International Telecommunication Union

TDR Signalling Interface for PSTN

Stuart Goldman goldmans@agcs.com Engineering Fellow AG Communication Systems (A subsidiary of Lucent Technologies)



The Journey Begins

• We have started on the journey toward creating the PSTN protocol and procedures needed to support an International Telecommunication Preference Scheme for disaster relief (IEPS).





The Journey Begins

- As you have already seen at the workshop, many ITU-T Study Groups are involved in Telecommunications for Disaster Relief (TDR).
- E.106, Description of an International Emergency Preference Scheme for Disaster Relief Operations (IEPS), from SG 2 is our primary source of requirements to be expressed in PSTN protocol and procedures.





AGENDA

Past

Present



Future

11.02.2003



Past

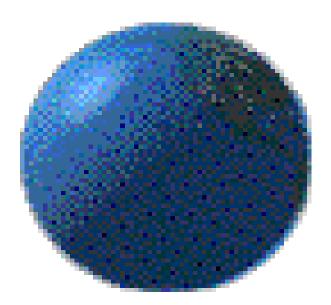
 A year ago, there was no SS7 protocol defined for identifying a call to be provided preference as it crossed country boundaries.





Past

- Some countries may already have had a national preference scheme, but it applied only to calls that originated and terminated within
 - these countries.

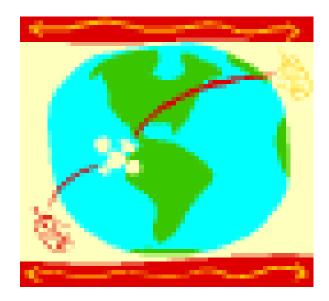


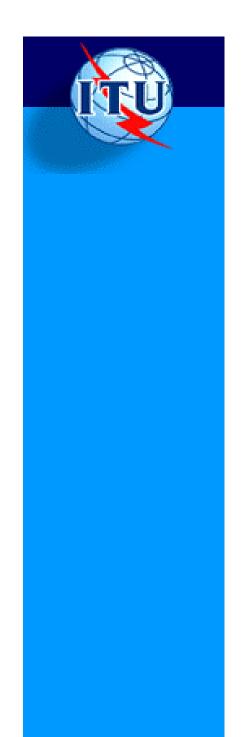
o Each scheme was different.



Past

 Disaster relief calls between countries had no preference over ordinary calls once they left the originating country regardless of where the emergency or the network congestion had occurred.





AGENDA

Past

Present

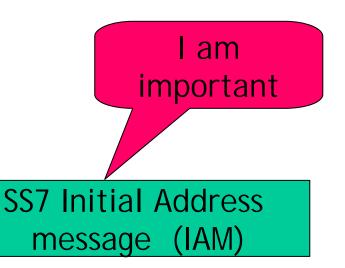






Within the Last Year

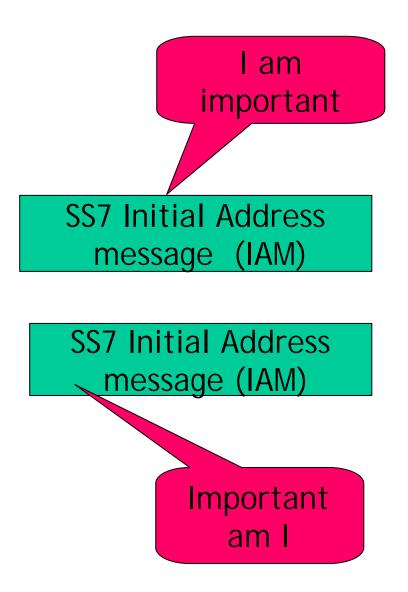
- The Feb. 2002 ITU-T SG 11 meeting recognized the need for an international indicator showing that the call was for disaster relief and needed preference.
 - A new parameter in the IAM was contemplated.





Within the Last Year

 The July 2002 ITU-T SG 11 interim meeting suggested that a new Calling Party's Category (CPC) value would lead to faster implementation and deployment.





