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Study Group 16

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Question: Q.11, 12, 13, 14/16

SOURCE[*]**:** JAPAN   (INFORMATION)

TITLE: T.35 terminal provider codes for non-standard facilities in Japan

Abstract

We provide information about the assignment and national standardization for the T. 35 provider codes in Japan.

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JAPAN

1.Introduction

There was information about the application of the T. 35 provider codes for identifying non-standard facilities (NSF) in H-series from Federal Republic of Germany at the Santiago meeting. The need for a guideline to use the T. 35 provider codes in various national standards has been recognized and discussed in Japan since April 1999. TTC (The Telecommunication Technology Committee JAPAN) investigated the protocols using the T.35 provider codes and produced a guideline for a national standard to specify the provider codes. The information is open and available at the TTC web site. This contribution provides information about this TTC effort and comments on the potential backward compatibility issue.

2.TTC studies

(1)Protocols using T.35 NSF Codes

T.35 gives the structure of ITU-T defined code for terminal specific NSF as consisting of the following three components:

- Country code
- Terminal provider code
- Terminal provide oriented code

Table 1 gives a list of ITU-T Recommendations that refer to the T.35 NSF codes.

Table 1: Summary of protocols using T.35 NSF codes

ITU-T Rec / Message Name	Country Code	Terminal Provider Code	Terminal Provider Oriented Code
T.35 (1990):	1 octet	1 or more octets, allocated nationally	Allocated by the terminal provider
T.35 (Revision as proposed by Q1/8)	1 or 2 (or more ?) octets. If 1111 1111 is used as a field extender indicator, 2nd octet contains Country Code.	1 or more octets, allocated nationally	Allocated by the terminal provider
H.245 (7/1997)/ NonStandard	1 octet, t35CountryCode (country, per T.35)	3 octets, t35Extension (1 octet) + manufacturerCode (2 octets), assigned nationally	Data (Number of octets is non limited)
H.245 (7/1997)/ VendorIdentification	1 octet, t35CountryCode (country, per T.35)	3 octets, t35Extension (1 octet) + manufacturerCode (2 octets), assigned nationally	ProviderNumber (1-256 octets) octets + versionNumber (1-256 octets)
H.242 (7/1997)/ Cap/command	1 octet, according to Rec T.35	3 octets, Country Code (1 octet) + Terminal Manufacturer Code (2 octets), assigned nationally	1-251 octets
H.225.0 (1998)/ VendorIdentifier	1 octet, t35CountryCode (country, per T.35)	3 octets, t35Extension (1 octet) + manufacturerCode (2	Providerid (1-256 octets) octets + versionid (1-256

		octets), assigned nationally	octets)
H.224 (11/1994)/ Cap/command	Upper Country Code octet according to Rec T.35	Lower Country Code octet (1 octet) + Upper and Lower Manufacturer code octets (country specific)	1 octet
H.221 (7/1997)/ Cap/command	1 octet, according to Rec T.35	3 octets, Country Code (1 octet) + Terminal Manufacturer Code (2 octets), assigned nationally	1 – 251 octets
H.450.1 (1998)/ ManufacturerSpecific Iformation	1 octet, t35CountryCode (country, per T.35)	3 octets, t35Extension (1 octet) + manufacturerCode (2 octets), assigned nationally	Providerid (1-256 octets) octets + versionid (1-256 octets) + extension (OBJECTID)

(2)Guideline for using the T.35 provider codes

The following guideline is provided for using the T.35 provider codes in Japan.

- The country code is 00000000.
- The default country extension code is 00000000.
  Value "00000001" is only used for "Group 4 Facsimile for National Standard".
- The manufacturer code is 2 octets.
- **The value of the manufacturer code (2 octets) is commonly used between the ITU-T T-series and H-series products.**
- The manufacturer code is assigned by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

(3)Guideline for a national standard to specify the T.35 provider codes

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Example description of the note for the provider codes

In the case that a TTC standard stipulates the provider code with the below form, include descriptions of the semantics of the code, code assigning organization and the office for code application referring to the following note.

Octet No.	Semantics	Value(Note1)
1st	Country Code	00000000
2nd	Extension Country Code	00000000(Note2)
3rd	Provider Code	(Note3)(Note5)
4th	Provider Code	(Note4)(Note5)

(Note 1) The signal form represents the leftmost bit as LSB and the rightmost bit as MSB.

(Note 2) This field is assigned for the national standard. In particular, if the standard is not a Japan specific one, 00000000 is used, otherwise a code assigned by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is set up.

(Note 3) The first octet of the provider code designated according to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Notification No. 864 (1988).

(Note 4) The second octet of the provider code designated according to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Notification No. 864 (1988).

(Note 5) The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications assigns the provider code. TTC acts as the office of code application.
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(4)Open the Information in TTC Web Site
Japan opens relevant information on the following TTC web site:
<URL> http://www.ttc.or.jp/ (Japanese only)
- Guideline for description of the national standard
- Procedures of the application to have assignment for the provider codes

3. Comments on the impact of extending the country and terminal provider codes

If the country code internationally assigned by T.35 rev and/or the terminal provider code assigned nationally extend in the number of bytes, there may arise a backward compatibility issue. However, since the current purpose is to identify the NSF that both sending and receiving terminals support, the code extension may not cause the incompatibility problem as far as whole of the NSF message is correctly received even it is not correctly understood.

For example, when a terminal supporting the T.35rev extended country code sends 11111111 in the first byte and the specific country indication in the second byte, the existing terminal will identify no NSF in common because it does not support the NSF starting with 11111111. The result is that no NSF mode is activated and a standard operation mode is used in the communication session.