



PTC 331

**Telephone Network
Interconnection using
ITU-T No. 7 Signalling**

**PART C: ISUP
SPECIFICATION**

**Recommendation Q.763
MESSAGE AND PARAMETER
FORMATS AND CODES**

and

**Recommendation Q.764
SIGNALLING PROCEDURES**

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0 Scope, references, definitions, abbreviations

0.0 Introduction to PTC331 Part C

NOTE: numbering from section 0.1 onwards follows that of ITU-T recommendation Q.763

0.0.1 Scope of PTC331 Part C

Part C of PTC 331 describes the functions and message formats of the ITU-T No.7 Signalling System Integrated Services Digital Network User Part (ISDN User Part or ISUP) as it applies to Telecom's Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) on the interconnect interface at a Telecom Point of Interconnect exchange (POI).

0.0.2 Relationship with ITU-T Recommendations

Clauses 0.1 to 4 of PTC331 Part C follow, as far as possible, the general format (paragraph, figure and table numbering) of ITU-T Recommendation Q.763 (12/1999) [16] and subsequent amendments, to facilitate comparisons. However, some descriptions have been revised in the interests of clarity by including explanations from ITU-T Recommendations Q.762 (12/1999) [15] and Q.764 (12/1999) [17] for example, and aspects specific to Telecom's exchanges. Unless stated, such changes to wording do not imply real departures from the Q.763 recommendations. Section 2 of Q.764 is summarised in Appendix 3.

Some real differences do exist between Q.763 and the version of ISUP described in this part. These are typically:

- (1) Where less than the full set of ITU-T messages, parameters or facilities are available in the implementation at Telecom's POI or within Telecom's network, or where Telecom has placed a narrower interpretation on some aspects than Q.763. In these cases, except where complete messages and parameters are not implemented, the ITU-T text is reproduced here but is highlighted (as in this sentence) and explanatory text is added. In the case where complete messages and parameters are not implemented in Telecom's POI the ITU-T text is omitted from this document.
- (2) *Comments and clarifications are written in Italics.* Note that the original ITU-T text also uses Italics for emphasis.

Where figures and tables have been deleted, subsequent figures and tables have not been renumbered. This maintains the numbering identical to that in ITU-T Recommendations.

0.0.3 General

0.0.3.1 The ISUP is the No.7 Signalling level 4 protocol that provides the signalling functions required to support basic bearer service and supplementary services for voice and non-voice applications in the ISDN and PSTN.

0.0.3.2 The ISUP makes use of services provided by the No.7 Signalling Message Transfer Part (MTP) comprising levels 1 to 3. The Signalling Connection Control Part (SCCP) is not currently used by Telecom to provide services to the ISUP.

The MTP version implemented by Telecom with this version of ISUP is based on the 1997 ITU-T Recommendations and is described in Part B of this document.

0.0.3.3 ISUP signalling involves a series of signalling relationships between each pair of adjacent exchanges involved in a call. The ISUP messages are handled on an exchange by exchange basis,



not end-to-end, except, of course, where no transit exchanges are involved in the call. End-to-end ISUP signalling using the SCCP is not used by Telecom.

0.0.3.4 Although the ITU-T specified MTP allows for a variety of bit rates signalling links connected to Telecom's network use only 64kbit/s.

0.0.4 Interworking with non-ISUP signalling systems

0.0.4.1 The retention of ITU-T version R2 based Multi Frequency Compelled (R2MFC) inter-exchange signalling in parts of Telecom's network and recent addition of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) will necessitate interworking between these and ISUP signalling for some calls. For some calls this may occur in the POI exchange. Signalling system interworking follows ITU-T recommended procedures with any interconnect specific aspects noted in this document.

0.0.4.2 Interworking will also take place in Telecom's network between ISUP and the international version of ISUP signalling and with SIP signalling at Telecom's international exchanges for international calls. International interworking follows ITU-T recommended procedures with any interconnect specific aspects noted in this document.

0.0.5 ISUP-ISUP interworking at the Telecom POI exchange

0.0.5.1 Part C of PTC331 describes the structures and meanings of ISUP messages and parameters which are currently used in the Telecom network, and which may be sent to or received from another network at the POI exchange.

0.0.5.2 The **highlighted** ISUP messages in Table 4, parameters in Table 5 and message/parameter combinations within this text, are not:

- originated
- used in services and functions
- acted on if received

by Telecom's PSTN/ISDN exchanges in relation to interconnect calls that use PTC331 ISUP signalling.

Other networks should not send these signals on the PTC331 interface to Telecom's exchanges.

In the event that the Telecom POI exchange receives ISUP signals from another network which do not comply with those described here, (for example values which are **highlighted** in this text) it will, in general, take action in accordance with ITU-T Recommendation Q.764 §2.9.5 (Receipt of unreasonable signalling information messages); i.e. the exact action will depend on the call state and the affected service. Where a general procedure applies, this is described in the text. Note, however, that the complexity of ISUP signalling means that it has not been possible to test the reaction of Telecom's network to every potential case of "not applicable" ISUP signal received at the POI exchange. The onus is with the interconnecting network provider to ensure that all ISUP signals sent to the Telecom POI meet the requirements of PTC331.

0.0.5.3 Note also that the Telecom network does not always perform a screening role in relation to "not applicable" ISUP signals, so if they are received by Telecom from an interconnected network it is possible that in some circumstances they may be transited by Telecom and passed on to another interconnected network.

0.0.5.4 If an interconnected network's exchange receives "not applicable" ISUP messages, parameters or message/parameter combinations from Telecom it should handle them in accordance



with standard ITU-T recommended procedures. Accordingly, such exchanges should respond by sending the ISUP CFN message **only** if the received “not applicable” message meets the criteria for unrecognized protocol defined in the ITU-T ISUP recommendations Q.764 section 2.9.5 “Receipt of unreasonable signalling information messages” and Q.761 section 6.1 which defines in Tables 4 and 5/Q.761 a minimum set of ISUP messages and parameters that must be recognized.

0.0.6 Changes from Issue 2

The previous release of this document, Issue 2 (2001) of Part C to PTC331, was based on ITU-T Recommendations Q.763 and Q.764 (1997). This release, Issue 3 (2012) is based on the 1999 versions of these ITU-T Recommendations plus subsequent amendments up to the time of this publication, with section numbering mainly in accordance with Q.763. Refer to the separate supplement to this update for a description of the technical changes being delivered with this release. Note that none of these changes impose any new technical requirements on existing networks interconnected with Telecom. The technical changes add additional optional capability, or remove existing limitations, to the interface that may be exploited by interconnected networks if required.

0.1 Scope of ITU-T recommendation Q.763

This Recommendation specifies the formats and codes of the ISDN user part messages and parameters required to support basic bearer services and supplementary services.

0.2 References

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; all users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published.

- [1] ITU-T Recommendation X.680 (1997) | ISO/IEC 8824-1:1998, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation.*
- [2] ITU-T Recommendation X.690 (1997) | ISO/IEC 8825-1:1998, *Information technology – ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER).* [3]ITU-T Recommendation X.219 (1988), *Remote operations: Model, notation, and service definition.*
- [4] ITU-T Recommendation X.229 (1988), *Remote operations: Protocol specification.*
- [5] ITU-T Recommendation G.704 (1998), *Synchronous frame structures used at 1544, 6312, 2048, 8488 and 44 736 kbit/s hierarchical levels.*
- [6] ITU-T Recommendation Q.931 (1998), *ISDN user-network interface layer 3 specification for basic call control.*
- [7] ITU-T Recommendation Q.850 (1998), *Use of cause and location in the digital subscriber Signalling System No. 1 and in the Signalling System No. 7 user part.*
- [8] ITU-T Recommendation Q.703 (1996), *Signalling link.*
- [9] ITU-T Recommendation Q.704 (1996), *Signalling System No. 7 – Signalling network functions and messages.*



- [10] ITU-T Recommendation Q.2763 (1999), *Signalling System No. 7 B-ISDN User Part (B-ISUP) – Format and codes.*
- [11] ITU-T Recommendation Q.1218 (1995), *Interface Recommendation for intelligent network CS-1.*
- [12] ITU-T Recommendation Q.1228 (1997), *Interface Recommendation for intelligent network Capability Set 2.*
- [13] ITU-T Recommendation I.530 (03/93), Network interworking between an ISDN and a public switched telephone network (PSTN)
- [14] ITU-T Recommendation Q.761 (12/1999), *Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN User Part Functional Description, plus Amendments 1-4.*
- [15] ITU-T Recommendation Q.762 (12/1999), *Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN User Part General Functions of Messages and Signals, plus Amendments 1-5.*
- [16] ITU-T Recommendation Q.763 (12/1999), *Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN User Part Formats and Codes, plus Amendments 1 - 6.*
- [17] ITU-T Recommendation Q.764 (12/1999), *Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN User Part Signalling Procedures, plus Amendments 1-5.*
- [18] ITU-T Recommendation Q.732.2-5 (12/1999), Stage 3 description for call offering supplementary services using *Signalling System No. 7: Call diversion services, plus Amendment 1.*

0.3 Terms and definitions

See ITU-T Recommendation Q.762.

0.4 Abbreviations

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations:

ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
ATP	Access Transport Parameter
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
CCBS	Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber
CCSS	Call Completion Service Set-up
CIC	Circuit Identification Code
CUG	Closed User Group
DNIC	Data Network Identification Code
DPC	Destination Point Code
DSS 1	Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. 1
FDM	Frequency Division Multiplex
GUG	GVNS User Group
GVNS	Global Virtual Network Service
IA5	International Alphabet No. 5
INAP	Intelligent Network Application Protocol
INN	Internal Network Number



ISC	International Switching Centre
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
LFB	Look-ahead for Busy (from MLPP Supplementary Service)
LSB	Least Significant Bit
MCID	Malicious Call Identification
MLPP	Multi-Level Precedence and Preemption
MNIC	Mobile Network Identification Code
NI	Network Identity
NI	Number Incomplete
O/E	Odd/Even
OPC	Originating Point Code
OPSP	Origination Participation Service Provider
ROSE	Remote Operations Service Element
ROA	Registered Operating Agency
SCCP	Signalling Connection Control Part
SCF	Service Control Function
SLS	Signalling Link Selection
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
ST	End of pulsing signal (Stop Sending)
TAR	Temporary Alternative Routing
TCC	Telephony Country Code
TNRN	Termination Network Routing Number
UID	User Interactive Dialogue

For further abbreviations, see Recommendation Q.761.

1 General coding principles

ISDN user part messages are carried on the signalling link by means of message signal units the format of which is described in 2.2/Q.703 [8].

The format of and the codes used in the service information octet are described in 14.2/Q.704 [9]. The service indicator for the ISDN user part is coded 0101 *and the Sub Service Field is coded 1000*.

The signalling information field of each message signal unit containing an ISDN user part message consists of an integral number of octets and encompasses the following parts (see Figure 1):

- a) routing label;
- b) circuit identification code;
- c) message type code;
- d) the mandatory fixed part;
- e) the mandatory variable part;
- f) the optional part, which may contain fixed length and variable length parameter fields.



NOTE – The service information octet, the routing label and circuit identification code are not included in the SCCP user data parameter transferred between the ISDN user part and signalling connection control part. *The Signalling Connection Control Part (SCCP) is not currently used by Telecom to provide services to the ISUP.*

Routing label
Circuit identification code
Message type code
Mandatory fixed part
Mandatory variable part
Optional part

Figure 1 – ISDN user part message parts

A description of the various message parts is given in the following subclauses.

1.1 Routing label

The format and codes used for the routing label are described in 2.2/Q.704. For each individual circuit connection, the same routing label must be used for each message that is transmitted for that connection.

NOTE – The SLS bits are set to the four least significant bits of the CIC. Not applicable; *Telecom POI exchanges operate in accordance with the 1988 (Blue Book) recommendation and do not use this rule.*

1.2 Circuit identification code

The format of the Circuit Identification Code (CIC) is shown in Figure 2.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Circuit Identification Code (least significant bits)							
Spare				CIC most significant bits			

Figure 2 – Circuit identification field

The allocation of circuit identification codes to individual circuits is in accordance with Appendix 1 of Part C.

For international applications, the four spare bits of the circuit identification field are reserved for CIC extension, provided that bilateral agreement is obtained before any increase in size is performed. For national applications, the four spare bits can be used as required. Not applicable.

Allocations for certain applications are defined below:

a) *2048 kbit/s digital path*

For circuits which are derived from a 2048 kbit/s digital path (Recommendations G.732 and G.734) the circuit identification code contains in the 5 least significant bits a binary representation of the actual number of the time slot which is assigned to the communication path.

The remaining bits in the circuit identification code are used, where necessary, to identify these circuits uniquely among all other circuits of other systems interconnecting an originating and destination point.

b) 8448 kbit/s digital path

Not applicable and not reproduced.

c) Frequency Division Multiplex (FDM) systems in networks using the 2048 kbit/s pulse code modulation standard

Not applicable and not reproduced.

d) For a multirate connection type call

Not applicable and not reproduced.

e) For the N 64 kbit/s connection types

Not applicable and not reproduced.

Table 1

Not applicable and not reproduced

Table 2

Not applicable and not reproduced

Table 3

Not applicable and not reproduced

1.3 Message type code

The message type code consists of a one-octet field and is mandatory for all messages. The message type code uniquely defines the function and format of each ISDN user part message.

The allocation with reference to the appropriate descriptive tables in this Recommendation is summarized in Table 4.

Table 4

Message type	Abbr.	Ref. (Table)	Code	
Address complete	ACM	21	00000110	
Answer	ANM	22	00001001	
Application transport	APM	51	01000001	
Blocking	BLO	39	00010011	
Blocking acknowledgement	BLA	39	00010101	
Call progress	CPG	23	00101100	
Circuit group blocking	CGB	40	00011000	
Circuit group blocking acknowledgement	CGBA	40	00011010	
Circuit group query (national use)	CQM	41	00101010	
Circuit group query response (national use)	CQR	24	00101011	
Circuit group reset	GRS	41	00010111	
Circuit group reset acknowledgement	GRA	25	00101001	
Circuit group unblocking	CGU	40	00011001	
Circuit group unblocking acknowledgement	CGUA	40	00011011	
Charge information (national use)	CRG	(Note)	00110001	
Confusion	CFN	26	00101111	
Connect	Rx Only	CON	27	00000111
Continuity	COT	28	00000101	
Continuity check request	CCR	39	00010001	
Facility	FAC	45	00110011	
Facility accepted	FAA	42	00100000	
Facility reject	FRJ	29	00100001	
Facility request	FAR	42	00011111	
Forward transfer	FOT	37	00001000	
Identification request	IDR	47	00110110	
Identification response	IDS	48	00110111	
Information (national use)	INF	30	00000100	
Information request (national use)	INR	31	00000011	
Initial address	IAM	32	00000001	
Loop back acknowledgement (national use)	LPA	39	00100100	
Loop prevention	LOP	50	01000000	
Network resource management	NRM	46	00110010	
Overload (national use)	OLM	39	00110000	
Pass-along (national use)	PAM	43	00101000	
Pre-release information	PRI	52	01000010	
Release	REL	33	00001100	
Release complete	RLC	34	00010000	



Table 4

Message type	Abbr.	Ref. (Table)	Code
Reset circuit	RSC	39	00010010
Resume	RES	38	00001110
Segmentation	SGM	49	00111000
Subsequent address	SAM	35	00000010
Subsequent Directory Number (national use)	SDM	53	01000011
Suspend	SUS	38	00001101
Unblocking	UBL	39	00010100
Unblocking acknowledgement	UBA	39	00010110
Unequipped CIC (national use)	UCIC	39	00101110
User Part available	UPA	44	00110101
User Part test	UPT	44	00110100
User-to-user information	USR	36	00101101
Reserved (used in 1984 version)			00001010 00001011 00001111 00100010 00100011 00100101 00100110
Reserved (used in 1988 version)			00011101 00011100 00011110 00100111
Reserved (used in B-ISUP)			00111001 to 00111101
Reserved for future extension			10000000
<p>Note – The format of this message is a national matter.</p> <p><i>All messages shown are originated and received by Telecom’s POI exchanges in this implementation, except:</i></p> <p><i>Highlighted messages</i> = neither originated nor received by Telecom</p> <p><i>Rx Only</i> = can be received by Telecom but not originated.</p>			

1.4 Formatting principles

Each message consists of a number of PARAMETERS listed and described in clause 3. Each parameter has a NAME which is coded as a single octet (see Table 5). The length of a parameter may be fixed or variable, and a LENGTH INDICATOR of one octet for each parameter may be included as described below.



The detailed format is uniquely defined for each message type as described in clause 4.

Between parameters there should be no unused (i.e. dummy) octets.

A general format diagram is shown in Figure 3.

1.5 Mandatory fixed part

Those parameters that are mandatory and of fixed length for a particular message type will be contained in the *mandatory fixed part*. The position, length and order of the parameters is uniquely defined by the message type; thus, the names of the parameters and the length indicators are not included in the message.

1.6 Mandatory variable part

Mandatory parameters of variable length will be included in the *mandatory variable part*. Pointers are used to indicate the beginning of each parameter. Each pointer is encoded as a single octet. The name of each parameter and the order in which the pointers are sent is implicit in the message type. Parameter names are, therefore, not included in the message. The details of how pointers are encoded is found in 2.3. The number of parameters, and thus the number of pointers, is uniquely defined by the message type.

A pointer is also included to indicate the beginning of the optional part. If the message type indicates that no optional part is allowed, then this pointer will not be present. If the message type indicates that an optional part is possible (reflected by the presence of an "end of optional parameter" octet in Tables 21 through 50), but there is no optional part included in this particular message, then a pointer field containing all zeros will be used. It is recommended that all future message types with a mandatory variable part indicate that an optional part is allowed.

All the pointers are sent consecutively at the beginning of the mandatory variable part. Each parameter contains the parameter length indicator followed by the contents of the parameters. If there are no mandatory variable parameters, but optional parameters are possible, the start of optional parameters pointer (coded all "0"s if no optional parameter is present and coded "00000001" if any optional parameter is present) will be included.

1.7 Optional part

The optional part consists of parameters that may or may not occur in any particular message type. Both fixed length and variable length parameters may be included. Unless it is explicitly stated to the contrary within this Recommendation, an optional parameter cannot occur multiple times within one message. Optional parameters may be transmitted in any order *although messages originated in Telecom exchanges normally transmit parameters in the order depicted in this document*. Each optional parameter will include the parameter name (one octet) and the length indicator (one octet) followed by the parameter contents.

1.8 End of optional parameters octet

If optional parameters are present and after all optional parameters have been sent, an "end of optional parameters" octet containing all zeros will be transmitted. If no optional parameter is present (e.g. for CFN message – see Table 26), an "end of optional parameters" octet is not transmitted.



1.9 Order of transmission

Since all the fields consist of an integral number of octets, the formats are presented as a stack of octets. The first octet transmitted is the one shown at the top of the stack and the last is the one at the bottom (see Figure 3).

Unless otherwise indicated, within each octet and subfield the bits are transmitted with the least significant bit first.

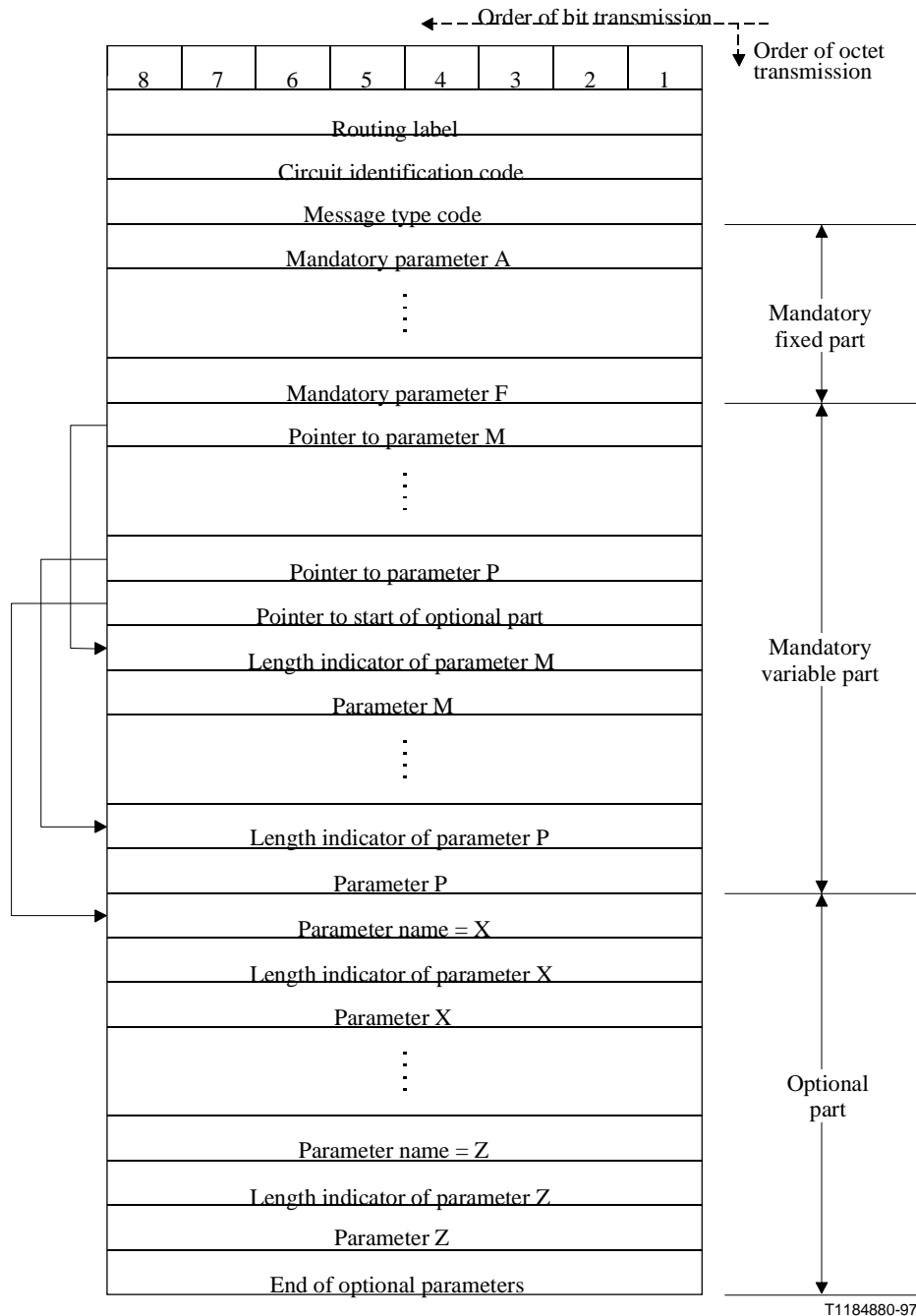


Figure 3 – General format overview

1.10 Coding of spare bits

Spare bits are coded 0 unless indicated otherwise.



