INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CCITT D.110 (rev. 1)

THE INTERNATIONAL
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

GENERAL TARIFF PRINCIPLES

CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING IN INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING FOR CONFERENCE CALLS

Recommendation D.110 (rev. 1)

Geneva, 1992

FOREWORD

The CCITT (the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). CCITT 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 Plenary Assembly of CCITT which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study and approves Recommendations prepared by its Study Groups. The approval of Recommendations by the members of CCITT between Plenary Assemblies is covered by the procedure laid down in CCITT Resolution No. 2 (Melbourne, 1988).

Recommendation D.110 was prepared by Study Group III and was approved under the Resolution No. 2 procedure on the 16th of June 1992.

CCITT NOTE

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

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Recommendation D.110

CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING FOR CONFERENCE CALLS

(revised 1992)

Preamble

This Recommendation sets out the general principles and conditions for the charging and accounting of international conference calls. A conference call is one in which three or more different individual customer locations are connected through a bridging device, allowing all call participants to hear and/or address the others.

1 Types of conference calls

There are two categories of conference call arrangements. In the first, the organizing customer arranges to have the conference set up by the service supplier, and all the participants are called either by the operator or through some other process at a preset time. The other category does not require the assistance of an operator to establish the conference. The conference originator accesses the conference bridge and dials the conference participants directly, or the conference participants dial into the conference bridge facility at a predetermined time.

2 Charging

2.1 *Conference bridges*

Conference bridges may be supplied and charged for by various service suppliers, and may be made available for both national and international calls, in accordance with the applicable national laws. Charges for the conference bridges are therefore a national matter.

2.2 *Calls involved in a conference*

Whether the calls are dialled into or are originated from the conference bridge, they may normally be charged for as individual calls. The dialling end of the call will determine the applicable company or country tariff that will be in effect for the duration of the call. The establishment of these tariffs and collection rates is a national matter for the country of origin of these calls.

3. Accounting

3.1 If an Administration's operator is required to establish an international call on a conference, these calls may be considered as personal calls in international accounts, subject to bilateral agreement.

3.2 However, some Administrations offer conference calls, treated as personal calls or station calls, with the addition or withdrawal of participants on request during the call. In these cases, the relevant provisions of Recommendation D.178 may be applied for accounting purposes, subject to bilateral agreement.

3.3 If operator assistance is not required in the establishment of the conference, all calls should be classified as automatic calls for the purposes of international accounting.