

FFT Doc 10.001 (V3.12) (April ~~2022~~2023)

French Federation of Telecoms
Innovation & Standards Committee
IP Interconnection Working Group
Architecture Sub-group

IP interconnection Interface specification based on SIP/SDP



French Federation of Telecoms

Internet
<http://www.fftelecoms.org>

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1 Context

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to define the SIP/SDP interconnection interface for the interconnection between two French Operators for basic telephony services with deterministic charging for national and international origins and destinations.

This document supports the following basic call capabilities:

- narrowband speech and 3.1 kHz audio services (i.e. including analog fax and data modem calls),
- wideband speech,
- en bloc address signalling,
- early in-band information (forward and backward early media),
- in-band transport of DTMF tones and information (telephone-event for telephony services; G.711 in-band for M2M special usages that are not suitable with telephone-event and only for them),
- Calling party location information,
- User-to-User Information,
- Service access number before translation (for Value Added Services),
- Indication of a call with international origin,
- National short numbers.

And the following supplementary services:

- Calling Line Identification Presentation (CLIP),
- Calling Line Identification Restriction (CLIR),
- Call Forwarding,
- Call Hold,
- Call Waiting (CW),
- Incoming Call Barring (ICB),
- Conference (CONF)
- Anonymous Call Rejection (ACR)

Important: ~~In~~ in France, ~~Operators~~ operators are required to implement a calling number authentication mechanism by 25th of July 2023. STIR/SHAKEN is the mechanism that has been retained by French Telcos community in Q4 of 2021. At the time this document is edited, all impacts have not been identified yet, however a handful of comments received upon consultation leads to detail the SIP Identity header description and to list the call cases where this header is required. Clarifications or precisions related to this feature should be included in coming versions.

1.2 Standards

As a rule, the interconnection between two mobile networks shall be governed by the applicable 3GPP standards. The interconnection between two fixed networks shall be governed by the applicable TISPAN/3GPP standards.

Note: the present document applies to all types of SIP interconnection [between 2 national network operators](#).

This document also describes optional features of interest to this specification. Other optional features are considered out of the scope of this document but may be considered on a bilateral basis.

2 References

The table below lists the documents that are referenced in current specification. Their use depends on the context as described in dedicated sections of current specification.

[Architecture V3.1_FFT]	"Architecture for IP interconnection", FFT Doc 09.002, v3.1
[FFTelecoms_MAN]	https://www.fftelecoms.org/man/man-mecanisme-dauthentification-des-numeros/
[RFC3261]	IETF RFC 3261 "Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)"
[RFC3262]	IETF RFC 3262 "Reliability of Provisional Responses in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)"
[RFC3264]	IETF RFC 3264 "An Offer/Answer Model with the Session Description Protocol (SDP)"
[RFC3311]	IETF RFC 3311 "The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) UPDATE method"
[RFC3312]	IETF RFC 3312 "Integration of Resource Management and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)"
[RFC3323]	IETF RFC 3323 "A Privacy Mechanism for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)"
[RFC3325]	IETF RFC 3325 "Private Extensions to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for Network Asserted Identity within Trusted Networks".
[RFC3326]	IETF RFC 3326 "The Reason Header Field for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)"
[RFC3407]	IETF RFC 3407 "Session Description Protocol (SDP) Simple Capability Declaration"
[RFC3556]	IETF RFC 3556 "Session Description Protocol (SDP) Bandwidth Modifiers for RTP Control Protocol (RTCP) Bandwidth"
[RFC3966]	IETF RFC 3966 "The tel URI for Telephone Numbers"
[RFC3840]	IETF RFC 3840 "Indicating User Agent Capabilities in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)"
[RFC3892]	IETF RFC 3892 "The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Referred-By Mechanism"
[RFC4028]	IETF RFC 4028 "Session Timers in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)"
[RFC4032]	IETF RFC 4032 "Update to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Preconditions Framework"
[RFC4458]	IETF RFC 4458 "Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) URIs for Applications such as Voicemail and Interactive Voice Response (IVR)"
[RFC4566]	IETF RFC 4566 "Session Description Protocol (SDP)"
[RFC4733]	IETF RFC 4733 "RTP Payload for DTMF Digits, Telephony Tones and Telephony Signals"
[RFC5009]	IETF RFC 5009 "Private Header (P-Header) Extension to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for Authorization of Early Media"
[RFC5806]	IETF RFC 5806 "Diversion Indication in SIP"
[RFC6337]	IETF RFC 6337 "Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Usage of the Offer/Answer Model"
[RFC6432]	IETF RFC 6432 "Carrying Q.850 Codes in Reason Header Fields in SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) Responses"
[RFC6567]	IETF RFC 6567 "Problem Statement and Requirements for Transporting User-to-User Call Control Information in SIP"
[RFC7044]	IETF RFC 7044 "An Extension to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for Request History Information" (obsoletes RFC 4244)
[RFC7315]	IETF RFC 7315 "Private Header (P-Header) Extensions to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for the 3GPP"
[RFC7433]	IETF RFC 7433 "A Mechanism for Transporting User to User Call Control Information in SIP"
[RFC7434]	IETF RFC 7434 "Interworking ISDN Call Control User Information with SIP"
[RFC7544]	IETF RFC 7544 "Mapping and Interworking of Diversion Information between Diversion and History-Info Header Fields in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)" (obsoletes RFC6044)
[RFC7462]	IETF RFC 7462 "URNs for the Alert-Info Header Field of the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)"
[RFC7913]	IETF RFC 7913 "P-Access-Network-Info ABNF Update"
[RFC8224]	IETF RFC 8224 "Authenticated Identity Management in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)"
[RFC8119]	IETF RFC 8119 "SIP "cause" URI Parameter for Service Number Translation"
[TS 24.229]	3GPP Technical Specification 24.229 "IP multimedia call control protocol based on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Session Description Protocol (SDP); Stage 3"
[TS 24.604]	3GPP Technical Specification 24.604 "Communication Diversion (CDIV) using IP Multimedia (IM) Core Network (CN) subsystem; Protocol specification"
[TS 24.628]	3GPP Technical Specification 24.628 "Common basic communication procedures using IP Multimedia (IM)Core Network (CN) subsystem; Protocol specification"
[G.711]	ITU-T Recommendation " Pulse code modulation (PCM) of voice frequencies"
[G.729]	ITU-T Recommendation "Coding of speech at 8 kbit/s using conjugate-structure algebraic-code-excited linear prediction (CS-ACELP)"
[G.729 Annex A]	ITU-T Recommendation Annex A "Reduced complexity 8 kbit/s CS-ACELP speech codec"

3 Glossary

CLIP	Calling Line Identity Presentation
CLIR	Calling Line Identity Restriction
DROM	Départements-Régions d'Outre-Mer (French Overseas Departments)
DTMF	Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency
M2M	Machine To Machine
MIME	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
NNI	Network To Network Interface
PSAP	Public Safety Access Point
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SHAKEN	Signature-based Handling of Asserted information using toKENS
STIR	Secure Telephone Identity Revisited
TCP	Transport Control Protocol
TN	Telephone Number
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UUI	User-to-User header
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
VAS	Value Added Services

4 SIP signalling messages

The SIP messages and headers specified in this section must be encoded, filled, and handled as specified in the referenced standard in which they are defined.

Request-URI in all SIP requests must be coded and filled according to [RFC3261] and as stated in section 11 for the initial INVITE message.

4.1 Definitions

"Reception" and "Transmission" directions refer to the direction of the messages.

In reception direction:

"Supported" means that the header can be present in the message and if received, it must be handled according to the standard.

"Mandatory" means that the recipient expects the header to be present.

"Not applicable" means that the reception of the header cannot occur according to the current specification. By symmetry "Not applicable" is relative only to headers with the status "not sent" in emission.

In transmission direction:

- "May be sent" means that the header can be present or omitted depending on the transaction or the call context.
- "Mandatory" means that the header is always present.
- "Not sent" means that the header shall not be sent.

4.2 Transport protocol

UDP is supported and required for carrying SIP messages. See Maximum message size section 4.5.

Note: According to IETF RFC 3261, TCP must be supported. This requirement arises out of the need to handle large messages. However, the size of messages is limited in the context of this document.

4.3 SIP methods and headers

4.3.1 SIP methods

Table 1 contains the SIP methods required to support the capabilities and services identified in section 1.1.

Mandatory methods
INVITE
RE-INVITE (NOTE 1)
ACK
BYE
CANCEL
OPTIONS (NOTE 2)

Table 1: Mandatory SIP methods

NOTE 1: As stated in RFC 3261, an INVITE request sent within an existing dialog is known as a re-INVITE.

NOTE 2: It is mandatory to support OPTIONS in the reception direction only.

Support for methods not listed in Table 1 is optional, as the UPDATE method which may be used if the optional keep-alive mechanism for active SIP sessions as defined in the [RFC4028] is used on bilateral agreement (see §19.1).

When the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in [section 13.1.4.1](#)) and only in this case, PRACK and UPDATE methods shall be supported in addition to the mandatory SIP methods given in Table 1.

4.3.2 Network behaviour in reception

4.3.2.1 Method inspection

If a SIP method received is recognized but not supported, it shall be rejected as defined in [RFC 3261] by a 405 "Method not allowed" response.

If a SIP method received is not recognized (i.e. not implemented), it shall be rejected as defined in [RFC 3261] by a 501 "Not Implemented" response.

4.3.2.2 Status code inspection

If a non-supported error response is received in a SIP message then the relative call or transaction fails. The list of the supported and of the Not applicable responses with their detailed handling is given in section 4.3.4.3, Table 3.

If a non-recognized final response, i.e. not referenced in the section 4.3.4.3 Table 3, is received in a SIP message then it shall be treated as being equivalent to the x00 response code of that class.

If a non-recognized provisional response different than 100 final response, i.e. not referenced in the section 4.3.4.3 Table 3, is received in a SIP message then it shall be treated as being equivalent to a 183 "Session Progress".

4.3.2.3 Header inspection in requests

If a non-supported SIP header or parameter is received in a SIP request, it shall be ignored unless its corresponding option tag is present in the Require header. The headers or parameters that are not mentioned in the tables from section 4.3.4 to section 4.3.9 are considered as Not applicable headers or parameters.

If a mandatory header is absent or malformed in the request, the request shall be rejected as defined in [RFC 3261].

4.3.2.4 Header inspection in responses

If a non-supported SIP header or parameter is received in a SIP response, it shall be ignored. The headers or parameters that are not present in the tables from section 4.3.4 to section 4.3.9 are considered as non-supported headers or parameters.

If a header necessary for processing the response is absent or malformed in a provisional response, the response shall be discarded.

If a header necessary for processing the response is absent or malformed in a final response except a 2XX response, the response shall be treated as the 500 "Server Internal Failure" response.

If a header necessary for processing the response is absent or malformed in a final 2XX response to an INVITE request, the response shall be acknowledged by sending an ACK and then the dialog shall be terminated.

NOTE – The behaviour in case of receipt of "Not applicable" SIP signalling element is not defined in this specification since this is relative to a context out of the scope of the current document.

4.3.3 Network behaviour in emission

By default, only the SIP signalling element (methods, headers, header parameters, response status codes, option tags...) defined and authorized (mandatory or optional) as described within the current specification can be sent.

Nevertheless, according to bilateral agreements, SIP signalling elements not defined or not authorized in the current specification can be exchanged over the interconnection interface.

4.3.4 Initial INVITE method

The initial INVITE request is mandatory as defined in [RFC3261].

4.3.4.1 SIP request handling

The handling of this request is compliant with [RFC3261].