1.11 National message types and parameters

If message type codes and parameter name codes are required for national uses not included in this Recommendation, the codes chosen should be from the highest code downwards, that is, starting at code 11111111. Message type codes in the range 11111111 to 11100000 and parameter name codes in the range 11111111 to 11000001 are reserved exclusively for national use.

Four such parameters are used in Telecom's network. These are shown in Table 5, below, but are not sent to other networks from Telecom's POI exchange. If other network providers choose to define their own messages and parameters it is recommended that, in order to minimize potential confusion when comparing specifications and during fault handling, they avoid using the codes used in Telecom's network.

1.12 Rules for the allocation of message types codes and parameter name codes

B-ISUP message and parameter codes not used in ISUP should be marked reserved.

1.13 Meaning of "spare" codes and "reserved" codes

a) Spare code: A code is indicated in this Recommendation as:

- spare;
- spare for international use; or
- spare for national use.

A code indicated as "spare" or "spare for international use" is a code available for future ITU-T use.

A code indicated as "spare for national use" is not available for ITU-T use.

b) Reserved code: A code may have been reserved in this Recommendation because of:

- a previous Recommendation;
- an intended usage (however, procedures have not been developed); or
- national use.

A code reserved for a previous Recommendation (e.g. *Blue Book*) is not available for future use.

A code reserved for an intended use (e.g. for future extension) will be specified when the intended procedures are developed.

A code reserved for national use is not available for ITU-T use.

2 Parameter formats and codes

2.1 Message type codes

The encoding of the message type is shown in Table 4.

2.2 Coding of the length indicator

The length indicator field is binary coded to indicate the number of octets in the parameter content field. The length indicated does not include the parameter name octet or the length indicator octet.



2.3 Coding of the pointers

The pointer value (in binary) gives the number of octets between the pointer itself (included) and the first octet (not included) of the parameter associated with that pointer.

The pointer value all zeros is used to indicate that, in the case of optional parameters, no optional parameter is present.

3 ISDN user part parameter**3.1 Parameter names**

The parameter name codes are given in Table 5 together with references to the subclauses in which they are described.

Table 5

Parameter name	Reference (subclause)	Code
Access delivery information	3.2	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0
Access transport	3.3	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
Application transport	3.82	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0
Automatic congestion level	3.4	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1
Automatic re-routing	3.102	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0
Backward call indicators	3.5	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
Backward CAT indicators	3.106	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
Backward GVNS	3.62	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1
Call diversion information Rx only	3.6	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0
Call diversion treatment indicators	3.72	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
Call history information	3.7	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1
Call offering treatment indicators	3.74	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
Call reference (national use)	3.8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Call transfer number	3.64	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1
Call transfer reference	3.65	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1
Called IN number	3.73	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
Called directory number (national use)	3.86	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
Called party number	3.9	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
Calling geodetic location	3.88	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
Calling party number	3.10	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0
Calling party's category	3.11	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
Cause indicators	3.12	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
CCNR possible indicator	3.83	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0
CCSS	3.63	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1
Charged party identification (national use)	3.75	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1
Circuit assignment map	3.69	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1
Circuit group supervision message type	3.13	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
Circuit state indicator (national use)	3.14	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
Closed user group interlock code	3.15	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0
Collect call request	3.81	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1
Conference treatment indicators	3.76	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0

Connected number	3.16	00100001
------------------	------	----------

Table 5 (continued)

Parameter name	Reference (subclause)	Code
Connection request	3.17	00001101
Continuity indicators	3.18	00010000
Correlation id	3.70	01100101
Display information	3.77	01110011
Echo control information	3.19	00110111
End of optional parameters	3.20	00000000
Event information	3.21	00100100
Facility indicator	3.22	00011000
Forward call indicators	3.23	00000111
Forward CAT indicators	3.105	10001110
Forward GVNS	3.66	01001100
Generic digits (national use)	3.24	11000001
Generic notification indicator	3.25	00101100
Generic number	3.26	11000000
HTR information	3.89	10000010
Hop counter	3.80	00111101
IEPS call information	3.103	10100110
Information indicators (national use)	3.28	00001111
Information request indicators (national use)	3.29	00001110
Location number	3.30	00111111
Loop prevention indicators	3.67	01000100
MCID request indicators	3.31	00111011
MCID response indicators	3.32	00111100
Message compatibility information	3.33	00111000
MLPP precedence	3.34	00111010
Nature of connection indicators	3.35	00000110
Network management controls	3.68	01011011
Network routing number (national use)	3.90	10000100
Network specific facility (national use)	3.36	00101111
Number portability forward information (network option)	3.101	10001101
Optional backward call indicators	3.37	00101001
Optional forward call indicators	3.38	00001000
Original called number	3.39	00101000
Original called IN number	3.87	01111111

Origination ISC point code	3.40	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1
Parameter compatibility information	3.41	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1
Table 5 (concluded)		
Parameter name	Reference (subclause)	Code
Pivot capability	3.84	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
Pivot counter	3.93	1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1
Pivot routing backward information	3.95	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
Pivot routing forward information	3.94	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
Pivot routing indicators	3.85	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
Pivot status (national use)	3.92	1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0
Propagation delay counter	3.42	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
Query on release capability (network option)	3.91	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
Range and status	3.43	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0
Redirect backward information (national use)	3.100	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
Redirect capability (reserved for national use)	3.96	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0
Redirect counter (reserved for national use)	3.97	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1
Redirect forward information (national use)	3.99	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1
Redirect status (national use)	3.98	1 0 0 0 0 1 0
Redirecting number	3.44	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1
Redirection information	3.45	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1
Redirection number	3.46	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
Redirection number restriction Rx only	3.47	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
Remote operations (national use)	3.48	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0
SCF id	3.71	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0
Service activation	3.49	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
Signalling point code (national use)	3.50	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0
Subsequent number	3.51	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
Suspend/Resume indicators	3.52	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0
Transit network selection (national use)	3.53	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
Transmission medium requirement	3.54	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Transmission medium requirement prime	3.55	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0
Transmission medium used	3.56	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1
UID action indicators	3.78	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0
UID capability indicators	3.79	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1
User service information	3.57	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1
User service information prime	3.58	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0
User teleservice information	3.59	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
User-to-user indicators	3.60	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0

User-to-user information	3.61	00100000
VED information	3.104	1010 1000
Table 5 (concluded)		
Parameter name	Reference (subclause)	Code
Reserved (used in 1984 version, <i>Red Book</i>)	-	00010100 00011001 00011011 00011100 00011111
Reserved (used in 1988 version, <i>Blue Book</i>)	-	00010111
Reserved (used in 1992 version)	-	01000001 01000010
Reserved for future extension	-	10000000
Generic name (<i>used within Telecom's network</i>)	-	11000111
Charge number (<i>used within Telecom's network</i>)	-	11101011
Inter-Gateway routing (<i>used within Telecom's network</i>)	-	11111011
Supplementary line information (<i>used within Telecom's network</i>)	-	11111110
<p><i>All parameters shown are used in messages originated and received by Telecom's POI exchanges in this implementation, except:</i></p> <p><i>Highlighted parameters = not used in messages originated or received by Telecom (but may be transited in some circumstances if received)</i></p> <p><i>Rx only = can be received and discarded by Telecom but not originated.</i></p>		

The following codes are reserved for use in B-ISUP:

01000110 to 01001010, 01001111 to 01011010, 01011100 to 01100100, 01100111 to 01101101.

3.2 Access delivery information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.3 Access transport

3.3.1 This parameter is used to carry signalling information in either direction across the No.7 signalling network between the originating and terminating ISDN subscribers connected to different exchanges. Transit exchanges in Telecom's network do not examine this parameter (other than for call charging purposes) and will pass it on, unchanged.

3.3.2 The format of the information carried in this parameter is identical to that received from the ISDN access. The parameter passes Called party subaddress, Calling party subaddress, Low layer compatibility, High layer compatibility and Progress indicator information elements from the ISDN access. In effect this parameter is used as an envelope to pass access signalling information transparently across the signalling network. Multiple information elements may be included within



the Access Transport parameter. The maximum permitted length of this parameter is constrained by the maximum permitted MSU length and its other contents.

3.3.3 Access Transport is an optional parameter which may be used in the following messages:

Address Complete (ACM)	(ref. §4.2)
Answer (ANM)	(ref. §4.3)
Call Progress (CPG)	(ref. §4.4)
Connect (CON)	(ref. §4.8)
Facility (FAC)	(ref. §4.30)
Identification Response (IDS)	(ref. §4.33)
Initial Address (IAM)	(ref. §4.13)
Release (REL)	(ref. §4.14)
Segmentation (SGM)	(ref. §4.34)
User to User Information (USR)	(ref. §4.17)

However, it is not currently carried by Telecom in the ACM message, and the CON, FAC, IDS, SGM and USR messages are not currently used by Telecom, although the CON message may be received from other networks and carried in the Telecom network.

The format of the access transport parameter field is shown in Figure 5.

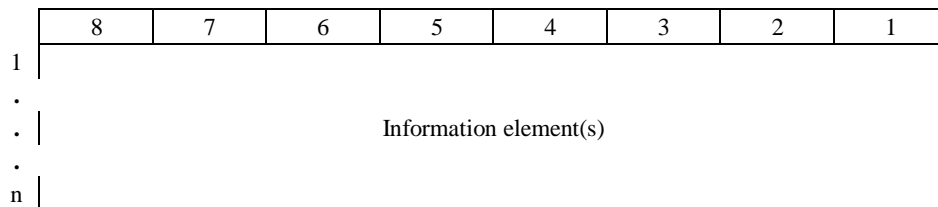


Figure 5 – Access transport parameter field

The information element is coded as described in 4.5/Q.931 [6]. Multiple Q.931 information elements can be included within the access transport parameter. The information elements applicable to a particular usage of the access transport parameter are dependent on, and will be determined by, the relevant procedures. The maximum length of the access transport parameter should only be limited by the message length as the content of the ATP will probably evolve in the future.

3.4 Automatic congestion level

3.4.1 This parameter is used to pass switching congestion level indications from a transit or terminating exchange back to the preceding exchange.

3.4.2 Receipt of this parameter by a transit or originating exchange will cause that exchange to restrict switched circuit traffic to the congested exchange (from which the message was received) in an effort to reduce the congestion there. At an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange the parameter is then discarded and not passed back to preceding exchanges.

3.4.3 Automatic Congestion Level is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:



Release (REL) (ref. §4.14)

3.4.4 The format of the automatic congestion level parameter field is shown in Figure 6.

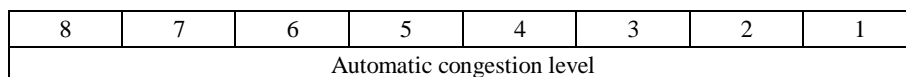


Figure 6 – Automatic congestion level parameter field

3.4.5 The following codes are used in the automatic congestion level parameter field:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Spare; not set by Telecom
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	Congestion level 1 exceeded
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	Congestion level 2 exceeded
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	Spare; not set by Telecom
to	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

3.4.6 *Telecom exchanges include Congestion Level 1 or Level 2 indication in all call release messages while occupancy of the call processor (controlling the circuit being released) exceeds criteria specified in system data. It is recommended that exchanges interconnected with the Telecom network act in accordance with ITU-T Recommendation Q.764, clause 2.11.2 during conditions of overload.*

3.4.7 *Receipt of a release message with this parameter causes Telecom exchanges to restrict traffic by application of call gapping to the overloaded exchange at a rate specified in system data. Restriction continues after receipt of the last automatic congestion control parameter for a specified retention period, then reduces to the next level of restriction and finally ceases. Calls with operator, maintenance or priority calling party's categories are not restricted. The action taken by an interconnected network upon receipt of an Automatic congestion level parameter should be in accordance with ITU-T Recommendation Q.764 §2.11.1*

3.5 Backward call indicators

3.5.1 This parameter is used to pass information relating to the call and the called subscriber back towards the originating exchange (i.e. in the direction from the terminating towards the originating exchange). The information may be used by the receiving exchange for charging, barring, rerouting, mapping to incoming R2MFC or mapping to originating ISDN access. *As not all values of this parameter are applicable in other networks, some particular values of Backward Call Indicators received from within the Telecom network will be mapped by the Telecom POI exchange to recognized Q.763 values (in accordance with the tables in Appendix 2 of this document) before they are sent to the other network.*

3.5.2 Backward Call Indicators is a mandatory fixed length parameter in the following messages:

Address Complete (ACM) (ref. §4.2)

Connect (CON)* (ref. §4.8)

* However, the Connect message is not originated by Telecom.



It is also an optional parameter which may be included in the following messages:

Answer Message (ANM)	(ref. §4.3)
Call Progress Message (CPG)	(ref. §4.4)

However, it is not used in these messages by Telecom.

The format of the backward call indicators parameter field is shown in Figure 7.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
2	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I

Figure 7 – Backward call indicators parameter field

The following codes are used in the backward call indicators parameter field:

bits

BA Charge indicator (Note 1)

0 0 no indication; *set when the call is intercepted by an announcement, operator or IN node, or switched to an outgoing DP route, or when an outgoing R2MFC route receives an A-6 signal*

0 1 no charge; *not set by Telecom; passed transparently if received from another network at a POI or from the international network*

1 0 charge; *set when the call terminates, or when an outgoing R2MFC route receives B-1, B-6, B-7, B-9 or B-10*

1 1 spare; *not set by Telecom; passed transparently if received from another network at a POI*

NOTE 1 – The interpretation of these bits depends only on the charging exchange.

NOTE 1a – *Although carried, Telecom does not base its charging on the value of these bits.*

bits

DC Called party's status indicator

0 0 no indication; *set when the call terminates to an ISDN or DDI line, is intercepted by an announcement, operator or IN node, or switched to an outgoing DP route, or when an outgoing R2MFC route receives A-6 signal*

0 1 subscriber free; *set when call terminates to a free non-DDI PSTN line, or when outgoing R2MFC route receives B-1, B-6, B-7, B-9 or B-10; may also be received from other networks for calls terminating on some ISDN terminals (ref. ITU-T Q.699 Fig. 5)*

1 0 connect when free (national use); *not set by Telecom. Passed transparently if received from another network at a Telecom POI exchange*

1 1 Spare; *not set by Telecom. Passed transparently if received from another network at a Telecom POI exchange*

bits

<u>FE</u>	Called party's category indicator
0 0	no indication; <i>set when the call is intercepted by an announcement, operator or IN node, or switched to an outgoing DP route, or when an outgoing R2MFC route receives A-6 signal</i>
0 1	ordinary subscriber; <i>set when call terminates to a line which is neither barred incoming collect nor INWATS terminating category, or when call is switched to an outgoing R2MFC route which receives B-1 or B-6</i>
1 0	Payphone/barred collect call; <i>used in the Telecom network. Not sent from a Telecom POI to another network.</i>
1 1	Spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

bits

<u>HG</u>	End-to-end method indicator (Note 2)
0 0	no end-to-end method available (only link-by-link method available) ; <i>set for all calls</i>
0 1	pass-along method available (national use); <i>not set by Telecom; mapped to value 00 if received from another network at a POI</i>
1 0	SCCP method available; <i>not set by Telecom; mapped to value 00 if received from another network at a POI</i>
1 0	pass-along and SCCP methods available (national use) ; <i>not set by Telecom; mapped to value 00 if received from another network at a POI</i>

bit

<u>I</u>	Interworking indicator (Note 2)
0	no interworking encountered (Signalling System No. 7 all the way); <i>set when No.7 is used all the way back from the terminating exchange</i>
1	interworking encountered; <i>set in messages returned from transit exchanges where outgoing signalling is not No.7, or when the call is intercepted by an announcement, operator or IN node</i>

bit

<u>J</u>	End-to-end information indicator (Note 2) (national use)
0	no end-to-end information available; <i>set for all calls</i>
1	end-to-end information available, <i>i.e., awaiting transmission; not set by Telecom; mapped to value 0 if received from another network at a POI</i>

bit

<u>K</u>	ISDN user part indicator (Note 2)
0	ISDN user part not used all the way; <i>set in messages returned from transit exchanges where outgoing signalling is not ISUP, or when the call is intercepted by an announcement, operator or IN node</i>
1	ISDN user part used all the way

bit

<u>L</u>	Holding indicator (national use)
0	holding not requested; <i>set for all calls</i>
1	holding requested; <i>not set by Telecom; mapped to value 0 if received from another network at a POI</i>

bit	
<u>M</u>	ISDN access indicator
0	terminating access non-ISDN or not known; also used when the call is intercepted by an announcement, operator or IN node
1	terminating access ISDN and ISUP used all the way
bit	
<u>N</u>	Echo control device indicator
0	incoming echo control device not included; set as applicable
1	incoming echo control device included; set as applicable
bits	
<u>PO</u>	SCCP method indicator (Note 2)
0 0	no indication; set for all calls
0 1	connectionless method available (national use); not set by Telecom; mapped to value 00 if received from another network at a POI
1 0	connection oriented method available; not set by Telecom; mapped to value 00 if received from another network at a POI
1 1	connectionless and connection oriented methods available (national use) ; not set by Telecom; mapped to value 00 if received from another network at a POI

NOTE 2 – Bits G-K and O-P constitute the protocol control indicator.

NOTE 3 – For calls terminating in Telecom's network bits I and K convey identical information because ISUP is the only part of No.7 signalling used for call control. (When I=0, K=1).

NOTE 4 – The contents of bits I, K and M can be mapped to the originating ISDN access.

NOTE 5 – Bit I=1 and bit K=0 are returned from an exchange where a call is intercepted by an operator, an announcement or by the Intelligent Network for input of in-band tones, even though ISUP is used all the way.

3.6 Call diversion information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

However, Telecom POI exchanges are able to receive this parameter in the ACM and CPG from interconnected networks.

3.7 Call history information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.8 Call reference (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.9 Called party number

3.9.1 This parameter is used to send the called number forward to each succeeding exchange in the call set-up sequence for use in call routing. When this parameter is sent from a Telecom POI it always includes all required digits of the called party number, as the ISUP signalling used is en-bloc, not overlap.



3.9.2 Called Party Number is mandatory variable length parameter used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

The format of the called party number parameter field is shown in Figure 10.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Odd/ even	Nature of address indicator						
2	INN Ind.	Numbering plan Ind.			Spare			
3	2nd address signal				1st address signal			
.								
.								
n	Filler (if necessary)				nth address signal			

Figure 10 – Called party number parameter field

The following codes are used in the subfields of the called party number parameter field:

a) *Odd/even indicator*

- 0 even number of address signals (*last octet has no filler*)
- 1 odd number of address signals (*last octet has one address signal and one filler*)

b) *Nature of address indicator*

0 0 0 0 0 0 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 0 1	subscriber number (national use) ; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 0	Unknown (national use); <i>used for all calls (Note 1)</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 1	national (significant) number; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 0	international number; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 1	network-specific number (national use); <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 1 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
to	
1 1 0 1 1 1 1	reserved for national use; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 1 0 0 0 0	
to	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 1 1 1 1 0	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

NOTE 1 - Indicates that the format of the called party number forwarded in the address signal subfields will be by agreement between the network operators.

NOTE 2 - All values of Nature of Address indicator received from another network at a POI are mapped to 0000010



c) *Internal Network Number indicator (INN ind.)*

0	routing to internal network number allowed; <i>set for all calls</i>
1	routing to internal network number not allowed; <i>not set by Telecom; mapped to value 0 if received from another network at a POI</i>

d) *Numbering plan indicator*

0 0 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1	ISDN (Telephony) numbering plan (Recommendation E.164); <i>set for all calls</i>
0 1 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 1 1	Data numbering plan (Recommendation X.121) (national use); <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 0 0	Telex numbering plan (Recommendation F.69) (national use); <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 0 1	reserved for national use; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 0	reserved for national use; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

NOTE – All values of Numbering plan indicators received from another network at a POI are mapped to 001.

e) *Address signal*

0 0 0 0	digit 0	
0 0 0 1	digit 1	
0 0 1 0	digit 2	
0 0 1 1	digit 3	
0 1 0 0	digit 4	
0 1 0 1	digit 5	
0 1 1 0	digit 6	
0 1 1 1	digit 7	
1 0 0 0	digit 8	
1 0 0 1	digit 9	
1 0 1 0	spare)
1 0 1 1	code 11)
1 1 0 0	code 12)
1 1 0 1	spare)
1 1 1 0	spare)
1 1 1 1	ST; always included after the last digit of called party number used in the Telecom network, to indicate that no subsequent address messages follow the IAM	

not set by Telecom^{NOTE}; if received from another network, these values will cause the call to be released

NOTE: code 11 & 12 are used for international operator services within the Telecom network

The most significant address signal is sent first. Subsequent address signals are sent in successive 4-bit fields.

Telecom's network can support up to 24 digits plus the ST signal in this field. The actual length used will depend on the numbering plan.

f) *Filler*

In case of an odd number of address signals, the filler code 0000 is inserted after the last address signal.



3.10 Calling party number

3.10.1 This parameter is used to send forward the calling party number for various purposes including use in charging, malicious call identification, display to operators, delivery to customers subscribing to Calling Line Identity Presentation (CLIP) service, voicemail access and with origin based routing services.

3.10.2 *For calls sent from the Telecom POI to another network the standard procedure is to always include the complete Calling Party Number in the IAM when available, with address digits in the format of National Number (for New Zealand calling parties) or International Number (for overseas calling parties). Where a call from the international network does not include a Calling Party Number, the address digits of the Calling Party Number parameter will be populated by the decimal number '0000'.*

3.10.3 *For all calls from the interconnected network to Telecom the standard procedure is to include the complete Calling Party Number in the IAM encoded as above where available, or where unavailable for an incoming international call, to include address digits '0000'.*

3.10.4 Calling Party Number is an optional parameter which may be used in the following messages:

Identification Response (IDS)	(ref. §4.33)
Information (INF)	(ref. §4.11)
Initial Address (IAM)	(ref. §4.13)

However, it is not used in the IDS and INF messages by Telecom.

The format of the calling party number parameter field is shown in Figure 11.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Odd/ even	Nature of address indicator						
2	NI	Numbering plan Ind.			Address presentation restricted indicator		Screening	
3	2nd address signal				1st address signal			
.								
.								
n	Filler (if necessary)				nth address signal			

Figure 11 – Calling party number parameter field

The following codes are used in the calling party number parameter field.

