



AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY FORUM
INDUSTRY SPECIFICATION

**PART E.9 STAGE 3 SUPPLEMENTARY
DESCRIPTION USER-TO-USER SIGNALLING**

ACIF G500:2000 PART E.9

Industry Specification

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Recommendation Q.737 Part E.9

Recommendation Q.737 (03/95)

STAGE 3 SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTION FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
TRANSFER**SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES USING SS NO. 7****USER-TO-USER SIGNALLING***(Helsinki, 1993)***General**

This document forms part of the Australian Communications Industry Forum (ACIF) G.500 signalling protocol specification for interconnection services to be used in the Australian domestic network.

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This document is based on ITU-T recommendation Q.737 (Clause 1) (1993). This document is a modification of ITU-T recommendation Q.737 (Clause 1) which has been customised to suit Australian network requirements.

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Introduction

This document specifies the requirements for the implementation of the ACIF G.500 ISUP specification based on the ITU-T recommendation Q.737 (Clause 1).

For Interconnection purposes service 1 with implicit service requests has been selected.

References

ITU-T Recommendation Q.737 - Clause 1 (1993).

1 User-to-User Signalling (UUS)

1.1 User-to-User Signalling service 1

1.1.1 Definition

The **User-to-User Signalling (UUS) supplementary service** allows an ISDN user to send/receive a limited amount of information to/from another ISDN user over the signalling channel in association with a call to the other ISDN user.

NOTE – These procedures are applicable to User-to-User Information (UI) transfer in association with a circuit-switched telecommunication service only. Procedures to permit UI transfer in association with other types of calls (e.g. packet bearer services) need to be investigated.

1.1.2 Description

1.1.2.1 General description

User-to-User Signalling service 1 is used to exchange information between two users as described in ~~Recommendation I.257-4~~ Part E.9 (stage 1). The functional description (stage 2) for this service can be found in Recommendation Q.87. The stage 3 DSS 1 description is given in Recommendation Q.957.1. This clause is specific to Signalling System No. 7 and use is made of the ISDN user part protocol defined in ~~Recommendations Q.761 to 764~~ Parts A to D and ~~Recommendation Q.730~~ Part E. Service 1 allows users to communicate by transferring user-to-user information within ISDN user part messages during the call set-up and clearing phases. Up to 128 octets of user information may be transferred in each message (see Note 1). The 128 octets do not include the user-to-user information parameter name, the protocol control indicator or the length octets.

NOTE 1 – During an interim period of time, networks may support a lesser number (e.g. 32 octets) due to protocol restrictions; 32 octets will always be supported. Restrictions may apply to calls requesting user-to-user information more than 32 octets.

Service 1 is not a guaranteed service. If for any reason the combination of the basic and supplementary service information causes the overall maximum length of the message to be exceeded then if service 1 is included, then network shall perform segmentation of the ISUP message according to ~~2/Q.764~~. If the user-to-user information is to shall be discarded, and the exceptional procedures as described in 1.1.5.2.5.2 shall be applied if possible. ~~The treatment given to the user-to-user information parameter in the initial address message as described in this Recommendation is equally applicable to the case in which the user-to-user information parameter is carried in the segmentation message after segmentation of the initial address message.~~

NOTE 2 – For User-to-User Signalling service 1, subsequent to initial acceptance or rejection of the service at the calling user, further actions may be required to confirm that the service can be provided, or to indicate that it can no longer be provided (e.g. due to the presence of the Call Forwarding No Reply supplementary service). This Recommendation does not provide such requirements whose provision is for further study.

1.1.2.2 Specific terminology

user-to-user information (UUI): The information transferred by the UUS service.

user-to-user indicators (UUI ind): Indicators indicating request/acceptance/rejection of a UUS service or discarding of user-to-user information.

1.1.2.3 Qualification on the applicability to telecommunication services

See Recommendation I.257.4 Part E.9.

1.1.2.4 State definitions

No specific state definitions are required.

1.1.3 Operational requirements

1.1.3.1 Provision/withdrawal

See Recommendation I.257.4 Part E.9.