4.3.4.2 Supported headers in the request

Table 2 gives the header status in the initial INVITE for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Allow	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Contact	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Content-Type	[RFC3261]	Mandatory if the body is not empty	Mandatory if the body is not empty
CSeq	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Date	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Diversion	[RFC5806]	Supported for Call forwarding service in some conditions (see criteria in section 18.2).	May be sent for Call forwarding service in some conditions (see criteria in section 18.2).
From	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
History-Info	[RFC8119]	Supported for "Service access number before translation" (see section 8).	May be sent for "Service access number before translation" (see section 8).
	[RFC7044]	Supported for Call forwarding service in some conditions (see criteria in section 18.2).	May be sent for Call forwarding service in some conditions (see criteria in section 18.2).
Identity	[RFC8224]	Supported	Mandatory (see criteria given in section 11)
Max-Forwards	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Min-SE	[RFC4028]	Supported	May be sent
P-Access-network-info	[3GPP TS.24.229]	Supported. See section 5 and section 6	May be sent. See section 5 and section 6
P-Asserted-Identity	[RFC3325]	Supported. See section 18.1.	May be sent. See section 18.1.
P-Early-Media	[RFC5009]	Supported. Only "supported" value is supported. See section 13.1.3.	May be sent. Only "supported" value is supported. See section 13.1.3.
P-Identity-Bypass	Cf. 'Mode opératoire du mécanisme de confiance MAN' [FFTelecoms MAN]	Supported	May be sent
Privacy	[RFC3323]	Supported. See section 18.1.	May be sent. See section 18.1.
Record-Route	[RFC3261]	Not applicable	Not sent
-Route	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Session-Expires	[RFC4028]	Supported	May be sent
Supported	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Require	[RFC3261]	Not applicable	Not sent
To	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory

User-to-User	[RFC7433]	Supported. See section 7	May be sent. See section 7
Via	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 2: Supported SIP headers in the initial INVITE request

4.3.4.3 SIP response handling

SIP responses are handled according to [RFC3261] with the clarifications given in the table below. If a non-supported error response is received, then the relative call or transaction fails.

Multiple SIP provisional responses creating separate early dialogs, as specified in [RFC3261], are supported with the following clarifications:

- Upon receipt of provisional responses containing SDP bodies, the recipient shall use the most recent media session information received for sending media packets during the early dialog phase,
- Confirmed dialogs created by the first 200 OK response for non-existing early dialogs shall override any previously stored dialog information.

Note: Interconnected operators shall ensure that a unique media flow associated to the call is sent over the interconnection at a given time.

SIP response		Reception	Transmission
1xx	100 Trying	Supported	May be sent
	180 Ringing	Supported	Sent when the called user is notified for the incoming call.
	181 Call is being forwarded **	Supported	May be sent
	182 Queued	Not applicable	Not sent
	183 Session Progress	Supported	May be sent
2xx	200 OK	Supported	Sent when the call is answered.
3xx		Not applicable	Not sent
4xx	400 Bad Request	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	401 Unauthorized	Not applicable	Not sent
	402 Payment Required	Not applicable	Not sent
	403 Forbidden	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	403 Stale date	Supported	May be sent
	404 Not Found	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	405 Method Not Allowed	Supported	May be sent
	406 Not Acceptable	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	407 Proxy Authentication Required	Not applicable	Not sent
	408 Request Timeout	Supported	May be sent
	410 Gone	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	413 Request Entity Too Large	Supported The related call or transaction fails. The request is not retried.	May be sent
	414 Request-URI Too Long	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	415 Unsupported Media Type	Supported. The related call or transaction fails. The request is not retried.	May be sent

SIP response		Reception	Transmission
	416 Unsupported URI Scheme	Supported. The related call or transaction fails. The request is not retried.	May be sent
	420 Bad Extension	Supported. The related call or transaction fails. The request is not retried.	May be sent
	421 Extension Required	Not applicable	Not sent
	422 Session Interval Too Small	Supported	May be sent
	423 Interval Too Brief	Not applicable	Not sent
	428 No Id Header	supported	May be sent
	433 Anonymity Disallowed	Supported	May be sent
	436 Bad Identity Info	supported	May be sent
	437 Unsupported Credential	supported	May be sent
	438 Invalid Identity Header	supported	May be sent
	480 Temporarily Unavailable	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	481 Call/Transaction Does Not Exist	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	482 Loop Detected	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	483 Too Many Hops	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	484 Address Incomplete	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	485 Ambiguous	Not applicable	Not sent
	486 Busy here	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	487 Request Terminated	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	488 Not acceptable here	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	Sent if the received request contains an SDP offer proposing non supported media format or IP version.
491 Request Pending	Supported. For re-INVITE request, the behaviour recommended in [RFC3261]/14.1 on reception of this response is supported.	May be sent. For re-INVITE request, the behaviour recommended in [RFC3261]/14.1 on reception of this response is supported.	
493 Undecipherable	Supported. The related call or transaction fails	May be sent	
5xx	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent*	
6xx	600 Busy Everywhere	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	603 Decline	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	604 Does Not Exist Anywhere	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent
	606 Not Acceptable	Supported. The related call or transaction fails.	May be sent

Table 3: Handling of SIP responses

*: if the maximum number of simultaneous sessions is exceeded, a 503 response shall be sent with the reason phrase "Exceeded outbound of the service agreement".

** : no header containing the diverted number shall be present in 181 response. If a Diversion header or an History-Info header is received from the downstream interconnected operator, this information shall be ignored.

4.3.4.4 Supported headers in the responses

Table 4 gives the header statuses in the SIP responses to the initial INVITE request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	18X /200	Supported	May be sent
Accept	[RFC3261]	415	Mandatory	Mandatory
Alert-Info	[RFC3261] and [RFC7462]	180	Supported See section 18.4.	May be sent See section 18.4.
Allow	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Contact	[RFC3261]	1xx (except 100)	Supported	May be sent
Contact	[RFC3261]	200	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Content-Type	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory if the body is not empty.	Mandatory if the body is not empty.
CSeq	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Min-SE	[RFC4028]	422	Mandatory	Mandatory
P-Asserted-Identity	[RFC3325]	200	Supported. See section 18.1.	May be sent. See section 18.1.
P-Early-Media	[RFC5009]	18x	Supported with the restrictions described in section 13.1.3.	May be sent with the restrictions described in section 13.1.3.
RSeq	[RFC3262]	18x	Supported when the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section 12.1.4.1) and only in this case. Not applicable otherwise.	May be sent when the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section 12.1.4.1) and only in this case. Not applicable otherwise.
Reason	[RFC3326] and [RFC6432]	All relevant codes	Supported	May be sent
Record-Route	[RFC3261]	18x 200	Not applicable	Not sent
Require	[RFC3261]	18x	Supported when the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section 12.1.4.1) and only in this case. Not applicable otherwise.	May be sent when the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section 12.1.4.1) and only in this case. Not applicable otherwise.
Require	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
Session-Expires	[RFC4028]	200	Supported	May be sent
Supported	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
To	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Unsupported	[RFC3261]	420	Mandatory	Mandatory
User-to-User	[RFC7433]	All codes (except 100) if end-to-end responses	Supported. See section 7	May be sent. See section 7
Via	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 4: Supported SIP headers in the responses to the initial INVITE request

4.3.5 Re-INVITE method

The re-INVITE request shall be supported as defined in [RFC3261].

4.3.5.1 SIP request handling

The handling of this request shall be compliant with [RFC3261].

4.3.5.2 Supported headers in the request

Table 5 gives the header status in the re-INVITE request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Allow	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Contact	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Content-Type	[RFC3261]	Mandatory if the body is not empty	Mandatory if the body is not empty
CSeq	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Max-Forwards	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Min-SE	[RFC4028]	Supported	May be sent
Route	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Session-Expires	[RFC4028]	Supported	May be sent
Supported	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Require	[RFC3261]	Not applicable	Not sent
To	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 5: Supported SIP headers in the re-INVITE request

4.3.5.3 SIP response handling

The handling of the responses shall be compliant with [RFC3261].

1xx responses different from 100 are not expected for the re-INVITE request.

4.3.5.4 Supported headers in the responses

Table 6 gives the header status in the SIP responses to the re-INVITE request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
Accept	[RFC3261]	415	Mandatory	Mandatory
Allow	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Contact	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Content-Type	[RFC3261]	200	Mandatory if the body is not empty.	Mandatory if the body is not empty.
CSeq	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Min-SE	[RFC4028]	422	Mandatory	Mandatory
Require	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
Session-Expires	[RFC4028]	200	Supported	May be sent
Supported	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
To	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Unsupported	[RFC3261]	420	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 6: Supported SIP headers in the responses to the re-INVITE request

4.3.6 CANCEL method

The CANCEL request shall be supported as defined in [RFC3261].

4.3.6.1 SIP request handling

The handling of this request shall be compliant with [RFC3261].

When the calling party side wishes to terminate the session during the early-dialog phase it is recommended to use the Cancel method instead of the Bye method.

4.3.6.2 Supported headers in the request

Table 7 gives the header status in the SIP CANCEL request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Reception	Transmission
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-length	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
CSeq	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Max-Forwards	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Reason	[RFC3326]	Supported	May be sent
Route	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
To	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 7: Supported SIP headers in the CANCEL request

Both SIP status codes and ITU-T Q.850 cause values in decimal representation are supported in the Reason header, according to [RFC3326].

4.3.6.3 SIP response handling

The handling of the responses shall be compliant with [RFC3261].

4.3.6.4 Supported headers in the responses

Table 8 gives the header status in the responses to the CANCEL request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
CSeq	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
To	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 8: Supported SIP headers in the SIP responses to the CANCEL request

4.3.7 ACK method

The ACK request shall be supported as specified in [RFC3261].

4.3.7.1 SIP request handling

The handling of this request shall be compliant with [RFC3261].

4.3.7.2 Supported headers in the request

Table 9 gives the header status in the ACK request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Reception	Transmission
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Contact	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Content-length	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Content-type	[RFC3261]	Mandatory if the body is not empty	Mandatory if the body is not empty
CSeq	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Max-Forwards	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Route	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
To	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 9: Supported SIP headers in the ACK request

4.3.8 BYE method

The BYE request shall be supported as specified in [RFC3261].

4.3.8.1 SIP request handling

The handling of this request shall be compliant with [RFC3261].

4.3.8.2 Supported headers in the request

Table 10 gives the header status in the BYE request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Allow	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-length	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
CSeq	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Max-Forwards	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
P-Asserted-Identity	[RFC3325]	Supported	May be sent
Reason	[RFC3326]	Supported	May be sent
Route	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
To	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
User-to-User	[RFC7433]	Supported. See section 7	May be sent. See section 7
Via	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 10: Supported SIP headers in the BYE request

Both SIP status codes and ITU-T Q.850 cause values in decimal representation shall be supported in the Reason header, according to [RFC3326].

4.3.8.3 SIP response handling

The handling of the responses shall be compliant with [RFC3261].

4.3.8.4 Supported headers in the responses

Table 11 gives the header status in the SIP responses to the BYE request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	415	Mandatory	Mandatory
Allow	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Cseq	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
To	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
User-to-User	[RFC7433]	All codes (except 100) if end-to-end responses	Supported. See section 7	May be sent. See section 7
Via	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 11: Supported SIP headers in the responses to the BYE request

4.3.9 OPTIONS method

The OPTIONS method shall be supported as specified in [RFC3261].

4.3.9.1 SIP request handling

The handling of this request shall be compliant with [RFC3261].

