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| African Telecommunication Union Administrations |
| Proposed modification of Resolution 29 - Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks |
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| **Abstract:** | In this document, African administrations propose modifications to Resolution 29. |

# 1 Introduction

Alternative Calling Procedures (ACP) has been experienced over international networks in different ways; due to the increasing complexity of networks, and the advent and proliferation of IP based infrastructures and services, characterization of ACP are becoming more difficult. The impact of ACP on all parties is yet not very clear; it has an economical aspects as well as operational aspects that may degrade performance of networks.

# 2 Discussion

While at the early stages call back was one of the main forms of ACP, yet the current advances in network infrastructures has introduced other forms of ACP which is not very obvious to regulators and administrations, hence it is becoming more difficult to develop the proper regulations to have a healthy competitive market and to safeguard the citizens’ rights.

It is felt that additional studies are still needed in the relevant ITU-T Study Groups to study the new mechanisms for ACP, to characterize them and study the economic effects of ACP on all parties, including weighing the benefits against drawbacks, accordingly to develop the appropriate Recommendations.

# 3 Conclusion and Proposals for a revised Resolution

The above annexed revised Resolution 29 addresses the above issues form a wider perspective than the traditional call-back scenario.

MOD AFCP/42A4/1

RESOLUTION 29 (REV.HAMMAMET, 2016)

Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks

(Geneva, 1996; Montreal, 2000; Florianópolis, 2004; Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012, Hammamet, 2016)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Hammamet, 2016),

recalling

*a)* Resolution 1099, adopted by the Council at its 1996 session, concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, which urged the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) to develop, as soon as possible, the appropriate Recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures;

*b)* Resolution 22 (Rev. Dubai , 2014) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, on alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks, identification of origin and apportionment of revenues in providing international telecommunication services;

*c)* Resolution 21 (Rev.Busan, 2014) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on measures concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks;

recognizing

*a)* that the alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, are not permitted in many countries and permitted in some others;

*b)* that although the alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, they may be attractive for users;

*c)* that the alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful and may impact the revenue of operating agencies authorized by Member States, which may seriously hamper, in particular, the efforts of developing countries[[1]](#footnote-2)2, for the sound development of their telecommunication networks and services;

*d)* that distortions in traffic patterns resulting from some forms of the alternative calling procedures, which may be potentially harmful, may impact traffic management and network planning;

*e)* that some forms of the alternative calling procedures seriously degrade the performance and quality of the Telecommunication Networks,

*f)* that the major role of Internet networks in the international arena, which impact the calling procedures format and reform the structure and technology of calling procedures,

considering

*a)* the results of the ITU workshop on alternative calling procedures and origin identification held in Geneva on 19-20 March 2012,

*b)* that calling procedures should maintain acceptable quality of service (QoS) levels , quality of experience (QoE), calling line identification (CLI), and origin identification (OI)

reaffirming

*a)* that it is the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunications and as such it may permit, prohibit or otherwise regulate matters related to caller identification in its territory;

*b)* that the ITU Constitution, in its Preamble, gave regard to "the growing importance of telecommunication for the preservation of peace and the economic and social development of all States", and that Member States agreed in the Constitution with "the object of facilitating peaceful relations, international cooperation among peoples and economic and social development by means of efficient telecommunication services",

noting

that in order to minimize the effect of alternative calling procedures:

 Administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should, within their national law, follow the guidelines, developed by Member States, on the measures that can be considered to address the impact of alternative calling procedures; make every effort to establish the level of collection charges on a cost-oriented basis, taking into account Article 6.1.1 of the International Telecommunication Regulations and Recommendation ITU‑T D.5;

resolves

1 to continue identifying and defining all forms of alternative calling procedures and study their impact on all parties, and developing Recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take, to the furthest extent practicable, all measures to suspend the methods and practices of any alternative calling procedures which seriously degrade the quality of service (QoS), quality of experience (QoE) of telecommunications Network or hinder calling line identification (CLI), and origin identification (OI);

2 that administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States should take a cooperative approach to respecting the national sovereignty of others, and suggested guidelines for this collaboration are attached; and to provide an acceptable level of QoS and QoE, in order to ensure the delivery of international calling line identification (CLI) and origin identification (OI) information;

3 to instruct ITU-T Study Group 2 to study other aspects and forms of alternative calling procedures; to cooperate with ITU-D SG1 and SG2 on issues related to alternative calling procedures, telecommunication origin identification (OI), and calling line identification (CLI), and to develop the appropriate Recommendations and guidelines;

4 to instruct ITU-T Study Group 3 to study the economic effects of all forms of alternative calling procedures, as well as origin non-identification or spoofing, on the effort of developing countries for sound development of their local telecommunication networks and services, and to develop the appropriate Recommendations and guidelines;

5 to instruct ITU-T Study Group 2 and Study Group 3 to collaborate in their studies of *resolves 4* and *5* above,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

to continue to cooperate with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau in order to facilitate the participation of developing countries in these studies and to make use of the results of the studies, and in the implementation of this resolution.

invites Member States

1 to encourage their administrations and operating agencies authorized by Member States to follow the instructions, within their national laws, in order to ensure providing the good QoS and QoE; and to provide International Calling Line Identification (CLI) and Origin Identification (OI) information for the international traffic;

2 to contribute on this issue.

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1. 2 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)