1.1.3.2 Requirements on the originating network side

Not applicable.

1.1.3.3 Requirements in the network

No specific requirements are needed in the network.

1.1.3.4 Requirements on the terminating network side

Not applicable.

1.1.4 Coding requirements

User-to-user information is carried in the user-to-user information parameter of variable length which may be contained in the initial address, address complete, call progress, connect, answer, ~~segmentation~~, and release messages.

~~An explicit request for service 1 is carried in the user-to-user indicators parameter in the initial address message. An explicit indication of acceptance or rejection of service 1 is carried in the user-to-user indicators parameter in the address complete, call progress, answer, connect, or release messages.~~

The network indication when user-to-user information is discarded from the initial address message according to 1.1.5.2.5.2.3, is carried in the user-to-user indicators parameter in the first appropriate backward message, e.g. the address complete message.

1.1.5 Signalling requirements

1.1.5.1 Activation/deactivation/registration

UUS service 1 must be requested by the calling user at call set-up if UUI transfer is desired in either direction.

Once a UUS service is activated (see Note), the network will accept UUI in both directions according to the subscription of the calling user.

NOTE – Activation means request of UUS. Invocation means submission of UUI.

1.1.5.2 Invocation and operation

1.1.5.2.1 Actions at the originating local exchange

1.1.5.2.1.1 Normal operation

1.1.5.2.1.1.1 Implicit service request

Service 1 may be requested implicitly by the presence of the user-to-user information parameter in the initial address message. An implicit request is “non-essential” by default.

Procedures for call set-up are as described in 2/Q-764 Part D, with the following changes.

On call set-up, the initial address message will contain the user-to-user information parameter. The user-to-user information will be received from call control and will be transported across the network and delivered unchanged to the terminating call control for the called user. The user-to-user indicators parameter will not be sent.

The reception of a user-to-user information parameter in a backward call control message from the terminating call control is an implicit indication of the acceptance of service 1.

1.1.5.2.1.1.2 Explicit service request

~~Service 1 may be explicitly requested in an initial address message. As an option at call set-up, the calling user may be able to specify whether the request for service 1 is essential or non-essential for the call (i.e. whether the call should be completed or not if user-to-user information cannot be passed).~~

Procedures for call set-up are as described in 2/Q.764, with the following changes:

- ~~— On call set-up, the initial address message will contain the user-to-user indicators parameter with service 1 indicated as “requested, essential” or “requested, not essential”, as appropriate.~~
- ~~— For an essential request the ISUP preference indicator will be coded “ISUP required”. The service request will be received from call control and will be passed to the call control at the terminating exchange.~~
- ~~— If the network and called user can support the transfer of user-to-user information, a service 1 acceptance will be returned to the originating exchange in an address complete, call progress, answer, connect, or release message with the indication “service 1 provided” in the user-to-user indicators parameter. This explicit indication shall be forwarded to the call control at the originating exchange.~~

1.1.5.2.1.1.3 Transfer of user-to-user information

~~User-to-user information may be contained in any of the messages that may be transferred in the call set-up and call release phases, independently of whether the service is requested implicitly or explicitly, provided that the explicit service 1 has not been rejected or the request for the implicit service 1 has not been discarded. If the explicit request for service 1 is included in the initial address message, then any user-to-user information included shall be considered part of the explicit service.~~

The user-to-user information parameter received at the distant exchange in a release message is passed to the call control for the remote user. In the case of simultaneous clearing of the call the release message may not reach the distant exchange and the user-to-user information will be lost.

1.1.5.2.1.2 Exceptional procedures

The originating exchange shall be able to interpret the discard and rejection indications generated by any succeeding exchange and act accordingly (see 1.1.5.2.5.2).

1.1.5.2.2 Actions at the transit exchange

1.1.5.2.2.1 Normal operation

The information which is generated as described in 1.1.5.2.1.1 is passed unchanged.