4.3.9.2 Supported headers in the request

Table 12 gives the header status in the OPTIONS request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Allow	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-length	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
CSeq	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Max-Forwards	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
P-Asserted-Identity	[RFC3325]	Supported	May be sent
Supported	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
To	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 12: Supported SIP headers in the OPTIONS request

4.3.9.3 SIP response handling

The handling of the responses shall be compliant with [RFC3261].

4.3.9.4 Supported headers in the responses

Table 13 gives the header status in the SIP responses to the OPTIONS request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	415	Mandatory	Mandatory
Accept	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
Allow	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-length	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
CSeq	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Supported	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
To	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
Unsupported	[RFC3261]	420	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 13: Supported SIP headers in the responses to the OPTIONS request

4.3.10 PRACK method

When the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section [13.1.4.1](#)) and only in this case, the PRACK method shall be supported as specified in [RFC3262].

4.3.10.1 SIP request handling

The handling of this request shall be compliant with [RFC3262].

4.3.10.2 Supported headers in the request

Table 14 gives the header status in the PRACK request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent.
Allow	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Content-Type	[RFC3261]	Mandatory if the body is not empty	Mandatory if the body is not empty
CSeq	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Max-Forwards	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
P-Early-Media	[RFC5009]	Supported	May be sent
Route	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Require	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Supported	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Rack	[RFC3262]	Mandatory	Mandatory
To	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 14: Supported SIP headers in the PRACK request

4.3.10.3 SIP response handling

The handling of the responses shall be compliant with [RFC3262].

4.3.10.4 Supported headers in the responses

Table 15 gives the header status in the SIP responses to the PRACK request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
Accept	[RFC3261]	415	Mandatory	Mandatory
Allow	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Content-Type	[RFC3261]	200	Mandatory if the body is not empty	Mandatory if the body is not empty
CSeq	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
P-Early-Media	[RFC5009]	200	Supported	May be sent
Require	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
Supported	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
To	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Unsupported	[RFC3261]	420	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 15: Supported SIP headers in the responses to the PRACK request

4.3.11 UPDATE method

The UPDATE method can only be used and is only supported, as specified in [RFC3311], in the following cases:

- When the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section 13.1.4.1).
- For keep-alive purpose if the use of [RFC4028] is agreed according to bilateral agreement (see §19). In such a case, UPDATE request contains no SDP.

4.3.11.1 SIP request handling

The handling of this request shall be compliant with [RFC3311].

4.3.11.2 Supported headers in the request

Table 16 gives the header status in the UPDATE request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent.
Allow	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Contact	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Content-Type	[RFC3261]	Mandatory if the body is not empty	Mandatory if the body is not empty
CSeq	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Max-Forwards	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
P-Early-Media	[RFC5009]	Supported	May be sent
Route	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Require	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
Supported	[RFC3261]	Supported	May be sent
To	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 16: Supported SIP headers in the UPDATE request

4.3.11.3 SIP response handling

The handling of the responses shall be compliant with [RFC3311].

4.3.11.4 Supported headers in the responses

Table 17 gives the header status in the SIP responses to the UPDATE request for both reception and transmission directions.

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
Accept	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
Accept	[RFC3261]	415	Mandatory	Mandatory
Allow	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Call-ID	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Contact	[RFC3261]	200	Mandatory	Mandatory
Content-Length	[RFC3261]	All codes	Supported	May be sent
Content-Type	[RFC3261]	200	Mandatory if the body is not empty	Mandatory if the body is not empty
CSeq	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
From	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Header name	Reference	Response code	Reception	Transmission
P-Early-Media	[RFC5009]	200	Supported	May be sent
Require	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
Supported	[RFC3261]	200	Supported	May be sent
To	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory
Unsupported	[RFC3261]	420	Mandatory	Mandatory
Via	[RFC3261]	All codes	Mandatory	Mandatory

Table 17: Supported SIP headers in the responses to the UPDATE request

4.4 SIP headers compact form

As stated in [RFC3261] it is optional to send SIP headers in compact forms, but implementations must support both the long and short forms of each header name in reception.

4.5 Maximum message size

Each network operator is responsible to check that the maximum size of SIP message and of SDP body it applies end to end does not prevent services to be delivered.

The maximum size of SIP message and of SDP body shall be **exchanged between the two interconnected operators in a bilateral agreement.**

If no agreement is found the following values shall be used by default:

- The size of SIP messages should not exceed 2048 bytes.
- The size of SDP bodies should not exceed 1024 bytes.

5 Calling party's location information for calls towards Value Added Services (VAS)

The calling party's location information can be optionally transmitted over the SIP interconnection interface according to bi-lateral agreement between interconnected network operators. The current specification takes into account the need to transmit location information of the calling party especially for interconnection calls towards national VAS when location information cannot easily be determined after analysis of first digits of calling line number contained in the P-Asserted-Identity header (for instance when calling line's number is a national non geographic number such as +336ABPQMCDU or +339ABPQMCDU).

Important: ARCEP decision n°2019 0954 of 2019, July the 11th comes to no more correlating the ZABPQ of a national fixed geographic calling line number +33ZABPQMCU with the actual location of the associated land line. As a conclusion, when the calling party is located in France, it is highly recommended to send calling party's location for interconnection calls towards national VAS, whatever the type of the number contained in P-Asserted-Identity header received in initial INVITE request (national non-geographic number, national geographic number, international mobile number).

Note: new contexts may exist in the future, which require transmitting from now the location information into the initial INVITE request sent at the SIP interconnection interface. In these cases, the same solution for location information transmission applies.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a SIP solution to transport the calling party's location information identical to the one of the SPIROU 'Location Number' parameter.

If transmitted, this location information shall be network provided. The location information provided by the network is identical to the one carried by the SPIROU Location Number parameter. It contains the originating network identifier (Operator Code) assigned by ARCEP to originating operator (as defined in Décision n°2019 0954, 11 juillet 2019 and in [Table 18](#)) and the location area code associated to calling party's geographic location. This information depends on the originating network nature:

- mobile originating network: BTS/nodeB post code.
- fixed originating network: INSEE code of the city, except in case of Paris, Lyon and Marseille where subdivisions are used.

Use of R1R2 operator code and associated C1...C5 coding (within PANI header) over the interconnection interface			
R1R2 operator code value	Usage	R1R2 operator code signification	C1...C5 coding
00	Forbidden over the interconnection interface		
01	Allowed	Identifier of the fixed originating network or the undefined originating network	INSEE code
From 02 to 92	Allowed	Identifier of the mobile originating network	Post code
From 93 to 97	Not used over the interconnection interface (reserved for potential future use cases)		
98	Not used over the interconnection interface (no usage has been identified so far by the FFTelecoms)	Identifier of the fixed originating network or the undefined originating network	Post code
99	See section 6 for this operator code value, its usage and the related C1...C5 coding		

Table 18: Use of R1R2 operator codes and associated C1...C5 coding (within PANI header) over the SIP interconnection interface

The P-Access-Network-Info header field, as defined in [3GPP TS24.229] §7.2A.4, is used to carry this location information. The location information provided by the originating network shall be placed in the "operator-specific-GI" parameter and shall be equal to R₁R₂C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅, where R₁R₂ are the 2 digits of the Operator Code and C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅ are the 5 digits of the post code or INSEE code (as defined in Decision n°2019 0954, July the 11th [of](#) 2019 and in Table 18). Moreover the "np" (network provided) parameter shall be present.

If the location information sent at the interconnection interface is improperly formatted (e.g. wrong number of digits), service dysfunctions may occur for non-geographic caller numbers.

Therefore the P-Access-Network-Info header carrying the calling party's location information provided by the network shall be coded according to the following syntax:

P-Access-Network-Info:(access-type / access-class);operator-specific-GI="value";network-provided

The access-type or access-class parameters are by default not significant for the current specification. Nevertheless, according to the P-Access-Network-Info header field specification of the [3GPP TS24.229] §7.2A.4 it is mandatory to have one of them and their value always shall be compliant with this specification. Consideration of this field must be done according to a bilateral agreement.

The access-info parameters "operator-specific-GI" and "np" parameters shall always be present. The value of the operator-specific-GI parameter shall be compliant with the 3GPP TS 29.163 standard and the value of the SPIROU Location Number (described in SPIROU1998-005 /edition 1.0 §3.30 Location Number and in the Decision ARCEP n° 05-0521 of December 8th 2005 annex A) populates the operator-specific-GI parameter. The operator-specific-GI is set to the text string between quotes (double quotes) with the sequence of digits found in byte 3 to N (except the filler) starting with the 1st digit:

operator-specific-GI = R₁R₂C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅XX

where R₁R₂ are the 2 digits of the Operator Code and C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅ are the 5 digits of the Location Area Code as specified in [table 18](#), and
where XX are 2 digits from 0 to 9 reserved for future use, for now set to 00.

Hereafter is given an example of P-Access-Network-Info header field for a user located in the Orange mobile access network (61) in Issy-les-Moulineaux (92130), with XX=00:

P-Access-Network-Info:GSTN;operator-specific-GI="619213000";network-provided

NOTE – This specification requires only "operator-specific-GI" and "np" values as "access-info" parameters. Additional access-info parameters are possible but they are out of scope of the current specification. Therefore they can be exchanged only on bilateral agreement and in this case they always shall be compliant with the P-Access-Network-Info header field specification of the [3GPP TS24.229] §7.2A.4.

6 Indication of a call with international origin

In this section, a call having an "international origin" means that the call is either emitted from the international network or that at least an international interconnection link/trunk has been used for establishing this call.

During or after call completion, the information that a call received at SIP interconnection interface has an international origin (or not) is required. For example, this information is necessary for some real-time applications (e.g. services triggering, VAS...) or for some offline purposes such as monitoring, accounting or billing (e.g. wholesale billing, statistics).

It is recommended that the information that a call has an international origin is provided at SIP national interconnection interface for calls towards national destinations, by the national operator that is interconnected to the international operator delivering the call towards the national called number (cf. figure in Annex §24).

When this indication is provided at SIP national interconnection interface:

- End to end transmission of this indication is guaranteed for calls towards national VAS (Z=8) and is guaranteed for all national destinations in full SIP case.
- End to end transmission of this indication is by default not guaranteed for destinations other than national VAS (Z=8) in case of interworking with circuit switched networks but may be guaranteed according to bilateral agreement.

When the calls that have an international origin are identified at SIP national voice interconnection interface, it shall be done as follows:

The P-Access-Network-Info header field, as defined in [3GPP TS 24.229] §7.2A.4, is used to carry this indication. This indication shall be placed in the "operator-specific-GI" parameter and shall be equal to R₁R₂C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅X₁X₂ where:

- R₁R₂ shall be set to "99" value (cf. Decision ARCEP n°2019-0954, 11 juillet 2019),
- C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅ shall be set to "99999" value (other values are reserved for future inter-operators use),
- X₁X₂ shall be set to "00" value.

The P-Access-Network-Info header carrying the indication that a call has an international origin shall be coded according to the following syntax:

P-Access-Network-Info:(access-type / access-class);operator-specific-GI="value";network-provided

The access-info parameters "operator-specific-GI" and "np" (network provided) shall always be present.

The operator-specific-GI in the access-info field is coded as a text string between double quotes (i.e. quoted-string).

The access-type or access-class parameters are not significant for the current specification. Nevertheless according to [RFC 7315] and [RFC 7913], it is mandatory to have one of them and their value always shall be compliant with these specifications.

For the current specification, the access-type parameter is set to "GSTN" (not significant).