- a) *Odd/even indicator*
See 3.9.2 a)

b) *Nature of address indicator*

0 0 0 0 0 0 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 0 1	subscriber number (national use) ; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 0	unknown (national use) ; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 1	national (significant) number (national use); <i>address digits normally in the format Toll Group Code + Directory Number (e.g. 49876543, 271234567); set for all national network originated calls where available</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 0	international number; <i>set for incoming international calls that use ISUP all the way from the international exchange; address digits must be in international format or, where unavailable, coded '0000'</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 1	
to	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 0 1 1 1 1	
1 1 1 0 0 0 0	
to	reserved for national use; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 1 1 1 1 0	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

c) *Number Incomplete indicator (NI)*

0	Complete
1	incomplete; <i>set when a partial calling party number is provided which is normally only when calling party number is coded '0000' for some incoming international calls (when true calling party number is unavailable)</i>

d) *Numbering plan indicator*

See 3.9.2 d)

e) *Address presentation restricted indicator*

0 0	presentation allowed (<i>to a terminating customer subscribing to CLIP supplementary service</i>); <i>set except in cases below. NOTE: Also set when '0000' is sent because no Calling Party Number is available for a call of international origin.</i>
0 1	presentation restricted (<i>not available for display except to operators and services with special status</i>); <i>set where originating customer subscribes to CLIR supplementary service.</i>
1 0	address not available (Note) (national use); <i>not set by Telecom; passed transparently if received</i>
1 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

NOTE 1 – If the parameter is included and the address presentation restricted indicator indicates address not available, octets 3 to n are omitted, the subfields in items a), b), c) and d) are coded with 0's, and the subfield f) is coded with 11.

NOTE 2 – The terms of the Calling Line Identity Presentation service used by Telecom and other New Zealand network operators are subject to the Privacy Act. As such, should a calling party number transferred between networks be coded "Calling Line Identity Presentation Restricted", the receiving network shall not permit the number to be made available to Calling Line Identity Presentation service subscribers.

f) *Screening indicator*

0 0	reserved (Note); <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 1	user provided, verified and passed; <i>set to indicate that calling party number is a valid number supplied by the originating ISDN subscriber in the setup message</i>
1 0	reserved (Note); <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1	network provided; <i>set in all other cases to indicate that calling party number is that registered to the originating subscriber line</i>

NOTE – Code 00 and 10 are reserved for "user provided, not verified" and "user provided, verified and failed" respectively. Codes 00 and 10 are for national use *and not used by Telecom. Receipt of these values by the Telecom POI may result in call release.*

g) *Address signal*

0 0 0 0	digit 0
0 0 0 1	digit 1
0 0 1 0	digit 2
0 0 1 1	digit 3
0 1 0 0	digit 4
0 1 0 1	digit 5
0 1 1 0	digit 6
0 1 1 1	digit 7
1 0 0 0	digit 8
1 0 0 1	digit 9
1 0 1 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 0 1 1	code 11) <i>Not set by Telecom but may be received from another</i>
1 1 0 0	code 12) <i>network</i>
1 1 0 1	
to	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 1 1	

Telecom's network can support up to 24 digits in this field. Interconnecting networks must support at least 15 digits as specified in ITU-T Recommendation E.164.

NOTE: The address digits sent will normally be the true number of the calling party. However, there are exceptions such as when the number is unavailable for a call of international origin, or where there is agreement between networks to send other numbers for special call cases (e.g. see section 3.44.4 on Redirecting Number).

h) *Filler*

See 3.9.2 f).

3.11 Calling party's category

3.11.1 This parameter is used to send the calling party's category to each succeeding exchange in the call set-up sequence. It is used for charging, routing and barring purposes. In general at a transit exchange the Calling Party Category may change or remain the same, depending on the call type. *At a Telecom POI exchange, because not all values of this parameter are applicable in other networks, some values are mapped to applicable values in agreement with the interconnected network operator.*

3.11.2 Calling Party's Category is a mandatory fixed length parameter used in the following message.

Initial Address (IAM)

(ref. §4.13)



It is also an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:

Information (INF) (ref. §4.11)

However, it is not used in this message by Telecom.

The format of the calling party's category parameter field is shown in Figure 12.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Calling party's category							

Figure 12 – Calling party's category parameter field

The following codes, *with meanings, equivalent R2MFC signals, and mappings to and from other networks at the Telecom POI exchange shown*, are used in the calling party's category parameter field.

Code	Description	R2MFC Equiv.	Used in Telecom Network	If received at Telecom POI exchange	
				Value mapped to other network ¹	Value mapped to Telecom network ²
0000 0000	calling party's category unknown at this time (national use)	-	NO	N.A.	0000 1010
0000 0001	operator, language French	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
0000 0010	operator, language English	GII-5	YES	Note 2.	Note 2
0000 0011	operator, language German	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
0000 0100	operator, language Russian	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
0000 0101	operator, language Spanish	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
0000 0110 0000 0111 0000 1000	(available to Administrations for selection a particular language by mutual agreement)	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
0000 1001	reserved (see Recommendation Q.104) (Note 1) (national use) Operator	GII-5	YES	Note 2	Note 2
0000 1010	ordinary calling subscriber	GII-1	YES	Note 2	Note 2
0000 1011	calling subscriber with priority	G11-2	YES	Note 2	Note 2
0000 1100	data call (voice band data)	GII-10	YES	Note 2	Note 2
0000 1101	test call	GII-3	YES	Note 2	Note 2
0000 1110	IEPS call preferential set up	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
0000 1111	Payphone	GII-6	YES	Note 2	Note 2
0001 0000	Mobile terminal in home PLMN	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
0001 0001	Mobile terminal in visited PLMN	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
0001 0000 to 1101 1111	Spare	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid

1110 0000 to 1111 0110	reserved for national use	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
1111 0111	<i>Used for Telecom network services</i>	<i>GII-15</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>
1111 1000		<i>GII-14</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>
1111 1001		<i>GII-13</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>
1111 1010	reserved for national use	<i>GII-12</i>	<i>NO</i>	N.A.	Invalid
1111 1011	<i>Used for Telecom network services</i>	<i>GII-11</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>
1111 1100	reserved for national use	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid
1111 1101	<i>Used for Telecom network services</i>	<i>GII-5</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>
1111 1110		<i>GII-4</i>	<i>YES</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>	<i>0000 1010</i>
1111 1111	spare	-	NO	N.A.	Invalid

Note 1 – In national networks, code 0000 1001 may be used to indicate that the calling party is a national operator.

Note 2 – subject to agreement with the interconnect network operator these values may be either passed transparently or mapped to 0000 1010.

¹ – N.A. = Not Applicable

² – Invalid values received at a POI will cause the call to be released with cause value 21

3.12 Cause indicators

3.12.1 This parameter is used to convey information in either the forward or backward direction concerning the reason why a call has failed to mature or has been released.

When the Cause Indicator included in a REL message sent in the forward direction (i.e. towards the terminating exchange) is received:

- (1) an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange will pass the parameter on unchanged if it is a recognised value, otherwise it will be changed to the “unspecified” value for the class.
- (2) an ISUP-R2MFC or DP transit exchange will convert the cause indicator to a clear forward line signal
- (3) a terminating exchange will, if the terminating customer is still connected, pass the information in the cause indicator on to the terminating customer via the access signalling or as an inband tone.

When the Cause Indicator included in a REL message sent in the backward direction (i.e. towards the originating exchange) is received:

- (1) an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange will pass the parameter on, unchanged
- (2) an ISUP-R2MFC transit exchange will convert the cause indicator into the relevant backward MFC message
- (3) an originating exchange will, if the originating customer is still connected, pass the information in the cause indicator on to the originating customer via the access signalling or as an inband tone, or action any instruction contained in the received cause value.



3.12.2 Cause Indicators is a mandatory variable length parameter in the following messages:

Confusion (CFN)	(ref. §4.7)
Facility Reject (FRJ)	(ref. §4.10)
Release (REL)	(ref. §4.14)

However, the Facility Reject message is not currently used by Telecom.

It is also an optional parameter which may be used in the following messages:

Address Complete (ACM)	(ref. §4.2)
Call Progress (CPG)	(ref. §4.4)
Release Complete (RLC)	(ref. §4.15)

However, it is not generated in the ACM, CPG and RLC messages within the Telecom network but may be passed if received by another network.

The format of the cause indicators parameter field is shown in Figure 13.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	ext.	Coding standard		Spare	Location			
2	ext.	Cause value						
3	Diagnostic(s) (if any)							
.								
.								
n								

NOTE – Octet 3 to 3n may be omitted or repeated, e.g. 3' to 3'n.

Figure 13 – Cause indicators parameter field

The codes to be used in the subfields of the cause indicators parameter fields are defined in Recommendation Q.850 [7] and is summarised below. Section number from Recommendation Q.850 is retained to allow easy reference.

Q.850/2.2.1 Extension indicator (ext.)

Bit

8

0 octet continues through the next octet (e.g. octet 1 to 1a)

1 last octet

Q.850/2.2.2 Coding standard

Bits

7 6

0 0 ITU-T standardized coding, as described below; *set for all calls*

0 1 ISO/IEC standard (see Note) ; *not set by Telecom*

1 0 national standard (see Note) ; *not set by Telecom*

1 1 standard specific to identified location (see Note) ; *not set by Telecom*



NOTE – These other coding standards should be used only when the desired cause value cannot be represented with the ITU-T-standardized coding.

Q.850/2.2.3 Location

Bits

4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 user (U); *set when cause is received from the ISDN Access*

0 0 0 1 private network serving the local user (LPN) ; *not set by Telecom*

0 0 1 0 public network serving the local user (LN); *set when cause is initiated at a Telecom exchange served by No. 7 signalling*

0 0 1 1 transit network (TN) ; *to be sent to Telecom's POI when cause is initiated at a bypass network operator's exchange. Not generated in the Telecom network; carried if received from another network*

0 1 0 0 public network serving the remote user (RLN) ; *not set by Telecom*

0 1 0 1 private network serving the remote user (RPN) ; *generated on receipt of LPN from a private network*

0 1 1 1 international network (INTL); *set when cause is initiated in the international network*

1 0 1 0 network beyond interworking point (BI) ; *set when the cause value is based on information received from another signalling system e.g. R2MFC*

1 1 0 0 reserved for national use; *not set by Telecom*

1 1 0 1 reserved for national use; *not set by Telecom*

1 1 1 0 reserved for national use; *not set by Telecom*

1 1 1 1 reserved for national use; *not set by Telecom*

All other values are spare; *not set by Telecom*

Q.850/2.2.4 Recommendation

Bits

7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Q.763/Q.931; *set for all calls*

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 X.21; *not set by Telecom*

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 X.25; *not set by Telecom*

0 0 0 0 1 0 1 public land mobile networks, Q.1031/Q.1051 ; *not set by Telecom*

All other values are reserved ; *not set by Telecom*

NOTE – If octet including this field is omitted, Recommendation Q.763/Q.931 is assumed.

Q.850/2.2.5 Cause value (only applicable in the context of Recommendations Q.763 and Q.931)

The cause value is divided into two fields, a class (bits 5 through 7) and a value within the class (bits 1 through 4).

- 1) The class indicates the general nature of the event.

Class (000): normal event



- Class (001): normal event
- Class (010): resource unavailable
- Class (011): service or option not available
- Class (100): service or option not implemented
- Class (101): invalid message (e.g. parameter out of range)
- Class (110): protocol error (e.g. unknown message)
- Class (111): interworking

2) The cause values are listed in Table 1.

Q.850/2.2.6 Diagnostics (only applicable in the context of Recommendations Q.763 and Q.931)

The diagnostics applicable to each cause value are given in Table 1. Diagnostic information is not available for every cause. In those cases in which the diagnostic is a Q.931 information element, the coding of the diagnostic is the same as for the corresponding information element in 4/Q.931.

Q.850/2.2.6.1 Coding of Condition

The condition diagnostic is coded as follows:

- Bit 8: 1
- Bits 7-5: 000
- Bit 4: Condition as follows:
 - 0 – Network service – Provider
 - 1 – Network service – User
- Bit 3: Condition as follows:
 - 0 – Normal
 - 1 – Abnormal
- Bits 2-1: Condition as follows:
 - 00 – Unknown
 - 01 – Permanent
 - 10 – Transient

Q.850/2.2.6.2 Coding of Transit network identity

The diagnostic field contains the entire transit network selection or network specific facilities information element as applicable, including parameter name/information element identifier and length octet.

Q.850/2.2.6.3 Coding of CCBS indicator

The CCBS indicator is coded as follows:

- Bits 8-1: 00000000 – Spare
- 00000001 – CCBS possible
- 00000010 – CCBS not possible
- 00000011
- to – Spare
- 01111111
- 10000000
- to – Spare for national use
- 11111110



11111111 – Reserved for extension

NOTE – Not used in Recommendation Q.931.

TABLE 1/Q.850

Cause information element/parameter

Cause			Definition	Diagnostics	Tone	R2MFC	Application (Note 1)	Reference (Note 2)	Remarks
Class	Value	No.							
000	0001	1	Unallocated (unassigned) number	Condition	NUT	B-5	ISUP	Q.931	
000	0010	2	No route to specified transit network	Transit network identify	DSCT	B-4	ISUP(NU)	Q.931	Not set by Telecom
000	0011	3	No route to destination	Condition	NUT	B-5	ISUP	Q.931	
000	0100	4	Send special information tone		DSCT	B-4	ISUP		Clause 7/Q.35. Not set by Telecom
000	0101	5	Misdialled trunk prefix		DSCT	B-4	ISUP(NU)		Not set by Telecom
000	0110	6	Channel unacceptable				DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
000	0111	7	Call awarded and being delivered in an established channel				DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
000	1000	8	Preemption		DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.735.3	MLPP. Not set by Telecom
000	1001	9	Preemption – circuit reserved for reuse		DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.735.3	MLPP. Not set by Telecom
001	0000	16	Normal call clearing	Condition	DSCT	cfD/clb	ISUP	2.3/Q.764	
001	0001	17	User busy	CCBS Indicator	BT	B-3	ISUP	Q.732, Q.733.3	Basic call and call diversion services
001	0010	18	No user responding		DSCT	cfD	ISUP	Q.732	Call diversion services
001	0011	19	No answer from user (user alerted)		DSCT	cfD	ISUP	Q.931	
								2.1.4/Q.764 2.9.8.3/Q.764	Expiry of waiting ANM timer (T9)



Cause			Definition	Diagnostics	Tone	R2MFC	Application (Note 1)	Reference (Note 2)	Remarks
Class	Value	No.						Q.732	
001	0100	20	Subscriber absent		DSCT	B-4	ISUP		Mobile application. Not set by Telecom
001	0101	21	Call rejected	Call rejected condition	DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.732	Call diversion services
001	0110	22	Number changed. Used by arrangement only. <i>Used to reroute speech and 3.1kHz audio calls to an operator. On a call from another network, the POI will, for speech & 3.1kHz audio calls on agreement with the interconnected network operator, either reroute the call to a Telecom operator or pass transparently; for 64kbit/s calls pass transparently.</i>	New destination (DSS 1)/ called party number (ISUP)	(NUT)	B-2	ISUP	Q.931	
001	0111	23	Redirection to new destination				ISUP		Not set by Telecom
001	1001	25	Exchange routing error				ISUP		Not set by Telecom
001	1010	26	Non-selected user clearing				DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
001	1011	27	Destination out of order		(NUT)	B-8	ISUP	Q.931	
001	1100	28	Invalid number format (address incomplete)		DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.931	The called party number is not in a valid format or is not complete
								2.1.1/Q.764 2.1.2/Q.764 2.9.8.3/Q.764 2.2.5/Q.764	
								Annex A/Q.763	
001	1101	29	Facility rejected	Facility Identification (DSS 1)/ parameter name (SUP)	DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.931	Not set by Telecom
									Inability to provide a request signalling capability
								Q.735.1	CUG

Cause			Definition	Diagnostics	Tone	R2MFC	Application (Note 1)	Reference (Note 2)	Remarks
Class	Value	No.							
								Q.737.1	UUS
001	1110	30	Response to STATUS ENQUIRY				DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
001	1111	31	Normal, unspecified		DSCT	cfb/clb	ISUP	2.1.1/Q.764 2.1.2/Q.764 2.8.1/Q.764 2.8.2/Q.764 2.9.3/Q.764 2.9.6/Q.764 2.9.8.2/Q.764 2.9.8.3/Q.764 2.1.8/Q.764 2.2.4/Q.764	Call failure information indicating the failure of a call due to the lapse of a timeout or a fault not covered by specific causes (examples: expiry of timers Q.764 not covered by specific causes, release of interconnected circuit, etc.)
								2.1.6/Q.764 2.9.7/Q.764	Expiry of waiting INF timer (T33)
								Annex A/Q.763	
010	0010	34	No circuit/channel available	CCBS Indicator	DSCT	A-4	ISUP	Q.931, Q.733.3	Circuit congestion encountered in an exchange. (Note 6)
010	0110	38	Network out of order		DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.931	Not set by Telecom
010	0111	39	Permanent frame mode connection out of service				DSS 1	Q.933	DSS1 only
010	1000	40	Permanent frame mode connection operational				DSS 1	Q.933	DSS1 only
010	1001	41	Temporary failure		DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.931	
010	1010	42	Switching equipment congestion		DSCT	B-4	ISUP	2.9.9.1/Q.764	Temporary trunk block (national use)
010	1011	43	Access information discarded	Discarded information element identifier(s) (Note 4)	DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.931	Not set by Telecom

Cause			Definition	Diagnostics	Tone	R2MFC	Application (Note 1)	Reference (Note 2)	Remarks
Class	Value	No.							
010	1100	44	Requested circuit/channel not available		DSCT	B-4	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.931	Not set by Telecom
010	1110	46	Precedence call blocked		DSCT	B-4	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.735.3	MLPP. Not set by Telecom
010	1111	47	Resource unavailable, unspecified		DSCT	A-4	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.931 Annex A/Q.763	
011	0001	49	Quality of service unavailable	Condition			DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
011	0010	50	Requested facility not subscribed	Facility Identification (DSS 1)/parameter name (ISUP)	NUT	B-4	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.931, Q.735	Not set by Telecom
011	0101	53	Outgoing calls barred within CUG		DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.735.1	CUG. Not set by Telecom
011	0111	55	Incoming calls barred within CUG		NUT	B-5	ISUP	Q.735.1	CUG
011	1001	57	Bearer capability not authorized	Attribute identity	NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.931	
011	1010	58	Bearer capability not presently available	Attribute identity	NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.931	
011	1110	62	Inconsistency in designated outgoing access information and subscriber class		DSCT	B-4	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.735	Not set by Telecom
011	1111	63	Service or option not available, unspecified		NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Annex A/Q.763	
100	0001	65	Bearer capability not implemented	Attribute identity	NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Annex A/Q.763	Inability to provide a requested TMR
100	0010	66	Channel type not implemented	Channel type			DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
100	0101	69	Requested facility not implemented	Facility Identification (DSS 1)/parameter name (ISUP)	DSCT	B-4	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.931, Q.737.1	UUS. Not set by Telecom
100	0110	70	Only restricted digital information bearer capability is available		DSCT	B-4	DSS 1, ISUP (NU)	Q.931	Not set by Telecom
100	1111	79	Service or option not implemented, unspecified		NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Annex A/Q.763	
101	0001	81	Invalid call reference value				DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
101	0010	82	Identified channel does not exist	Channel identity			DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only

Cause			Definition	Diagnostics	Tone	R2MFC	Application (Note 1)	Reference (Note 2)	Remarks
Class	Value	No.							
101	0011	83	A suspended call exists, but this call identity does not				DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
101	0100	84	Call identity in use				DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
101	0101	85	No call suspended				DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
101	0110	86	Call having the requested call identity has been cleared	Clearing cause			DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
101	0111	87	User not member of CUG		NUT	B-5	ISUP, DSS 1	Q.735.1	CUG
101	1000	88	Incompatible destination	Incompatible parameter (DSS 1)	NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.931	
				User-to-user indicators parameter name			ISUP	Q.737.1	UUS2
101	1010	90	Non-existent CUG		DSCT	B-4	ISUP	Q.735	CUG
101	1011	91	Invalid transit network selection		NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP(NU)	Q.931	
101	1111	95	Invalid message, unspecified		NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Annex A/Q.763	
110	0000	96	Mandatory information element is missing	Information element identifier (Note 4)			DSS 1,	Q.931	
110	0001	97	Message type non-existent or not implemented	Message type	NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.931 2.9.5.2/Q.764 2.9.5.3/Q.764	
110	0010	98	Message not compatible with call state or message type non-existent or not implemented				DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
110	0011	99	Information element /parameter non-existent or not implemented	Information element identifier(s) (DSS 1) (Note 4 and Note 5)/ Parameter names	NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	2.9.5.2/Q.764 2.9.5.3/Q.764 Annex A/Q.763	
110	0100	100	Invalid information element contents	Information element identifier(s) (Note 4)			DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only
110	0101	101	Message not compatible with call state	Message type			DSS 1	Q.931	DSS1 only

Cause			Definition	Diagnostics	Tone	R2MFC	Application (Note 1)	Reference (Note 2)	Remarks
Class	Value	No.							
110	0110	102	Recovery on timer expiry	Timer number	DSCT	B-4	DSS 1, ISUP	Q.733.4	Terminal portability: expiry of waiting RES (user) timer. Not set by Telecom
								2.4.3/Q.764	Expiry of waiting RES (network) timer (incoming international exchange)
110	0111	103	Parameter non-existent or not implemented, passed on	Parameter name(s)	DSCT	B-4	ISUP(NU)		Not set by Telecom
110	1110	110	Message with unrecognized parameter, discarded	Parameter name(s), message name	DSCT	B-4	ISUP	2.9.5.2/Q.764 2.9.5.3/Q.764	Not set by Telecom
110	1111	111	Protocol error, unspecified		NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Annex A/Q.763	
								Q.735.1	CUG
111	1111	127	Interworking, unspecified		NUT	B-5	DSS 1, ISUP	Annex A/Q.763	

NOTES

1 Application indicates that the cause value may be carried in DSS 1 and/or ISUP. Causes carried in ISUP which are not marked for national use (NU) are the minimum set of cause values that shall be supported over the international interface.

2 The references included are not exhaustive.

3 deleted

4 Locking and non-locking shift procedures described in 4.5/Q.931 are applied. In principle information element identifiers are ordered in the same order as the information element in the received message.

5 When only locking shift information element is included and no variable length information element identifier follows, it means that the codeset in the locking shift itself is not implemented.

6 The transmission of an IAM to another network implicitly reserves a circuit and the call is considered to be delivered to the other network at that instant. Where no circuits are available at the time, the caller will receive an announcement only if a "speech" or "3.1 kHz audio bearer" capability has been selected. If a 64 kbit/s clear channel has been selected, the call will be released with cause value 34.



