ITU-T

**D.000** 

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU (05/2010)

SERIES D: GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES Terms and definitions

# Terms and definitions for the D-series Recommendations

Recommendation ITU-T D.000



# ITU-T D-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS

# **GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES**

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	D.0
GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES	
Private leased telecommunication facilities	D.1-D.9
Tariff principles applying to data communication services over dedicated public data networks	D.10-D.39
Charging and accounting in the international public telegram service	D.40-D.44
Charging and accounting in the international telemessage service	D.45-D.49
Principles applicable to GII-Internet	D.50-D.59
Charging and accounting in the international telex service	D.60-D.69
Charging and accounting in the international facsimile service	D.70-D.75
Charging and accounting in the international videotex service	D.76-D.79
Charging and accounting in the international phototelegraph service	D.80-D.89
Charging and accounting in the mobile services	D.90-D.99
Charging and accounting in the international telephone service	D.100-D.159
Drawing up and exchange of international telephone and telex accounts	D.160-D.179
International sound- and television-programme transmissions	D.180-D.184
Charging and accounting for international satellite services	D.185-D.189
Transmission of monthly international accounting information	D.190-D.191
Service and privilege telecommunications	D.192-D.195
Settlement of international telecommunication balances of accounts	D.196-D.209
Charging and accounting principles for international telecommunication services provided over the ISDN	D.210-D.269
Charging and accounting principles for next generation networks (NGN)	D.270-D.279
Charging and accounting principles for universal personal telecommunication	D.280-D.284
Charging and accounting principles for intelligent network supported services	D.285-D.299
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REGIONAL APPLICATION	
Recommendations applicable in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin	D.300-D.399
Recommendations applicable in Latin America	D.400-D.499
Recommendations applicable in Asia and Oceania	D.500-D.599
Recommendations applicable to the African Region	D.600-D.699

For further details, please refer to the list of ITU-T Recommendations.

# **Recommendation ITU-T D.000**

# Terms and definitions for the D-series Recommendations

# **Summary**

Recommendation ITU-T D.000 sets out the general principles for developing and using terms and definitions in the D-series Recommendations. The Recommendation also contains a list of definitions applicable to all D-series Recommendations.

# History

Edition	Recommendation	Approval	Study Group
1.0	ITU-T D.000	1984-10-19	
2.0	ITU-T D.000	1988-11-25	
3.0	ITU-T D.000	1993-03-12	III
4.0	ITU-T D.000	2000-10-06	3
5.0	ITU-T D.000	2002-06-14	3
5.1	ITU-T D.000 (2002) Amend. 1	2007-10-09	3
6.0	ITU-T D.000	2010-05-21	3

#### **FOREWORD**

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). 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.

#### NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Compliance with this Recommendation is voluntary. However, the Recommendation may contain certain mandatory provisions (to ensure e.g., interoperability or applicability) and compliance with the Recommendation is achieved when all of these mandatory provisions are met. The words "shall" or some other obligatory language such as "must" and the negative equivalents are used to express requirements. The use of such words does not suggest that compliance with the Recommendation is required of any party.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database at <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/">http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/</a>.

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# **CONTENTS**

1	Requir	rements
2	Genera	al principles
3		`definitions
		efinitions
7 111110	A.1	Accounting rate
	A.2	Settlement rate
	A.3	Termination charge
	A.4	Collection charge
	A.5	Lease
	A.6	Rental
	A.7	Network (service) access component
	A.8	Network (service) utilization component
	A.9	Service invocation component
	A.10	Full refund
	A.11	Partial refund
	A.12	Relation
	A.13	Origin country (or Administration)
	A.14	Destination country (or Administration)
	A.15	Terminal country (or Administration)
	A.16	Transit country (or Administration)
	A.17	International circuit
	A.18	National extension
	A.19	Remuneration for shared use and exclusive use
	A.20	Flat-rate price per circuit procedure
	A.21	Traffic-unit price procedure
	A.22	Accounting revenue division procedure
	A.23	Accounting rate share
	A.24	Terminal share
	A.25	Transit share
	A.26	Per word tariff system
	A.27	Binary tariff system
	A.28	Non-discrimination
	A.29	Transparency
	A.30	Cost oriented
	A.31	Hub
	A.32	Hubbing

# **Recommendation ITU-T D.000**

# Terms and definitions for the D-series Recommendations

# 1 Requirements

- 1.1 There is a need for a structured approach to developing and using terms and definitions in D-series Recommendations. Such an approach will enhance the clarity of Recommendations and the effectiveness of communications related to the development and application of Recommendations.
- 1.2 There are many existing terms originally defined in technical/operational contexts which are being used with tariff connotations. There is a need for the qualification and/or definition of such terms for tarification purposes.