Hereafter is given an example of P-Access-Network-Info header field carrying the indication that a call has an international origin, with access-type set to "GSTN" and within operator-specific-GI, R₁R₂ set to "99" and C₁C₂C₃C₄C₅ set to "99999":

P-Access-Network-Info:GSTN;operator-specific-GI="9999999900";network-provided

If received, the P-Access-Network-Info header carrying the indication that a call has an international origin shall be transmitted over the SIP interconnection interface.

NOTE: Since there is no standardized solution to carry in SIP the indication that a call has an international origin, a national specific solution is defined here. As the interworking is thereby not described in standards, some precisions are given below:

The indication that a call has an international origin (cf. syntax above) in P-Access-Network-Info header in initial INVITE request is equivalent and should interwork to "1" value of ISUP "National/international call indicator" (bit A) of "Forward Call Indicators" parameter in IAM message (cf. ITU-T Q763, §3.23).

In case of interworking from SIP to ISUP (or SIP-I), upon reception of the SIP P-Access-Network-Info header carrying the indication that a call has an international origin (cf. syntax above), the ISUP "National/international call indicator" (bit A) of "Forward Call Indicators" parameter should be set to "1" value and no ISUP Location Number parameter should be generated in ISUP (or in SIP-I).

7 User to User Information

The SIP User-to-User header (UUI), defined in [RFC7433], has been created to convey transparently in SIP end-to-end user-to-user information, in conformance with the function requirements defined in [RFC6567].

The current FFT specification only considers "ISDN" user-to-user information exchange as specified in [RFC7434] for VAS services framework. This information is analog to and can interwork with the one of the ISDN UUS1 implicit supplementary service. Therefore the UUI header field can be present only in INVITE requests and responses, and in BYE requests and responses. When the UUI header field is used in responses, it can only be utilized in end-to-end responses, for example in 1xx (excluding 100) and 2xx responses.

The syntax of UUI header [RFC7433] is the following:

```
UUI = "User-to-User" HCOLON uui-value *(COMMA uui-value)
uui-value = uui-data *(SEMI uui-param)
uui-data = token / quoted-string
uui-param = pkg-param / cont-param / enc-param / generic-param
pkg-param = "purpose" EQUAL pkg-param-value
pkg-param-value = token
cont-param = "content" EQUAL cont-param-value
cont-param-value = token
enc-param = "encoding" EQUAL enc-param-value
enc-param-value = token / "hex"
```

The "ISDN" user-to-user information is included in the uui-data element. It is composed of two parts: firstly of a protocol discriminator and secondly of the user information.

The protocol discriminator describes the user information and is specified in table 4-26 of [ITU-T Recommendation Q.931]. It is one octet long.

The length of the user information is assumed to be at most equal to 128 octets.

The procedures for the "ISDN" user-to-user information exchange in SIP shall be compliant with the [RFC7434] with the following clarifications:

- UUI header shall be present in the initial INVITE request if it is planned to use it in subsequent requests/responses, even when there is no data (except the protocol discriminator octet) to send at that point in time
- Only a single UUI header field can be included in each SIP message
- The "purpose" parameter should be included. Its value shall be equal to "isdn-uui"
- The "content" parameter is optional. If present, it shall be equal to "isdn-uui"
- The "encoding" parameter is optional. If present, it shall be equal to "hex"

An example of a UUI header sent over the SIP interconnection interface is given below:

```
User-to-User:"04353030303331";purpose=isdn-uui
```

8 Service access number before translation ~~(for VAS)~~

Some ~~value-value~~ added services (ex: hotline, customer care, Freephone...) are reached dialing a service access number which is not a globally routable number and consequently needs to be translated into a routable SIP or tel URI to process the session establishment.

In order to permit the receiving entity to retrieve the service requested by the calling user, the service access number shall be stored during its translation in the SIP signalling message towards the final destination.

For that purpose, the service access number before translation shall be conveyed in the History-Info header and shall be identified thanks to a History-Info entry containing "cause" SIP URI parameter set to the value "380" as defined in [RFC 8119] which should also contain an "mp" or "rc" header field parameter as defined by [RFC 7044] (i.e. the History-Info entry containing the cause parameter value "380" conveys the service access number after translation and refers to the History-Info entry containing the service access number before translation thanks to "mp" or "rc" parameter if present; otherwise the service access number before translation is contained in the preceding History-Info entry).

The syntax of the History-Info header [RFC 7044] is the following:

```
History-Info      = "History-Info" HCOLON hi-entry *(COMMA hi-entry)
hi-entry          = hi-targeted-to-uri *(SEMI hi-param)
hi-targeted-to-uri = name-addr
hi-param          = hi-index/hi-target-param/hi-extension
hi-index          = "index" EQUAL index-val
index-val         = number *("." number)
number            = [ %x31-39 *DIGIT ] DIGIT
hi-target-param   = rc-param / mp-param / np-param
rc-param          = "rc" EQUAL index-val
mp-param          = "mp" EQUAL index-val
np-param          = "np" EQUAL index-val
hi-extension      = generic-param
```

The cause-param parameter is a SIP URI parameter and is defined in [RFC 4458].

The cause URI parameter shall be inserted and set to the value "380" in the History-Info entry (URI) of the service access number after translation, as defined in [RFC 8119].

An example of a History-Info header used for service access number before translation and sent over the SIP interconnection interface is given below:

```
History-Info:
<sip:ServiceAccessNumber;user=phone>;index=1,
<sip:ServiceAccessNumberAfterTranslation;user=phone;cause=380>;mp=1;index=1.1
```

9 Message bodies

In the context of this document, the only SIP message body type supported is SDP (application subtype "application/sdp").

10 Supported option tags of SIP extensions

In the context of this document:

- the “timer” option tag is authorized if the optional keep-alive mechanism for active SIP sessions as defined in the [RFC4028] is used on bilateral agreement (see §19.1)
- the “histinfo” option tag is authorized for “Service access number before translation” (see §8) and for Call forwarding service when History-Info header is used (see criteria in §17.2)..
- When the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section [13.1.4.1](#)) and only in this case, the “precondition” and “100rel” option tags shall be supported.

No other option tag is supported in the context of this document.

11 Calling number Authentication

11.1 Identity header sending in initial INVITE request

When an initial INVITE request is sent at the SIP NNI between 2 national network operators, if one of the following subclauses is satisfied:

FROM header contains a E164 compliant calling TN

OR

- FROM header contains the URI « sip:anonymous@anonymous.invalid » or the URI « sip:unavailable@unknown.invalid »

AND

P-Asserted-Id header is present and contains a valid E.164 compliant calling TN

then an Identity header coded in compliance with §11.3 shall be present in this INVITE request.

Note 1: According to the technical rules defined by APNF’s “MAN program”, calls delivered at the SIP interconnection interface with the absence of Identity header (or with an identity header with an invalid format in the initial INVITE request) may lead to call release, except [in some use cases](#) (e.g. voice calls towards French emergency numbers [and other calls with authorized bypass of calling number verification procedure, cf. § 11.5](#)) (~~Technical-technical~~ rules are available at [FFTelecoms MAN](#)).

Note 2: At the target, in some cases specified in MAN technical rules available at [FFTelecoms MAN](#), the initial INVITE request sent at the SIP based interconnection interface may contain several Identity headers.

11.2 Identity header reception in initial INVITE request

When an Identity header is contained in initial INVITE request received at the SIP NNI between 2 national network operators, it must be processed according to the technical rules issued at the APNF’ [GT-MAN WG](#) (documents related to Calling Number Authentication Mechanism are available at the dedicated [FFTelecoms’ homepage-website](#) [FFTelecoms MAN](#))

12 Identities format, address parameters and signalling mode

- The identities formats supported for the Request-URI, and the From, To, P-Asserted-Identity, Diversion and History-Info headers are described in the following table.
- The address formats supported for the Route, Via, and Contact headers are also described in the following table.
- SIP URI format shall comply with [RFC3261]/19.1 and TEL URI with [RFC3966].
-

Supported formats in reception direction (NOTE 1)		Sent formats in transmission direction (NOTE 2)	
From (for E.164 numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format	From (for E.164 numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format
From (for national short codes) (NOTE 7)	1. SIP URI in local number format @domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI in local number format @IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in local number format	From (for national short codes) (NOTE 7)	1. SIP URI in local number format @domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI in local number format @IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in local number format
To (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format	To (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format
To (for national short codes)	1. SIP URI in local number format @domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI in local number format @IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in local number format	To (for national short codes)	1. SIP URI in local number format @domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI in local number format @IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in local number format
P-Asserted-Identity (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format	P-Asserted-Identity (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format
Request-URI (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format	Request-URI (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format
Request-URI (for national short codes)	1. SIP URI in local number format @domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI in local number format @IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in local number format	Request-URI (for national short codes)	1. SIP URI in local number format @domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI in local number format @IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in local number format
Diversion (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format	Diversion (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone 3. Tel URI in global number format

Supported formats in reception direction (NOTE 1)		Sent formats in transmission direction (NOTE 2)	
History-Info (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone (NOTE 4)	History-Info (for E.164 subscriber numbers)	1. SIP URI like globalnumber@domainname with user=phone 2. SIP URI like globalnumber@IP_address with user=phone (NOTE 4)
Via	IP address / port	Via	IP address / port
Route	SIP URI (NOTE 3)	Route	SIP URI (NOTE 3)
Contact	SIP URI (NOTE 3)	Contact	SIP URI (NOTE 3)
<p>NOTE 1 – In the receiving direction, when several formats are listed (e.g. 1. 2. 3...), this means that all formats must be supported.</p> <p>NOTE 2 – In the sending direction, when several formats are listed, this means that at least one format of the list must be supported.</p> <p>NOTE 3 – The use of a FQDN instead of an IP address must be agreed between both connecting parties beforehand.</p> <p>NOTE 4 – Used URI scheme shall be SIP URI. The "cause" URI parameter cannot be added if hi-targeted-to-uri is a tel-Tel URI.</p>			

Table 19: Supported format identities

Moreover, the following principles shall be taken into consideration:

- Global-number format shall be used for subscriber numbers (for E.164 subscriber numbers and M2M numbers) as described in [RFC3966]. In case of M2M services, the national significant number portion of the global number may belong to the French number range for M2M applications. In the French dialling plan, such numbers begin with 0700 and have an extended length: 13digit NSNs for Metropolitan France and 12 digits NSNs for a DROM.
In addition, global-number format can be used for transporting E164 value-added service numbers (contained in Req-URI or From header). However, this number shall not belong to forbidden national value-added-service number ranges such as +3389BPQ.
- In Global-number format, the "+" is mandatory in front of the number as described in [RFC3966]
- Local-number format, as described in [RFC3966], shall be used for national short codes (French specific non E.164 numbers: 1X, 1XY, 10YT, 118XYZ, 116XYZ, 3BPQ) whether for Metropolitan or DROM destination ([or origin](#)), the phone-context parameter is set to +33. For example, 3610 short codes will be conveyed in Request-URI ([or From header](#)) as tel:3610;phone-context=+33 or sip:3610;phone-context=+33@domainname;user=phone.
- The telephone number must contain only digits.
- [End-to-end delivery of a national short code contained in the From header received over the SIP interconnection interface is not guaranteed. For instance, this information could be modified due to protocol interworkings \(e.g. SIP to ISUP interworkings\) before presentation to called user.](#)
 - End-to-end delivery of [From header's display-name parameter](#) received [at the SIP](#) interconnection interface is [not](#) guaranteed.
- Request-URI identity and To header contain information related to the called party number. From and P-Asserted-Identity headers contain information related to the calling party number, The Diversion / History info header contains information related to the diverting party number. Those identities are always in the form of a E.164 number, except for Request-URI, [and To and From headers](#) in case of national short [codes code transport](#) (see the previous relevant bullet).
When they belong to the French numbering range, the E.164 numbers shall comply with one of the following formats:

