Basics of LDI and Interconnect Requirements

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Executive Summary

LDI stands for Long Distance and International and is the name commonly given to the process of allowing private carriers to compete with the incumbent national telecom operator. Most countries are now opening up their telecom markets for private carriers and allowing more carriers to compete with each other.

The whitepaper provides complete description of LDI and precisely explains different elements of its traffic.

LDI

LDI stands for Long Distance and International and is the name commonly given to the process of allowing private carriers to compete with the incumbent national telecom operator. Most countries are now opening up their telecom markets for private carriers and allowing more carriers to compete with each other.

Most countries also allow the LDI companies to be technology neutral i.e. they allow them to use any technology available including VoIP to deliver the voice traffic.

In addition, most countries now allow subscribers to have carrier pre selection (for all LDI calls or on call by call basis) for long distance and international traffic. In the first case, they allow the subscribers to inform their local loop operator whom they want to deliver their long distance traffic. This allows e.g. a subscriber of national telecom to inform the national telecom that he wants his national long distance delivered through private carrier A while international long distance to be delivered through private Carrier B. Both private carriers A and B can have their own rates for delivering this voice traffic to respective destinations and can have different qualities of service.

LDI traffic has two parts:

1. National long distance
2. International long distance

When the long distance traffic is not being delivered through the LL operator, there is a question of how to collect the long distance charges from the subscriber and pay to the long distance call provider. Usually one of two options is taken here:

1. The local loop provider (usually the national telecom) receives the long distance bill from LDI provider and includes that bill in the normal bill for local phone. They usually apply a surcharge for the service of collecting the money from the subscribers and paying to the LDI Company.

2. The LDI provider directly bills to the subscriber of other company and arranges for credit collection.

In either case, an Interconnect is required for the exchange of billing data between the two operators. The interconnect keeps track of all the calls received, their charges incurred at published rates and sends the bill to the other operator for the services rendered to the subscribers.

It also keeps track of any services rendered by the other operators to the LDI operator and the charges incurred for that.

Accounts are usually settled at the end of the accounting period usually a week or a month. Basic CDRs are exchanged and accounts are reconciled at the end of the day.

Our product AdvOSS.com has full option of Interconnect billing for LDI operators.

Summary

LDI stands for Long Distance and International. LDI traffic has two parts:

- Ø National long distance
- Ø International long distance

In either case, an Interconnect is required for the exchange of billing data between the two operators.

Contact Information

In case of any ambiguity regarding the concept, explained in the whitepaper, please feel free to contact us at support@AdvOSS.com or please, visit http://www.AdvOSS.com/voip_contact.html

For further information please, visit www.AdvOSS.com

We welcome your suggestions

Thank You for reading this whitepaper. We will be pleased to receive your response and suggestions.