# **2** General principles

- 2.1 It is desirable that, to the greatest extent possible, terms used in D-series Recommendations be applied with the same and unique definition in these Recommendations (see clause 3).
- 2.2 It is recognized that for certain reasons (e.g., increased precision) in certain cases, the general definition given as per clause 3 might not be appropriate in a specific Recommendation. In such instances the qualification of the term for use in that specific Recommendation should be indicated by a footnote.
- **2.3** In the absence of a general definition as per clause 3, terms that may give rise to misinterpretation should be defined within the specific Recommendation.
- **2.4** In cases of non-tariff terms used in D-series Recommendations, their use should generally be consistent with ITU-T Terms and Definitions Database.

#### 3 List of definitions

A list of terms with definitions applicable to D-series Recommendations is provided in Annex A.

#### Annex A

#### **Definitions**

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

#### A.1 Accounting rate

The rate agreed between Administrations in a given relation that is used for the establishment of international accounts.<sup>1</sup>

#### A.2 Settlement rate

A rate agreed between involved administrations/ROAs for terminating incoming traffic.

# A.3 Termination charge

A charge set by the destination administration/ROA for terminating incoming traffic regardless of origin.

## A.4 Collection charge

The charge established and collected by an Administration from its customers for the use of an international telecommunication service.

#### A.5 Lease

An agreement whereby a certain facility is made available by an Administration or Administrations to a customer or customers for his or their exclusive use.

#### A.6 Rental

Payment(s) due to Administrations for the provision of certain facilities or access to certain facilities/services for designated periods.

# A.7 Network (service) access component

A tariff component, normally intended to compensate Administrations for the facilities required for a customer to access a service or services, which is independent of service utilization.

# A.8 Network (service) utilization component

A tariff component which is normally intended to cover the costs of a service that are dependent on the customer's use of the network resources and any additional functions.

# A.9 Service invocation component

A tariff component which is normally intended to cover the per event cost of activating a service, already subscribed to.

#### A.10 Full refund

2

Reimbursement to the customer of the total charges paid to the Administration for the service/facility in question.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Definition adopted by the World Administration Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Melbourne, 1988.

#### A.11 Partial refund

Reimbursement to the customer of only part of the total charges paid to the Administration for the service/facility in question.

#### A.12 Relation

Exchange of traffic between two terminal countries, always referring to a specific service if there is between their Administrations:

- a) a means for the exchange of traffic in that specific service either over direct circuits (direct relation), or via a point of transit in a third country (indirect relation), and
- b) normally, the settlement of accounts.

## A.13 Origin country (or Administration)

The country in which the traffic originates.

## **A.14** Destination country (or Administration)

The country in which the traffic terminates.

# **A.15** Terminal country (or Administration)

An origin country and a destination country in a given relation.

#### A.16 Transit country (or Administration)

A country through which traffic is routed between two terminal countries.

# A.16.1 Direct-transit country

A transit country through which traffic is routed on direct circuits, i.e., on circuits provided for the exclusive use of other countries.

# A.16.2 Switched-transit country

A transit country through which traffic is routed by switching in an international transit exchange.

#### A.17 International circuit

A circuit between two international exchanges situated in different countries.

#### A.17.1 Continental circuit

An international circuit between two international exchanges situated in two different countries in the same continent.

#### A.17.2 Intercontinental circuit

An international circuit between two international exchanges in different continents.

#### A.18 National extension

The part of the connection which extends from the national side of the international exchange to the subscribers.

#### A.19 Remuneration for shared use and exclusive use

# A.19.1 Remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment

The expression "remuneration for shared use" refers to the remuneration paid to the Administration of a country  $\mathbf{P}$  which makes its facilities available to a number of Administrations of other countries  $L_1, L_2, \ldots, L_n$  for the routing of different international traffic streams. It may apply either to circuits or to switching equipment. Under the control of the owner Administration, the use of such facilities may be shared in any appropriate manner with other Administrations (including the Administration which owns them). The latter sets the price for the shared use of its facilities:

- a) either according to the number of traffic units;
- b) or by a fixed amount covering a certain period of time and based on the estimated volume of traffic and its time characteristics.