- +CCZABPQMCDU or,
- +CC(number portability prefix)ZABPQMCDU (Request-URI identity and To header only), with
 - CC is “33” or the country code allocated to a DROM depending on the value of the ZAB(P) except for VAS services (Z=8) ; In case of Z=8, CC=33 for Metropolitan and DROM destinations, and
 - (number portability prefix) is a number portability prefix as defined by the French regulation authority or,
- +CC(“ZONE BLANCHE prefix”)N₁N₂...N_n (Request-URI identity and To header only), with
 - CC is “33”, and
 - (‘‘ZONE BLANCHE prefix’’) is a prefix in a 600xyz format as defined by the French regulation authority (e.g. 600794 for a national call from Bouygues Telecom network to SFR Network) with x = destination network, y = originating network, z = call type (MOC), and
 - N₁N₂...N_n is a National Significant Number (as defined in ITU-T Recommendation E.164).

or only for M2M applications:

- +33700PQMCDUEFGH for Metropolitan France where 700PQMCDUEFGH is a National Significant Number (as defined in ITU-T Recommendation E.164), or
- +CC700PQMCDUEFG, with CC is the country code allocated to a DROM (e.g. 262) where 700PQMCDUEFG is a National Significant Number (as defined in ITU-T Recommendation E.164), with
 - The value of P determines the value of CC as detailed in the Annex 2 (‘‘Numéros mobiles de longueur étendue (ZAB = 700)’’) of the ARCEP [décision-décision](#) n° 2012-085 17/07/12 ‘‘relative à la réorganisation des tranches de numéros commençant par 06 et 07’’.

When they do not belong to the French numbering range, i.e. correspond to international numbers (‘‘foreign’’), the E.164 numbers shall comply with the following format:

- +CCN₁N₂...N_n, with
 - CC is the country code allocated to the relevant country,
 - N₁N₂... N_n- is a National Significant Number (as defined in ITU-T Recommendation E.164).

- The Unavailable User Identity (‘‘ sip:unavailable@unknown.invalid ’’), as defined in the standard 3GPP TS 23.003 §13.7, shall be used (NOTE 5) in the From header exchanged over the SIP interconnection interface for the following use cases, and only for them:
 - Unavailability of a valid telephone number identifying the calling party
 - Calls crossing international boundaries without bilateral agreement on CLI information delivery
 - 2G or 3G handset mobile access originating calls when the CLIR service is invoked
 - Fixed analogic access originating calls when the CLIR service is invoked.

NOTE 5:- For backward compatibility reasons, when using an interworking equipment implementing 3GPP release inferior to 12, the Anonymous User Identity (‘‘ sip:anonymous@anonymous.invalid ’’), as defined in the standard 3GPP TS 23.003 §13.6, may be used according to bilateral agreement in the From header exchanged over the SIP interconnection interface for the following use cases, and only for them:

- mobile access originating calls when the CLIR service is invoked
- Fixed analogic access originating calls when the CLIR service is invoked.

~~The Calling Number Authentication Mechanism introduces an additional constraint where the initial INVITE request with a From header valuated with the Unavailable User Identity or Anonymous User Identity, shall contain a P-asserted-ID valuated with a E164 valid TN.~~

Neither call setup nor proper CLIP/CLIR service operation can be guaranteed if the recommended formats in this section are not respected.

The ‘‘en bloc’’ signalling mode shall be used, i.e. the entire called party number shall be included into a single INVITE request. Overlap operations are optional and out of the scope of this document.

NOTE 6: Identities sent over the [national inter-operator](#) interconnection interface may exceed 15 digits (max. length authorized by E.164). Nevertheless, they shall remain compliant with the ARCEP’s national policies defining the structure of the French numbering [plan](#). ~~So by default E.164 format shall be applied, nevertheless according to bilateral agreement operators may use numbers exceeding 15 digits.~~

NOTE 7: the national short codes that can be used in From header are defined in French numbering plan managed by ARCEP (examples: authorized 3BPQ, 112). Furthermore, if an initial INVITE request is sent at the SIP interconnection interface with a national short code in the From header, it shall contain:

- a P-Asserted-Id header coded with a valid French fixed E164 number associated to the calling line,
- a Request-URI coded with a valid French destination number belonging to national numbering plan (other destination numbers are unexpected).

12.1 ISDN access

In case of a calling user behind an ISDN access where the “Special arrangement” applies (as defined in ETS 300-089) two calling party numbers must be conveyed by the network signalling. One is asserted by the network, originating from the network (NDI, Numéro de Désignation de l'Installation). The other one is provided by the user, originating from the user provided unscreened ISDN “Calling Party Number” information element (NDS, Numéro de Désignation Supplémentaire).

Therefore, at the downstream SIP interconnection interface, the value of the SIP “P-Asserted Identity” header field will have to equal to the value of the calling party identity asserted by the network. The value of the SIP “From” header field will have to equal to the calling party identity provided by the user.

13 Media session management

SDP offer/answer exchange shall be performed according to [RFC3261], [RFC3264] and [RFC4566], with the clarifications given in [RFC6337].

When the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section 13.1.4.1) and only in this case, SDP offer/answer exchange according to [RFC3312], [RFC4032], [RFC3262] and to [RFC3311] are supported.

When the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section 13.1.4.1) and only in this case, SDP information is also supported in the body of PRACK and UPDATE messages and their associated 200 OK responses.

Otherwise, SDP information is only supported in the body of INVITE, re-INVITE, ACK, 200 OK (INVITE, re-INVITE) and 18x (INVITE) messages.

At minimum, the SDP parameters used in [RFC3264] shall be supported.

Mechanisms and parameters defined for SDP simple capability declaration [RFC3407] are optional.

13.1 Media session establishment

13.1.1 Initial INVITE message

This section assumes offer/answer rules based on [RFC3261] and [RFC3264] are respected.

When the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria section 13.1.4.1) and only in this case, additional offer/answer rules defined in [RFC3312], [RFC4032], [RFC3262] and [RFC3311] are supported.

Initial INVITE messages shall contain an SDP offer.

NOTE – If an initial INVITE message does not contain an SDP offer, then backward early-media (towards the origin of the call) is not possible (cf. §13.1.3).

Initial INVITE messages with an SDP offer shall not be coded with the address of connection (c= line) set to 0.0.0.0.

When the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section 13.1.4.1) and only in this case, the SDP offer/answer exchange is described in section 13.1.4.2. Otherwise:

- The initial INVITE contains an SDP offer and the SDP answer shall be present in the 200 OK response. The SDP direction attribute of these SDP offer and SDP answer shall be set to “sendrecv” or omitted (no direction attribute).

13.1.2 Codec negotiation rules

In a media stream "m=" line, codecs shall be listed in order of preference for SDP negotiation, the first codec format listed being the preferred one.

If an SDP answer is received indicating support of more than one codec different from "telephone-event" among those proposed in the SDP offer, only the first one shall be considered. To switch to another proposed media format of the SDP answer other than "telephone-event", a SDP re-negotiation shall be performed (see section 13.2).

The "a=ptime" is a media attribute which indicates the desired packetization interval that the end point would like to consider in reception for a specific media stream (but not for a specific codec). If the information is available, it is recommended to send the "ptime" parameter over the interconnection interface. The recommended packetisation times for codecs are described in section 14.

If there are no media formats in common in the SDP offer received in:

- an initial INVITE or re-INVITE (or PRACK or UPDATE when the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section 13.1.4.1) and only in this case), it shall be rejected by a 488 "Not acceptable here" response;
- a 200 OK response to the INVITE message, the call shall be released.

Editor's note: when the SIP preconditions are used, initial INVITE requests shall contain an SDP offer, so the possibility to get the SDP offer in reliable 18x response is therefore not added here.

13.1.3 Early media

The reception of a SDP answer in a 18x response is not a sufficient indication of an early media coming from a downstream domain. The P-Early-Media header must be included to guarantee an early media stream sent in the backward direction (towards the origin) or in the backward & forward directions will be taken into account in all cases. For early-media scenarios, the P-Early-Media header present in a 18x response must contain the direction parameter set to "sendrecv" or to "sendonly". The P-Early-Media header syntax is defined in [RFC5009] and [TS 24.628].

The supported direction parameters are: "sendrecv", "sendonly", "inactive". "recvonly" is not supported. When "gated" is present (after all other direction parameters, in last position), it means that gating procedures have occurred downstream according to the direction parameter(s) and that it is consequently not useful to perform gating procedures upstream.

The P-Early-Media header with the "supported" parameter may be present in initial INVITE requests (cf. [RFC5009] section 6).

The P-Early-Media header should be present in the first provisional response containing SDP. If the P-Early-Media header is not present in a provisional response and no previous early media authorization has been received within the dialog, the associated early-media stream may be not taken into account in all cases.

If a P-Early-Media header has previously been received within a dialog and a subsequent provisional response does not contain any P-Early-Media, the previous early media authorisation is still valid (cf. [RFC5009] section 8).

Once the dialog is established (i.e. reception of the 200 OK), only the SDP direction attribute applies.

13.1.4 SIP preconditions

13.1.4.1 Support of the SIP preconditions over the SIP interconnection interface

For calls between 2 national mobile network operators, the use of the SIP preconditions is **mandatory** over the SIP interconnection interface and shall follow the following rules:

- The SIP preconditions shall be proposed in initial INVITE request over the SIP interconnection interface (i.e. the preconditions shall be indicated as supported in the initial INVITE request).
 - And the SIP preconditions shall be present in response(s) to INVITE (with SDP) over the SIP interconnection interface (i.e. the preconditions shall be indicated as required in 183 Session Progress (SDP) response(s) to INVITE).
- Their implementation shall comply with section 13.1.4.2.

For calls between 2 national fixed network operators and for calls between a national mobile network operator and a national fixed network operator, the SIP preconditions **are not authorized** (i.e. shall not be proposed in initial INVITE request) over the SIP interconnection interface.

Use of the SIP Preconditions over the SIP interconnection interface		
Calls from / to :	To national mobile network operator	To national fixed network operator
From national mobile network operator	mandatory	not authorized (*)
From national fixed network operator	not authorized (*)	not authorized (*)

Table 20: Use of the SIP Preconditions over the SIP interconnection interface

(*): means that the SIP preconditions shall not be proposed in initial INVITE request over the SIP interconnection interface.

Note 1: “mobile” encompasses mobile circuit-switched, VoLTE under 4G or 2G/3G coverage, VoWifi.

Note 2: in case of calls between a national mobile network operator and a national fixed network operator, the national mobile network operator should perform some procedures in its network operator to handle asymmetrically the preconditions. In particular for calls from mobile to fixed, the national mobile network operator should defer sending the initial INVITE request to fixed network until resources are reserved in mobile network, in order to guaranty service quality.

Editor’s note: ISUP/SIP 29.163 §7.2.3.2.1.2 (MGCF should defer sending the INVITE request until receiving a COT message)

13.1.4.2 SIP preconditions mechanisms and SDP attributes

All this section applies when the SIP preconditions are used (see criteria in section [13.1.4.1](#)) and only in this case.

