

## Conclusion

The study contemplates and found some of the results of the comparisons that can include the following points:

The TDM-to-IP transition aimed at replacing traditional voice service with VoIP in interconnection, the moving to IP Interconnection now become very needful that after comparisons between TDM and IP interconnection in chapter three .

IP Interconnection facing some challenges first IP Interconnection is more open to hacking, IP Network security scans must run to ensure the security of the core network against any attacks.

The Second point carrying calls over the IP Network and network and maintaining carrier grade quality requires a significant amount of bandwidth ,Each operator must use a “codec” . Operators have to be able to accommodate several codec's for each operator to which it interconnects since each might choose a different codec .

In Sudan Mobile Number Portability this project although of maximum number of mobile subscriber and three mobile operators competing inflaming and that affect positive to MNP and that is main factor in successes of MNP. But there are many reasons of making risk after project go on a head one of that the consumer behavior subscribers in Sudan do not care in which operator he is use voice services, second the market in Sudan it is not balanced and operators always break promotion voice and data services that makes MNP difficult to consumer to select a best offers to transfer to other operators. Therefore, the telecommunications companies in Sudan fear the migration of subscribers for fear of the economic impact on income expectation.

Also we advise that infrastructure sharing in Sudan will face strong success that all telecommunications operators will save a lot of money

for sharing items like BSCs, RNCs, BTSs and all active infrastructure sharing.

## **Recommendations**

Although, this research cover the major issues regarding the interconnection, still there will a room for further researchers such as:

- Technical involvement of NTC by proposing an efficient monitoring systems for the POI so as to get the evidences on hand during the conflicts,
- Technical capacity planning of Sudanese telecom networks so as to ensure the infrastructure sharing between telecommunications operators in Sudan.
- Economical feasibility study of the MNP the cost of developing, implementing and enforcing regulation varies relatively little with the size of the market being regulated while the benefits are typically proportionate to the size of the market.
- Given these differences in the way costs and benefits vary with market size it is possible that regulatory approaches and remedies which are appropriate in microstates lead to economic losses in.