



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CCITT

THE INTERNATIONAL
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

D.211

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SERIES D: GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES –
CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING IN INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING FOR INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES PROVIDED OVER
THE INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK
(ISDN)

**INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING FOR THE USE
OF THE SIGNAL TRANSFER POINT (STP) IN
CCITT SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 7**

Reedition of CCITT Recommendation D.211 published in
the Blue Book, Fascicle II.1 (1988)

NOTES

- 1 CCITT Recommendation D.211 was published in Fascicle II.1 of the *Blue Book*. This file is an extract from the *Blue Book*. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the *Blue Book* version, the contents of the file are identical to the *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).
- 2 In this Recommendation, the expression “Administration” is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Recommendation D.211

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING FOR THE USE OF THE SIGNAL TRANSFER POINT (STP) IN CCITT SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 7

(Melbourne, 1988)

The CCITT,

considering

(a) that in CCITT Signalling System No. 7 (SS No. 7), the signalling need not follow the same path as the traffic, but may be routed via an STP provided by a third Administration;

(b) that in SS No. 7, user-to-user information and inter-Administration data may be passed over the signalling system in addition to call control data;

(c) that although STP facilities are likely to be limited initially, as use of SS No. 7 grows, it is likely to become a common and important feature both for primary and reserve signalling;

(d) that use of STPs will increase network reliability and resilience, and enable the advantages offered by common channel signalling to be fully realized. Accounting should therefore be on as simple and reasonable basis as possible, so as not to discourage STP working;

(e) that the ISDN offers the capability of non-traffic-related information transfer, and user-to-user information transfer, which could be expected to have considerable impact on the signalling network in general, and the STP in particular, and therefore may in the longer term justify a more precise method of accounting;

(f) that it will be necessary to measure the levels and types of traffic routed via an STP not only for international accounting purposes, but also for route dimensioning and STP capacity purposes.

recommends

1 that in the interests of simplicity and of minimizing costs, no accounting should take place until a threshold of traffic pre-determined by the STP provider has been attained. Thereafter, STP providers should be remunerated on a flat rate basis. The level of remuneration will be determined by the STP provider, on the basis of an apportionment of the various cost elements;

2 that where STP facilities are provided by Administrations on a reciprocal basis including temporary routing via STP facilities, for example in the case of network failure, Administrations may bilaterally agree to dispense with international accounting;

3 that as the usage of STP facilities increases, and experience of the pattern of traffic over the signalling system is gained, a requirement to account according to traffic volumes may emerge. Hence it should be possible to monitor STP usage so that the levels and types of traffic concerned can be kept under review.

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