Q.850/2.2.6.4 Coding of Call rejected diagnostic

The format of the diagnostic field for cause number 21 is as shown in Figure 2/Q.850 and Table 2/Q.850.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
1 ext.	Rejection reason					Condition		Octets x*
User specific diagnostic								x+1* etc. (Note 1)
IE type	Information element identifier							x+2* etc. (Note 2)

NOTES

- 1 This octet may be present only if octet x indicates user specific diagnostic.
- 2 This octet may be present only if octet x indicates information element missing or information element contents are not sufficient.

FIGURE 2/Q.850
Coding of diagnostic field for cause number 21

TABLE 2/Q.850

Coding of diagnostic field for cause number 21*Rejection reason (octet x)*

Bits

7 6 5 4 3

0 0 0 0 0	user specific
0 0 0 0 1	information element missing
0 0 0 1 0	information element contents are not sufficient

All other values are reserved

Condition (octet x)

Bits

2 1

0 0	unknown
0 1	permanent
1 0	transient
1 1	spare

User specific diagnostic (octet x+1)

Coded according to the user specification, subject to the maximum length of the Cause information element.

Information element type (octet x+2)

Bit

8

0	variable length information element
1	fixed length information element

Information element identifier (octet x+2)

Bits 7-1 encoded with the information element identifier of the missing or insufficient information element.

Q.850/2.2.6.5 Coding of New destination/Called party number (new)

New destination is formatted as the called party number information element, including information element identifier. Transit network selection may also be included.

Q.850/2.2.6.6 Coding of Facility identification/Rejected parameter

The coding of facility identification is network dependent.

Q.850/2.2.6.7 Coding of Attribute identity

The coding of the attribute identity diagnostic is shown in Figure 3, Table 3a and Table 3b of Q.850.

NOTE – Not generated by ISUP.



8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
0/1 ext.	Attribute number							Octet x
0/1 ext.	Rejected attribute							x+1
1 ext.	Available attribute							x+2

NOTES

- 1 When diagnostics information is provided, octet x and x+1 shall be present. Octet x+2 is optional.
- 2 Octets x-x+2 may be repeated to report multiple rejected attributes.
- 3 The extension bit (ext.) when coded 0, indicates that this diagnostic continues to the next octet.

FIGURE 3/Q.850
**Coding of the diagnostic field for causes number 57, 58 and 65
(Attribute identity)**

TABLE 3A/Q.850
Coding of attribute number field for causes number 57, 58 and 65

<i>Attribute number (octet x)</i>		
Bits		
<u>7 6 5 4 3 2 1</u>	No.	
0 1 1 0 0 0 1	1	Information transfer capability
0 1 1 0 0 1 0	2	Information transfer mode
0 1 1 0 0 1 1	3	Information transfer rate
0 1 1 0 1 0 0	4	Structure
0 1 1 0 1 0 1	5	Configuration
0 1 1 0 1 1 0	6	Establishment
0 1 1 0 1 1 1	7	Symmetry
0 1 1 1 0 0 0	8	Information transfer rate (dest. ® orig.)
0 1 1 1 0 0 1	9	Layer identification

TABLE 3B/Q.850

Coding of the rejected attribute field for causes number 57, 58 and 65

<p>Rejected attribute (octet x+1)</p> <p>Attribute No.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information transfer capability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bits 7-6: 00 Bits 5-1: according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 3 2. Information transfer mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bits 7-6: according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 4 Bits 5-1: 00000 3. Information transfer rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bits 7-6: 00 Bits 5-1 according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 4 4. Structure (Note 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bits 7-5: according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 4a Bits 4-1: 0000 5. Configuration (Note 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bits 7-4: 000 Bits 4-3: according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 4a Bits 2-1: 00 6. Establishment (Note 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bits 7-3: 00000 Bits 2-1: according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 4a 7. Symmetry (Note 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bits 7-6: according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 4b Bits 5-1: 00000 8. Information transfer rate (dest. → orig.): (Note 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bits 7-6: 00 Bits 5-1: according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 4b 9. Layer identification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bits <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> 1 (layer 1) Bits 5-1 according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 5 1 <u>0</u> (layer 2) Bits 5-1 according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 6 1 1 (layer 3) Bits 5-1 according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 7 10. Rate Multiplier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bit 8: 1 Bits 7-1 according to Table 4-6/Q.931, octet 4.1 <p>Available attributes (octet x+2)</p> <p>The same coding as octet x+1</p>
<p>NOTES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 These values were defined in Recommendation Q.931 (1988). 2 A description of Table 4-6/Q.931 is found in 3.57.

Q.850/2.2.6.8 Coding of Channel type

The channel type is coded as follows:

- Bit 8: Extension bit
- Bit 7-5: spare
- Bit 4-1: according to the Table 4-15/Q.931 octet 3.2, channel type.

NOTE – Not generated by ISUP.

Q.850/2.2.6.9 Coding of Incompatible parameter

Incompatible parameter is composed of incompatible information element identifier.

Q.850/2.2.6.10 Coding of Timer number

NOTE – Not generated by ISUP.

The timer number is coded in IA5 characters, e.g. T308 is coded as "3" "0" "8". The following coding is used in each octet:

- Bit 8: Spare "0"
- Bit 7-1: IA5 character.

Q.850/2.2.6.11 Coding of Message type

Message type is coded as specified in Table 4 and Table 4-2/Q.931, respectively.

Q.850/2.2.6.12 Coding of parameter name

Parameter name is coded as specified in Table 5/Q.763.

3.13 Circuit group supervision message type

3.11.1 This parameter is used in conjunction with circuit group blocking/unblocking messages to indicate the origin of the block/unblocking request.

3.11.2 Circuit Group Supervision Message Type Indicator is a mandatory fixed length parameter used in the following messages.

- Circuit Group Blocking (CGB) (ref. §4.24)
- Circuit Group Blocking Acknowledgement (CGBA) (ref. §4.24)
- Circuit Group Unblocking (CGU) (ref. §4.24)
- Circuit Group Unblocking Acknowledgement (CGUA) (ref. §4.24)

The format of the circuit group supervision message type parameter field is shown in Figure 14.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

Figure 14 – Circuit group supervision message type parameter field

The following codes are used in the circuit group supervision message type parameter field:

bits



<u>BA</u>	Circuit group supervision message type indicator
0 0	maintenance oriented; <i>caused by input of circuit blocking command at the exchange</i>
0 1	hardware failure oriented; <i>caused by transmission system failure</i>
1 0	reserved for national use (used in 1984 version). <i>not used by Telecom. Mapped to 00 if received</i>
1 1	spare. <i>not used by Telecom</i>
bits H-C	spare <i>not used by Telecom</i>

3.14 Circuit state indicator (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.15 Closed user group interlock code

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.16 Connected number

3.16.1 This parameter carries the identity of the answering party as assigned against the answering party's line circuit or supplied by the answering party. It is sent from the destination local exchange only when requested in the Optional Forward Call Indicators parameter (bit H=1) and is used with the Connected Line Presentation Service (COLP) and Connected Line Restriction Service (COLR) to display the answering party's number to the calling party.

3.16.2 On receipt of this parameter an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange in the Telecom network will normally pass it on, unchanged.

3.16.3 Where a call has undergone network based call forwarding the received value of this parameter will be passed on unchanged by the forwarding exchange. For certain call types (e.g. where the called number has undergone translation such as for 0800 and 0900 calls) the content of the Connected number parameter may be mapped to a different value to avoid confusion to the calling customer subscribing to COLP service.

3.16.4 *The passing of Connected Number at the POI is subject to agreement and is controlled by configuration data.*

3.16.5 Connected number is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:

Answer (ANM)	(ref. §4.3)
Connect (CON)	(ref. §4. 8)

The format of the Connected number parameter field is shown in Figure 17.



	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	O/E	Nature of address indicator						
2	spare	Numbering plan indicator			Address presentation restricted indicator		Screening indicator	
3	2nd address signal				1st address signal			
:								
:								
m	Filler (if necessary)				nth address signal			

Figure 17 – Connected number parameter field

The following codes are used in the subfields of the connected number parameter field:

a) *Odd/even indicator (O/E):* as for 3.9.2 a).

b) *Nature of address indicator:*

0 0 0 0 0 0 0	spare; not set by Telecom
0 0 0 0 0 0 1	subscriber number (national use); may be transited to other networks by Telecom
0 0 0 0 0 1 0	unknown (national use); may be transited to other networks by Telecom
0 0 0 0 0 1 1	national (significant) number (national use); address digits normally in the format Toll Group Code + Directory Number
0 0 0 0 1 0 0	international number; used for international calls
0 0 0 0 1 0 1	spare; not set by Telecom
to	
1 1 0 1 1 1 1	reserved for national use; not set by Telecom
1 1 1 0 0 0 0	
to	
1 1 1 1 1 1 0	spare; not set by Telecom
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

c) *Numbering plan indicator;* as for 3.9.2 d).

d) *Address presentation restricted indicator:*

0 0	presentation allowed
0 1	presentation restricted
1 0	address not available
1 1	spare

e) *Screening indicator:*

0 0	reserved
0 1	user provided, verified and passed
1 0	Reserved
1 1	network provided

f) *Address signal:*

0 0 0 0	digit 0
0 0 0 1	digit 1
0 0 1 0	digit 2
0 0 1 1	digit 3
0 1 0 0	digit 4
0 1 0 1	digit 5
0 1 1 0	digit 6
0 1 1 1	digit 7
1 0 0 0	digit 8
1 0 0 1	digit 9
1 0 1 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 0 1 1	code 11
1 1 0 0	code 12
1 1 0 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
to	
1 1 1 1	

g) *Filler:* as for 3.9.2 f)

3.17 Connection request

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.18 Continuity indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.19 Echo control information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.20 End of optional parameters

3.20.1 Where one or more optional parameters are present in a message the last parameter field of the message is followed by the end of optional parameters indicator, which occupies a one octet field containing all zeros.

The last optional parameter field of a message is followed by the end of optional parameters octet (see 1.8).



3.21 Event information

3.21.1 This parameter is used to indicate the type of event which caused a call progress message in the backward direction. An ISUP-ISUP transit exchange will pass the parameter on unchanged. An originating exchange will send the equivalent information to an ISDN calling party via access signalling.

3.21.2 Event Information is mandatory fixed length parameter used in the following message:

Call Progress (CPG) (ref. §4.4)

The format of the event information parameter field is shown in Figure 21.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

Figure 21 – Event information parameter field

The following codes are used in the event indicator parameter field:

bits	
<u>GFEDCBA</u>	Event indicator
0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Spare
0 0 0 0 0 0 1	ALERTING message received from the ISDN access
0 0 0 0 0 1 0	PROGRESS message received from the ISDN access
0 0 0 0 0 1 1	in-band information or an appropriate pattern is now available, i.e., tones or messages
0 0 0 0 1 0 0	call forwarded on busy (national use)
0 0 0 0 1 0 1	call forwarded on no reply (national use)
0 0 0 0 1 1 0	call forwarded unconditional (national use)
0 0 0 0 1 1 1	spare (Note). Used within the Telecom network for special services; not used at the POI interface.
to	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

NOTE – Coding of this indicator is frozen; no additional codes can be defined for compatibility.

bit	
<u>H</u>	Event presentation restricted indicator (national use); this field is used to indicate if the event which caused the progress message is to be passed back to the subscriber
0	no indication; set for all calls
1	presentation restricted; not set by Telecom

3.22 Facility indicator

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.23 Forward call indicators

3.23.1 This parameter is used to pass information indicating the type of call and some of its basic characteristics to the terminating exchange. It can be used by transit exchanges for routing and by terminating exchanges for barring. On receipt of a particular value of this parameter an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange will, in some circumstances, modify it to indicate call characteristics.



3.23.2 Forward Call Indicators is a mandatory fixed length parameter used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

3.23.3 The format of the forward call indicators parameter field is shown in Figure 23.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
2	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I

Figure 23 – Forward call indicators parameter field

3.23.4 The following codes are used in the forward call indicators parameter field:

bit

- A National/international call indicator
 0 call to be treated as a national call; *set on all calls originated in the Telecom network, or when the origin is not known*
 1 call to be treated as an international call; *set on the first and subsequent contiguous ISUP stages beyond the international exchange for all incoming international calls*

This bit can be set to any value in the country of origin. In the international network this bit is not checked. In the destination country, calls from the international network will have this bit set to 1.

bits

- CB End-to-end method indicator (Note)
 0 0 no end-to-end method available (only link-by-link method available); *set for all calls*
 0 1 pass-along method available (national use); *not set by Telecom*
 1 0 SCCP method available; *not set by Telecom*
 1 1 pass-along and SCCP methods available (national use); *not set by Telecom*

bit

- D Interworking indicator (Note) (Note 2)
 0 no interworking encountered (No. 7 signalling all the way) encountered; *set on the first and subsequent contiguous No.7 stages beyond the originating exchange to indicate that No.7 signalling has been used all the way*
 1 interworking encountered; *set on first and subsequent No.7 stages following a non-No.7 signalling stage; also set after a call has been intercepted by an operator node*

bit

- E End-to-end information indicator (Note) (national use)
 0 no end-to-end information available; *set for all calls*
 1 end-to-end information available; *i.e., waiting transmission; not set by Telecom*

bit	
<u>F</u>	ISDN user part indicator (Note) (Note 2)
0	ISDN user part not used all the way; <i>set on first and subsequent contiguous ISUP stages following a non-ISUP signalling stage; also set after a call has been intercepted by an operator node</i>
1	ISDN user part used all the way; <i>set on the first and subsequent contiguous ISUP stages beyond the originating exchange to indicate that ISUP signalling has been used all the way</i>
bits	
<u>HG</u>	ISDN user part preference indicator
0 0	ISDN user part preferred all the way; <i>set on first and subsequent contiguous ISUP stages for all calls from ISDN lines</i>
0 1	ISDN user part not required all the way; <i>set for all calls from PSTN lines and for all calls beyond a non-ISUP signalling stage; also set after a call has been intercepted by an operator node</i>
1 0	ISDN user part required all the way; <i>set on first and subsequent contiguous ISUP stages for Wide Area Centrex calls that require ISUP</i>
1 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
bit	
<u>I</u>	ISDN access indicator
0	originating access non-ISDN; <i>set for calls from PSTN lines and for all calls beyond a non-ISUP signalling stage; also set after a call has been intercepted by an operator node</i>
1	originating access ISDN; <i>set on first and subsequent contiguous ISUP stages for all calls from ISDN lines</i>
bits	
<u>KJ</u>	SCCP method indicator (Note)
0 0	no indication; <i>set for all calls</i>
0 1	connectionless method available (national use) ; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 0	connection oriented method available; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1	connectionless and connection oriented methods available (national use) ; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
bit	
<u>L</u>	Spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
bit	
<u>M</u>	Reverse charge indicator
0	Not a reverse charge call
1	Reverse charge call. <i>Set for all calls beyond an operator for “collect” calls. This may be used only by agreement with the interconnect network operator. Otherwise always coded 0 when sent from a Telecom POI to another network. Ignored and converted to value 0 if received from another network.</i>
bit	
<u>N</u>	Reserved for national use; <i>Used to provide Telecom network services. Always coded 0 when sent from a Telecom POI to another network. Ignored and converted to value 0 if received from another network.</i>
bit	

- O IN indicator
 0 Not an IN call
 1 IN call. Set for all calls following interaction with the Telecom Intelligent Network
This may be used only by agreement with the interconnect network operator. Otherwise always coded 0 when sent from a Telecom POI to another network.

bit

- P Reserved for national use; *Used to provide Telecom network services. Always coded 0 when sent from a Telecom POI to another network. Ignored and converted to value 0 if received from another network.*

NOTE – Bits B-F and J-K constitute the protocol control indicator.

NOTE 2 – *For calls originating in Telecom's network bits D and F convey identical information because ISUP is the only part of No.7 signalling used for call control. i.e. on first and subsequent links beyond a section of R2MFC signalling bit D = 1 and bit F = 0*

3.24 Generic digits (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.25 Generic notification indicator

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.26 Generic number

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.27 Reserved (used in 1992 version)

3.28 Information indicators (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.29 Information request indicators (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.30 Location number

3.30.1 This parameter is assigned against a customer line circuit and used to carry geographic location information concerning a calling party in the situation where the calling party number does not have (sufficient) geographic significance to enable geographic-origin based services to operate. An SSP exchange receiving this parameter may pass it to the SCP via INAP signalling for use with Intelligent Network based services.

3.30.2 On receipt of this parameter an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange in the Telecom network will normally pass it on, unchanged.

3.30.3 Where a call undergoes network based call forwarding the received value of this parameter will be discarded (and if applicable, a new value set) as geographic-origin based services apply to the forwarding party (i.e. the redirecting number).



3.30.4 *The passing of Location Number at the Telecom POI is subject to agreement and is controlled by configuration data.*

3.30.5 Location number is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

3.30.6 The format of the Location number field is shown in Figure 30.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	O/E	Nature of address indicator						
2	INN	Numbering plan indicator			Address presentation restricted indicator		Screening indicator	
3	2nd address signal				1st address signal			
:								
:								
m	Filler (if necessary)				nth address signal			

Figure 30 – Location number parameter field

The following codes are used in the subfields of the location number parameter field:

a) *Odd/even indicator (O/E):*

- 0 odd number of address signals
- 1 even number of address signals

b) *Nature of address indicator*

0 0 0 0 0 0 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>	
0 0 0 0 0 0 1	reserved for subscriber number (national use); <i>normally set by Telecom</i>	
0 0 0 0 0 1 0	reserved;	} <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 1	national (significant) number;	
0 0 0 0 1 0 0	international number;	
0 0 0 0 1 0 1		
to	spare/reserved;	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

c) *Internal Network Number indicator (INN)*

- 0 routing to internal number allowed; *normally set by Telecom*
- 1 routing to internal number not allowed; *not set by Telecom*

d) *Numbering plan indicator*

- 0 0 0 spare
- 0 0 1 ISDN (telephony) numbering plan (Recommendation E.164);

		<i>normally set by Telecom</i>	
0 1 0	spare	}	<i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 1 1	Data		
1 0 0	Telex		
1 0 1	private numbering plan		
1 1 0	reserved for national use		
1 1 1	spare		

e) *Address presentation restricted indicator*

0 0	presentation allowed; <i>normally set by Telecom</i>	}	<i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 1	presentation restricted		
1 0	address not available (national use)		
1 1	spare		

f) *Screening indicator*

0 0	reserved	}	<i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 1	user provided, verified and passed		
1 0	reserved		
1 1	network provided; <i>normally set by Telecom</i>		

g) *Address signals*: codes 0000 to 1001 only are used to encode Location Number in a format that equates to a traditional 8 digit E.164 New Zealand Geographic National Number (from which geographic origin can be derived from the first 5 digits).

h) *Filler*:

See 3.9.2 f).

3.31 MCID request indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.32 MCID response indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.33 Message compatibility information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.34 MLPP precedence

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.35 Nature of connection indicators

3.35.1 This parameter is used to indicate some of the physical characteristics of the inter-exchange traffic circuits used for the call. In the Telecom network its only use is to allow a transit exchange to base routing on whether a preceding stage of the call has used a satellite circuit.



3.35.2 Nature of Connection indicators is a mandatory fixed length parameter used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

The format of the nature of connection indicators parameter field is shown in Figure 36.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

Figure 36 – Nature of connection indicators parameter field

The following codes are used in the nature of connection indicators parameter field:

bits

BA Satellite indicator
 0 0 no satellite circuit in the connection
 0 1 one satellite circuit in the connection
 1 0 two satellite circuits in the connection
 1 1 spare; *not set by Telecom; mapped to value 10 if received*

bits

DC Continuity check indicator
 0 0 continuity check not required; *always set*
 0 1 continuity check required on this circuit; *not set by Telecom*
 1 0 continuity check performed on a previous circuit; *not set by Telecom*
 1 1 spare; *not set by Telecom*

bit

E Echo control device indicator
 0 outgoing echo control device not included; *set as applicable*
 1 outgoing echo control device included; *set as applicable*

bits F-H Spare; *set to value 0 by Telecom*

Note 1 - The received value of satellite indicator is incremented by 1 (up to a maximum value of 2) when the outgoing circuit is via satellite.

3.36 Network specific facility (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.37 Optional backward call indicators

3.37.1 This parameter is used to pass information additional to that in the Backward Call Indicators Parameter (ref § 3.5) back to the originating ISUP exchange (i.e. in the direction from the terminating towards the originating exchange). The information may be used by the originating exchange to activate special facilities or may be mapped to the originating ISDN access. On receipt of a particular value of this parameter, an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange will in general pass the parameter on, unchanged.

3.37.2 Optional Backward Call Indicators is an optional parameter which may be used in the following messages (Note: it is normally included only if one or more of bits A, B or H is set to "1"):



Address Complete (ACM)	(ref. §4.2)
Answer (ANM)	(ref. §4.3)
Call Progress (CPG)	(ref. §4.4)
Connect (CON)	(ref. §4.8)

However, it is not used in the ANM and CON messages by Telecom.

Note: it is included in the ACM only in the following circumstances:

- Always, when the terminating line is non-ISDN (bit A=1, bits B, H as applicable).
- Always, when ISUP to non-ISUP interworking has been encountered (bit A=1, bits B, H as applicable).
- When the terminating line is ISDN and the conditions exist for setting any one or more of bits A, B or H to value 1.

