INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

Q.764

Amendment 2
(12/2002)

SERIES Q: SWITCHING AND SIGNALLING

Specifications of Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN user part

Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN User Part signalling procedures

Amendment 2: Support for the International Emergency Preference Scheme

ITU-T Recommendation Q.764 (1999) – Amendment 2

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ITU-T Recommendation Q.764

Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN User Part signalling procedures

Amendment 2

Support for the International Emergency Preference Scheme

Summary

This amendment was produced to meet the urgent need for the implementation of the International Emergency Preference Scheme (IEPS) as specified in ITU-T Rec. E.106. This amendment contains the modifications to ITU-T Rec. Q.764 (1999) in order to accommodate these needs. This amendment should be read in connection with the related amendments to ITU-T Recs Q.761, Q.762, and Q.763.

Source

Amendment 2 to ITU-T Recommendation Q.764 (1999) was prepared by ITU-T Study Group 11 (2001-2004) and approved under the WTSA Resolution 1 procedure on 29 December 2002.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

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

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

ITU draws attention to the possibility that the practice or implementation of this Recommendation may involve the use of a claimed Intellectual Property Right. ITU takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of claimed Intellectual Property Rights, whether asserted by ITU members or others outside of the Recommendation development process.

As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementors are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database.

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ITU-T Recommendation Q.764

Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN User Part signalling procedures

Amendment 2

Support for the International Emergency Preference Scheme

1) Clause 1.2 – References

Insert the following reference:

[28] ITU-T Recommendation E.106 (2000), *Description of an international emergency preference scheme (IEPS)*.

2) Clause 1.4 – Abbreviations

Add the following new abbreviations alphabetically:

CPC Calling Party's Category

IEPS International Emergency Preference Scheme

3) Clause 2.1.1.3 – Actions required at an outgoing international exchange

Add the following:

e) *International Emergency Preference Scheme*

If an outgoing international exchange receives information from the national network that the call is to be treated as an IEPS call (e.g. CPC value of IEPS), call establishment proceeds with priority. The call is established with the CPC set as IEPS call marking in the outgoing IAM. Restrictive network management controls (e.g. Automatic Call Gapping, ISUP Signalling Congestion Control, Automatic Congestion Control, Hard-to-Reach procedure) are not applied to this call.

If routing procedures fail to find an outgoing circuit, the call is queued and shall take precedence over any other normal call attempts.

Optionally, if queuing occurs, an early ACM (called party status set to "no indication") with the inclusion of the generic notification parameter set to "call completion delay" may be returned to the originating exchange. However, if the incoming IAM had requested continuity check (either on this circuit or a previous circuit), the early ACM (no indication) shall not be sent until a successful continuity indication has been received.

4) Clause 2.1.1.4 – Actions required at an intermediate international exchange

Add the following:

e) *International Emergency Preference Scheme*

If an intermediate international exchange receives a call with CPC set to IEPS, the call establishment proceeds with priority. The call is established with the CPC set as IEPS call marking in the outgoing IAM. Restrictive network management controls (e.g. Automatic Call Gapping, ISUP Signalling Congestion Control, Automatic Congestion Control, Hard-to-Reach procedure) are not applied to this call.

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5) Clause 2.1.1.5 – Actions required at an incoming international exchange

Add the following:

e) *International Emergency Preference Scheme*

If an incoming international exchange receives a call with CPC set to IEPS, the call establishment proceeds with priority. The call is established with the CPC set as IEPS call marking or national specific information for IEPS call treatment in the outgoing IAM. Restrictive network management controls (e.g. Automatic Call Gapping, ISUP Signalling Congestion Control, Automatic Congestion Control, Hard-to-Reach procedure) are not applied to this call.

If routing procedures fail to find an outgoing circuit, the call is queued and shall take precedence over any other normal call attempts.

Optionally, if queuing occurs, an early ACM (called party status set to "no indication") with the inclusion of the generic notification parameter set to "call completion delay" may be returned to the originating exchange. However, if the incoming IAM had requested continuity check (either on this circuit or a previous circuit), the early ACM (no indication) shall not be sent until a successful continuity indication has been received.

6) Clause 2.1.2.3 – Actions required at an outgoing international exchange

Add the following:

e) *International Emergency Preference Scheme*

If an outgoing international exchange receives information from the national network that the call is to be treated as an IEPS call (e.g. CPC value of IEPS), call establishment proceeds with priority. The call is established with the CPC set as IEPS call marking in the outgoing IAM. Restrictive network management controls (e.g. Automatic Call Gapping, ISUP Signalling Congestion Control, Automatic Congestion Control, Hard-to-Reach procedure) are not applied to this call.

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7) Clause 2.1.2.4 – Actions required at an intermediate international exchange

Add the following:

e) *International Emergency Preference Scheme*

If an intermediate international exchange receives a call with CPC set to IEPS, the call establishment proceeds with priority. The call is established with the CPC set as IEPS call marking in the outgoing IAM. Restrictive network management controls (e.g. Automatic Call Gapping, ISUP Signalling Congestion Control, Automatic Congestion Control, Hard-to-Reach procedure) are not applied to this call.

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8) Clause 2.1.2.5 – Actions required at an incoming international exchange

Add the following:

e) *International Emergency Preference Scheme*

If an incoming international exchange receives a call with CPC set to IEPS, the call establishment proceeds with priority. The call is established with the CPC set as IEPS call marking or national specific information for IEPS call treatment in the outgoing IAM. Restrictive network management controls (e.g. Automatic Call Gapping, ISUP Signalling Congestion Control, Automatic Congestion Control, Hard-to-Reach procedure) are not applied to this call.

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