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GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TELEPHONE SWITCHING AND SIGNALLING

CLAUSES APPLICABLE TO ITU-T STANDARD SYSTEMS

STANDARD SENDING SEQUENCE OF FORWARD ADDRESS INFORMATION

ITU-T Recommendation Q.107

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation Q.107 was published in Fascicle VI.1 of the *Blue Book*. This file is an extract from the *Blue Book*. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the *Blue Book* version, the contents of the file are identical to the *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

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

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Recommendation Q.107

STANDARD SENDING SEQUENCE OF FORWARD ADDRESS INFORMATION

(Geneva, 1980; modified at Melbourne, 1988)

A distinction is made in this Recommendation between the information to be sent by the telephone user for different types of calls and the corresponding information to be sent by the international signalling equipment.

With regard to the latter, the sequence of forward address information signals is dealt with in detail. The detailed exchange of other signalling information is covered by the procedures described in the specifications of the CCITT signalling systems concerned.

1 Information to be sent by the telephone user

The normal sequence of address information required for the set-up of an international call and to be sent by the user, i.e. the calling subscriber or operator, is as shown in Table 1/Q.107. This sequence does not depend on the CCITT signalling system used in the international network. Here five different types of call, from a) to e) are covered.

TABLE 1/Q.107

Standard sequence of the address information to be sent by the telephone user

Type	Call to :	Address information sent by the user
a)	A subscriber (automatic)	1. International prefix ^{a)} 2. Country code ^{b)} 3. National (significant) number ^{c)}
b)	A subscriber (semi-automatic)	1. Country code ^{b),d)} 2. National (significant) number ^{c)} 3. Sending-finished
c)	Any incoming or delay operator's position (semi-automatic)	1. Country code ^{b),d)} 2. Extra digit designating the incoming international exchange ^{e)} 3. Code 11 or code 12 ^{f)} 4. Sending-finished
d)	An particular delay operator, or one of those operating a particular group of delay operator's positions (semi-automatic)	1. Country code ^{b), d)} 2. Extra digit designating the incoming international exchange ^{e)} 3. Code 12 ^{f)} 4. Number of a particular position or a group of positions 5. Sending-finished
e)	An information operator or a special service operator	1. Special numbers

a) The recommended international prefix is 00, see Recommendation Q. 11 bis, § 4.1.

b) The country code consists of one these digit combinations: I₁, I₁ I₂, I₁ I₂ I₃.

c) The national (significant) number consists of the subscriber number and the trunk code: N₁, N₂, N₃,... It does not contain the national (trunk) prefix (the preferred national prefix is 0 - see Recommendation Q.11 bis § 4.5.2). The subscriber using the

international automatic telephone network should be informed in an appropriate manner that the national prefix after the country code must not be sent.

- d) If, in the case of semi-automatic calls, the language digit $L = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ is not sent automatically by the outgoing signalling equipment, it has to be sent by the operator to the outgoing equipment. In this case, the operator must send the L digit immediately following the country code.
- e) The extra digit (N_1) designating the incoming international exchange is used in cases where more than one incoming international exchange can be reached in the country of destination. (It is recognized that the existing design of some equipment does not permit the insertion of the extra digit.)
- f) See Recommendation Q.101.

2 Sequence of forward address information to be sent by the outgoing international signalling equipment

The information to be sent in the forward direction by the outgoing international signalling equipment in order to set up telephone connections differs from the information to be sent by the telephone user. The content and the sequence of forward address information is furthermore dependent on the signalling systems used in the international network. In the following, a distinction is made between common channel and channel associated signalling systems.

2.1 Common channel signalling systems

In the case of common channel Signalling Systems No. 6 and No. 7, the first signal to be sent to an (international) signalling data link relating to the set up of a telephone connection is the initial address message. According to the definitions in Recommendations Q.254 [1], Q.722 [2] and Q.762 [7], the initial address message normally contains, among others, the following forward address information:

- a) nature-of-address indicator indicating that the
 - international number,
 - national (significant) number, or
 - subscriber number is included;
- b) nature-of-circuit indicator indicating that
 - a satellite circuit is included
 - no satellite circuit is included;
- c) echo-suppressor indicator indicating that
 - an outgoing half-echo suppressor is included
 - no outgoing half-echo suppressor is included;
- d) calling-party's-category indicator including, among others,
 - a language digit, L
 - the discriminating digit D ;
- e) address signals
 - country code
 - national (significant) numbers
 - code 11
 - code 12
 - end-of-pulsing (ST) signal or code 15.