The handling of SIP preconditions shall follow [RFC3312] (updated by [RFC4032]) (only segmented status type is supported) and 3GPP [TS 24.229]. The following clarifications apply:

The preconditions shall be proposed in the initial INVITE sent over the SIP interconnection interface as follows:

- The ‘100rel’ and ‘precondition’ option tags shall be present in the Supported header (not in the Require header, cf. 3GPP [TS 24.229] section 5.1.3.1).
- An SDP offer shall be present in the initial INVITE (cf. 3GPP [TS 24.229] section 6.1.2).
- In this SDP offer,
 - the SDP direction attribute is recommended to be set to “sendrecv” or omitted (cf. Note).
Note: although GSMA IR.92 v9 specification mandates the use of “a=sendrecv” in initial INVITE, some VoLTE UE from some suppliers are still not compliant with the standard on this topic and still send “a=inactive” (that was previously mandated). The default behaviour is to use “a=sendrecv” in initial INVITE. “a=inactive” is used only by exception at short term, only for mobile to mobile calls and in a transition phase. At the target, the use of “a=sendrecv” in initial INVITE is the required behavior for all types of calls, but if possible it should be used right now,
 - the SDP preconditions attributes shall be present and set as defined in [RFC3312] and 3GPP [TS 24.229] §6.1.2 (in particular, the local preconditions for QoS are indicated as met or not met, the remote preconditions for QoS are indicated as not met, the strength-tag value for the local segment is set to “mandatory”, the strength-tag value for the remote segment is set to “optional”, confirmation for the result of the resource reservation shall not be requested).

An example of SDP precondition attributes in SDP offer of initial INVITE request sent over the SIP interconnection interface is given below:

```
curr:qos local none
curr:qos remote none
des:qos mandatory local sendrecv
des:qos optional remote sendrecv
```

The preconditions shall be present in response(s) (with SDP) to INVITE over the SIP interconnection interface as follows:

- The '100rel' and 'precondition' option tags shall be present in Require header in 183 Session Progress response(s) with SDP.
- In the SDP answer of 183 Session Progress response(s),
 - if the initial INVITE contains "a=sendrecv" or no direction attribute in the SDP offer, the SDP direction attribute is recommended to be set to "sendrecv" or omitted in the SDP answer, regardless of the resource reservation status.
 - the SDP precondition attributes shall be present and set as defined in [RFC3312] and 3GPP [TS 24.229] §6.1.3 (in particular, confirmation for the result of the resource reservation shall be requested if the remote preconditions were indicated as not met).

An example of SDP precondition attributes in SDP answer of 183 Session Progress sent over the SIP interconnection interface is given below:

```
curr:qos local none
curr:qos remote none
des:qos mandatory local sendrecv
des:qos mandatory remote sendrecv
conf:qos remote sendrecv
```

Then:

- If confirmation for the result of the resource reservation was requested by the called side, the successful resource reservation shall be confirmed within the next SIP UPDATE (or PRACK) request.
- The 'precondition' option tag shall be present in Require header in subsequent in-dialog requests including SDP (e.g. UPDATE) and their related responses including SDP during call establishment.
- As defined in [RFC4032] §4, the reception of a 180 Ringing means implicitly that preconditions are fulfilled. The explicit confirmation of resource reservation by the called side (e.g. using UPDATE) is facultative.
- The 200 OK response to INVITE request shall not contain any SDP answer. If a SDP is contained, it must be ignored by the receiving party.
- After call establishment, the 'precondition' option tag may be present in re-INVITE in Supported header.

13.2 Media session modification

Once the session is established, the modification of the parameters of the media session shall be supported through the re-INVITE message according to [RFC3261].

13.3 Terminating a session

The procedures used to terminate a session are described in [RFC3261], with the following precision: When the calling party side wishes to terminate the session during the early-dialog phase it is recommended to use the CANCEL method instead of the BYE method (cf. §4.3.6).

13.4 RTP/RTCP packet source

In a session, the same IP address and port number shall be used to send and receive RTP packets (symmetric IP address and port number).

Note: The port number for sending/receiving RTCP packets MUST be equal to "the port number negotiated for RTP" + 1.

The [RFC3556] defining SDP Bandwidth Modifiers for RTCP bandwidth can be optionally supported on bilateral agreement.

14 Voice codecs

The list of the supported codec and their usage rules are described in [ArchitectureV3.1_FFT] section “Codecs à bande étroite” and section “Codecs à large bande”.

15 DTMF transport

DTMF transport shall be used in accordance with the rules described in [ArchitectureV3.1_FFT]. More precisely:

For Human to Machine, the “telephone-event” [RFC 4733] must be used for DTMF transport. For this purpose, the support of “telephone-event” must be indicated during the SDP offer/answer exchange and used in accordance with rules described in [[ArchitectureV3.1_FFT] §4.2.2.4 “Telephone-event”. If received at interconnection interface, on reception of an SDP offer or answer containing “telephone-event” pseudo-codec, the “telephone-event” pseudo-codec in the m= line shall be transmitted over the interconnection interface. The SDP offer and the SDP answer must contain “telephone-event” over the interconnection interface.

For Machine to Machine (M2M), and only in this case, DTMF transport can be done either using “telephone-event” mode or in G.711 in-band when “telephone-event” mode is not suitable for some special usages (non-voice usages). In this last case, this enables to avoid transcoding from in-band DTMF tones to “telephone-event” and so fulfills the need of DTMF transport transparency for some critical M2M existing specific usages still performed by user equipment or central site servers such as Telealarm or Telemonitoring.

To transport DTMF in G.711 in-band for M2M communications between endpoints, the SDP offer must contain G.711 and may or may not contain “telephone-event”, and the SDP answer must contain G.711 over the interconnection interface and must not contain “telephone-event”.

In order to avoid dysfunctions, G.711 RTP flows shall be transparently transmitted end to end, from caller to called party, meaning without transcoding nor transrating. In particular, on reception of an SDP offer or answer containing G.711 codec at NNI, the G.711 codec in the m= line shall be transmitted over the interconnection interface without modification (it shall not be deleted neither moved in the codecs list). Moreover, the DTMF transport in G.711 in-band shall not be extracted/regenerated and shall not be interworked to “telephone-event” mode. It is also assumed that no interworking from G.711 in-band to “telephone-event” mode nor transcoding nor transrating is applied inside each operator’s network.

Attention should be paid that in-band DTMF is only applicable for sessions using the G.711 codecs. Moreover, when G.711 in-band DTMF is used, some telephony service features are not guaranteed.

General recommendations:

Only one technical solution for DTMF transport shall be used at the same time (either “telephone-event” or G.711 in-band). As a result, the DTMF signals shall not be sent encoded in audio packets using simultaneously “telephone-event” and G.711 in-band (in order to avoid interoperability issues on reception of DTMF signals duplicated in different formats).

Once the session is established, it is not possible to change of DTMF transport mode without re-negotiation.

By default the interconnection equipment shall be transparent to the SDP offer/answer negotiation, in particular for DTMF transport.

The transport of DTMF out-of-band (i.e. using SIP INFO) is forbidden in the context of this document.

Editor’s note: this section may evolve according to the results of the inter-operators tests to be held on DTMF transport for M2M.

16 FAX Modem

Fax modem calls are supported by default by using the G.711 codec (see [[ArchitectureV3.0_FFT section “Codecs à bande étroite” for its usage rules) without media session modification.

NOTE – This means that fax modem calls must be established with G.711 as the initial negotiated codec.

In addition, T38 mode may be used when bilaterally agreed.
V.152 is optional.

However, there is no guaranty of end-to-end interoperability because it depends on customer devices, which is beyond the control of the operator.

17 Data Modem

Data modem calls are supported by using the G.711 codec (see [ArchitectureV3.1_FFT section “Codecs à bande étroite” for its usage rules) without media session modification.

NOTE – This means that data modem calls must be established with G.711 as the initial negotiated codec.

V.152 is optional.

However, there is no guaranty of end-to-end interoperability because it depends on customer devices, which is beyond the control of the operator.

18 Supplementary services

18.1 CLIP/CLIR (OIP/OIR)

Rule n°1: At the SIP signalling interface between 2 network operators, the "P-Asserted-Identity" header must be present in the initial INVITE request (except in some cases, see Note 1) with a telephone number corresponding to the calling party, provided (or verified) by the originating network operator serving the calling party and expressed in a valid global-number format (see section 11, Table 19). For a call that is generated from a national network operator, the P-Asserted-Identity header must be present in the initial INVITE request over the SIP interconnection interface except in case where relevant calling line number information is not available.

Note 1: in particular cases (e.g. some calls crossing international boundaries, calls from some national PSTN accesses, emergency calls from an unregistered mobile calling party), it is accepted that P-Asserted-Identity is absent.

Rule n°2: The "From" header must be sent with a telephone number identifying the calling party (except in some cases, according to section 11 and note 2 below) and expressed in valid global-number format (see section 11, Table 19) with a valid content. This rule applies even when the CLIR service is requested (see rule n°3). The upstream operator shall not remove a valid telephone number contained in the "From" header in messages sent over the interconnection interface.

Note 2: when the From header contains a French E164 telephone number, it can be:

- The same subscriber number as the one contained in P-Asserted-ID header (e.g. case where originating calling line is a mobile (or fixed) circuit line (as public telephone network access)),
- A subscriber number commercially associated to the calling line but different from the subscriber number contained in the P-Asserted-ID header,
- A subscriber number commercially associated to a different telephone line than the one which is used for the outgoing call (in this case, an agreement must have been established between involved customers on such calling line identifier use),
- A Value-Added Service number

• Important:

- If both rules n°1 and n°2 are respected, the content of the "From" header is presented to the CLIP subscriber.
- If one of these two rules detailed above is not respected, the provision of CLIP service to the called party is not guaranteed.
- The presentation of "Display-name" field of the "From" header is not guaranteed.

Rule n°3: The "Privacy" header is used for the CLIR service. The "Privacy" header is defined in [RFC3323] and shall contain at least the values "id" and "user" for expressing the CLIR service invocation (except in some cases, see section 11, for which the Anonymous User Identity in the From header may be supported for CLIR service. In that case, a P-Asserted-Id header and a Privacy header shall be present and the Privacy header shall contain "id" value for P-Asserted-Id's privacy).

NOTE – The "P-Asserted-Identity" header is restricted with the value "id" defined in [RFC3325] in the "Privacy" header and the "From" header is restricted with the value "user" defined in [RFC3323] in the "Privacy" header.

18.2 Call forwarding services

18.2.1 Generalities

The expected behavior for the transport of call forwarding information over the SIP interconnection interface is the following:

- For forwarded calls between 2 national mobile network operators: the SIP History-Info header is used for Call forwarding services over the SIP interconnection interface.
- For forwarded calls from a national mobile network operator towards a national fixed network operator: by default the SIP Diversion header is used for Call forwarding services over the SIP interconnection interface. According to bilateral agreement, the SIP History-Info header can be used instead.

- For forwarded calls between 2 national fixed network operators: by default the SIP Diversion header is used for Call forwarding services over the SIP interconnection interface. According to bilateral agreement, the SIP History-Info header can be used instead.
- For forwarded calls from a national fixed network operator towards a national mobile network operator:
 - If the national fixed network operator supports to emit the SIP History-Info header for Call forwarding services, it is recommended that the SIP History-Info is emitted rather than the SIP Diversion header for Call forwarding services over the SIP interconnection interface.
 - Otherwise, the SIP Diversion header is used for Call forwarding services over the SIP interconnection interface.

Therefore the national mobile network operator shall support to receive the SIP History-Info header, as well as the SIP Diversion header.

The choice between both headers is done once, as written in the bilateral interconnection agreement signed with the national fixed network operator, and is not call by call.

