ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION ASSEMBLY Dubai, 20-29 November 2012

Resolution 65 – Calling party number delivery, calling line identification and origin identification



FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, by any means whatsoever, without the prior written permission of ITU.

RESOLUTION 65 (Rev. Dubai, 2012)

Calling party number delivery, calling line identification and origin identification

(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Dubai, 2012),

concerned

- a) that there appears to be a trend to suppress the transmission across international boundaries of calling party, calling line and origin identification information, in particular the country code and the national destination code;
- b) that such practices have an unfavourable effect on security and economic issues, in particular for developing countries¹;
- c) about the significant number of cases reported to the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) on ITU-T E.164 numbering misappropriation and misuse related to non-delivery or spoofing of the calling party number;
- d) that work in Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on this topic needs to be expedited and expanded,

noting

- *a)* relevant ITU-T Recommendations, in particular:
- i) ITU-T E.156, Guidelines for ITU-T action on reported misuse of ITU-T E.164 number resources;
- ii) ITU-T E.157, International calling party number delivery;
- iii) ITU-T E.164, The international public telecommunication numbering plan;
- iv) ITU-T I.251.3, Number identification supplementary services: Calling Line Identification Presentation;
- v) ITU-T I.251.4, Number identification supplementary services: Calling Line Identification Restriction:
- vi) ITU-T I.251.7, Number identification supplementary services: Malicious call identification;
- vii) ITU-T Q.731.x-series, concerning stage 3 descriptions for number identification supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7;
- viii) ITU-T Q.731.7, Stage 3 description for number identification supplementary services using Signalling System No. 7: Malicious call identification (MCID);
- ix) ITU-T Q.764, Signalling System No. 7 ISDN User Part signalling procedures;
- x) ITU-T Q.1912.5, Interworking between Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Bearer Independent Call Control protocol or ISDN User Part:

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

- b) relevant resolutions:
- i) Resolution 61 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of this assembly, on misappropriation and misuse of international telecommunication numbering resources;
- ii) Resolution 21 (Rev. Antalya, 2006) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, on special measures concerning alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks;
- iii) Resolution 29 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) of this assembly, on alternative calling procedures on international telecommunication networks,

noting further

that some countries and regions have adopted national laws, directives and recommendations regarding nondelivery and spoofing of calling party number, and/or on ensuring confidence in origination identification, and that some countries have national data-protection and data-privacy laws, directives and recommendations,

reaffirming

that it is the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunications and, as such, regulate the provision of calling line identification (CLI), calling party number delivery (CPND) and origin identification (OI), taking into account the Preamble to the ITU Constitution,

resolves

- that international CLI, CPND and OI shall be provided based on the relevant ITU-T Recommendations where technically possible;
- 2 that the delivered calling party numbers (CPN) shall at least, where technically possible, be prefixed with country codes so that a terminating country can identify in which country the calls are originated before they are delivered from an originating country to that terminating country;
- 3 that, in addition to the country code if delivered, the delivered CPN and CLI shall include the national destination code, or sufficient information to allow proper billing and accounting, for each call;
- 4 that the CPN, CLI and OI information shall be transmitted transparently by transit networks (including hubs),

instructs

- 1 ITU-T Study Group 2, ITU-T Study Group 3 and, where required, ITU-T Study Group 17 to further study the emerging issues of CPND, CLI and OI;
- the study groups concerned to expedite work on Recommendations that would provide additional detail and guidance for the implementation of this resolution;
- 3 the Director of the TSB to report on the progress achieved by the study groups in implementing this resolution, which is intended to improve security and minimize fraud, and minimize technical harm as called for by Article 42 of the Constitution,

invites Member States

to contribute to this work and to cooperate in the implementation of this resolution.