INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC
15773

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Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Broadband Private Integrated Services Network — Inter-exchange signalling protocol — Transit counter additional network feature

Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange d'information entre systèmes — Réseau privé à large bande à intégration de services — Protocole de signalisation d'échange — Caractéristique de réseau additionnelle de compteur de transit

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 15773 was prepared by ECMA (as ECMA-252) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of standards defining services and signalling protocols applicable to Broadband Private Integrated Services Networks. The series uses the B-ISDN concepts as developed by ITU-T and is also within the framework of standards for open systems interconnection as defined by ISO.

This International Standard specifies the signalling protocol for use at the Q reference point in support of the Transit Counter additional network feature.

This International Standard is based upon the practical experience of ECMA member companies and the results of their active and continuous participation in the work of ISO/IEC JTC 1, ITU-T, ETSI and other international and national standardization bodies. It represents a pragmatic and widely based consensus.

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1   Scope

This International Standard specifies the signalling protocol for the support of the Transit Counter additional network feature (ANF-TC) at the Q reference point between Private Integrated Services Network Exchanges (PINXs) connected together within a Broadband Private Integrated Services Network (B-PISN).

ANF-TC is a feature that limits the number of Transit PINXs that a call/connection setup request may be routed through e.g., to protect the network against indefinite looping.

The Q reference point is defined in ISO/IEC 11579-1.

Service specifications are produced in three stages and according to the method specified in CCITT Rec. I.130. This International Standard contains the stage 3 specification for the Q reference point and satisfies the requirements identified by the stage 1 and stage 2 specifications in ISO/IEC 15055.

The signalling protocol for ANF-TC operates in association with the signalling protocols for basic call/connection control (as specified in ISO/IEC 13247) and call independent (connection oriented) signalling connections (as specified in ECMA-254).

This International Standard is applicable to PINXs that can interconnect to form a PISN.

2   Conformance

In order to conform to this International Standard, a PINX shall satisfy the requirements identified in the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma in annex A.

3   Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 11579-1:1994,   *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network - Part 1: Reference configuration for PISN Exchanges (PINX).*

ISO/IEC 13247:1997,   *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Broadband Private Integrated Services Network - Inter-exchange signalling protocol - Basic call/connection control.*

ISO/IEC 15055:1997,   *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network - Specification, functional model and information flows - Transit counter additional network feature.*

ECMA-254:1996,   *Broadband Private Integrated Services Network (B-PISN) - Inter-Exchange Signalling Protocol - Generic Functional Protocol.*

CCITT Rec. I.112:1988,   *Vocabulary of terms for ISDNs.*

CCITT Rec. I.130:1988,   *Method for the characterization of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and network capabilities of an ISDN.*

CCITT Rec. I.210:1988,   *Principles of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and the means to describe them.*