The expected behavior for the transport of call forwarding information over the SIP interconnection interface is summarized below:

Header emitted to convey call forwarding information in the initial INVITE request over the SIP interconnection interface		
Forwarded calls from/to:	To national mobile network operator	To national fixed network operator
From national mobile network operator	History-Info (required)	Diversion by default (or History-Info on bilateral agreement)
From national fixed network operator	If supported by the fixed network operator, History-Info is recommended; Otherwise, Diversion is used	Diversion by default (or History-Info on bilateral agreement)

Table 21: Header emitted to convey call forwarding information over the SIP interconnection interface

Moreover, the following principles shall be taken into consideration:

- At the target, History-Info header should be used for all types of forwarded calls over the SIP interconnection interface instead of Diversion header.
- In order to avoid any risk of inconsistency (cf. [RFC7544] §2), both Diversion and History-Info headers conveying call forwarding information shall not be present simultaneously in the [initial](#) INVITE request.
- If an interworking is performed between Diversion and History-Info headers in an operator's network, it should comply with [RFC7544].

18.2.2 Use of the Diversion header

When the Diversion header is used for a Call forwarding service (see §18.2.1), [RFC5806] shall be supported in order to represent call forwarding information.

Additional information about parameters and values of the "Diversion" header:

- *Diversion* = "Diversion" ":" # (name-addr *(";" diversion_params))
- *diversion-params* = diversion-reason | diversion-counter | diversion-limit | diversion-privacy | diversion-screen | diversion-extension ;
- *diversion-reason* = "reason" "=" ("unknown" | "user-busy" | "no-answer" | "unavailable" | "unconditional" | "time-of-day" | "do-not-disturb" | "deflection" | "follow-me" | "out-of-service" | "away" | token | quoted-string) ;

This field is mandatory. Values “unavailable”, “time-of-day”, “do-not-disturb”, “follow-me”, “out-of-service” and “away” may be sent over the interconnection interface but need not be taken into account by the recipient.

- *diversion-counter* = “counter” “=” 1*2DIGIT ;

This field is mandatory and its recommended value is ‘1’ for each diversion that occurred as recommended in RFC 5806 (see Note). Otherwise, call delivery and on storage of the diversion data may fail.

Note 1 – As a result of interworking with older control protocols (e.g. SSUTR2), the counter may be received with a value of “5”.

Note 2 – The maximum value of the diversion-counter parameter shall be exchanged between the interconnected parties.

- *diversion-limit* = “limit” “=” 1*2DIGIT ;

This field may be sent over the interconnection interface but needs not be taken into account by the recipient.

- *diversion-privacy* = “privacy” “=” (“full” | “name” | “uri” | “off” | token | quoted-string) ;

This field is recommended. The values “name” and “uri” are not supported. If received, they shall be mapped to “full”. If the diverting user has a CLIR service activated, then privacy must be set to “full”. If not, privacy must be set to “off”.

- *diversion-screen* = “screen” “=” (“yes” | “no” | token | quoted-string) ;

This field may be sent over the interconnection interface but needs not be taken into account by the recipient.

- *diversion-extension* = token [“=”(token | quoted-string)] ;

This field may be sent over the interconnection interface but needs not be taken into account by the recipient.

An example of a Diversion header used for Call forwarding and sent over the SIP interconnection interface is given below:

Diversion:

```
<sip:office@example.com;reason=user-busy;counter=1;privacy=full,  
<sip:bob@example.com>;reason=unconditional;counter=1
```

18.2.3 Use of the History-Info header

When the History-Info header is used for a Call forwarding service (see §18.2.1), it shall contain a “cause” SIP URI parameter with cause values defined in [RFC4458] and should contain an “mp” header field parameter as defined by [RFC7044] (cf. Note).

Note: At short term, some implementations may not send any “mp” parameter due to the support of the previous version of History-Info header [RFC4244]. At the target, these implementations should evolve and implement History-Info header as specified in [RFC7044], thus it should contain a “mp” parameter. If possible, History-Info header used for a Call forwarding service should contain a “mp” parameter right now.

Additional information about parameters and values of the History-Info header:

The syntax of the History-Info header [RFC7044] is the following:

History-Info	= “History-Info” HCOLON hi-entry *(COMMA hi-entry)
hi-entry	= hi-targeted-to-uri *(SEMI hi-param)
hi-targeted-to-uri	= name-addr
hi-param	= hi-index/hi-target-param/hi-extension
hi-index	= “index” EQUAL index-val
index-val	= number *(“.” Number)
number	= [%x31-39 *DIGIT] DIGIT
hi-target-param	= rc-param / mp-param / np-param
rc-param	= “rc” EQUAL index-val
mp-param	= “mp” EQUAL index-val
np-param	= “np” EQUAL index-val
hi-extension	= generic-param

For each call forwarding, a hi-entry shall contain a cause URI parameter expressing the diversion reason. This cause URI parameter is defined in [RFC4458].

When used for call forwarding, the following cause URI parameter values apply:

Redirecting Reason	Value
known Unknown/Not available	404
User busy	486
No reply	408
Unconditional	302
Deflection during alerting	487
Deflection immediate response	480
Mobile subscriber not reachable	503

Table 22: Cause URI values

The cause-param parameter is a SIP URI parameter and shall be inserted in the History-Info entry (URI) of the diverted-to user in case of call forwarding.

Reason header field:

The Reason header field defined in [RFC3326] should be escaped in the hi-entry of the diverting user when the call diversion is due to a received SIP response. The Reason header field contains a cause parameter set to the true SIP response code received (Status-Code).

Privacy header field:

A Privacy header field as defined in [RFC3323] shall be embedded in hi-entries with the 'history' value defined in [RFC 7044] when the privacy is required for the redirecting identity.

An example of a History-Info header used for Call forwarding and sent over the SIP interconnection interface is given below:

History-Info:

```
<sip:bob@example.com>;index=1,  
<sip:office@example.com;cause=302?Privacy=history>;index=1.1;mp=1,  
<sip:home@example.com;cause=486>;index=1.1.1;mp=1.1
```

18.2.4 Limitation of the number of diversion and loop issue

Based on bilateral agreement, each network operator shall mention for the interconnection interface the value of its internal limitation on the number of communication diversions allowed, as described in 3GPP [TS24.604] §4.5.2.6.1. If no agreement is found, the counter shall be set to 5 by default.

NOTE – The default value “5” is given provided that the resulting Post Dial Delay fulfills the QoS requirements.

An anti-loop mechanism shall be used to avoid loops between the two interconnected networks, eg. Having in each network a limitation procedure when the internal threshold is reached.

- When the Diversion header is used for call forwarding service, the Diversion-counter, enabling to count the number of communication diversions, shall be sent with reliable information.”
- When the History-Info header is used for call forwarding service, the number of entries containing a “cause” SIP URI parameter with a cause value as listed in [RFC4458] enabling to count the number of communication diversions, shall be sent with reliable information.

Reminder, forward of an emergency call is forbidden (Decision ARCEP n° 2010-1233, 14 décembre 2010). Therefore emergency calls delivered to the SIP interconnection interface cannot be marked as having already been diverted.

18.3 Call Hold

The Call Hold shall be provided according to the following principles:

- The service is possible only after the dialog is confirmed, i.e. after the 200 OK response to the initial INVITE;
- The mechanism described in [RFC 3264], section 8.4, using the direction attribute (“a=”) in an updated SDP to request the other party to stop sending media, may be used;
- The mechanism described in [RFC 2543], section B.5, using a connection address (“c=”) equal to 0.0.0.0. in an updated SDP to put on hold a call, may be used;

The mechanism described in [RFC 3264], section 8.4 is preferred.

18.4 Call Waiting (CW)

For CW service, a 180 ‘Ringing’ response is sent over the SIP interconnection interface. An Alert-Info header set to “urn:alert:service:call-waiting” may be sent in this 180 response.

18.5 Incoming Call Barring (ICB)

For ICB service, a 603 ‘Decline’ response is sent over the SIP interconnection interface (or optionally a 480 ‘Temporary Unavailable’ if interworking with TDM networks has occurred).

An early media announcement (as described in §13.1.3) may be provided prior to generating this SIP response.

18.6 Anonymous Call rejection (ACR)

When ACR service is invoked on called party side, a 433 ‘Anonymity Disallowed’ response is sent over the SIP interconnection interface.

An early media announcement (as described in §12.1.3) may be provided prior to generating this SIP response.

18.7 Conference (CONF)

For CONF service, INVITE and re-INVITE requests (as described in §4.3.4 and §4.3.5) are used over the SIP interconnection interface,

The Referred-By header (as defined in [RFC3892]) may be sent in the INVITE request inviting a user to join the conference bridge.

The “isfocus” feature parameter (as defined in the [RFC3840]) may be indicated in the Contact header of the (re-)INVITE requests. When “isfocus” is present then the Contact header shall remain unchanged so the TAS hosting the conference can be identified in the 200OK response.

19 Keep alive

19.1 Keep alive for active SIP sessions

A keep-alive mechanism shall be used to check that communications are still active. It can be performed either by sending periodic OPTIONS messages or as defined in [RFC4028]. The support for either of these methods is optional.

When OPTIONS method is used, an OPTIONS message is sent for each confirmed dialog:

- If a response is sent back, the communication is considered still active.
- If no response is sent back, an OPTIONS message is sent again. Then, if again no response is received, the call is released.

The delay between two OPTIONS messages depends on the equipment configuration.

Acknowledgment of OPTIONS messages shall be supported as defined in [RFC 3261].

19.2 Keep alive for interconnection signalling links

A keep-alive mechanism shall be used to monitor the general status of the signalling links between connecting equipments.

A similar keep alive mechanism to the sending of periodic OPTIONS messages, as previously described, can be used to monitor the general status of the signalling links between connecting equipments. In this case, OPTIONS or INVITE messages are sent as standalone requests.

20 Ring-back tone

It is up to the calling side to generate a local ring-back tone upon receipt of a 180 “Ringing” answer to an INVITE message. Nevertheless, the calling party side need to be prepared to receive ring-back tone delivered as early-media (i.e. using the voice codec and as described in §13.1.3) over the interconnection interface by the called party side.

21 Emergency calls towards national PSAP

To be completed.

National policy on resource reservation = to be accurately defined by CCED.

22 PSAP callback setup

To be completed.

National policy on PSAP callback = to be defined accurately by CCED.

2123 Differences with 3GPP/TISPAN standards (informative)

This section outlines difference with standards, for the convenience of the reader. This section is informative only.

- According to 3GPP TS 24.604, IMS call forwarding services are implemented based on the History-Info header. However, in order to cope with currently available implementations in the market, the services can be rendered by other means in the context of this document (Cf. Diversion header). This impacts the headers transiting at the NNI. The use of either History-Info or Diversion header for Call forwarding service is detailed in section 18.2.
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2224 Codecs and transcoding guidelines (informative)

Content of this section is moved to the annex of [ArchitectureV3.1_FFT] document.

2325 Work plan for the next versions (informative)

This section describes areas or candidate features considered for further study and that will be addressed in the next versions of this specification. This section is informative only.