The format and codes of the optional backward call indicators field is shown in Figure 38.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

Figure 38 – Optional backward call indicators parameter field

The following codes are used in the optional backward call indicators parameter field:

bit

- A In-band information indicator
- 0 no indication; *set for calls where Transmission Medium Requirement parameter (ref. §3.54) in the IAM is set to 64kbit/s*
- 1 in-band information or an appropriate pattern is now available; *set for calls where Transmission Medium Requirement parameter (ref. §3.54) in the IAM is set to 3.1kHz audio or speech, to indicate that tones or announcements may be returned inband to the calling user*

Note: The information received in this indicator at the originating exchange will be passed to the ISDN access in an alerting or call progress message.

bit

- B Call diversion may occur indicator
- 0 no indication; *set when called party does not have call forwarding on no answer service*
- 1 call diversion may occur; *set when called party has call forwarding on no answer service*

bit

- C Simple segmentation indicator
- 0 no additional information will be sent; *always set*
- 1 additional information will be sent in a segmentation message; *not set by Telecom*

bit

- D MLPP user indicator
- 0 no indication; *always set*
- 1 MLPP user; *not set by Telecom*



- bits G-E Reserved for national use; *set to value 0 by Telecom*
- bit H Reserved for national use; *Used in the Telecom network to provide special facilities. Coded "0" if sent from a Telecom POI to another network.*

3.38 Optional forward call indicators

3.38.1 This parameter is used to pass additional information specific to the call if necessary.

3.38.2 In the Telecom network it is used only to carry a request for Connected Line Identity.

3.38.3 *The passing of Optional Forward Call Indicators parameter at the POI is subject to agreement and is controlled by configuration data.*

3.38.4 Optional forward call indicators is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message.

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

3.38.5 The format of the Optional forward call indicators parameter field is shown in Figure 39.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

Figure 39/Q.763 – Optional forward call indicators parameter field

The following codes are used in Optional forward call indicators parameter field:

- bits
- BA *closed user group call indicator;*
- 0 0 non closed user group
- 0 1 spare; *not used by Telecom*
- 1 0 closed user group, outgoing access allowed; *not used by Telecom*
- 1 1 closed user group, outgoing access not allowed; *not used by Telecom*
- C *Simple Segmentation Indicator;*
- 0 no additional information will be sent
- 1 additional information will be sent in a segmentation message; *not used by Telecom*
- D-G spare; *not used by Telecom*
- H *Connected Line Identity Request indicator;*
- 0 not requested
- 1 requested

3.39 Original called number

3.39.1 This parameter is used in Call Diversion Supplementary service, to carry the identity of the number that was originally called. Refer to Appendix 4 for a description of the ISUP signals used when diverting calls. A terminating exchange receiving this parameter may pass it to the ISDN called party.

3.39.2 *The passing of call forwarding parameters, including this parameter, at the Telecom POI is subject to agreement and is controlled by configuration data.*



3.39.3 Original Called Number is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

The format of the original called number parameter field corresponds to the format shown in Figure 40.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Odd/ even	Nature of address indicator						
2	Spare	Numbering plan ind.			Address presentation restricted indicator		Spare	
3	2nd address signal				1st address signal			
.								
.								
n	Filler (if necessary)				nth address signal			

Figure 40 – Original called number parameter field

The following codes are used in the subfields of the original called number parameter field:

a) *Odd/even indicator*: see 3.9.2 a).

b) *Nature of address indicator*:

0 0 0 0 0 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1	subscriber number (national use) ; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0	unknown (national use)
0 0 0 0 1 1	national (significant) number (national use); (<i>recommended setting</i>)
0 0 0 0 1 0 0	international number; <i>not set by Telecom but passed on if received from another country</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 1	
to	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 0 1 1 1 1	
1 1 1 0 0 0 0	
to	reserved for national use; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 1 1 1 1 0	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

c) *Numbering plan indicator*: see 3.9.2 d).

d) *Address presentation restricted indicator*: see 3.10.4 e).

e) *Address signal*: see 3.10.4 g).

f) *Filler*: see 3.9.2 f).

3.40 Origination ISC point code

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.41 Parameter compatibility information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.



3.42 Propagation delay counter

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.43 Range and status

3.43.1 This parameter is used to indicate the range of circuits, and to identify specific circuits within that range, affected by the message in which the parameter appears.

3.43.2 Range and Status is a mandatory variable length parameter used in the following messages (known as circuit group supervision messages) which are used between exchanges to block and idle groups of traffic circuits:

Circuit Group Blocking (CGB)	(ref. §4.24)
Circuit Group Blocking Acknowledgement (CGBA)	(ref. §4.24)
Circuit Group Unblocking (CGU)	(ref. §4.24)
Circuit Group Unblocking Acknowledgement (CGUA)	(ref. §4.24)
Circuit Group Reset (GRS)	(ref. §4.25)
Circuit Group Reset Acknowledgement (GRA)	(ref. §4.6)

It is also used in the following messages neither of which is used by Telecom:

Circuit Group Query (CGM)	(ref. §4.26)
Circuit Group Query Response (CQR)	(ref. §4.5)

The format of the range and status parameter field is shown in Figure 43.

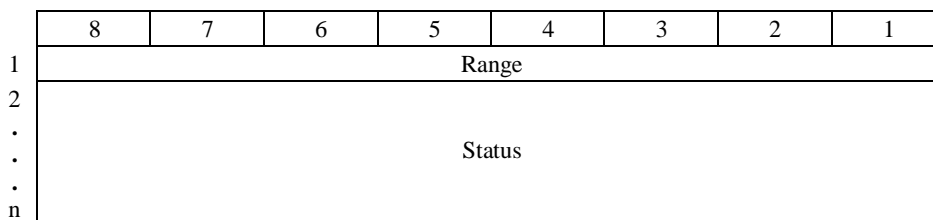


Figure 43 – Range and status parameter field

The following codes are used in the subfields of the range and status parameter field:

a) *Range*

A number in pure binary representation ranging from 0 to 255 (*1 to 255 for Telecom*). The number represented by the range code + 1 indicates the range of circuits affected by the message.

The number of circuits affected by a group supervision message is limited to 32 or less. For the group reset messages, a circuit group query message, or a circuit query response message, this requires that the range value be 31 or less. For the group blocking and unblocking messages the range value may be up to 255, but the number of status bits set to 1 must be 32 or less.



For the group blocking, unblocking and reset messages, range code 0 is reserved. Range code 0 is exclusively used by the circuit query and circuit query response messages.

The range field value of 0 (allowed only in the CQM and CQR messages, which are not used by Telecom) means the message applies only to the circuit identified by the CIC parameter. In this case the status field will not be present.

If a range field value of zero or a range value greater than 31 is received, the Telecom network will ignore the group message; no response will be given.

b) *Status*

The status subfield contains from 2 to 256 status bits numbered from 0 to 255. Status bit 0 is located in bit position 1 of the first status subfield octet. Other status bits follow in numerical order. The number of relevant status bits in a given status subfield is equal to range + 1.

Each status bit is associated with a circuit identification code such that status bit n is associated with circuit identification code m + n, where m is the circuit identification code contained in the message.

The status bits are coded as follows:

- in circuit group blocking (CGB) messages
 - 0 no indication; *(no action required)*
 - 1 blocking; *(circuit is to be blocked)*
- in circuit group blocking acknowledgement (CGBA) messages
 - 0 no indication; *(no action taken)*
 - 1 blocking acknowledgement; *(circuit has been blocked)*
- in circuit group unblocking (CGU) messages
 - 0 no indication; *(no action required)*
 - 1 unblocking; *(circuit is to be made idle)*
- in circuit group unblocking acknowledgement (CGUA) messages
 - 0 no indication; *(no action taken)*
 - 1 unblocking acknowledgement; *(circuit has been released)*
- in circuit group reset acknowledgement (GRA) messages
 - 0 not blocked for maintenance reasons; *(i.e. available for service or blocked for hardware failure reasons)*
 - 1 blocked for maintenance reasons; *(circuit is to stay blocked); i.e. When a reset message is received for a group of circuits requesting that some circuits already blocked for maintenance reasons be reset (made idle), the Reset Acknowledgement message will advise the exchange originating the reset that these particular circuits must remain blocked.*

3.44 Redirecting number

3.44.1 This parameter is used in call diversion supplementary service and call rerouting *(not used by Telecom)* to pass forward the number from which the call was last diverted. Refer to Appendix 4 for a description of the ISUP signals used when diverting calls.

3.44.2 *The passing of call forwarding parameters, including this parameter, at the Telecom POI is subject to agreement with the interconnected network operator and is controlled by configuration data.*



3.44.3 *If the POI has been set to pass call forwarding parameters then the Redirecting number parameter is included for calls that have been redirected one or more times.*

3.44.4 *If the POI has been set to not pass call forwarding parameters, and the Redirecting number parameter is available, the Calling party number parameter will be reset to the contents of the Redirecting number parameter before the call is passed from the Telecom POI to the other network. The Redirecting Number parameter will be discarded.*

3.44.5 Redirecting number is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

The format of the redirecting number parameter field corresponds to the format shown in Figure 40.

The following codes are used in the subfields of the redirecting number parameter field:

a) Odd/even indicator: see 3.9.2 a)

b) Nature of address indicator:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 0 1	subscriber number (national use); <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 0	unknown (national use); <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 1	national (significant) number (national use); <i>(recommended setting)</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 0	international number; <i>may be received on incoming international calls</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 1	
to	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 0 1 1 1 1	
1 1 1 0 0 0 0	
to	reserved for national use; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 1 1 1 1 0	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

c) Numbering plan indicator: see 3.9.2 d)

d) Address presentation restricted indicator: see 3.10.4 e)

e) Address signal: see 3.10.4 g)

f) Filler: see 3.9.2 f).

3.45 Redirection information

3.45.1 This parameter is used to pass information associated with call diversion supplementary service and call rerouting (*not used by Telecom*) in either the forward or backward direction (*not used by Telecom*). Refer to Appendix 4 for a description of the ISUP signals used when diverting calls.

3.45.2 *The passing of call forwarding parameters, including this parameter, at the Telecom POI is subject to agreement with the interconnect network operator and is controlled by configuration data.*

3.45.3 Redirection information is an optional parameter which may be used in the following messages:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

Release (REL) (ref. §4.14)

However, it is not used in the REL message by Telecom.



The format of the redirection information parameter field is shown in Figure 44.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
2	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I

Note – The parameter may be received without the second octet from an ISUP'88 network
This is not applicable at the Telecom POI; both octets must be included.

Figure 44 – Redirection information parameter field

The following codes are used in the redirection information parameter field:

Bits

CBA Redirecting indicator

0 0 0 no redirection (national use)

0 0 1 call rerouted (national use) ; *not set by Telecom*

0 1 0 call rerouted, all redirection information presentation restricted (national use) ; *all redirection information presentation; not set by Telecom*

0 1 1 call diverted

1 0 0 call diverted, all redirection information presentation restricted

1 0 1 call rerouted, redirection number presentation restricted (national use) ; *not set by Telecom*

1 1 0 call diversion, redirection number presentation restricted (national use)

1 1 1 spare; *not set by Telecom*

bit D Spare; *set to value 0 by Telecom*

Bits

HGFE Original redirection reason

0 0 0 0 unknown/not available

0 0 0 1 user busy (national use)

0 0 1 0 no reply (national use)

0 0 1 1 unconditional (national use)

0 1 0 0
to spare; *not set by Telecom*

1 1 0 1

1 1 1 0 spare; *queue overflow; used by Telecom but not passed to other networks at the POI*

1 1 1 1 spare; *not set by Telecom*

Bits

KJI Redirection counter. Number of redirections the call has undergone expressed as a binary number between 1 and 5.

bit L Reserved for national use

Bits	Redirecting reason
<u>PONM</u>	
0 0 0 0	unknown/not available
0 0 0 1	user busy
0 0 1 0	no reply
0 0 1 1	Unconditional
0 1 0 0	deflection during alerting; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 1 0 1	deflection immediate response; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 1 1 0	mobile subscriber not reachable; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 1 1 1	
to	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 0 1	
1 1 1 0	spare; <i>queue overflow; used by Telecom but not passed to other networks at the POI</i>
1 1 1 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

3.46 Redirection number

3.46.1 This parameter is used to pass information associated with call diversion supplementary service and call rerouting (*not used by Telecom*) in the forward (*not used by Telecom*) backward direction. Refer to Appendix 4 for a description of the ISUP signals used when diverting calls.

3.46.2 *The passing of call forwarding parameters, including this parameter, at the Telecom POI is subject to agreement with the interconnect network operator and is controlled by configuration data.*

3.46.3 Redirection number is an optional parameter which may be used in the following messages:

Address Complete (ACM)	(ref. §4.2)
Answer (ANM)	(ref. §4.3)
Call Progress (CPG)	(ref. §4.4)
Release (REL)	(ref. §4.14)

However, it is not used in the ANM or REL messages by Telecom at the POI.

The format of the redirection number parameter field corresponds to the format shown in Figure 10.

The following codes are used in the subfields of the redirection number parameter field:

- a) Odd/even indicator: see 3.9.2 a).

b) Nature of address indicator:

0 0 0 0 0 0	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1	subscriber number (national use); <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0	unknown (national use); <i>normally set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 1	national (significant) number (national use); <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 0 0	international number; <i>may be received on outgoing international calls</i>
0 0 0 1 0 1	
to	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 0 1 1 1	
1 1 1 0 0 0	
to	reserved for national use; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 1 1 1 0	
1 1 1 1 1 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

c) Internal network number indicator: see 3.9.2 c).

d) Numbering plan indicator: see 3.9.2 d).

e) Address signal: see 3.10.4 g).

f) Filler: see 3.9.2 f).

3.47 Redirection number restriction

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

However, Telecom POI exchanges are able to receive this parameter from interconnected networks in the following messages: ACM, ANM, CON and CPG.

3.48 Remote operations (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.49 Service activation

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.50 Signalling point code (national use)

3.50.1 This parameter is sent in either or both directions during call release to identify the exchange (by its signalling point code) which initiated the release procedure.

3.50.2 Signalling Point Code is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:

Release (REL) (ref. §4.14)

This parameter is included in all release messages sent by the Telecom POI exchange to other networks, and is required to be included in all release messages sent to the Telecom POI exchange by other networks.

The format of the signalling point code parameter field is shown in Figure 50.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Signalling							LSB
2	Spare			point code				

Figure 50 – Signalling point code parameter field

3.51 Subsequent number

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.52 Suspend/resume indicators

3.52.1 This parameter can be used to indicate whether:

- a) the suspension of a call was initiated:
 - i) by an ISDN user, or
 - ii) by the network (*not set by Telecom*),

and

- b) the resumption of the call was initiated:
 - i) by an ISDN user, or
 - ii) by the network (*not set by Telecom*).

3.52.2 Suspend/Resume indicators is a mandatory fixed length parameter used in the following messages:

- Suspend (SUS) (ref. §4.20)
- Resume (RES) (ref. §4.21)

The format of the suspend/resume indicators parameter field is shown in Figure 52.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

Figure 52 – Suspend/resume indicators parameter field

The following codes are used in the suspend/resume indicators parameter field:

- bit
- A Suspend/resume indicator
- 0 ISDN subscriber initiated; *always set*
- 1 network initiated; *not set by Telecom. If received in a SUS message from another network the call may be released.*
- bits H-B Spare; *set to value 0 by Telecom*

3.53 Transit network selection (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.



3.54 Transmission medium requirement

3.54.1 This parameter is used to indicate the type of transmission bearer capability requested (or implied) by the calling party for the call.

3.54.2 Transmission Medium Requirements Indicators is a mandatory fixed length parameter used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

The format of the transmission medium requirement parameter field is shown in Figure 54.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Transmission medium requirement (TMR)							

Figure 54 – Transmission medium requirement parameter field

The following codes are used in the transmission medium requirement parameter field:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	speech; <i>set for speech calls from ISDN lines only (see ITU-T Recommendation I.530 [13])</i>
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>set for ISDN unrestricted 64 kbit/s calls</i>
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	3.1 kHz audio; <i>set for ISDN audio and all PSTN calls (see ITU-T Recommendation I.530)</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	reserved for alternate speech (service 2)/64 kbit/s unrestricted (service 1) ; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	reserved for alternate 64 kbit/s unrestricted (service 1)/speech (service 2) ; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	64 kbit/s preferred; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1	2 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	384 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	1536 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	1920 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1	
to	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1	
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	3 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	4 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	5 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	7 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	8 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0	9 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1	10 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	11 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1	12 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	13 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1	14 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	15 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1	16 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	17 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	18 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	19 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	20 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	21 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1	22 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	23 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0	25 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1	26 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	27 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	28 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	29 × 64 kbit/s unrestricted; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1	
to	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

Note – If a received value of this parameter is not one of the values set by Telecom the call may be released with cause value 35.

3.55 Transmission medium requirement prime

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.56 Transmission medium used

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.57 User service information

3.57.1 This parameter is used to enable the originating ISDN subscriber to advise the terminating subscriber the transmission protocol to be used. It is also used by some networks that may not be able to support 64kbit/s unrestricted data transmission. At the originating exchange it is coded directly from the Bearer Capability information element in the ISDN access. At the terminating exchange it is mapped to the Bearer Capability information element in the ISDN access. Exchanges in the Telecom network treat this parameter transparently, i.e. they do not use it for routing.

3.57.2 User Service Information is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

The format of the user service information parameter field is shown in Figure 55. This format is the same as the Bearer capability information element from Recommendation Q.931 and not all capabilities coded here are supported at this time. *Refer to Telecom publication TNA 134, §4.5.5 for details. Also note that:*

- (1) *Information transfer rates other than 64 kbit/s are not applicable on calls to or from Telecom's POI exchange and another network.*
- (2) *Transfer Mode coded "packet mode" is not applicable on calls to or from Telecom's POI exchange and another network.*
- (3) *In the Telecom network, calls coded "packet mode" on the originating ISDN access are handled by the Telecom packet network.*
- (4) *The User service information parameter shall be present in all calls from ISDN lines where the Forward call indicator sets bit I (ISDN access indicator) to Originating access*



ISDN. If the User service information parameter is absent in this case, call processing may be undetermined.

- (5) *The User service information parameter shall be absent in all calls from non-ISDN lines where the Forward call indicator sets bit I (ISDN access indicator) to Originating access non-ISDN. If the User service information parameter is present in this case, call processing may be undetermined.*

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	ext.	Coding standard			Information transfer capability			
2	ext.	Transfer mode			Information transfer rate			
2a	Rate multiplier							
3	ext.	Layer ident.			User information layer 1 protocol			
4	ext.	Layer ident.			User information layer 2 protocol			
5	ext.	Layer ident.			User information layer 3 protocol			

NOTE 1 – Octet 2a is required if octet 2 indicates multirate (64 kbit/s base rate); otherwise, it shall not be present.

NOTE 2 – Octets 3, 4, 5 or any combination of these octets may be omitted. Octet 3 may be extended as described in Recommendation Q.931.

Figure 55 – User service information parameter field

The codes to be used in the subfields of the user service information parameter field is defined in the Bearer capability information element in Recommendation Q.931.

3.58 User service information prime

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.59 User teleservice information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.60 User-to-user indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.61 User-to-user information

3.61.1 This parameter is used to transport information directly from one ISDN user to another as part of User-to-User Service 1 (implicit). An ISUP-ISUP transit exchange will pass the parameter on, unchanged.

3.61.2 User-to-user Information is an optional parameter which may be used in the following messages:

Initial Address (IAM)	(ref. §4.13)
Answer (ANM)	(ref. §4.3)
Call Progress (CPG)	(ref. §4.4)
Connect (CON)	(ref. §4.8)

Release (REL) (ref. §4.14)

It may also be used in the following messages, however Telecom does not do so:

Address Complete (ACM)	(ref. §4.2)
Segmentation (SGM)	(ref. §4.34)
User to User Information (USR)	(ref. §4.17)

3.61.3 The format of the user-to-user information parameter is shown in Figure 58.

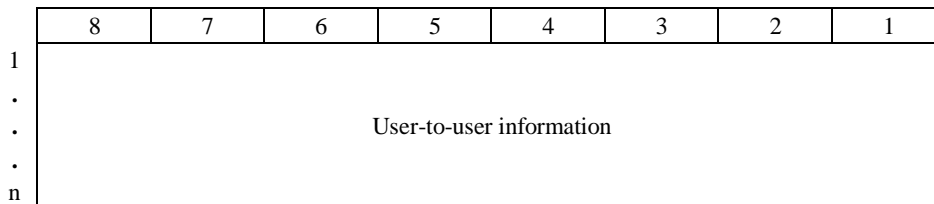


Figure 58 – User-to-user information parameter field

3.61.4 The format of the user-to-user information parameter field is coded identically to the protocol discriminator plus user information field described in Recommendation Q.931. *The maximum permitted length of this parameter is constrained by the maximum permitted MSU length and its other contents.*

3.62 Backward GVNS

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.63 CCSS

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.64 Call transfer number

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.65 Call transfer reference

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.66 Forward GVNS

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.67 Loop prevention indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.68 Network management controls

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.



3.69 Circuit assignment map

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.70 Correlation id

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.71 SCF id

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.72 Call diversion treatment indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.73 Called IN number

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.74 Call offering treatment indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.75 Charged party identification (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.76 Conference treatment indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.77 Display information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.78 UID action indicators

3.78.1 This parameter is used to request an originating exchange to through-connect the speechpath in both directions and to stop the T9 timer, prior to receiving the ANM. (Normally at the originating local exchange the speechpath is connected only in the backward direction upon sending the IAM, and in the forward direction upon receiving the ANM; T9 is normally stopped upon receiving ANM). An SSP exchange that previously received the UID(c) parameter may respond by sending the UID(a) parameter in the ACM or CPG in order to undertake an interactive dialog with the calling party during the pre-answer phase of the call.

3.78.2 On receipt of this parameter an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange in the Telecom network will normally pass it on, unchanged.

3.78.3 Where a call undergoes network based call forwarding and this parameter is received at the forwarding point, it will be passed back unchanged to the preceding leg of the call.

3.78.4 *The passing of UID(a) at the POI is subject to agreement and is controlled by configuration data.*

3.78.5 UID(a) is an optional parameter which may be used in the following messages:



Address Complete (ACM) (ref. §4.2)
Call Progress (CPG) (ref. §4.4)

3.78.6 The format of the UID (a) parameter field is shown in Figure 73.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

Figure 73/Q.763 – UID action indicators parameter field

The following codes are used in the UID action indicators parameter field:

- bit A: *Through-connection instruction indicator*
0 no indication
1 through-connect in both directions
- bit B: *T9 timer instruction indicator*
0 no indication
1 stop or do not start T9 timer
- bits G-C: *spare; not set by Telecom*
- bit H: *Extension indicator; not set by Telecom*

3.79 UID capability indicators

3.79.1 This parameter is used to indicate that an originating exchange is capable, on request, of through-connecting the speechpath in both directions and stopping the T9 timer, prior to receiving the ANM. (Normally at the originating local exchange the speechpath is connected only in the backward direction upon sending the IAM, and in the forward direction upon receiving the ANM; T9 is normally stopped upon receiving ANM). An SSP exchange receiving this parameter may respond by sending the UID(a) parameter in the ACM or CPG in order to undertake an interactive dialog with the calling party during the pre-answer phase of the call.

3.79.2 On receipt of this parameter an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange in the Telecom network will normally pass it on, unchanged.

3.79.3 Where a call undergoes network based call forwarding this parameter will be passed unchanged to the forwarding leg of the call.