1.1.5.2.2.2 Exceptional procedures

~~The information which is generated as described in 1.1.5.2.5.2 is passed unchanged. Rejection of an explicit service request or Discarding of user-to-user information (see 1.1.5.2.5.2) can also take place in the transit exchange.~~

1.1.5.2.3 Actions at the outgoing international gateway exchange

1.1.5.2.3.1 Normal operation

See 1.1.5.2.2.1.

1.1.5.2.3.2 Exceptional procedures

See 1.1.5.2.2.2.

1.1.5.2.4 Actions at the incoming international gateway exchange

1.1.5.2.4.1 Normal operation

See 1.1.5.2.2.1.

1.1.5.2.4.2 Exceptional procedures

See 1.1.5.2.2.2.

1.1.5.2.5 Actions at the destination local exchange

1.1.5.2.5.1 Normal operation

The information which is generated as described in 1.1.5.2.1.1 is passed to the access.

1.1.5.2.5.2 Exceptional procedures

1.1.5.2.5.2.1 Rejection of implicit service request

See 1.1.5.2.5.2.3.

1.1.5.2.5.2.2 Rejection of explicit service request

If service 1 is explicitly requested as essential and the network already has or has obtained knowledge that the network itself or the called user cannot support it, a release message is sent with cause value 29, "facility rejected", or cause value 69, "requested facility not implemented", and the diagnostic containing the user-to-user indicators parameter name.

If the network already has or has obtained the knowledge that the network itself or the called user cannot support service 1 and it was explicitly requested as non-essential, a "service 1 not provided" indication is returned in the user-to-user indicators parameter in the address complete, call progress, answer, connect, or release messages.

If the network does not understand the explicit service 1 request or the terminating call control does not indicate acceptance or rejection then none of the address complete, call progress, answer, connect or release messages returned to the originating exchange shall include either a service 1 acceptance or rejection. This type of response will be taken as an implicit rejection of service 1.

The first backward message that contains the user-to-user information shall also contain the acceptance of the service unless an acceptance was sent in a preceding backward message; otherwise the explicit service 1 shall be considered rejected.

1.1.5.2.5.2.3 Discard of user-to-user information

If for the implicit service 1 the network is unable to pass the user-to-user information in the initial address message, for example, because the network does not support the service, then the user-to-user indicators parameter is included in the first appropriate backward message, e.g. an address complete message, with the network discard indicator coded "UUI discarded by the network". However, this indication cannot be guaranteed as a segmentation message carrying user-to-user information can be discarded without any indication when peer-to-peer interworking with Q.767 ISUP takes place. If the network is unable to pass the user-to-user information parameter in any other message, no indication is provided.

If for the explicit service 1 the network is unable to pass the user-to-user information in any message, no indication is provided.

The user may not be able to interpret incoming user-to-user information. In such situations, the user should discard this information without disrupting normal call handling. No specific signalling is provided by the network to accommodate this situation.

1.1.6 Interaction with other supplementary services

1.1.6.1 Call Waiting (CW)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.2 Call transfer services

This section is not applicable to this specification.

No applicable interaction at this time.

1.1.6.3 Connected Line Identification Presentation (COLP)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.4 Connected Line Identification Restriction (COLR)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.5 Calling Line Identification Presentation (CLIP)

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.6 Calling Line Identification Restriction (CLIR)

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.7 Closed User Group (CUG)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.8 Conference Calling (CONF)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.9 Direct-Dialling-In (DDI)

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.10 Call diversion services

1.1.6.10.1 Call Forwarding Busy (CFB)

If the forwarding user does not subscribe to service 1 or inhibits service 1 on forwarded calls, two cases exist:

- a) ~~If service 1 was explicitly requested as “essential”, the call is cleared. The cause is “facility rejected”.~~
- b) If service 1 was implicitly requested ~~or explicitly requested as “non-essential”~~, the forwarding exchange will not include the user-to-user information parameter in the initial address message used to set up the forwarded leg of the call. Also, if the user-to-user indicators parameter is included in the outgoing initial address message, service 1 will be indicated as “no information”. The procedures specified in 1.1.5.2.5.2 will ensure that the calling user is informed, if applicable, of the lack of user-to-user signalling capability.

