INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

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GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES

DEFINITIONS

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR THE SERIES D RECOMMENDATIONS

ITU-T Recommendation D.000

(Previously "CCITT Recommendation")

FOREWORD

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union. The 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 Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, established the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

ITU-T Recommendation D.000 was revised by the ITU-T Study Group III (1988-1993) and was approved by the WTSC (Helsinki, March 1-12, 1993).

NOTES

1 As a consequence of a reform process within the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the CCITT ceased to exist as of 28 February 1993. In its place, the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) was created as of 1 March 1993. Similarly, in this reform process, the CCIR and the IFRB have been replaced by the Radiocommunication Sector.

In order not to delay publication of this Recommendation, no change has been made in the text to references containing the acronyms "CCITT, CCIR or IFRB" or their associated entities such as Plenary Assembly, Secretariat, etc. Future editions of this Recommendation will contain the proper terminology related to the new ITU structure.

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

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PREAMBLE

This Recommendation sets out the general principles for developing and using terms and definitions in the Series D Recommendations. The Recommendation also contains a list of definitions applicable to all Series D Recommendations.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR THE SERIES D RECOMMENDATIONS

(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984; amended at Melbourne, 1988 and Helsinki, 1993)

1 Requirements

1.1 There is a need for a structured approach to developing and using terms and definitions in Series D 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 tariffication purposes.

2 General Principles

2.1 It is desirable that, to the greatest extent possible, terms used in Series D 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 Series D Recommendations, their use should generally be consistent with Fascicle I.3 of the *Blue Book*.

3 List of Definitions

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

Annex A

Definitions

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

A.1 accounting rate

F: taxe de répartition
S: tasa de distribución

The rate agreed between Administrations in a given relation that is used for the establishment of international accounts.[1)]

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1) Definition adopted by the World Administration Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Melbourne, 1988.

A.2 collection charge

F: taxe de perception
S: tasa de percepción

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

A.3 lease

F: location
S: arriendo

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.4 rental

F: redevance
S: tarifa de arriendo (alquiler)

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

A.5 network (service) access component

F: élément d'accès au réseau (service)
S: elemento de acceso a la red (servicio)

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.6 network (service) utilization component

F: élément d'utilisation du réseau (service)
S: elemento de utilización de la red (servicio)

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.7 service invocation component

F: élément de demande du service
S: elemento de petición del servicio

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

A.8 full refund

F: remboursement complet
S: reembolso total

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

A.9 partial refund

F: remboursement partiel
S: reembolso parcial

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

A.10 relation

F: relation
S: relación

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.11 origin country (or Administration)

F: pays (ou Administration) d'origine
S: país (o Administración) de origen

The country in which the call is originating or in which a message is deposited.

A.12 destination country (or Administration)

F: pays (ou Administration) de destination
S: país (o Administración) de destino

The country in which the called subscriber is located or in which a message is to be delivered.

A.13 terminal country (or Administration)

F: pays (ou Administration) terminal(e)
S: país (o Administración) terminal

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

A.14 transit country (or Administration)

F: pays (ou Administration) de transit
S: país (o Administración) de tránsito

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

A.14.1 direct-transit country

F: pays de transit direct
S: país de tránsito directo

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

A.14.2 switched-transit country

F: pays de transit en commutation
S: país de tránsito con conmutación

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

A.15 international circuit

F: circuit international
S: circuito internacional

A circuit between two international exchanges situated in different countries.

A.15.1 continental circuit

F: c circuit continental
S: circuito continental

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

A.15.2 intercontinental circuit

F: circuit intercontinental
S: circuito intercontinental

An international circuit between two international exchanges in different continents.

A.16 national extension

F: prolongement national
S: prolongación nacional

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

A.17 Remuneration for shared use and exclusive use

A.17.1 remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment

F: rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuit et des installations

S: remuneración por utilización compartida de los circuitos y de las instalaciones

The expression "remuneration for shared use" refers to the remuneration paid to the Administration of a country **P** which makes its facilities available to a number of Administrations of other countries L_1, L_2, . . ., 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.17.2 remuneration for exclusive use of circuits

F: rémunération pour utilisation exclusive des circuits
S: remuneración por utilización exclusiva de los circuitos

A.17.2.1 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.17.2.2 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 A.17.2.1 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.18 flat-rate price per circuit procedure

F: méthode de rémunération forfaitaire par circuit
S: procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado por circuito

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

A.19 traffic-unit price procedure

F: méthode de rémunération par unité de trafic
S: procedimiento de remuneración por unidad de tráfico

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

A.20 accounting revenue division procedure

F: méthode de division des recettes de répartition
S: procedimiento de división de los ingresos de distribución

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

A.21 accounting rate share

F: quote-part de répartition
S: parte alícuota de distribución

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.22 terminal share

F: quote-part terminale
S: parte alícuota terminal

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

A.23 transit share

F: quote-part de transit
S: parte alícuota de tránsito

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.24 per word tariff system

F: système de tarification par mot
S: sistema de tarificación por palabra

In the per word tariff system, rates are established per word purely and simply, the word-counting provisions of the relevant CCITT 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.25 binary tariff system

F: système de tarification binaire
S: sistema binario de tarificación

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.