

RESOLUTION 22 (Rev. Baku, 2025)

Alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks and identification of origin in providing international telecommunication services

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Baku, 2025),

recalling

- a)* Resolution 21 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on measures concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks;
- b)* Resolution 29 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks;
- c)* Resolution 20 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) of WTSA, on procedures for allocation and management of international telecommunication numbering, naming, addressing and identification (NNAI) resources;
- d)* Resolution 61 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) of WTSA, on countering and combating misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication NNAI resources;
- e)* Resolution 65 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024) of WTSA, on calling party number (CPN) delivery, calling line identification (CLI) and origin identification (OI) information;
- f)* the results and ongoing work of Study Groups 2 and 3 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T),

considering

- a)* the sovereign right of each Member State to regulate its telecommunications/ information and communication technologies (ICTs), which may include the provision of CLI, CPN delivery and OI information, and to structure, manage and utilize NNAI resources under their jurisdiction in accordance with the relevant ITU-T Recommendations;
- b)* the purposes of the Union, as stated in Article 1 of the ITU Constitution;

c) the necessity of identifying the origin of calls as one of the aims of national security;

d) the need to facilitate the determination of routing and charging,

considering further

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

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

c) that the use of alternative calling procedures adversely affects the economies of developing countries¹ and may seriously hamper the efforts of these countries for the sound development of their telecommunication networks and services, may prejudice national security aims and may have an economic effect;

d) that some forms of alternative calling procedures may have an impact on traffic management and network planning, and degrade the quality and performance of telecommunication networks;

e) that a number of relevant ITU-T Recommendations, particularly those of ITU-T Study Groups 2 and 3, address, from several points of view, including technical and financial, the effects of alternative calling procedures on the performance and development of telecommunication networks;

f) that some countries are allocating national numbering and addressing resources to services supporting alternative calling procedures;

g) the emerging telecommunication/ICT services and their role in facilitating the connectivity between countries,

noting

a) that the role of ITU with respect to reports of numbering misuse is stated in Recommendation ITU-T E.156, on guidelines for ITU-T action on reported misuse of E.164 number resources;

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- b) that any calling procedure should aim to maintain acceptable levels of quality of service (QoS) and quality of experience (QoE), as well as to enable CPN delivery, CLI and/or OI information;
- c) the relevant articles of the International Telecommunication Regulations, as appropriate;
- d) that over-the-top (OTT) services, defined in a national context, are considered as a form of alternative calling procedures, and may also be beneficial for persons with specific needs;
- e) that alternative calling procedures such as OTT services have transformed the economies of both developed and developing countries,

resolves

1 to encourage all administrations and international telecommunication operators to give effect to ITU-T Recommendations which help limit the negative effects of alternative calling procedures and CPN delivery on developing countries, and limit the negative effects of misappropriation and misuse of relevant international telecommunication numbering resources within the remit of ITU;

2 to request study groups of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector and of ITU-T to collaborate so as to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in studying alternative calling procedures, including OTT services, taking into account *considering a)*, and specifically ITU-T Study Group 2, in studying aspects and forms of alternative calling procedures; ITU-T Study Group 3, in studying the economic effects of alternative calling procedures; and ITU-T Study Group 12, in studying the minimum QoS and QoE threshold to be fulfilled during the use of alternative calling procedures;

3 to request administrations and international telecommunication operators which permit the use of alternative calling procedures but do not provide CPN delivery in their countries in accordance with their national regulations to respect the decisions of other administrations and international operators whose regulations do not permit such services and which request the provision of CPN delivery, international CLI and/or OI information, taking into account the relevant ITU-T Recommendations, for security and economic reasons,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

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

invites Member States and Sector Members

1 to support the study of the impact of alternative calling procedures on national environments based on the introduction of appropriate ITU-T Recommendations concerning alternative calling procedures;

2 to support the work of ITU-T Study Group 2 in enabling Member States to benefit by sharing national telecommunication service restrictions to ensure conformance with national regulatory and legal frameworks.