If the forwarding user subscribes to service 1 and does not inhibit it on forwarded calls, the forwarding exchange will try to supply the service requested. This will be accomplished by requesting service 1 in the outgoing initial address message using the same request information that was contained in the original initial address message. If the attempt is successful, user-to-user information transfer will be available between the calling user and the forwarded-to user.

In the case where a user determined user busy condition exists, the user-to-user indicators and/or user-to-user information are also delivered to the forwarding user when the call is offered.

1.1.6.10.2 Call Forwarding No Reply (CFNR)

The implicit ~~or explicit~~ request for service 1 is sent to the forwarding user. If the forwarding user does not subscribe to service 1, inhibits service 1 on forwarded calls, ~~or explicitly rejects an explicit request~~, two cases exist:

- a) ~~If service 1 was explicitly requested as “essential”, the call is cleared. The cause is “facility rejected”.~~
- b) If service 1 was implicitly requested ~~or explicitly requested as “non-essential”~~, the forwarding exchange will not include the user-to-user information parameter in the initial address message used to set up the forwarded leg of the call. Also, if the user-to-user indicators parameter is included in the outgoing initial address message, service 1 will be indicated as “no information”. The procedures specified in 1.1.5.2.5.2 will ensure that the calling user is informed, if applicable, of the lack of user-to-user signalling capability.

If the forwarding user subscribes to service 1, does not inhibit it on forwarded calls and does not explicitly reject the request, the action is taken as described under Call Forwarding Busy (see 1.1.6.10.1).

1.1.6.10.3 Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)

As Call Forwarding Busy (see 1.1.6.10.1).

1.1.6.10.3a Call Forwarding Not Reachable (CFNRc)

As Call Forwarding Busy (see 1.1.6.10.1).

1.1.6.10.4 Call Deflection (CD)

~~Call Deflection before alerting: as Call Forwarding Busy (see 1.1.6.10.1); the call shall be treated as if the user determined user-busy condition exists.~~

~~Call Deflection after alerting: as Call Forwarding No Reply (see 1.1.6.10.2).~~

1.1.6.11 Line Hunting (LH)

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.12 Three-Party Service (3PTY)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~No impact on ISUP.~~

1.1.6.13 User-to-User Signalling (UUS)**1.1.6.13.1 User-to-User Signalling, service 1 (UUS1)**

Not applicable.

1.1.6.13.2 User-to-User Signalling, service 2 (UUS2)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~More than one User-to-User Signalling supplementary service may be requested in the initial address message. For any service which is not requested in conjunction with an explicit request for service 1, the corresponding indicator is set to "no information" in the user-to-user indicators parameter.~~

~~If more than one User-to-User Signalling supplementary service is requested, while at least one service is requested as essential, and that service cannot be provided, then the call will be cleared with an appropriate cause indication.~~

~~If no services were requested as "essential", the user-to-user indicators parameter in the backward direction will indicate independent acceptance or rejection of each service requested. When the user-to-user indicators parameter is sent, if neither an acceptance nor a rejection indication is appropriate for a particular service, that service will be indicated as "no information".~~

1.1.6.13.3 User-to-User Signalling, service 3 (UUS3)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~As User-to-User Signalling, service 2 (see 1.1.6.13.2). If service 3 is requested after call set-up, the interaction as described under 1.3.6.13.1 is applicable.~~

1.1.6.14 Multiple Subscriber Number (MSN)

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.15 Call Hold (HOLD)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~A held party that is disconnecting may send or receive UUI (service 1) during the clearing phase of the call.~~

1.1.6.16 Advice on Charge (AOC)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~No impact on ISUP.~~

1.1.6.17 Sub-addressing (SUB)

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.18 Terminal Portability (TP)

No impact on ISUP.

