

SESSION INITIATION PROTOCOL

The VI Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee I: Telecommunication Standardization,

CONSIDERING:

- a) That Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) emerged in the mid-1990s from research conducted at Columbia University in an effort to standardize a method for inviting participants from other universities to large scale multimedia conferences;
- b) That the SIP forms the basis of an Internet-centric multimedia communications architecture that enables converged voice and multimedia services such as voice-enriched eCommerce, Web page click-to-dial, instant messaging with buddy lists, and much more;
- c) That SIP is a control protocol that initiates, modifies, and terminates communication sessions with one or more participants;
- d) That SIP enables the following functions:
 - Name translation and user location
 - Media negotiation
 - Session participant management
 - Session feature changes ;
- e) That the migration of today's telephone networks from TDM to a highly-efficient 'packet' infrastructure brings with it the great promise of empowering service providers to develop new services themselves;
- f) That IETF RFC 3261 – “SIP: Session Initiation Protocol” is a service-enabling Internet protocol that initiates real-time, multimedia sessions to seamlessly integrate voice, data and video, and
- g) That SIP's text-based architecture speeds access to new services with greater flexibility and more scalability than many alternative multimedia communication protocols in use today,

FURTHER CONSIDERING:

That the ITU-T Recommendation Q.1912.5 – “Interworking between Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Bearer Independent Call Control Protocol or ISDN User Part” has been endorsed, with no deletions, additions or modifications to its normative references and Annexes,

RECOGNIZING:

- a) That SIP has been embraced by other standards bodies, such as 3GPP/3GPP2, CableLabs, and ITU-T for use in their respective environments (which can have significantly different characteristics than the Internet);

¹ CCP.I-TEL/doc. 642/05

- b) That increasing numbers of carriers are offering such SIP-based services as local and long distance telephony, presence & instant messaging, IP Centrex/Hosted PBX, voice messaging, push-to-talk, rich media conferencing, and more, and
- c) That SIP is being embraced today by all major communications equipment manufacturers and many software companies,

FURTHER NOTING:

- a) That this protocol is for basic SIP functionality only and there is a need to deploy additional protocols in order to achieve a practical, commercial SIP implementation;
- b) That there is a requirement for further investigation of additional protocols to provide the functionality required in the provision of commercial services, and
- d) That there is a requirement to maintain compatibility with legacy SIP implementations,

RESOLVES:

To endorse the IETF RFC 3261 - "SIP: Session Initiation Protocol" with no deletions, additions or modifications.

RECOMMENDS:

- a) That The Working Group on Standards Coordination continues to monitor and determine the applicability for the Americas of the IETF RFC 3261 standard as it evolves.
- b) That The Working Group on Standards Coordination continue addressing the service needs of the Americas and provide implementation options based on IETF RFC 3261 and other evolving standards on network signaling.