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ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

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TELEGRAPH SWITCHING SPECIFIC SIGNALLING SCHEMES AND INTERWORKING BETWEEN SIGNALLING SYSTEMS

INTERWORKING RULES FOR INTERNATIONAL SIGNALLING SYSTEMS ACCORDING TO RECOMMENDATIONS U.1, U.11 AND U.12

ITU-T Recommendation U.15

(Previously "CCITT Recommendation")

FOREWORD

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union. The 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 Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, established the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

ITU-T Recommendation U.15 was revised by the ITU-T Study Group IX (1988-1993) and was approved by the WTSC (Helsinki, March 1-12, 1993).

NOTES

1 As a consequence of a reform process within the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the CCITT ceased to exist as of 28 February 1993. In its place, the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) was created as of 1 March 1993. Similarly, in this reform process, the CCIR and the IFRB have been replaced by the Radiocommunication Sector.

In order not to delay publication of this Recommendation, no change has been made in the text to references containing the acronyms "CCITT, CCIR or IFRB" or their associated entities such as Plenary Assembly, Secretariat, etc. Future editions of this Recommendation will contain the proper terminology related to the new ITU structure.

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 U.15**INTERWORKING RULES FOR INTERNATIONAL SIGNALLING SYSTEMS
ACCORDING TO RECOMMENDATIONS U.1, U.11 AND U.12***(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984; revised at Helsinki, 1993)*

The CCITT,

considering

- (a) that in international transit calls, a number of different signalling standards may be involved;
- (b) that interworking between signalling systems according to Recommendations U.1 and U.11 is already mostly covered by those Recommendations;
- (c) that it is necessary to define specifically the interworking rules between Recommendations U.1 or U.11 signalling and Recommendation U.12 signalling;
- (d) that it is also useful to cover in the same Recommendation any interworking problems between Recommendations U.1 and U.11 signalling standards;
- (e) that the originating Administration is responsible for international telex accounting;
- (f) that it is desirable for standard arrangements to apply for obtaining the called customer's answerback;
- (g) that it is essential to prevent alternative routing in transit centres if network identities cannot be conveyed to the originating centre;
- (h) that the use of type D signalling according to Recommendation U.12 should be considered in preference to type C (see Recommendation U.11) signalling for transit working;
- (i) that types A and B (see Recommendation U.1) signalling may only be used for transit working where no alternative routings are allowed;
- (j) that there may be cases where conversion of Network Identification Code (NIC) to a Transit Centre Identification Code (TCIC) or vice versa cannot be implemented. In such cases the TCICs and NICs shall be absorbed and alternative routing shall not be allowed within that transit centre. Onward selection shall indicate this condition by using the appropriate COT,

unanimously declares the view that

1 General

The rules for interworking should cover the following areas:

- alternative routing;
- conversion of TCIC (see Recommendation U.11) and NIC (see Recommendation U.12) signals;
- service signal conversion;
- exchange of line identifications;
- call-connected signal conversion;
- methods for obtaining the called subscriber's answerback.

For the purposes of this Recommendation it shall be assumed that a typical type D interworking connection comprises a first and a last type D exchange and intermediate type D exchanges if any. These are defined below:

A first type D exchange uses type D signalling on the outgoing side and any other trunk signalling standard or directly connected subscriber line standard on the incoming side.

An intermediate type D exchange uses type D signalling on both the incoming and outgoing sides.

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