1.1.6.19 Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber (CCBS)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~No applicable interaction at this time.~~

1.1.6.20 Malicious Call Identification (MCID)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~No impact on ISUP.~~

1.1.6.21 Reverse Charging (REV)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~No applicable interaction at this time.~~

1.1.6.22 Multi-Level Precedence and Preemption (MLPP)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~No impact on ISUP.~~

1.1.6.23 Private Numbering Plan (PNP)

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~No applicable interaction at this time.~~

1.1.6.24 International Telecommunication Charge Card

This section is not applicable to this specification.

~~No applicable interaction at this time.~~

1.1.7 Interaction with other networks

In the case of call control interworking from a network supporting the User-to-User Signalling service 1 to

- a non-No. 7 network;
- a No. 7 network, not ISUP;
- a No. 7 network not supporting the service,

the ISDN-exchange receiving an initial address message including an implicit ~~or explicit service~~ request retains knowledge of this request and returns signalling information about the User-to-User Signalling service as specified in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1/Q.737 Part E.10

Service 1 rejection in case of interworking

Interworking network	Implicit request	Non-essential request	Essential request
Non-SS No. 7 network	ACM; interworking ind.: interw. encountered	ACM; UII ind.: service 1 not provided	Rel #29 + diagnostics ——— (Note 1)
SS No. 7 network, not ISUP	ACM; ISDN user part ind.: ISUP not all the way	ACM; UII ind.: service 1 not provided	Rel #29 + diagnostics ——— (Note 1)
SS No. 7 network not supporting the service	ACM or CON; UII ind.: UII discarded (Note 2)	ACM or CON; UII ind.: service 1 not provided (Note 3)	Rel #29 + diagnostics ——— (Notes 1 and 3)

NOTES

1 — The diagnostics field contains the user-to-user indicators parameter name and length.

2 If the UII in the IAM has been discarded, the user-to-user indicators parameter contains “UII discarded by the network”.

If it is detected that the originating exchange has performed segmentation by sending UII in the additional segment, and a subsequent exchange knows that the segmentation procedure is not supported by the succeeding network, the latter exchange will code the user-to-user indicators parameter as “UII discarded by the network”. This knowledge may be obtained by reception of a confusion message indicating that the segmentation message has been discarded.

3 — A transit or international gateway exchange may have to generate service rejection in case a confusion message is received indicating that the user-to-user indicators requesting the service are not supported by the succeeding network.

Two ISDN networks that interwork may have to retain knowledge of the service request until it is clear whether both can support the service.

1.1.8 Signalling flows

Figure 1-1 shows a successful use of UUS service 1 when implicitly requested in a point-to-point configuration. Figure 1-2 shows a successful use of UUS service 1 when explicitly requested in a point-to-point configuration.