#### A.19.2 Remuneration for exclusive use of circuits

**A.19.2.1** The *remuneration for exclusive use* is the remuneration paid to the Administration of a country which makes its circuits available for direct transit, each circuit being assigned on an exclusive basis. The volume of traffic, its origin and its fluctuations in time are not the concern of the owner Administration and have no effect on the amount of the remuneration, which is paid circuit by circuit. The owner does not control the traffic routed over the circuit. This is the conventional lease arrangement between Administrations.

# **A.19.2.2** For further clarification, it should be mentioned that:

- a) the general term "*lease*" (in French: *location*) used until now applies only to the case cited in clause A.19.2.1 above where exclusive use is granted;
- b) the term "owner" in these definitions refers to an Administration which receives the remuneration and which grants the rights to another Administration. The owner may have real ownership or the indefeasible right of use of the facilities.

#### A.20 Flat-rate price per circuit procedure

The procedure which consists of remunerating an Administration on the basis of a flat-rate price per circuit.

#### A.21 Traffic-unit price procedure

The procedure whereby remuneration of an Administration is based on traffic units.

#### A.22 Accounting revenue division procedure

The procedure whereby accounting revenue is shared between terminal Administrations, and, as appropriate, between the Administrations of transit countries.

## A.23 Accounting rate share

The part of the accounting rate corresponding to the facilities made available in each country; this share is fixed by agreement among the Administrations.

#### A.24 Terminal share

The part of the accounting rate which is due to a terminal Administration.

#### A.25 Transit share

The part of the accounting rate which is due to an intermediate Administration whose territory, installations or circuits are used to route traffic between two terminal countries.

#### A.26 Per word tariff system

In the per word tariff system, rates are established per word purely and simply, the word-counting provisions of the relevant ITU-T Recommendations being applied. A minimum rate per telegram corresponding to the rate for a certain number of words is applied.

In the per word tariff system, the accounting rate is the rate per word purely and simply of an ordinary private telegram without any special system.

### A.27 Binary tariff system

The binary tariff system has two components:

- a) a fixed component representing the costs involved in the acceptance and delivery of a telegram (fixed charge); and
- b) a component proportional to the length of the telegram representing the costs involved in transmitting and receiving the telegram and the cost of using the telegraph network (charge per word).

In this binary tariff system, the accounting rate has the two components described in a) and b) above. No minimum rate for a certain number of words is applied.

#### A.28 Non-discrimination

The application of no less favourable treatment to any service or service provider than that accorded to other like services or service providers in similar conditions.

## A.29 Transparency

The publication of all administrative measures of general application affecting acess to or operation of the telecommunication market, including:

- tariffs and other terms and conditions of service;
- specifications of technical interfaces with such networks and services;
- information on bodies responsible for the preparation and adoption of standards affecting such access and use;
- conditions applying to attachment of terminals or other equipment;
- notifications, registrations or licensing requirements, if any.

#### A.30 Cost oriented

Cost oriented corresponds to the use of a cost structure to determine the cost necessary to provide a particular service.

## A.31 Hub

A transit centre (or network operator) that offers to other operators a telecommunication traffic termination service to nominated destinations contained in the offer.

## A.32 Hubbing

The routing of telecommunication traffic in *hubbing* mode consists in the use of *hub* facilities to terminate telecommunication traffic to other destinations, with full payment due to the *hub*.

# SERIES OF ITU-T RECOMMENDATIONS

Series A	Organization of the work of ITU-T
Series D	General tariff principles
Series E	Overall network operation, telephone service, service operation and human factors
Series F	Non-telephone telecommunication services
Series G	Transmission systems and media, digital systems and networks
Series H	Audiovisual and multimedia systems
Series I	Integrated services digital network
Series J	Cable networks and transmission of television, sound programme and other multimedia signals
Series K	Protection against interference
Series L	Construction, installation and protection of cables and other elements of outside plant
Series M	Telecommunication management, including TMN and network maintenance
Series N	Maintenance: international sound programme and television transmission circuits
Series O	Specifications of measuring equipment
Series P	Terminals and subjective and objective assessment methods
Series Q	Switching and signalling
Series R	Telegraph transmission
Series S	Telegraph services terminal equipment
Series T	Terminals for telematic services
Series U	Telegraph switching
Series V	Data communication over the telephone network
Series X	Data networks, open system communications and security
Series Y	Global information infrastructure, Internet protocol aspects and next-generation networks
Series Z	Languages and general software aspects for telecommunication systems