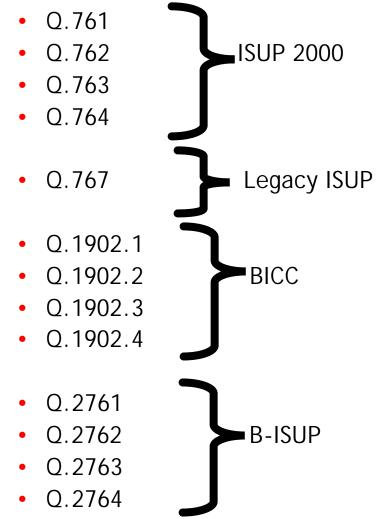
Present

- Today, we have agreement on a protocol for identifying a call that is to be provided preference as it crosses country boundaries.
- Treatment of an IEPS call within a country is a national matter.
- Countries may still have a national preference scheme of their own design.
- Countries may choose to apply IEPS within their own country as well.



Present

• The Nov. 2002 ITU-T SG 11 meeting requested Consent to add the international IEPS to:







- Need for International Emergency Preference Scheme
- O CPC IEPS call marking for preferential call set up 0 0
 0 0 1 1 1 0
- Bypass restrictive network management controls



ISUP 2000

- Need for International Emergency Preference Scheme
- o Phased implementation
- CPC IEPS call marking for preferential call set up 000 01110
- o Bypass restrictive network management controls
- A new parameter is anticipated in order to carry additional informational elements such as identification, security, validation, and priority levels
- o Queuing
- o Early ACM (Continuity test first)



ISUP BICC

- Need for International Emergency Preference Scheme
- o Phased implementation
- O CPC IEPS call marking for preferential call set up
 0 0 0
 0 1 1 1 0
- Bypass restrictive network management controls
- A new parameter is anticipated in order to carry additional informational elements such as identification, security, validation, and priority levels
- o Queuing
- Early ACM (Call Completion Delay notification after continuity)
- o Codec negotiation procedures not invoked
- An emergency call indicator to the BCF in the BNC Information Request primitive and/or in the Bearer Set-up Request primitive



B-ISUP

- o Need for International Emergency Preference Scheme
- o Phased implementation
- O CPC IEPS call marking for preferential call set up
 0 0 0
 0 1 1 1 0
- o Bypass restrictive network management controls
- A new parameter is anticipated in order to carry additional informational elements such as identification, security, validation, and priority levels
- o Queuing
- Early ACM (Call Completion Delay notification)
- IEPS call marking in the Set_Up request primitive
- Lack of resources prior to determination of IEPS



AGENDA

Past

Present

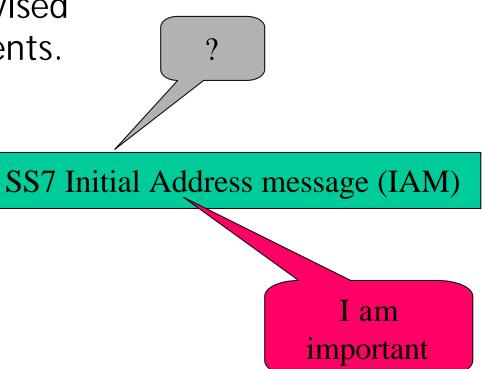
Future





Future

 We anticipate developing additional protocol and procedures in support of revised E.106 requirements.





Future

- ITU-T SG 2 is continuing work on E.106 via a reflector. It is anticipated E.106 will be ready for determination at the April meeting.
- ITU-T SG 11 agreed to continue work via the JIVE tool in preparation for the Sept.
 meeting where it is anticipated that work on new informational elements will progress.
- Backward compatibility is essential for deployment.

Additional information elements that may be used by subsequent networks

SS7 Initial Address message (IAM)

Lam

1mportant



Future

 The goal is end-to-end preference for Disaster Relie calls between any two points in the world.



• The journey has begun!