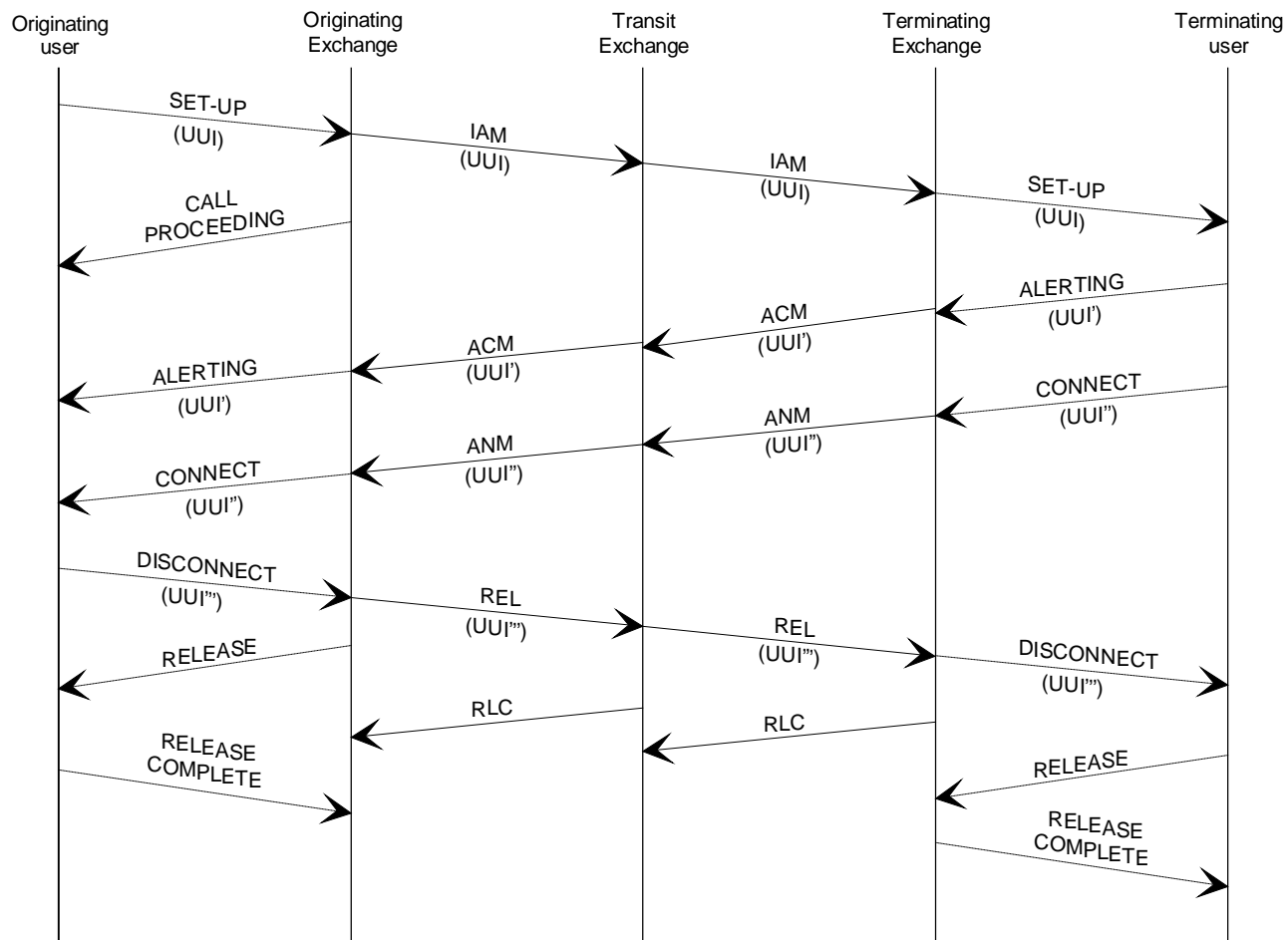
The following Notes apply to Figures 1-1 and 1-2:

NOTES

1 In cases where an ALERTING indication is carried by a call progress message, the user-to-user indicators parameter and/or user-to-user information parameter may be transported in the call progress message.

2 In cases where the called user is an automatic answering terminal, the user-to-user indicators parameter and/or user-to-user information parameter may be transported in a connect message.

