



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

Q.102

**GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TELEPHONE
SWITCHING AND SIGNALLING**

**CLAUSES APPLICABLE TO ITU-T STANDARD
SYSTEMS**

**FACILITIES PROVIDED IN INTERNATIONAL
AUTOMATIC WORKING**

ITU-T Recommendation Q.102

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation Q.102 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.

1.2 FACILITIES PROVIDED IN INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC WORKING

In international automatic working, the calling subscriber can obtain only such subscriber numbers as are made up of the numerical digits appearing on his dial or push-button set. Hence, he cannot obtain operators reached by code 11 or code 12 signal, or an assistance operator reached by a forward-transfer signal. In principle, he should not obtain access to incoming, delay or information operators¹⁾ reached by special numbers.

He can have direct dialling access to manual exchanges in the incoming country only subject to certain conditions (these conditions are defined in Recommendation Q.28, § 2, and in Recommendation Q.120, § 1.8, and are applicable to all CCITT standard systems).

It is pointless to send a language digit (or information) over an international circuit since the calling subscriber does not have to obtain operators speaking a particular language at the incoming international exchange. On automatic calls, a discriminating digit (or discriminating information) replaces the language digit (or information) sent on semi-automatic calls. This:

- enables the equipment in the outgoing international exchange to make a distinction between semi-automatic and automatic calls as is required when drawing up international accounts, as described in § 2 of Recommendation E.260;
- enables, therefore, incoming equipment to serve both automatic and semi-automatic service;
- in Systems No. 4, 6, 7 and R2 informs the equipment in the international incoming exchange that it has not to rely on an end-of-pulsing signal (see Recommendation Q.106);
- enables the equipment in the incoming international exchange to prevent automatic calls from having access to certain destinations (special services, for example).

¹⁾ For information operators, see Recommendation E.115.