3.79.4 *The passing of UID(c) at the POI is subject to agreement and is controlled by configuration data.*

3.79.5 UID(c) is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

3.79.6 The format of the UID (c) parameter field is shown in Figure 74:

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A

Figure 74/Q.763 – UID capability indicators parameter field



The following codes are used in the UID (c) parameter field:

bit <u>A</u> :	<i>Through-connection indicator</i>
0	no indication
1	through-connection modification possible
bit <u>B</u> :	<i>T9 timer indicator</i>
0	no indication
1	stopping of T9 timer possible
bits G-C:	spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
bit H:	Extension indicator; <i>not set by Telecom</i>

3.80 Hop counter

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.81 Collect call request

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.82 Application transport

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.83 CCNR possible indicator

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.84 Pivot capability

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.85 Pivot routing indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.86 Called directory number (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.87 Original called IN number

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.88 Calling geodetic location

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.89 HTR information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.90 Network routing number (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.



3.91 Query on release capability (network option)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.92 Pivot status (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.93 Pivot counter

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.94 Pivot routing forward information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.95 Pivot routing backward information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.96 Redirect capability (reserved for national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.97 Redirect counter (reserved for national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.98 Redirect status (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.99 Redirect forward information (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.100 Redirect backward information (national use)

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.101 Number portability forward information (NPF)

3.101.1 This parameter is used to indicate that a query has been made to a Number Portability Database (NPDB) to determine whether the called party number is a ported number. Its presence is used to prevent unnecessary NPDB queries being made from subsequent exchanges. Within the Telecom network NPF is normally set only after a query has determined that the number is not ported. In the case that the query determines that the number is ported, this is indicated by prefixing the called party number with Network Routing Code digits (and the NPF parameter is not sent).

3.101.2 On receipt of this parameter an ISUP-ISUP transit exchange in the Telecom network will normally pass the NPF on, unchanged.

3.101.3 Where a call undergoes network based call forwarding this parameter will be discarded (and if required, re-set) as it is relevant to the called party number (which changes at the forwarding point).

3.101.4 The passing of NPMI at the POI is subject to agreement and is controlled by configuration data.

3.101.5 NPMI is an optional parameter which may be used in the following message:

Initial Address (IAM) (ref. §4.13)

3.101.6 The format of the NPMI parameter field is shown in Figure 94.

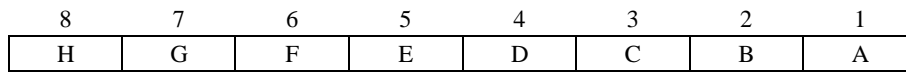


Figure 94/Q.763 - Number portability forward information parameter field

The following codes are used in the number portability forward information parameter field:

a) bits DCBA *Number portability status indicator*

0 0 0 0	no indication; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 0 1	number portability query not done for called number; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 0	number portability query done for called number, non-ported called subscriber; <i>normally set by Telecom</i>
0 0 1 1	number portability query done for called number, ported called subscriber; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
0 1 0 0	} spare; <i>not set by Telecom</i>
to	
1 1 1 1	
}	

b) bits GFE: spare; *not set by Telecom*

c) bit H: Extension indicator; *not set by Telecom*

3.102 Automatic re-routing

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.103 IEPS call information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.104 VED information

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

3.105 Forward CAT indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.



3.106 Backward CAT indicators

This section has not been reproduced as this parameter is not implemented.

4 ISDN user part messages and codes

NOTE: This section follows ITU-T recommendation Q.763 with the addition of numbering of each message (4.2 onwards) to facilitate referencing.

4.1 General

4.1.1 In Tables 21 to 50, the format and coding of ISDN user part messages are specified. For each message, a list of the relevant parameters is given and for each parameter:

- a reference to the subclause where the formatting and coding of the parameter content is specified;
- the type of the parameter.

The following types are used in the tables:

F = mandatory fixed length parameter;

V = mandatory variable length parameter;

O = optional parameter of fixed or variable length;

- the length of the parameter.

The value in the table includes:

- for type F parameters: the length, in octets, of the parameter content;
- for type V parameters: the length, in octets, of the length indicator and of the parameter content. The minimum and the maximum length are indicated;
- for type O parameters: the length, in octets, of the parameter name, length indicator and parameter content. For variable length parameters the minimum and maximum length is indicated.

Parameters permitted by ITU-T in a given message but not used in that message by Telecom are shown shaded. Parameters marked "RX only" may be received by a Telecom POI exchange, but will not be sent.

4.1.2 For each message type, type F parameters and the pointers for the type V parameters must be sent in the order specified in these tables. *Although optional parameters can be received and handled in any order, messages originating in Telecom's network will always include such parameters in the order depicted in the message formats shown in Tables 21 to 50.*

4.1.3 The routing label and circuit identification code fields, which are transmitted ahead of the message type field if required, are not shown. Parameter names, pointers to mandatory variable fields and the optional part, and length indicators appear in the message in accordance with Figure 3 and are not shown explicitly in Tables 21 to 50.

4.2 Address Complete Message (ACM)

4.2.1 This is a backward message indicating that sufficient information has been received to complete the connection. It also provides information on the progress of the call including some terminating subscriber category information if available.



4.2.2 For calls using ISUP all the way, the ACM is generated at the terminating exchange and sent to the preceding exchange. At each transit exchange in the connection an ACM is sent back when an associated ACM is received from the succeeding exchange.

4.2.3 For calls where an R2MFC link follows an ISUP link the ACM is sent when an A-6, B-1, B-6, B-7, B-9, or B-10 signal is received at the ISUP-R2MFC exchange.

4.2.4 For calls where a DP link follows an ISUP link the ACM is sent when the IAM has been received at the ISUP-DP exchange.

4.2.5 The format of the ACM is shown in Table 21.

Table 21

Message Type: Address complete

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)	
Message type	2.1	F	1	
Backward call indicators	3.5	F	2	
Optional backward call indicators	3.37	O	3	
Call reference (national use)	3.8	O	7	
Cause indicators	3.12	O	4-?	
User-to-user indicators	3.60	O	3	
User-to-user information	3.61	O	3-131	
Access transport	3.3	O	3-?	
Generic notification indicator (Note 1)	3.25	O	3	
Transmission medium used	3.56	O	3	
Echo control information	3.19	O	3	
Access delivery information	3.2	O	3	
Redirection number (Note 2)	3.46	O	5-12	
Parameter compatibility information	3.41	O	4-?	
Call diversion information	RX only	3.6	O	3
Network specific facility (national use)	3.36	O	4-?	
Remote operations (national use)	3.48	O	8-?	
Service activation	3.49	O	3-?	
Redirection number restriction indicator	RX only	3.47	O	3
Conference treatment indicators	3.76	O	3-?	
UID action indicators	3.78	O	3-?	
Application transport parameter (Note 3)	3.82	O	5-?	
CCNR possible indicator	3.83	O	3	
HTR information	3.89	O	4-?	
Pivot routing backward information	3.95	O	3-?	
Redirect status (national use)	3.98	O	3	
Backward CAT indicators	3.106	O	1	
End of optional parameters	3.20	O	1	

NOTE 1 – This parameter may be repeated.

NOTE 2 – Peer-to-peer interworking with an earlier version of ISUP may result in format errors and lead to the release of the call.

NOTE 3 – The message may contain one or more application transport parameters referring to different application context identifiers.

4.3 Answer (ANM)

4.3.1 This is a backward message indicating that the called subscriber has answered.

4.3.2 The ANM is sent in response to the called subscriber answering or in response to receiving an answer signal from the succeeding exchange.

4.3.3 Receipt of the ANM at the originating exchange causes the transmission path for the relevant inter-exchange circuit to be through-connected in the forward direction (unless through-connection has already occurred due to the receipt of the UID action indicators parameter). It also starts the call charging process (where relevant).

4.3.4 The format of the ANM is shown in Table 22.

Table 22

Message Type: Answer

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Backward call indicators	3.5	O	4
Optional backward call indicators	3.37	O	3
Call reference (national use)	3.8	O	7
User-to-user indicators	3.60	O	3
User-to-user information	3.61	O	3-131
Connected number (Note 2)	3.16	O	4-?
Access transport	3.3	O	3-?
Access delivery information	3.2	O	3
Generic notification indicator (Note 1)	3.25	O	3
Parameter compatibility information	3.41	O	4-?
Backward GVNS	3.62	O	3-?
Call history information	3.7	O	4
Generic number (Notes 1 and 2)	3.26	O	5-?
Transmission medium used	3.56	O	3
Network specific facility (national use)	3.36	O	4-?
Remote operations (national use)	3.48	O	8-?
Redirection number (Note 2)	3.46	O	5-12
Service activation	3.49	O	3-?
Echo control information	3.19	O	3

Message Type: Answer

Redirection number restriction indicator	RX only	3.47	O	3
Display information		3.77	O	3-?
Conference treatment indicators		3.76	O	1-?
Application transport parameter (Note 3)		3.82	O	3-?
Pivot routing backward information		3.95	O	3-?
Redirect status (national use)		3.98	O	3
Voice Enhancement Device information		3.104	O	3
End of optional parameters		3.20	O	1

NOTE 1 – This parameter may be repeated.

NOTE 2 – Peer-to-peer interworking with an earlier version of ISUP may result in format errors and lead to the release of the call.

NOTE 3 – The message may contain one or more application transport parameters referring to different application context identifiers.

4.4 Call Progress (CPG)

4.4.1 This is a backward message which may be used to pass information on the progress of the call back to the originating ISDN access.

4.4.2 The information sent may be in response to indications received from the terminating ISDN access or in response to actions taken by the switch such as in the case of call forwarding.

4.4.3 The format of the CPG message is shown in Table 23.

Table 23**Message Type: Call progress**

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Event information	3.21	F	1
Cause indicators	3.12	O	4-?
Call reference (national use)	3.8	O	7
Backward call indicators	3.5	O	4
Optional backward call indicators	3.37	O	3
Access transport	3.3	O	3-?
User-to-user indicators	3.60	O	3
Redirection number (Note 2)	3.46	O	5-12
User-to-user information	3.61	O	3-131
Generic notification indicator (Note 1)	3.25	O	3
Network specific facility (national use)	3.36	O	4-?
Remote operations (national use)	3.48	O	8-?
Transmission medium used	3.56	O	3



Message Type: Call progress

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)	
Access delivery information	3.2	O	3	
Parameter compatibility Information	3.41	O	4-?	
Call diversion information	RX only	3.6	O	3
Service activation	3.49	O	3-?	
Redirection number restriction indicator	RX only	3.47	O	3
Call transfer number (Note 2)	3.64	O	4-?	
Echo control information	3.19	O	3	
Connected number (Note 2)	3.16	O	4-?	
Backward GVNS	3.62	O	3-?	
Generic number (Notes 1 and 2)	3.26	O	5-?	
Call history information	3.7	O	4	
Conference treatment indicators	3.76	O	3-?	
Backward CAT indicators	3.106	O	1	
UID action indicators	3.78	O	3-?	
Application transport parameter (Note 3)	3.82	O	3-?	
Pivot routing backward information	3.95	O	3-?	
Redirect status (national use)	3.98	O	3	
CCNR possible indicator	3.83	O	3	
End of optional parameters	3.20	O	1	

NOTE 1 – This parameter may be repeated.

NOTE 2 – Peer-to-peer interworking with an earlier version of ISUP may result in format errors and lead to the release of the call.

NOTE 3 – The message may contain one or more application transport parameters referring to different application context identifiers.

4.5 Circuit Group Query Response (CQR)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. (Table 24)

4.6 Circuit Group Reset Acknowledgement

4.6.1 This message, in combination with the Circuit Group Reset (GRS) message (refer § 4.25 in this part) is used to reset circuits to the idle state following exchange software initialisation at one end of the inter exchange circuits.

4.6.2 The GRA message is sent in response to a GRS message to confirm that circuits are being made idle as requested.

4.6.3 The format of the GRA message is shown in Table 25.



Table 25**Message Type: Circuit group reset acknowledgement**

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Range and status	3.43	V	3-34

4.7 Confusion (CFN)

4.7.1 This message is used when it is necessary to advise the preceding exchange that an unrecognisable parameter has been received.

4.7.2 The format of the CFN message is shown in Table 26.

Table 26**Message Type: Confusion**

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Cause indicators	3.12	V	3-?
End of optional parameters	3.20	O	1

4.8 Connect Message (CON)

4.8.1 This is a backward message indicating that sufficient information has been received and that the called subscriber has answered. It serves as both an ACM and an ANM.

4.8.2 Receipt of the CON at the originating exchange causes the transmission path for the relevant inter-exchange circuit to be through-connected in the forward direction. It also starts the call charging process (where relevant).

4.8.3 *This message is not originated by Telecom's exchanges, however they are able to receive and interpret it. It will be passed transparently if received from another network (e.g. from the international network).*

4.8.4 The format of the CON message is shown in Table 27.

Table 27

Message Type: Connect			RX only
Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Backward call indicators	3.5	F	2



Message Type: Connect		RX only	
Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Optional backward call indicators	3.37	O	3
Backward GVNS	3.62	O	3-?
Connected number (Note 2)	3.16	O	4-?
Call reference (national use)	3.8	O	7
User-to-user indicators	3.60	O	3
User-to-user information	3.61	O	3-131
Access transport	3.3	O	3-?
Network specific facility (national use)	3.36	O	4-?
Generic notification indicator (Note 1)	3.25	O	3
Remote operations (national use)	3.48	O	8-?
Transmission medium used	3.56	O	3
Echo control information	3.19	O	3
Access delivery information	3.2	O	3
Call history information	3.7	O	4
Parameter compatibility information	3.41	O	4-?
Service activation	3.49	O	3-?
Generic number (Notes 1 and 2)	3.26	O	5-?
Redirection number restriction indicator	RX only	O	3
Conference treatment indicators	3.76	O	3-?
Application transport parameter (Note 3)	3.82	O	3-?
HTR information	3.89	O	4-?
Pivot routing backward information	3.95	O	3-?
Redirect status (national use)	3.98	O	3
Voice Enhancement Device information	3.104	O	3
End of optional parameters	3.20	O	1

NOTE 1 – This parameter may be repeated.
 NOTE 2 – Peer-to-peer interworking with an earlier version of ISUP may result in format errors and lead to the release of the call.
 NOTE 3 – The message may contain one or more application transport parameters referring to different application context identifiers.

4.9 Continuity (COT)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. (Table 28).

4.10 Facility Reject (FRJ)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. (Table 29)



4.11 Information (INF)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. (Table 30)

4.12 Information Request (INR)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. (Table 31)

4.13 Initial Address Message (IAM)

4.13.1 This message is the first message sent forward when setting up any call. It is transmitted as soon as the relevant inter-exchange traffic circuit has been selected for the call.

4.13.2 The IAM contains all the information required to route the call to the destination exchange and connect the call to the called party.

4.13.3 Immediately after sending the IAM the originating exchange will through-connect the transmission path for the relevant inter-exchange circuit in the backward direction.

4.13.4 Through-connection of the transmission path in both directions will be completed at transit exchanges immediately after the IAM has been sent.

4.13.5 The format of the IAM is shown in Table 32.

Table 32**Message Type: Initial address**

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Nature of connection indicators	3.35	F	1
Forward call indicators	3.23	F	2
Calling party's category	3.11	F	1
Transmission medium requirement	3.54	F	1
Called party number (Note 2)	3.9	V	4-16
Transit network selection (national use)	3.53	O	4-?
Call reference (national use)	3.8	O	7
Calling party number (Note 2)	3.10	O	4-16
Optional forward call indicators	3.38	O	3
Redirecting number (Note 2)	3.44	O	4-12
Redirection information	3.45	O	3-4
Closed user group interlock code	3.15	O	6
Connection request	3.17	O	7-9
Original called number (Note 2)	3.39	O	4-12
User-to-user information	3.61	O	3-131
Access transport	3.3	O	3-?
User service information	3.57	O	4-13
User-to-user indicators	3.60	O	3



Table 32

Message Type: Initial address

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Generic number (Notes 1 and 2)	3.26	O	5-?
Propagation delay counter	3.42	O	4
User service information prime	3.58	O	4-13
Network specific facility (national use)	3.36	O	4-?
Generic digit (national use) (Note 1)	3.24	O	4-?
Origination ISC point code	3.40	O	4
User teleservice information	3.59	O	4-5
Remote operations (national use)	3.48	O	8-?
Parameter compatibility information	3.41	O	4-?
Generic notification indicator (Note 1)	3.25	O	3
Service activation	3.49	O	3-?
Generic reference (reserved)	3.27	O	5-?
MLPP precedence	3.34	O	8
Transmission medium requirement prime	3.55	O	3
Location number (Note 2)	3.30	O	4-?
Forward GVNS	3.66	O	5-26
CCSS	3.63	O	3-?
Network management controls	3.68	O	3-?
Circuit assignment map	3.69	O	6-7
Correlation id	3.70	O	3-?
Call diversion treatment indicators	3.72	O	3-?
Called IN number (Note 2)	3.73	O	4-?
Call offering treatment indicators	3.74	O	3-?
Conference treatment indicators	3.76	O	3-?
SCF id	3.71	O	3-?
UID capability indicators	3.79	O	3-?
Echo control information	3.19	O	3
Hop counter	3.80	O	3
Collect call request	3.81	O	3
Application transport parameter (Note 3)	3.82	O	5-?
Pivot capability	3.84	O	3
Called directory number (national use)	3.86	O	5-?
Original called IN number	3.87	O	4-?
Calling geodetic location	3.88	O	3-?
Network routing number (national use)	3.90	O	4-?
QoR capability (network option)	3.91	O	3

Table 32**Message Type: Initial address**

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Pivot counter	3.93	O	3
Pivot routing forward information	3.94	O	3-?
Redirect capability (national use)	3.96	O	3
Redirect counter (national use)	3.97	O	3
Redirect status	3.98	O	3
Redirect forward information (national use)	3.99	O	3-?
Number portability forward information (network option)	3.101	O	1-?
Automatic re-routing	3.102	O	4-?
IEPS call information	3.103	O	6-8
Voice Enhancement Device information	3.104	O	3
Forward CAT indicators	3.105	O	3
End of optional parameters	3.20	O	1
NOTE 1 – This parameter may be repeated.			
NOTE 2 – Peer-to-peer interworking with an earlier version of ISUP may result in format errors and lead to the release of the call.			
NOTE 3 – The message may contain one or more application transport parameters referring to different application context identifiers.			

4.14 Release (REL)

4.14.1 The Release message can be used as a forward or a backward signal, to indicate that the call is being released from the preceding or succeeding exchange.

4.14.2 The Release message is initiated by one of the following:

- (1) Calling subscriber goes on hook.
- (2) Called subscriber goes on hook.
- (3) Receipt of a REL message from a preceding exchange or a succeeding exchange.
- (4) Receipt of a clear forward signal from a preceding exchange.
- (5) Receipt of a clear back signal from a succeeding exchange
- (6) Whenever the No. 7 exchange requires to release the connection.

4.14.3 After sending a REL message the speech connection is released at the exchange but the trunk circuit concerned is held in a blocked state until a Release Complete message (RLC) is received.

4.14.4 The format of the REL message is shown in Table 33.



Table 33

Message Type: Release

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Cause indicators	3.12	V	3-?
Redirection information (national use)	3.45	O	3-4
Redirection number (national use) (Note)	3.46	O	5-12
Access transport	3.3	O	3-?
Signalling point code (national use)	3.50	O	4
User-to-user information	3.61	O	3-131
Automatic congestion level	3.4	O	3
Network specific facility (national use)	3.36	O	4-?
Access delivery information	3.2	O	3
Parameter compatibility information	3.41	O	4-?
User-to-user indicators	3.60	O	3
Display information	3.77	O	3-?
Remote operations (national use)	3.48	O	8-?
HTR information	3.89	O	4-?
Redirect counter (national use)	3.97	O	3
Redirect backward information (national use)	3.100	O	3-?
Automatic re-routing	3.102	O	4-?
End of optional parameters	3.20	O	1

NOTE – Peer-to-peer interworking with an earlier version of ISUP may result in format errors and lead to the release of the call.

4.15 Release Complete (RLC)

4.15.1 This message is always sent to acknowledge receipt of a Release message (REL) and advise that release action is now complete.

4.15.2 The RLC message may be sent in either the forward or backward direction depending on the origin of the REL message.

4.15.3 The format of the RLC message is shown in Table 34.

Table 34

Message Type: Release complete

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1



Cause indicators	3.12	O	5-6
End of optional parameters	3.20	O	1

4.16 Subsequent Address Message (SAM)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (Table 35).

4.17 User-to-User Information (USR)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (Table 36).

4.18 Delayed Release (DRS)

This message was included in ITU-T Recommendation Q.763 (1988) and was removed in the 1997 version. It is no longer used by Telecom. If received by Telecom it will cause a call to be released.

4.19 Forward Transfer (FOT)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (Table 37).

4.20 Suspend (SUS)

4.20.1 This message is used to indicate a temporary cessation of communication without releasing the call. It can only be accepted during the connective phase of a call.

4.20.2 The SUS message will be sent in response to a suspend indication from the calling or called ISDN access.

4.20.3 On the receipt of a SUS message the exchange will pass a SUS message to the preceding exchange and start a 3 minute timer. At the expiry of the time out period a Release message (cause value = 111) will be generated to release the connection.

4.20.4 The SUS message will not suspend charging in Telecom's network.

4.20.5 If the party initiating the suspend condition re-answers prior to the 3 minute timer expiry a Resume message (ref. §4.21) will be sent back to stop the timers, ensuring the connection is not released.

4.20.6 The format of the SUS message is shown in Table 38.

4.21 Resume (RES)

4.21.1 This message is used to indicate that the connection which has been temporarily disconnected by a Suspend message (ref. § 4.20) should now be reconnected.

4.21.2 In the Telecom network the RES message may follow a DRS message (§4.18), however, this will not apply to calls to or from another network.

4.21.3 The receipt of a RES message following a SUS will ensure that the 3 minute timer is stopped to enable the connection to remain held.

4.21.4 The format of the RES message is shown in Table 38.



Table 38

Message Type: Resume, Suspend

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Suspend/resume indicators	3.52	F	1
Call reference (national use)	3.8	O	7
End of optional parameters	3.20	O	1

NOTE – Parameter compatibility information parameter may be received in the future version.

**4.22 Blocking (BLO),
Blocking Acknowledgement (BLA),
Continuity Check Request (CCR),
Loop Back Acknowledge (LPA),
Overload (OLM),
Reset Circuit (RSC),
Unblocking (UBL),
Unblocking Acknowledgement (UBA),
Unequipped CIC (UCIC)**

4.22.1 These messages are all used for maintenance purposes associated with the inter-exchange traffic circuits under the control of ISUP. They all have the same format, as shown in Table 39.