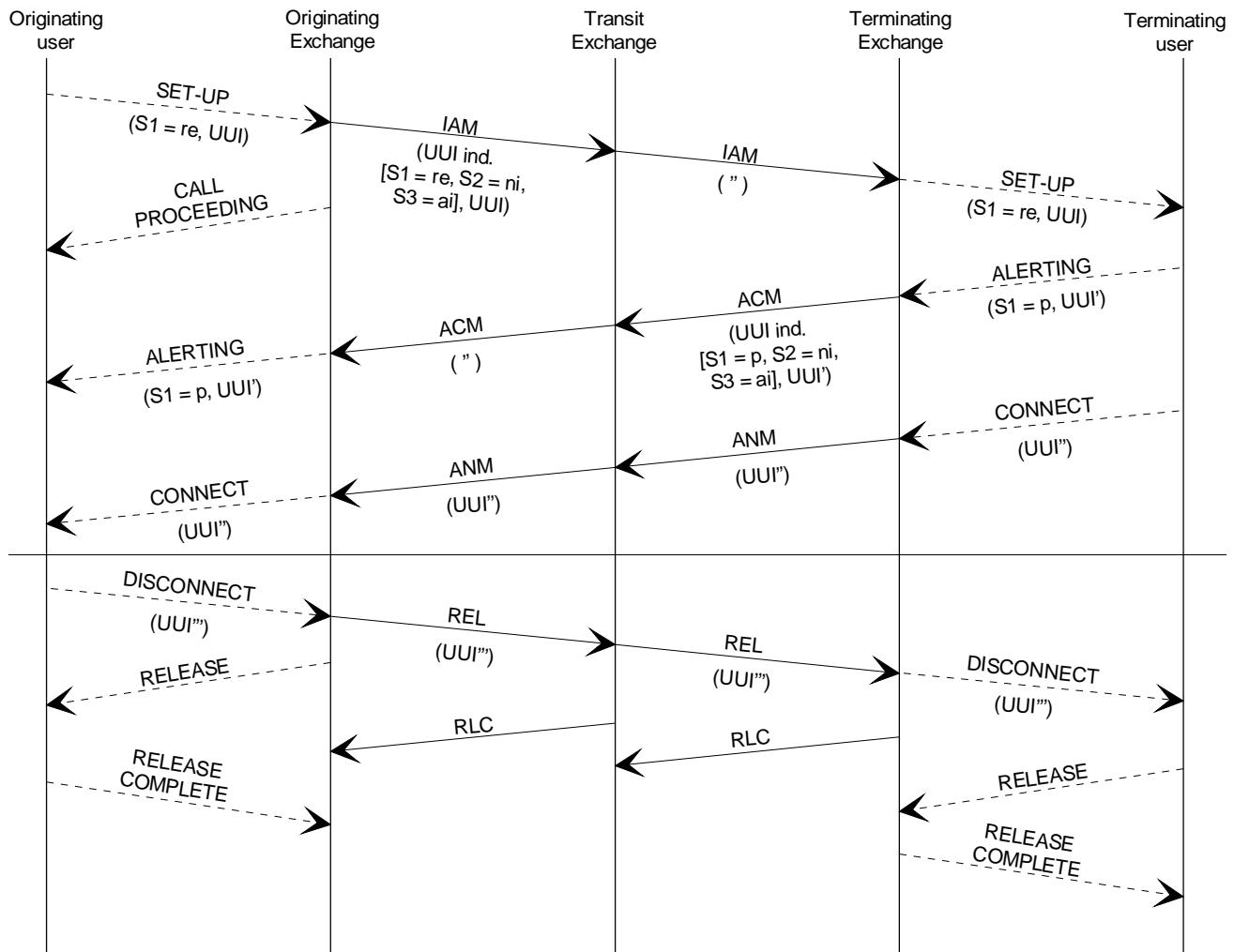
The following abbreviations are used in Figures 1-1 and 1-2:



T1124430-90/d01

FIGURE 1-1/Q.737
UUS service 1 – Successful case
(implicit request, call is point-to-point)

FIGURE 1-1/Q.737...[D01] = 15 CM



T1124440-90/d02

FIGURE 1-2/Q.737

**UUS service 1 – Successful case
(explicit request, call is point-to-point)**

FIGURE 1-2/Q.737...[D02] = 15.3 CM

Abbreviation	User-to-user indicator values
ni	No information
rne	Requested, non-essential
re	Requested, essential
p	Provided
np	Not provided
Abbreviation	Parameter name
UUI	User-to-user information
UUI ind.	User-to-user indicators
Abbreviation	Message name
ACM	Address complete
ANM	Answer
IAM	Initial address
REL	Release
RLC	Release complete

The messages shown with dashed lines are not part of the ISDN user part protocol and are for information only. For detailed information on the access protocol user-to-user procedures the ISDN access protocol Recommendations should be examined.

1.1.9 Parameter values (timers)

None identified.

1.1.10 Dynamic description

No dynamic description (SDLs) is included.

1.2 User-to-User Signalling service 2

This section is not applicable to this specification.

1.3 User-to-User Signalling service 3

This section is not applicable to this specification.

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