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**Contact/focal points:**

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**Resolution 88 proposals side-by-side**

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| **PROPOSAL 1 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-037\_APT\_Add22**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0037%21A22%21MSW-E.docx)**) (APT)** | **PROPOSAL 2 (MOD) (ATU)** |
| MOD APT/37A22/1**#81**RESOLUTION 88 (Rev. Geneva 2022)International mobile roaming(Hammamet, 2016; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022),considering*a)* the results of the ITU High-Level Workshop on international mobile roaming (IMR), held in Geneva on 23‑24 September 2013;*b)* the results of the ITU Global Dialogue on IMR, held in Geneva on 18 September 2015;*c)* that the tasks undertaken in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU‑T) cover Recommendations, conformity assessment and matters having policy or regulatory implications;*d)* that the economy is increasingly dependent on reliable, cost-effective, competitive and affordable mobile communications technology on a global scale;*e)* that wholesale IMR tariffs are decoupled from underlying costs, which may have an effect on retail rates, including inconsistent and arbitrary charges;*f)* that a competitive international telecommunication market may not exist if significant differences persist between national prices and IMR prices;*g)* that there are differences in costs between countries and regions;*h)* that developments in telecommunications/ICT infrastructure including radio communications have reduced the economic viability gap for provision of telecom services in rural and remote areas, island communities and other difficult terrains;*i)* that telecommunication technologies and applications, particularly the Internet telephony and related Over-the-Top (OTT) applications, which can substitute traditional IMR services, namely, voice service, SMS, and MMS at low or free of charge leading to increased popularity and affordability have been evolving at a very fast pace, eliminating the difference between local, national and international usage of various telecom services by consumers;*j)* that the traffic between and amongst countries has become more packetized, Internet Protocol driven compared to switched circuit;*k)* that the concept of distance driven charging has been replaced by delivery of packets anywhere by any routing;*l)* that due to availability of alternative means of communications, e.g., VoIP, OTT applications, etc., which compete with traditional IMR services, there is market-driven reduction in the IMR tariffs that may be either without regulatory intervention or with minimum necessary regulation,noting*a)* that Recommendation ITU‑T D.98 is an agreement concluded between Member States and Sector Members in 2012 to encourage the development of effectively competitive markets for IMR on a commercial basis by supporting the use of services enabling substitutes as well as take-up of new technologies in order to increase user choice;*b)* that Recommendation ITU‑T D.97 contains possible approaches to the reduction of excessive roaming rates, highlighting the need to encourage competition in the roaming market, educate consumers and consider appropriate regulatory actions such as the introduction of caps on roaming rates;*c)* that Recommendation ITU-T D.262 addresses that OTT applications may be a direct technical or functional substitute for traditional international telecommunication services and highlighting the needs for Member States and Sector Members to participate and contribute to standardization efforts to ensure affordable services and applications for consumers; *d)* that due to high IMR charges, global consumers resort to alternative means of communication such as Internet telephony and related OTT applications, buying bundled tariffs or temporarily acquiring local SIM,resolvesthat ITU‑T Study Group 3 must continue to study the economic effects of IMR rates,instructs Study Group 3 to review Recommendations ITU‑T D.98 and ITU‑T D.97, taking into account current Internet telephony technologies,instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau1 to organize initiatives, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), to raise awareness of the benefits to the consumer of lowering IMR rates;2 to propose cooperative approaches to foster the implementation of Recommendations ITU‑T D.98 and ITU‑T D.97, and to lower IMR rates among the Member States, by promoting capacity-building programmes, workshops and guidelines for international cooperation agreements,invites Member States1 to take measures towards the implementation of Recommendations ITU‑T D.98 and ITU‑T D.97;2 to collaborate in the efforts to lower IMR rates by taking regulatory measures when applicable;3 to take measures towards the implementation of the use of substitutable IMR services and the take-up of new technologies including OTT applications in order to develop competitive IMR markets and increase user choice when applicable. |  |

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