4.22.2 BLO is sent to a neighbouring exchange whenever it is necessary to block a single outgoing circuit from the distant end (e.g. following a maintenance command input). *Multiple BLO messages are used to block a group of circuits for maintenance purposes where the circuit group blocking (CGB) message is not used (see §4.24).*

4.22.3 BLA is sent in response to a BLO to confirm that the circuit has been busied as requested.

4.22.4 CCR is not used by Telecom.

4.22.5 LPA is used with continuity checking which is not done by Telecom. If it is received from another network the Telecom POI exchange will respond with a Confusion message (CFN) (ref. §4.7).

4.22.6 OLM is sent in response to an IAM by an exchange with call processor occupancy exceeding a specified maximum value; ref Q.764 §2.9.9, Temporary Trunk Block Procedure. The preceding exchange (receiving the OLM) will release or reroute the call but will hold the inter-exchange traffic circuit to the overloaded exchange busy for a period of 2 minutes before allowing it to be reused. This will reduce traffic incoming to the overloaded exchange.

4.22.7 RSC is used to reset a circuit to the idle state in the case where memory associated with a circuit becomes mutilated, including after processor restarts. RSC ensures that both ends revert immediately to the idle state.

As soon as No.7 link alignment is completed after processor restarts in Telecom's POI exchange, RSC messages are sent (either for all ISUP circuits or only for circuits in the pre-answer state, depending on the level of restart). Circuits are returned to the idle condition on receipt of Release Complete message (RLC) which is sent in response to RSC. The exchange which underwent the restart cannot select an ISUP circuit until the reset procedure is complete (approximately 16



circuits can be reset per second). The remote exchange may use a circuit and send an IAM before it is reset. In this case the IAM is accepted and the call proceeds, whereas if the IAM collides with RSC, IAM is rejected and the RSC is acknowledged by RLC.

4.22.8 UBL is used to release a circuit that has previously been blocked by a BLO message.

4.22.9 UBA is sent in response to a UBL message to confirm that the circuit has been released as requested.

4.22.10 UCIC is sent in response to any message received which has a CIC that is not recognised by the receiving exchange. Receipt of UCIC by a Telecom POI exchange causes the inter-exchange traffic circuit with the specified CIC to be taken out of service, and a maintenance message to be output.

Table 39

Message Type: **Blocking**
Blocking acknowledgement
Continuity check request
Loop back acknowledgement, (national use)
Overload, (national use)
Reset circuit
Unblocking
Unblocking acknowledgement
Unequipped circuit identification code, (national use)

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1

4.23 Call Modification Completed (CMC)
Call Modification Request (CMR)
Call Modification Reject (CMR)

These messages were included in ITU-T Recommendation Q.763 (1988) and were removed in the 1997 version. They are listed here to maintain section numbering consistent with previous versions of PTC331. They are not implemented by Telecom.

4.24 Circuit Group Blocking (CGB),
Circuit Group Blocking Acknowledgement (CGBA),
Circuit Group Unblocking (CGU),
Circuit Group Unblocking Acknowledgement (CGUA)

4.24.1 These messages are all used for management purposes associated with groups of inter-exchange traffic circuits under the control of ISUP.

4.24.2 They are used to block and idle specific groups of circuits from the distant end of the circuit, e.g., in the case of an inter-exchange transmission system failure it may be necessary to block up to 30 circuits. The actual circuits to be blocked/unblocked are identified in the Range and Status parameter and the reason for blocking/unblocking is indicated in the Circuit Group Supervision Message Type Indicator parameter.

4.24.3 The CGB message is used to request the blocking of a number of outgoing circuits due to a transmission failure or a route block maintenance command at the incoming end.



4.24.4 The CGBA message is sent in response to a CGB message to confirm that the circuits have been blocked as requested.

4.24.5 The CGU message is used to request the release of circuits previously blocked by a CGB message.

4.24.6 The CGUA message is sent in response to a CGU message to confirm that the circuits have been released as requested.

4.24.7 *Although all Telecom POI exchanges with ISUP signalling capabilities will normally send, receive and respond to this group of messages, in some circumstances blocking of a group of interconnect circuits initiated by maintenance action at the Telecom POI exchange will be done by sending multiple BLO messages (see §4.22) controlling individual circuits to the other network.*

4.24.8 Use of Circuit Group Blocking messages at the POIN exchange interface is Telecom's preference. If the interconnected network cannot support Circuit Group Blocking messages Telecom may be able to configure the interface to send only individual Circuit Blocking messages.

4.24.9 All these messages have the same format as shown in Table 40.

Table 40

**Message Type: Circuit group blocking
Circuit group blocking acknowledgement
Circuit group unblocking
Circuit group unblocking acknowledgement**

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Circuit group supervision message type	3.13	F	1
Range and status	3.43	V	3-34

4.25 Circuit Group Reset (GRS)

4.25.1 This message, in combination with the Circuit Group Reset Acknowledgement (GRA) message (refer § 4.6 in this document) is used to reset circuits to the idle state following exchange software initialisation at one end of the inter exchange circuits.

4.25.2 The GRS message is sent when memory associated with a group of inter-exchange traffic circuits is mutilated or following a processor restart to reset the circuits at the adjacent exchange to idle.

4.25.3 If the GRS message requests the resetting of a circuit made busy by a local maintenance command the circuit will not be reset and the GRA will indicate in the status field that the circuit is still busy.

4.25.4 Use of GRS/GRA on the POI interface is Telecom's preference. If the interconnected network cannot support GRS/GRA Telecom may be able to configure the interface to send multiple RSC messages instead of GRS by special arrangement.

4.25.5 The format of the GRS message is shown in Table 41.

Table 41/Q.763**Message Type: Circuit group reset**

Parameter	Reference (subclause)	Type	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Range and status (Note)	3.43	V	2
NOTE – The status subfield is not present.			

4.26 Circuit Group Query (CQM)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (Table 41).

**4.27 Facility Accepted (FAA)
Facility Request (FAR)**

This section has not been reproduced as these messages are not implemented (Table 42).

4.28 Pass Along (PAM)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. (Table 43).

4.29 User part test (UPT), User part available (UPA)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. (table 44).

4.30 Facility (FAC)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. Table 45).

4.31 Network resource management (NRM)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. (table 46).

4.32 Identification request (IDR)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented. (table 47).

4.33 Identification response (IDS)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (Table 48).

4.34 Segmentation (SGM)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (Table 49).

4.35 Loop prevention (LOP)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (Table 50).

4.36 Application transport (APM)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (Table 51).



4.37 Pre-Release information (PRI)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (Table 52).

4.38 Subsequent directory number (national use) (SDM)

This section has not been reproduced as this message is not implemented (table 53).

Annex A: Tables for handling of unrecognized parameter values

Reference: see 2.9.5.3/Q.764.

Type A exchanges

Unrecognized parameter values should be handled as indicated below in Type A exchanges (Type A exchanges are Local Exchanges, and Transit Exchanges where the call undergoes signalling system interworking between ISUP and another signalling system, as described in 2.9.5.2/Q.764). See also item iii) of 2.9.5.3/Q.764.

Required actions:

- Default – Handle as if the default value was received.
- Ignore – The value is "don't care"; the received value may be passed on unchanged or reset to zero.
- No default – Pass to call control.

Table A.1 shows the reaction of a Type A exchange.

Table A.1 shows the normal actions unless specific procedural text in Recommendations Q.764 and Q.73x-Series states otherwise.

Table A.1 (sheet 1 of 4) – Type A exchanges

Reference (subclause)	Title	Action
3.4	<i>Automatic congestion level</i>	Discard parameter
3.5	<i>Backward call indicators</i> Bits BA: Charge ind. Bits DC: Called party status ind. Bits FE: Called party category ind. Bits HG: End-to-end method ind. Bit J: End-to-end information ind. (national use) Bit L: Holding ind. (national use) Bits PO: SCCP method ind.	Default: 10 "charge" Default: 00 "no indication" Default: 00 "no indication" Default: 00 "no end-to-end method available" Default: 0 "no end-to-end info available" Default: 0 "holding not requested" Default: 00 "no indication"

Table A.1 (sheet 2 of 4) – Type A exchanges

Reference (subclause)	Title	Action
3.9	<i>Called party number</i> Nature of address ind. Numbering plan ind. Spare Address signals Filler	Send release with cause 28 Send release with cause 28 Ignore Send release with cause 28 (Note) Default: 0000
3.10	<i>Calling party number</i> Nature of address ind. Number incomplete ind. Numbering plan ind. Presentation restricted ind. Screening ind. Address signals Filler	Discard parameter Discard parameter Discard parameter Default: 01 "presentation restricted" Discard parameter No default Default: 0000
3.11	<i>Calling party's category</i>	Default: 0000 1010 "ordinary subscriber"
3.12	<i>Cause indicators</i> Coding standard Spare Location Cause value	Default: 00 "ITU-T" Ignore International: Default "international network." National: Default Beyond an Interwork. Point" Default: "Unspecified within class xxx"
3.13	<i>Circuit group supervision message type indicator</i> Bits BA: Type ind. Bits H-C: Reserved	Discard message and send confusion with cause 110 Ignore
3.14	<i>Circuit state indicators</i> Maintenance blocking state Spare	Discard message Ignore
3.16	<i>Connected number</i> Nature of address ind. Spare Numbering plan ind. Presentation restricted ind. Screening ind. Address signals Filler	Discard parameter Ignore Discard parameter Default: 01 "presentation restricted" Discard parameter No Default Default: 0000
3.18	<i>Continuity indicators</i> Bits H-B: Reserved	Ignore

Table A.1 (sheet 3 of 4) – Type A exchanges

Reference (subclause)	Title	Action
3.21	<i>Event information</i> Bits G-A: Event ind.	Discard message
3.22	<i>Facility indicators</i>	Discard message
3.23	<i>Forward call indicators</i> Bits CB: End-to-end method ind. Bit E: End-to-end inform ind. (national use) Bits HG: ISUP preference ind. Bits KJ: SCCP method indicator Bit L: Spare Bits P-M: Reserved (national use)	Default: 00 "no end-to-end method available" Default: 0 "no end-to-end info available" Send release with cause 111 Default: 00 "no indication" Ignore Ignore
3.28	<i>Information indicators (national use)</i> Bits BA: CgPA response ind. Bit C: Holding ind. Bit D: MCID response ind. Bit E: Spare Bit F: CgPC response ind. Bit G: Charge inform. resp. ind. Bit H: Solicited inf. ind. Bits P-I: Reserved	Default: "CgPA not included" Default: "Hold not provided" Default: "MCID not provided" Ignore Default: "CgPC not included" Default: "Charge inform. not included" Default: "Solicited" Ignore
3.29	<i>Information request ind. (national use)</i> Bits P-M, L-F, C: Spare/Reserved	Ignore
3.35	<i>Nature of connection ind.</i> Bits BA: Satellite ind. Bits DC: Continuity ind. Bits H-F: Reserved	Default: 10 "two satellites in the connection" See Type B exchange Ignore
3.37	<i>Optional backward call indicators</i> Bits E-H: Reserved for national use	Ignore
3.38	<i>Optional forward call indicators</i> Bits BA: Closed user group call ind. Spare Bits G-D	Default: 00 "non-CUG call" Ignore
3.39	<i>Original called number</i> Nature of address ind. Numbering plan ind. Address present. restr. ind. Address signals Filler Spare	Discard parameter Discard parameter Default: "Presentation restricted" No default Default: 0000 Ignore

Table A.1 (sheet 4 of 4) – Type A exchanges

Reference (subclause)	Title	Action
3.43	<i>Range and status</i>	See Rec. 2.9.3/Q.764, 2.8.2/Q.764 and 2.8.3/Q.764
3.44	<i>Redirecting number</i> Nature of address ind. Numbering plan ind. Presentation restricted ind. Address signals Filler	Discard parameter Discard parameter Default: 01 "presentation restricted" No Default Default: 0000
3.45	<i>Redirection information</i> Bits C-A: Redirecting ind. Bits H-E: Original redirection reason Bits K-I: Redirection counter Bits P-N: Redirecting reason Bits L, D: Spare/Reserved	Default: "Call diversion, all redirection information presentation restricted" Default: "unknown (not available)" Default: "101" Default: "unknown/not available" Ignore
3.46	<i>Redirection number</i> Nature of address indicator Numbering plan indicator Address signals Filler	discard parameter discard parameter no default default: 0000
3.51	<i>Subsequent number</i> Bits 1-7: Spare Address signal Filler	Ignore Send release with cause 28 (Note) Default: 0000
3.52	<i>Suspend/resume indicators</i> Bits H-B: Reserved	Ignore
3.53	<i>Transit network selection</i> Type of network identification Network identification plan	Release with cause 91 Release with cause 91
3.54	<i>Transmission medium requirement</i>	Send release with cause 65
3.57	<i>User service information</i>	No default
3.60	User-to-user indicators Bits CB: Service 1 Bits ED: Service 2 Bits GF: Service 3	Default: 00 "no information" Default: 00 "no information" Default: 00 "no information"
NOTE – Evaluated as far as needed for routing.		

Type B exchanges

Table A.2 shows the reaction of a Type B exchange. Type B exchanges are ISUP-ISUP Transit Exchanges in the national network.

The following definitions are used:

- Default – Handle as if the default value was received; the default value is sent.
 Ignore – The value is "don't care", the received value may be passed on unchanged or reset to zero.
 No default – Value received passed on unchanged.

Table A.2 shows the normal actions unless specific procedural text in Recommendations Q.764 and Q.73x-Series state otherwise.

Table A.2 (sheet 1 of 4) – Type B exchanges

Reference (subclause)	Title	Action
3.4	<i>Automatic congestion level</i>	Discard parameter
3.5	<i>Backward call indicator</i> Bits BA: Charge ind. Bits DC: Called party status ind. Bits FE: Called party category ind. Bits HG: End-to-end method ind. Bit J: End-to-end information ind. (national use) Bit L: Holding ind. (national use) Bits PO: SCCP method ind.	No default No default No default No default No default Ignore (international transit) No default (national transit) No default
3.9	<i>Called party number</i> Nature of address ind. Numbering plan ind. Spare Address signals Filler	Send release with cause 28 Send release with cause 28 Ignore Send release with cause 28 (Note) Default: 0000
3.10	<i>Calling party number</i> Nature of address ind. Number incomplete ind. Numbering plan ind. Presentation restrict. ind. Screening ind. Address signals Filler	No default No default No default No default No default No default Ignore
3.11	<i>Calling party's category</i>	No default

Table A.2 (sheet 2 of 4) – Type B exchanges

Reference (subclause)	Title	Action
3.12	<i>Cause indicators</i> Coding standard Spare Location Cause value	No default Ignore No default No default
3.13	<i>Circuit group supervision message type indicator</i> Bits BA: Type ind. Bits H-C: Reserved	Discard message and send confusion with cause 110 Ignore
3.14	<i>Circuit state indicators</i> Maintenance blocking state Spare	Discard message Ignore
3.16	<i>Connected number</i> Nature of address ind. Spare Numbering plan ind. Presentation restric. ind. Screening indicator Address signals Filler	No default Ignore No default No default No default No default Ignore
3.18	<i>Continuity indicators</i> Bits H-B: Spare	Ignore
3.21	<i>Event information</i> Bits G-A: Event ind.	No default
3.22	<i>Facility indicators</i>	Discard message
3.23	<i>Forward call indicators</i> Bits CB: End-to-end method ind. Bit E: End-to-end information ind. (national use) Bits HG: ISUP preference ind. Bits KJ: SCCP method ind. Bit L: Spare Bits P-M: Spare (national use)	No default No default Send release with cause 111 No default Ignore Ignore

Table A.2 (sheet 3 of 4) – Type B exchanges

Reference (subclause)	Title	Action
3.28	<i>Information indicators (national use)</i> Bits BA: Calling party address resp. ind. Bit C: Hold provided ind. Bit F: Calling party's category resp. ind. Bit G: Charge inform. resp. ind. Bit H: Solicited inform. ind. Bits L-I, E, D: Spare	No default No default No default No default Default: 0 "solicited" Ignore
3.29	<i>Inform. request indicators (national use)</i> Bits P-M, L-F, C: Spare/reserved	Ignore
3.35	<i>Nature of connection indicators</i> Bits BA: Satellite ind. Bits DC: Continuity ind. Bits H-F: Spare	Default: 10 "two satellites in the connection" Default: 00 "continuity check not required" unless required on the outgoing circuit Ignore
3.37	<i>Optional backward call indicators</i> Bits H-E: Reserved (national use)	Ignore
3.38	<i>Optional forward call indicators</i> Bits BA: Closed user group call ind. Bits O-G: Spare	No default Ignore
3.39	<i>Original called number</i> Nature of address indicator Numbering plan indicator Presentation restric. indicator Address signals Filler Spare	No default No default No default No default Ignore Ignore
3.43	<i>Range and status</i>	See 2.9.3/Q.764 and 2.8.2/Q.764
3.44	<i>Redirecting number</i> Nature of address ind. Numbering plan ind. Presentation restricted ind. Address signals Filler	No default No default No default No default Ignore

Table A.2 (sheet 4 of 4) – Type B exchanges

Reference (subclause)	Title	Action
3.45	<i>Redirection information</i> Bits C-A: Redirecting indicator Bits H-E: Original redirection reason Bits K-I: Redirection counter Bits P-N: Redirecting reason Bits L, D: Spare	No default No default No default No default Ignore
3.46	<i>Redirection number</i> Nature of address indicator Numbering plan indicator Address signals Filler	No default No default No default Ignore
3.51	<i>Subsequent number</i> Bits 1-7: Spare Address signal Filler	Ignore Send release with cause 28 (Note) Default: 0000
3.52	<i>Suspend/resume indicators</i> Bits H-B: Spare	Ignore
3.53	<i>Transit network selection</i> Type of network identification Network identification plan	Release with cause 91 Release with cause 91
3.54	<i>Transmission medium requirement</i>	Send release with cause 65
3.57	<i>User service information</i>	No default
3.60	<i>User-to-user indicators</i> Bit A: Type Bits CB: Service 1 Bits ED: Service 2 Bits GF: Service 3	Default: 00 "no information" Default: 00 "no information" Default: 00 "no information"
NOTE – Evaluated as far as needed for routing.		

Annex B: General description of component encoding rules

This annex is not reproduced as the Remote operations parameter is not implemented.

APPENDIX 1 CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION CODE (CIC) NUMBERING

Relationship between ISUP Circuit Identification Code (CIC) and the channel-timeslot number in the inter-exchange transmission system.

	Sys 1	Sys 2	Sys 3	Sys 4	Sys 5	Sys 6	Sys 7	Sys 8	Sys 9	Sys 10	Sys 11	Sys 12	Sys 13	Sys 14	Sys 15
Channel 0	0	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320	352	384	416	448
Channel 1	1	33	65	97	129	161	193	225	257	289	321	353	385	417	449
Channel 2	2	34	66	98	130	162	194	226	258	290	322	354	386	418	450
Channel 3	3	35	67	99	131	163	195	227	259	291	323	355	387	419	451
Channel 4	4	36	68	100	132	164	196	228	260	292	324	356	388	420	452
Channel 5	5	37	69	101	133	165	197	229	261	293	325	357	389	421	453
Channel 6	6	38	70	102	134	166	198	230	262	294	326	358	390	422	454
Channel 7	7	39	71	103	135	167	199	231	263	295	327	359	391	423	455
Channel 8	8	40	72	104	136	168	200	232	264	296	328	360	392	424	456
Channel 9	9	41	73	105	137	169	201	233	265	297	329	361	393	425	457
Channel 10	10	42	74	106	138	170	202	234	266	298	330	362	394	426	458
Channel 11	11	43	75	107	139	171	203	235	267	299	331	363	395	427	459
Channel 12	12	44	76	108	140	172	204	236	268	300	332	364	396	428	460
Channel 13	13	45	77	109	141	173	205	237	269	301	333	365	397	429	461
Channel 14	14	46	78	110	142	174	206	238	270	302	334	366	398	430	462
Channel 15	15	47	79	111	143	175	207	239	271	303	335	367	399	431	463
Channel 16	16	48	80	112	144	176	208	240	272	304	336	368	400	432	464
Channel 17	17	49	81	113	145	177	209	241	273	305	337	369	401	433	465
Channel 18	18	50	82	114	146	178	210	242	274	306	338	370	402	434	466
Channel 19	19	51	83	115	147	179	211	243	275	307	339	371	403	435	467
Channel 20	20	52	84	116	148	180	212	244	276	308	340	372	404	436	468
Channel 21	21	53	85	117	149	181	213	245	277	309	341	373	405	437	469
Channel 22	22	54	86	118	150	182	214	246	278	310	342	374	406	438	470
Channel 23	23	55	87	119	151	183	215	247	279	311	343	375	407	439	471
Channel 24	24	56	88	120	152	184	216	248	280	312	344	376	408	440	472
Channel 25	25	57	89	121	153	185	217	249	281	313	345	377	409	441	473
Channel 26	26	58	90	122	154	186	218	250	282	314	346	378	410	442	474
Channel 27	27	59	91	123	155	187	219	251	283	315	347	379	411	443	475
Channel 28	28	60	92	124	156	188	220	252	284	316	348	380	412	444	476
Channel 29	29	61	93	125	157	189	221	253	285	317	349	381	413	445	477
Channel 30	30	62	94	126	158	190	222	254	286	318	350	382	414	446	478
Channel 31	31	63	95	127	159	191	223	255	287	319	351	383	415	447	479

	Sys 16	Sys 17	Sys 18	Sys 19	Sys 20	Sys 21	Sys 22	Sys 23	Sys 24	Sys 25	Sys 26	Sys 27	Sys 28	Sys 29	Sys 30
Channel 0	480	512	544	576	608	640	672	704	736	768	800	832	864	896	928
Channel 1	481	513	545	577	609	641	673	705	737	769	801	833	865	897	929
Channel 2	482	514	546	578	610	642	674	706	738	770	802	834	866	898	930
Channel 3	483	515	547	579	611	643	675	707	739	771	803	835	867	899	931
Channel 4	484	516	548	580	612	644	676	708	740	772	804	836	868	900	932
Channel 5	485	517	549	581	613	645	677	709	741	773	805	837	869	901	933
Channel 6	486	518	550	582	614	646	678	710	742	774	806	838	870	902	934
Channel 7	487	519	551	583	615	647	679	711	743	775	807	839	871	903	935
Channel 8	488	520	552	584	616	648	680	712	744	776	808	840	872	904	936
Channel 9	489	521	553	585	617	649	681	713	745	777	809	841	873	905	937
Channel 10	490	522	554	586	618	650	682	714	746	778	810	842	874	906	938
Channel 11	491	523	555	587	619	651	683	715	747	779	811	843	875	907	939
Channel 12	492	524	556	588	620	652	684	716	748	780	812	844	876	908	940
Channel 13	493	525	557	589	621	653	685	717	749	781	813	845	877	909	941
Channel 14	494	526	558	590	622	654	686	718	750	782	814	846	878	910	942
Channel 15	495	527	559	591	623	655	687	719	751	783	815	847	879	911	943
Channel 16	496	528	560	592	624	656	688	720	752	784	816	848	880	912	944
Channel 17	497	529	561	593	625	657	689	721	753	785	817	849	881	913	945
Channel 18	498	530	562	594	626	658	690	722	754	786	818	850	882	914	946
Channel 19	499	531	563	595	627	659	691	723	755	787	819	851	883	915	947
Channel 20	500	532	564	596	628	660	692	724	756	788	820	852	884	916	948
Channel 21	501	533	565	597	629	661	693	725	757	789	821	853	885	917	949
Channel 22	502	534	566	598	630	662	694	726	758	790	822	854	886	918	950
Channel 23	503	535	567	599	631	663	695	727	759	791	823	855	887	919	951
Channel 24	504	536	568	600	632	664	696	728	760	792	824	856	888	920	952
Channel 25	505	537	569	601	633	665	697	729	761	793	825	857	889	921	953
Channel 26	506	538	570	602	634	666	698	730	762	794	826	858	890	922	954
Channel 27	507	539	571	603	635	667	699	731	763	795	827	859	891	923	955
Channel 28	508	540	572	604	636	668	700	732	764	796	828	860	892	924	956
Channel 29	509	541	573	605	637	669	701	733	765	797	829	861	893	925	957
Channel 30	510	542	574	606	638	670	702	734	766	798	830	862	894	926	958



Channel 31	511	543	575	607	639	671	703	735	767	799	831	863	895	927	959
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



Relationship between ISUP Circuit Identification Code (CIC) and the channel-timeslot number in the inter-exchange transmission system.

