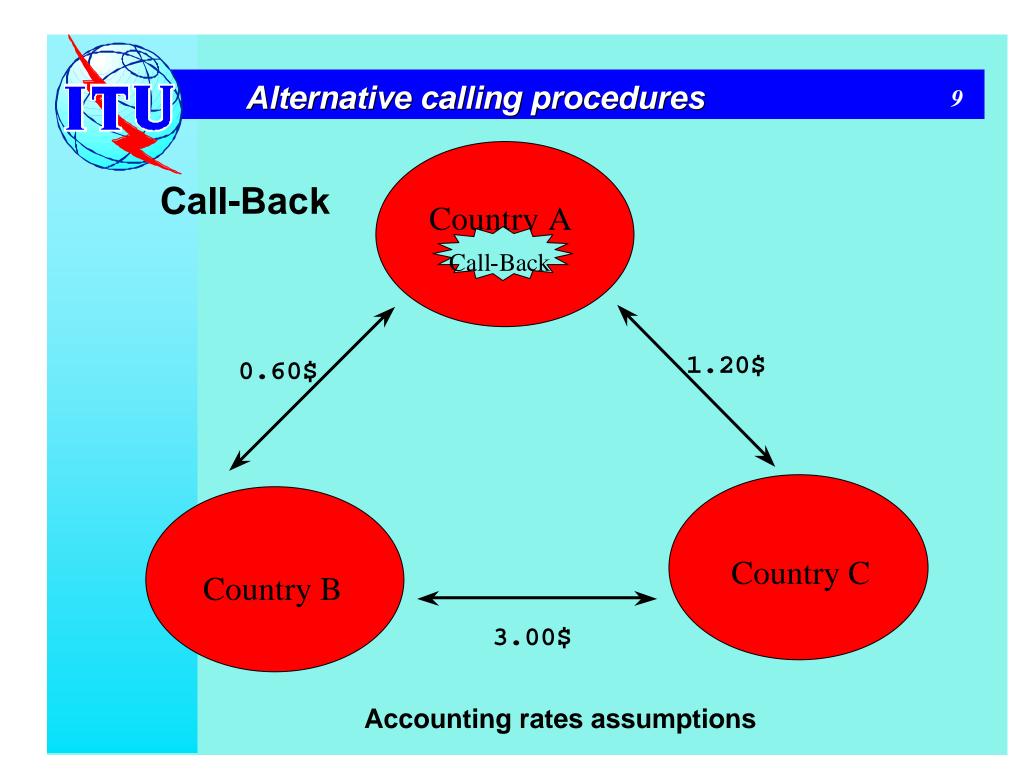
Call - Back

- ITU-T adopted Resolution 29
 - ⇒ Each country may permit, prohibit or otherwise regulate call-back in its territory
 - \Rightarrow prohibit constant calling and answer suppression

• A guideline has been adopted

- ⇒ Should make known each country's position
- ⇒ Ensure that call back is not provided to the prohibited country
- Study Group 3 developed further guideline (Recommendation D.201)





How to protect against Call-Back

- Self protection
 - \Rightarrow take clear position, law or adm. circular
 - \Rightarrow administrative control
 - \Rightarrow technical control
- Use the ITU
 - \Rightarrow notification to the ITU
 - \Rightarrow follow Resolution 29 settlement of different
- Request cooperation to the call-back adm.
- Achieve Accounting rate reform, cost based rates



International Simple Resale Customer's Private Network

- Guiding principles in Recommendation D.1
 - ⇒ The customer may subdivide and sublease subject to national laws
 - ⇒ Access to public networks is subject to national laws
- Different safeguards adopted
 - \Rightarrow One way by-pass of accounting rate
 - \Rightarrow gradual liberalization
- Terms and Conditions for Customer's Private Network

Voice over Internet

- Substantial threat or new opportunity?
 - \Rightarrow by-pass accounting rate
 - \Rightarrow competition with new service providers
 - \Rightarrow impact on PSTN services' price
- Telecommunication Operator's choice
 - \Rightarrow protection through regulation
 - \Rightarrow modifying price structure
 - \Rightarrow join in the fray
- ITU activities
 - \Rightarrow cost sharing of Internet circuit
 - ⇒ Impact of Internet telephony on PSTN services





- Opportunity not substantial threat
- Successful 1st Policy Forum 1997
 - \Rightarrow Adopted 5 opinions
 - \Rightarrow Developed MoU
 - \Rightarrow 73 administrations/companies signed MoU
- Group of experts have been created
 ⇒ impact on PSTN services and on revenues
- Study Group 3 has developed a Recommendation on GMPCS tariff issues

What does it mean for ROAs

- Settlement payments to developing countries amount to around US\$5 billion
- Fear that this could be suddenly reduced:
 - ⇒ Developing countries reject threat of unilateral action and ask for longer transition period
 - ⇒ Move away from 50;50 split could benefit developing countries, but direction of callback could be reversed
 - ⇒ ACP is major reason for increased settlement payments to developing countries
- Main threat to the ROAs is by-pass of accounting rates, not reform of accounting rates