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| **Source:** | ITU-T Study Group 2 |
| **Title:** | LS/i on SCV activity in SG2 [from ITU-T SG2] |
| **LIAISON STATEMENT** |
| **For action to:** | SCV, TSAG, ITU-T SG3, SG5, SG11, SG12, SG13, SG15, SG17, SG20, SG21 |
| **For information to:** | - |
| **Approval:** | ITU-T Study Group 2 meeting (Geneva, 5 September 2025) |
| **Deadline:** |  |
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| **Abstract:** | Liaison to SCV regarding current terms and definition activities within SG2. |

ITU-T SG2 thanks CCT/SCV/CCV and SGs for the alignment terms and definitions work.

SG2 follows the formal structure of definition to Author's Guide for drafting ITU-T Recommendations (June, 2023), Annex B, Guidance on the development of definitions.

(extract from Annex B Authors Guide):

A formal definition is a concise, logical statement that comprises three essential elements:

i) The term (word or phrase) to be defined;

ii) The class of object or concept to which the term belongs; and

iii) The characteristics that distinguish it from all others of its class.

Definitions with more than one explanation should be separated with semicolons.

Where abbreviations are used within a definition, an explanation or expansion of those abbreviations must be included. Standard symbols for measurement units should not be defined

At ITU-T Study Group 2 meeting (Geneva, 5 September 2025) we discussed new or amended terms and definitions developed in our Recommendations.

1. **Draft Recommendation ITU-T E.371 (E.dit) , Deemed impermissible traffic (Determined)**
	1. **artificial inflation of traffic (AIT)**:The intentional generation of excessive call or message traffic to artificially increase revenue, often involving premium-rate services.

NOTE - AIT is considered illegal as it disrupts networks, causes financial harm and violates telecom regulations.

* 1. **call masking**:The voice-over-Internet-protocol (VoIP) or another feature that hides phone numbers.
	2. **call refiling**:The action of terminating an international call as a local number.
	3. **deemed impermissible traffic**:International traffic that may be contrary to the legal and regulatory framework of a country
	4. **flash call: A** type of deemed impermissible traffic call that is disconnected almost immediately after being made, often used to exploit one-time-password (OTP) verification systems or bypass short message service (SMS) authentication services.

NOTE - Scammers may use flash call-like tactics to trick users into calling back premium-rate numbers or accessing sensitive data, disguising it as a legitimate verification process.

* 1. **OTT Bypass –**redirecting of terminating traffic from PSTN\PLMN onto Over-the-Top applications and in reverse direction**.**
	2. **premium rate services (PRS) deemed impermissible traffic**: The unauthorized or deceptive use of premium rate services to generate illicit revenue. This may involve artificially inflating traffic to premium rate numbers, misrepresenting charges, or tricking users into calling or subscribing to high- cost services
	3. **sender identity spoofing**: A cyberattack that consists in impersonating a telecommunication service provider in an established communication with the objective of fraudulently obtaining information from a customer.
	4. **Wangiri deemed impermissible traffic**:Atype of telecom deemed impermissible traffic that uses short or one-ring calls ("one ring and drop") to cheat subscribers by prompting them to call back the number, which is a premium rate number (PRN), resulting in the victim incurring very expensive charges/rates. **Customer experience indicator (CEI):** The overall evaluation of customer experience of all services used
1. **Draft Recommendation ITU-T E.164.1 Criteria and procedures for the reservation, assignment and reclamation of E.164 country codes and associated identification codes (ICs) (Determined)**
	1. **Sub-assignment:** The assignment of an international resource by an assignee (other than a Member State) to an entity that is not an end-user. The assignment conditions for the international resource for the assignee shall also apply for the sub-assignee.
2. **Draft revised Recommendation ITU-T E.164 The international public telecommunication numbering plan (Determined)**
	1. **country code (CC) for geographic areas:** The combination of one, two or three digits identifying a specific country, countries in an integrated numbering plan, or a specific geographic area.
	2. **country code (CC) for global services:** A 3-digit country code used to identify the global service.
	3. **country code (CC) for groups of countries:** A shared 3-digit country code used in combination with a group identification code to identify a group of countries.
	4. **country** **code (CC) for global satellite services (GSS**): A shared 3-digit country code to identify global satellite services.
	5. **country** **code (CC) for Networks:** A shared 3-digit country code used in combination with an identification code to identify an international Network.
	6. **country code (CC) for IoT/M2M services/applications:** A shared 3-digit country code used in combination with an E.164 identification code to identify an international IoT/M2M services/applications.
	7. **country** **code (CC) for trials:** A shared 3-digit country code used in combination with a 3-digit trial identification code to identify a trial.
	8. **destination** **network (DN) code:** An optional code field within the international E.164 numbering plan which identifies the destination network serving the destination subscriber. It performs the destination network selection function of the NDC. In some instances, it can be combined with a trunk code to form the NDC. The DN code can be a decimal digit or a combination of decimal digits (not including any prefix).
	9. **global satellite service (GSS):** A telecommunication/ICT service that is provided via a satellite network in a minimum of two countries*.*
	10. **global** **service:** A telecommunication/ICT service specified by ITU-T, provisioned on the public telecommunication network, to which the Director of TSB has assigned a specific country code to enable the provision of that international service between two or more countries and/or integrated numbering plans.
	11. **global** **subscriber number (GSN):** The portion of the international E.164 number that identifies a subscriber for a particular global service.
	12. **group** **identification code (GIC):** A one-digit identification code assigned to a group of countries.
	13. **group identification code administrator (GICA):** The organization entrusted by the assignee with the administration and management of the numbering resources behind a specific CC+GIC.
	14. **groups of countries (GoC):** Several ITU- or UN-recognized countries sharing the same CC+GIC.
	15. **identification code (IC):** The code subsequent to an E.164 country code that uniquely identifies the assignee of the sub-part of the international E.164 number for a specific category of a country code.
	16. **IoT identification** **code (IoTIC**) : A three-digit identification code assigned to an entity for the provision of IoT/M2M services.
	17. **Network:** Internationally interconnected physical nodes and operational systems operated and maintained by one or more operators to provide public telecommunications services. Private networks are not included in this definition.

Note that the use of capital "N" in Networks indicates that this definition applies.

* 1. **other global services:** Services not specified within ITU-T Recommendations, that are provisioned on the public telecommunications network by one or more operators thatuse ubiquitous network identifiers in two or more countries with the agreement of the Director of TSB after advice from the appropriate SG.
	2. **other Global Service Number (OGSN):** The portion of the international E.164 number that identifies a subscriber for a particular other global service.
	3. **trial identification codes (TIC):** Three-digit identification codes that uniquely identify international public correspondence service trial participants.
	4. **trials:** The temporary implementation of a proposed new international public correspondence service for the purpose of determining its technical, operational, and business viability.

SG2 looks forward to collaborating closely with all the relevant parties.

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