	Sys 121	Sys 122	Sys 123	Sys 124	Sys 125	Sys 126	Sys 127	Sys 128
Channel 0	3840	3872	3904	3936	3968	4000	4032	4064
Channel 1	3841	3873	3905	3937	3969	4001	4033	4065
Channel 2	3842	3874	3906	3938	3970	4002	4034	4066
Channel 3	3843	3875	3907	3939	3971	4003	4035	4067
Channel 4	3844	3876	3908	3940	3972	4004	4036	4068
Channel 5	3845	3877	3909	3941	3973	4005	4037	4069
Channel 6	3846	3878	3910	3942	3974	4006	4038	4070
Channel 7	3847	3879	3911	3943	3975	4007	4039	4071
Channel 8	3848	3880	3912	3944	3976	4008	4040	4072
Channel 9	3849	3881	3913	3945	3977	4009	4041	4073
Channel 10	3850	3882	3914	3946	3978	4010	4042	4074
Channel 11	3851	3883	3915	3947	3979	4011	4043	4075
Channel 12	3852	3884	3916	3948	3980	4012	4044	4076
Channel 13	3853	3885	3917	3949	3981	4013	4045	4077
Channel 14	3854	3886	3918	3950	3982	4014	4046	4078
Channel 15	3855	3887	3919	3951	3983	4015	4047	4079
Channel 16	3856	3888	3920	3952	3984	4016	4048	4080
Channel 17	3857	3889	3921	3953	3985	4017	4049	4081
Channel 18	3858	3890	3922	3954	3986	4018	4050	4082
Channel 19	3859	3891	3923	3955	3987	4019	4051	4083
Channel 20	3860	3892	3924	3956	3988	4020	4052	4084
Channel 21	3861	3893	3925	3957	3989	4021	4053	4085
Channel 22	3862	3894	3926	3958	3990	4022	4054	4086
Channel 23	3863	3895	3927	3959	3991	4023	4055	4087
Channel 24	3864	3896	3928	3960	3992	4024	4056	4088
Channel 25	3865	3897	3929	3961	3993	4025	4057	4089
Channel 26	3866	3898	3930	3962	3994	4026	4058	4090
Channel 27	3867	3899	3931	3963	3995	4027	4059	4091
Channel 28	3868	3900	3932	3964	3996	4028	4060	4092
Channel 29	3869	3901	3933	3965	3997	4029	4061	4093
Channel 30	3870	3902	3934	3966	3998	4030	4062	4094
Channel 31	3871	3903	3935	3967	3999	4031	4063	4095

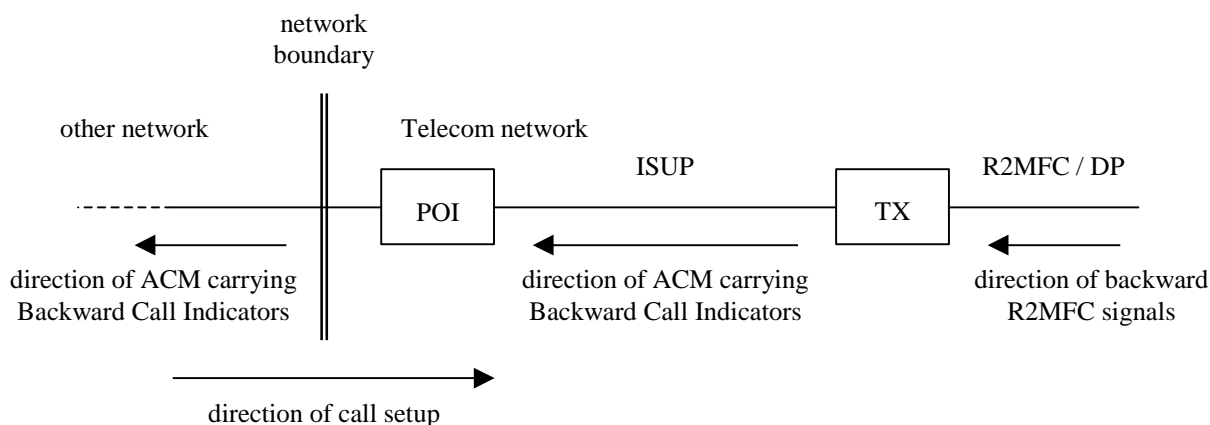


APPENDIX 2 SIGNALLING INTERWORKING BACKWARD CALL INDICATORS

Examples of Mapping of ISUP Backward Call Indicators parameter (ref. §3.5) and Optional Backward Call Indicators parameter (ref. §3.37) at the Telecom POI exchange, for calls to the Telecom network. Only bits used in the Telecom network are shown.

Note that the examples here are not exhaustive. Other combinations of codings may apply, particularly in cases where calls transit the Telecom network to other national or international networks.

Example 1. Call interworks with R2MFC at or beyond the Telecom POI exchange

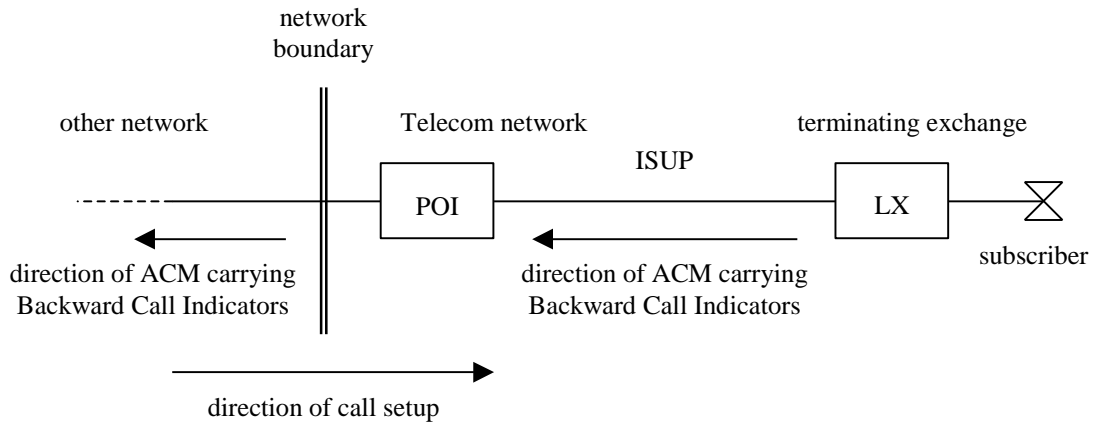


Opt. Bwd Call Ind. (bit)	Backward Call Indicator (bit)						←	If applicable							←	R2MFC Backward Signal
	HBA	M	K	I	FE	DC		BA	Opt. Bwd. Call Ind. (bit)	HBA	M	K	I	FE		
001	0	0	1	01	01	10	←	101	0	0	1	01	01	10	←	B-1
001	0	0	1	01	01	10	←	001	0	0	1	01	01	10	←	B-6
001	0	0	1	01	01	10	←	001	0	0	1	11	01	10	←	B-7
001	0	0	1	01	01	10	←	001	0	0	1	10	01	10	←	B-9
001	0	0	1	01	01	10	←	101	0	0	1	11	01	10	←	B-10
001	0	0	1	00	00	00	←	001	0	0	1	00	00	00	←	A6





Example 2. Call terminates on a PSTN or ISDN line in the Telecom network without interworking with R2MFC at or beyond the Telecom POI exchange



Opt. Bwd Call Ind. (bit)	Backward Call Indicator (bit)						If applicable									
	HBA	M	K	I	FE	DC	BA	HBA	M	K	I	FE	DC	BA		
															Terminating Line	
	0XX	1	1	0	01	00	10	←	XXX	1	1	0	X1	00	10	ISDN
	0XX	0	1	0	X1	00	10	←	XXX	0	1	0	X1	00	10	PSTN (DDI)
	0X1	0	1	0	01	01	10	←	XX1	0	1	0	01	01	10	PSTN (non-DDI)
	0X1	0	1	0	01	01	10	←	XX1	0	1	0	1X	01	10	

X = 0 or 1



APPENDIX 3
RECOMMENDATION Q.764
SIGNALLING PROCEDURES

This appendix details only the exceptions and clarifications to the Common Channel Signalling System No.7 specifications adopted for Telecom network based on ITU-T Recommendation Q.764 (12/1999) as applicable in the Telecom network, including the POI exchange, for purposes of interconnecting to other networks.

Where no reference is given the procedures specified in Q.764 apply.

ISUP BASIC CALL PROCEDURE	Q.764 Reference	COMMENT ON REQUIREMENTS OF NEW NETWORK NODE
		NOTE: The standard ITU procedures as described in Q.764 apply to all paragraphs not listed in this table
International Exchange	Throughout	All references to actions specific to the international exchange (eg. §2.1.10 Forward transfer message) are not applicable to POI exchanges within the Telecom national network
Successful call setup Forward address signalling – en bloc operation Actions at originating exchange	§2.1.1.1 d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normally the standard option of completing the transmission path in the forward direction for all call types at OLE only on receipt of ANM applies. In addition, Telecom uses the specified alternative option of completing the transmission path in the forward direction for <u>selected</u> TMR=speech & 3.1kHz audio <u>calls</u> at OLE according to the UID procedures specified in ITU-T recommendation Q.1600 (for calls that require pre-answer IVR or DTMF interworking eg. for PIN entry)
International Emergency Preference Scheme	Additions to §2.1	Not applicable
Successful call setup Forward address signalling – overlap operation	§2.1.2	Not applicable as Telecom uses only en bloc operation for ISUP
Successful call setup ACM or CON message Access Delivery Indication	§2.1.4.9	Access delivery indication is not supported by Telecom
Successful call setup INF messages	§2.1.6	Information messages are not supported by Telecom
Successful call setup Continuity check	§2.1.8	Continuity checking is not performed within the Telecom national network
Charging (indicators)	§2.1.9	The charge indicator in the Backward Call Indicators parameter is not used to determine charging
Forward Transfer	§2.1.10	Not used on the interconnect interface
Transit Network Selection	§2.1.10	Not used on the interconnect interface
Successful call setup Simple segmentation	§2.1.12	Segmentation is not used in the Telecom network
Successful call setup N x 64kbit/s connection type	§2.1.13	N x 64kbit/s connection types are not currently used by Telecom NZ

ISUP BASIC CALL PROCEDURE	Q.764 Reference	COMMENT ON REQUIREMENTS OF NEW NETWORK NODE NOTE: The standard ITU procedures as described in Q.764 apply to all paragraphs not listed in this table
Unsuccessful call setup Actions at controlling exchange	§2.2.3	Standard. Telecom's network may automatically reattempt a call upon receiving REL (CV34, 42)
Normal call release	§2.3	Note that symmetrical release procedures apply both to ISDN and PSTN originated and terminated calls (ie. On-hook by a called PSTN party causes REL to be sent)
Pre-release information transport	§2.3.5	Not supported by Telecom
Suspend	§2.4.1 a)	SUS (network) not supported in the Telecom network. Receipt of on-hook indication from a normal analogue (PSTN) called party at the destination node causes REL message (not SUS message) to be sent.
Resume	§2.4.2	Receipt of an off-hook indication (after on-hook) from a normal analogue (PSTN) called party at the destination node causes sending of dial tone (to enable a new call) and not RES message.
Fallback	§2.5	Fallback is not used is not used in the Telecom network
Propagation delay determination	§2.6	Propagation delay determination is not used in the Telecom network
Echo control signalling procedures	§2.7	Simple Echo control signalling procedures (§2.7.2) are used in the Telecom NZ national network for some call types. Enhanced Echo control signalling procedures (§2.7.3) are not supported by Telecom.
Network Features Abnormal blocking	§2.8.2.3 xiv)	Telecom network does not support this method of remote unblocking (also ref Q.784 §1.3.2.4
Network Features Circuit group query	§2.8.3	Circuit group query is not used in the Telecom network
Abnormal conditions Dual seizure	§2.9.1	Both Selection Methods 1 and 2 are available, selectable by route data. Telecom prefers Method 2 on POI interfaces.
Failure to receive a response to an INR	§2.9.7	Information Request/Information messages are not supported by Telecom
Temporary Trunk Block (TTB) (national use)	§2.9.9	TTB is the primary ISUP flow control mechanism used in the Telecom network and on the POI interface.
Automatic congestion control (ACC)	§2.11	ACC is the secondary ISUP flow control mechanism used in the Telecom network and on the POI interface with trigger points generally set at higher levels of congestion than for initiation of TTB (§2.9.9).
ISUP availability control	§2.13.2	Inter-exchange calls in progress are not released by a signalling outage



ISUP BASIC CALL PROCEDURE	Q.764 Reference	COMMENT ON REQUIREMENTS OF NEW NETWORK NODE NOTE: The standard ITU procedures as described in Q.764 apply to all paragraphs not listed in this table
Procedures		User part test and user part available messages are not supported
MTP Pause/Resume	§2.14	Inter-exchange calls in progress are not released by receipt of MTP pause
Overlength messages	§2.15	Standard as segmentation is not supported in the Telecom network
Temporary alternative routing (TAR)	§2.16	The exchange of TAR indications in ISUP is not used in the Telecom network
Hop counter procedure	§2.17	Not used by Telecom
Collect call request (CCR)	§2.18	Telecom network currently operates a proprietary version of this facility (using FCI bit M=1 to mark a collect call). May be used by agreement with the interconnected network.
Exchange receiving HTR indication	§2.19	Not applicable
Calling Geodetic location procedure	§2.20	Not applicable
DME, Global Call Reference, Inter-nodal Traffic Group Identification, Carrier Selection Indication, Fallback, Mobile COC, Automatic re-routing, IEPS, VED	§2.21 - 2.29 (added by amendment to Q.764 (12/1999))	Not applicable

APPENDIX 4 SUPPORT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES

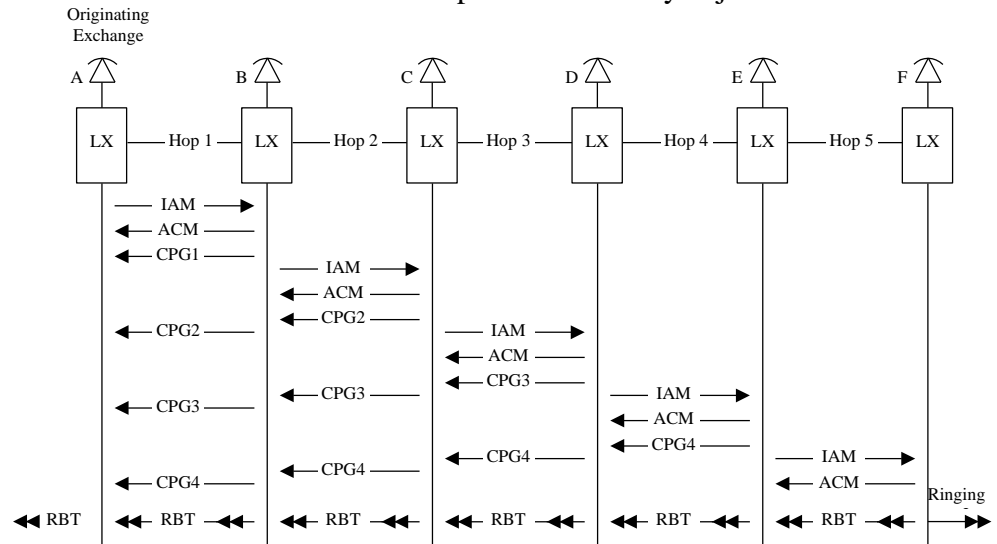
This appendix identifies the supplementary services, as listed in ITU-T Recommendation Q.730, supported at the POI.

ITU-T	Description	Support at the POI for interconnection
Number identification supplementary services		
Q.731.1	Direct-Dialling-In (DDI)	Yes (no ISUP impact)
Q.731.2	Reserved for Multiple Subscriber Number (MSN)	N/A (no ISUP impact)
Q.731.3	Calling Line Identification Presentation (CLIP)	Yes
Q.731.4	Calling Line Identification Restriction (CLIR)	Yes
Q.731.5	Connected Line Identification Presentation (COLP)	Yes
Q.731.6	Connected Line Identification Restriction (COLR)	Yes
Q.731.7	Malicious Call Identification (MCID)	No
Q.731.8	Sub-addressing (SUB)	Yes
Call offering supplementary services		
Q.732.1	Reserved for Call Transfer (CT)	N/A
Q.732.2	Call Forwarding Busy (CFB)	See section on Call Forwarding Procedures below
Q.732.3	Call Forwarding No Reply (CFNR)	See section on Call Forwarding Procedures below
Q.732.4	Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)	See section on Call Forwarding Procedures below
Q.732.5	Call Deflection (CD)	Yes
Q.732.6	Reserved for Line Hunting (LH)	N/A (no ISUP impact)
Q.732.7	Explicit Call Transfer (ECT)	Yes, but call handled as a new call using basic call control
Q.732.8	Reserved for Single Step Call Transfer (SCT)	N/A
Call completion supplementary services		
Q.733.1	Call Waiting (CW)	Yes but notification to calling user not sent
Q.733.2	Call Hold (HOLD)	Yes
Q.733.3	Completion of Calls to Busy Subscribers (CCBS)	No
Q.733.4	Terminal Portability (TP)	Yes

ITU-T	Description	Support at the POI for interconnection
Multiparty supplementary services		
Q.734.1	Conference Calling (CONF)	Yes, but call handled as a new call using basic call control
Q.734.2	Three-Party Service (3PTY)	Yes, but call handled as a new call using basic call control
Community of interest supplementary services		
Q.735.1	Closed User Group (CUG)	No
Q.735.2	Reserved for Private Numbering Plan (PNP)	N/A
Q.735.3	Multi-Level Precedence and Preemption (MLPP)	No
Q.735.4	Reserved	N/A
Q.735.5	Reserved	N/A
Q.735.6	Global Virtual Network Service (GVNS)	No
Charging supplementary services		
Q.736.1	International Telecommunication Charge Card (ITCC)	SCCP not supported at the POI Interface
Q.736.2	Reserved for Advice of Charge (AOC)	N/A
Q.736.3	Reverse Charge (REV)	No
Additional information transfer supplementary service		
Q.737.1	User-to-User Signalling (UUS)	Service 1 implicit only

Call Forwarding (CALL DIVERSION) Procedures

Explanation of ISUP parameters associated with typical multi-hop Call Forwarding using ISUP all the way. Party A calls party B; B is diverted to C; C is diverted to D; D is diverted to E; E is diverted to F. Any intermediate transit exchanges are not shown. The POI exchange (not shown) between Telecom and another network could be in the call path between any adjacent LXs.



Relevant IAM parameters

Called Party Number	B	C	D	E	F
Calling Party Number	A	A	A	A	A
Calling Party Category	A	B	C	D	E
Redirecting Number NOTE 2		B (NOTE 1)	C	D	E
Original Called Number NOTE 2		B	B	B	B
Redirection Information: NOTE 2 - Redirecting Indicator		V	V'	V''	V'''
- Original Redir. Reason		W	W	W	W
- Redirection Counter NOTE 3		1(NOTE 1)	2	3	4
- Redirecting Reason		W	W'	W''	W'''

V = call forwarded
or call forwarded all redirection info presentation restricted
or call forwarded redirection number presentation restricted

W = unconditional
or user busy
or no reply
or unknown/not available

Relevant ACM parameter

Optional Backward Call Ind	Z	Z'	Z''	Z'''	-
(Redirection Number NOTE 2) (if present)	C	D	E	F	-

Relevant CPG parameters

	(CPG1)	(CPG2)	(CPG3)	(CPG4)	
Event Information	Y	Y'	Y''		-
Redirection Number NOTE 2	(C) D E F	(D) E F	(E) F	(F)	-

Y = Call forwarded on busy
or Call forwarded on No Reply
or Call forwarded Unconditionally

Z = Call forwarding may occur (only in the case that called party has call diversion on no reply service)



Note 1: Redirecting number and Redirection information are included at the first forwarding, in accordance with the ITU-T 03/93 and subsequent procedures. The superseded ITU-T 1988 recommendation to omit these from the first forwarding is not compatible with the Telecom network.

NOTE 2: By agreement with an interconnected network, configuration data in the Telecom POI can be set on a per-route basis to not send these four parameters to the other network. In this case the content of the Redirecting Number (received from the Telecom network) is transferred into the Calling Party Number parameter which is sent to the other network.

NOTE 3: When the counter reaches 5 and another diverting line is reached, a Telecom exchange will release the call with:-

cause value 17 (if diverting line has Call Forwarding on Busy)

cause value 18 (if diverting line has Call Forwarding unconditional)

cause value 19 (after ringing time out if diverting line has Call Forwarding on No Reply).

Note 4: 0800 calls which undergo a number translation in the Telecom network are by default not treated as redirected calls in the Telecom network. However, an 0800 customer can request that this option be set by Telecom, in which case the Redirecting Number parameter and the Original Called Number parameter will be populated by the 800xxxxxxx digits beyond the SSP.

END OF TEXT OF SPECIFICATION PTC 331: 2012 - PART C

-end of PTC331-