The following work items have been identified:

- Additional impacts of Calling number verification using signature verification and attestation information (~~ppt=div~~, ppt=rph, ...) in relation with studies driven by MAN workforce,
~~Multiple early dialogs,~~
~~Transport of a national short code (e.g. 30PQ) as calling party identifier~~
- ECT service,
- Additional impacts of emergency calls handling,
 - o SIP header RP,
 - o eCall over IMS,
- PSAP Callback,
- "C1...C5" coding in OSGI parameter of PANI header when the geographic location information related to calling party is not available,
- SIP format for SPIROU's "Calling Party Category" parameter information,
- QoS related subject
- DTMF for M2M to be clarified

2426 History

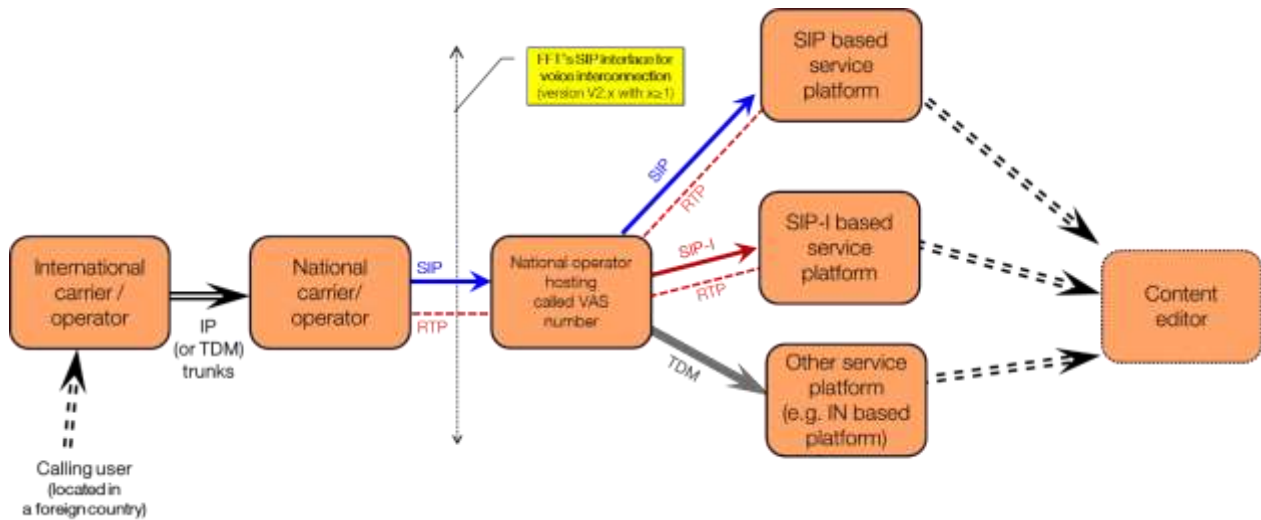
History of the present document		
V0.1	11/12/2009	Document creation
V0.2	13/01/2010	Modifications following the 11/01/2010 meeting
V0.3	10/03/2010	Modifications proposed by France Télécom
V0.4	16/03/2010	Modifications following the 15/03/2010 meeting
V0.5	22/03/2010	Modifications following SFR comments and FT updates
V0.6	28/04/2010	Modifications following the 12/04/2010 meeting
V0.7	04/06/2010	Modifications following the 04/06/2010 meeting
V1.0	06/2010	Approved public version
V1.0.1	10/09/2012	Document input to FFT meeting of 10/09/12
V1.0.2	17/09/2012	Modifications following the 10/09/2012 meeting and modifications proposed by France Télécom
V1.0.9	02/10/2012	Modifications following the 01/10/2012 meeting. Version sent to consultation to the FFT members and vendors.
V1.0.9	04/12/12	Modification of §8.1.3 following ALU comments and the 03/12/2012 meeting
V1.1	14/12/12	Approved public version
V1.1.1	15/04/13	Modifications following the 15/04/13 meeting: addition of international calls and short codes.
V1.1.2	10/06/13	Modifications following the 10/06/13 meeting: addition of M2M calls, addition of explanations for ISDN access, addition of a note on the banning of diverting emergency calls.
V1.1.3	15/07/13	Modifications following the 15/07/13 meeting: modification of the Keep-alive mechanism §14 to clarify its mandatory status, modification of the requirement on the SIP header compact form §14, modification of §9, §10, §11 and §12 to take into account the new version of the Architecture document yet covering all codec aspect.
V1.1.4	16/09/13	Modifications following the 3GPP CT3#74 (05-09/08/13) meeting and the FFT 16/09/13 meeting: addition of the Unavailable User Identity in §13.1 (CLIP/CLIR) following the acceptance of the Orange Change Request C3-131201.
V1.1.5	04/10/13	Version sent to consultation to the FFT members and vendors.
V1.1.6	29/11/13	Modification following the phone meeting of 29/11/13: §3 and §18 following ALU comments, §7 following E/// comments.
V1.2	16/12/13	Approved public version.
V1.2.1	20/01/15	Addition of §5 "Calling party's location information for calls towards Value Added Services (VAS)" on the P-ANI header field and §6 "User To User Information" on the UUI header field.
V2.0	02/02/15	Rewording and modification of §9 for specification of the called party numbers in "Zone blanche". Approved public version.
V2.0.1	23/06/16	§5 "Calling party's location information for calls towards Value Added Services (VAS)" correction of a typing error : read GSTN instead of GTSN as access-type in the P-Access-Network-Info header given as example. Public version (minor update).
V2.0.1.1	23/06/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In §9, new rule for VAS number, the code country (Global number with Z=8) and the phone-context (for short number) shall be equal to (+)33 whatever the destination metropolitan or DOM. - In §4.5, no more fixed value for the maximum size of the SIP messages and the SDP bodies but a default value if no agreement can be found by bilateral agreement. - In §5, a precision in case of improperly formatted or invalid location information. - In §15.1, removal of Note 2 from CLIP/CLIR and inclusion into §9.
V2.0.1.2	01/09/16	Remarks from FFT meeting of 28/07/2016 taken into account + clarifications in §3, §4.5, §5 and §9.
V2.0.1.3	04/05/17	<p>Updates to take into account VAS needs in SIP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of History-Info for conveying in SIP the "service access number before translation" in §1.1, §2, §4.3.4.2, §7 (new section), §9, §10. - Forward & backward early-media in §1.1 and §11.1.3 (already allowed in the document). <p>In addition, the following modifications are brought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In §10, addition of Note 5 allowing the use of "Anonymous" in From header in some specific cases and only for them on bilateral agreement.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In §2 and in §4.3.4.4, addition of a reference to RFC 6432 for conveying Q.850 error codes in Reason header in INVITE responses (already allowed in the document). - Some editorial changes are also made in the document.
V2.0.1.4	29/05/17	In §11.1.3, rewording to indicate that early-media is in backward or in the backward & forward directions, following meeting of 29/05/2017.
V2.0.1.5	24/07/17	In §7, addition of a precision concerning the transport of the service access number before translation (identified by but not in the entry containing the cause "380").
V2.0.1.6	05/09/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to take into account VAS needs in SIP, addition of a new section §6 to define in SIP the indication that a call has an international origin using specific coding of P-Access-Network-Info header, mention of this use in §4.3.4.2, addition of concerned RFC in §2, update of work plan in §22 and addition of a figure in §24 Annex. Indication of a call with international origin In §6 and §4.3.4.2, addition of the indication that the call is national/international to take into account VAS needs in SIP. - In §7, rewording of a precision concerning the transport of the service access number before translation, following FFT meeting of 24/07/2017. - In §10, addition of ";user=phone" that was missing in an example of a call to 3610 short code.
V2.0.1.7	15/09/17	In §6, modifications on the indication that a call has an international origin, following FFT meetings of 08/09/2017 and of 11/09/2017. Version sent to consultation.
V2.0.1.8	17/10/17	In §14 and in §1.1, modifications to take into account the request of the FFT GT4 "PSTN extinction" on DTMF transport for M2M (possibility to use G.711 in-band for DTMF transport for M2M special usages that are not suitable with telephone-event and only for them).
V2.1	15/01/18	In §6 (indication that a call has an international origin in SIP), replacement of the requirement by a recommendation, following comments received during FFT meeting of 11/12/2017. Approved public version.
V2.1.1	17/06/19	Update of the version of the document "Architecture for IP interconnection", FFT Doc 09.002, from V1.1.2 (June 2014) to version V2.0 (May 2018) (in §2, §13, §14, §15, §16). Public version (minor update).
V2.1.1.1 (DRAFT V3.0)	23/07/19	Draft version taking into account the content of "VoLTE Lot 1" as defined by the FFT's 'IP interconnection / Services' WG. This draft version introduces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the SIP Preconditions topic (in sections 2, 4.3.1, 4.3.4.4, 4.3.11 (new), 4.3.12 (new), 10, 12, 12.1.1, 12.1.2, 12.1.4 (new)). - the possibility to use of the History-Info header for Call Forwarding services (in sections 2, 4.3.4.2, 10, 17.2.1 (new), 17.2.2, 17.2.3 (new), 17.2.4, 20). - the addition of missing supplementary services and impacts on existing ones (in sections 1.1, 4.3.4.4, 11, 17.1, 17.4 (new), 17.5 (new), 17.6 (new)). - some minor modifications and updates (in sections 2, 4.3.1, 6, 16, 22). - the indication that initial INVITE requests shall contain an SDP offer (in section 12.1.1), as agreed during meeting of 15/07/19. - The addition of ARCEP's Decision number (n°2019 0954) of July 2019 and of a table for the use of R1R2 operator codes and associated C1...C5 coding over the interconnection interface (in section 5).
V3.0 draft	18/11/19	Clean release for public consultation
V3.0	23/03/20	Approved public version
V3.1 draft	13/12/2021	This version gathers the recommendations related to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency for STIR procedure at the SIP/SIP interconnection interface (impacts regarding STIR/SHAKEN will be included in next profile version if any) - support of 181 response - ACR service (section 18.6) - Clarifications on PANI (section 5) - Clarification regarding identities rules management (section 6) - Clarification CLIP/CLIR (section 18.1) - Suppression of content regarding Codecs and transcoding guidelines (informative) that have been moved to the FFTelecom voice architecture recommendations document

V3.1	28/04/2022	This version intends to answer the manufacturer feedbacks upon consultation. It incorporates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mainly clarifications on Verification and attestation of calling identity mechanism - precisions on possible semantics of French E164 numbers contained in From header public version
V3.1.1	13/02/2023	Modifications of §12 allowing use of From header for conveying a national short code.
V3.1.2	13/03/2023	Insertion of §11.4 (handling of interaction with call forwarding/diversion services), §28 (calls from call originating network operator towards OPTS) and §29 (calls from OPTV towards call terminating network operator).
V3.1.3	22/03/2023	Insertion of §11.5 Disabling of calling number authentication on originating networkoperator incident and associated modifications in § 4.3.4.2 and § 11.1
V3.1.3a	27/03/2023	Modification of § 4.3.4.2 (APNF's reference document associated to P-Identity-Bypass header)
V3.1.4	04/04/2023	Modification of §12 (note 7) linked to P-Assrterd-Id associated to From header containing a national short code;
V3.1.5	21/04/2023	Modifications to § 11.4, §12 (Note 7) and §8 (title).
V3.2 draft	28/04/2023	Clean release for public consultation
V3.2	25/07/2023	Approved public version

2527 Annex 1 – Calls with international origin towards national VAS numbers

This figure [below](#) gives an end-to-end macroscopic view of calls that have an international origin towards national VAS:



28 Annex 2 (informative) – Additional specification part for SIP interconnection call from originating network operator towards (one of) its OPTS

Definition:

An OPTS (“OPérateur Technique de Signature”) is a network operator that proposes a wholesale service enabling attested originating calls signature and relevant Identity header generation in initial INVITE request in compliance with §11 of this specification (cf. APNF’s MAN WG).

Assumption:

an originating network operator N1 is interconnected in SIP with a downstream OPTS using the version 2.1 (or a more recent one like version 3.1) of FFTélécoms’ SIP profile for inter-operator interconnection.

When operator N1 sends an initial INVITE request towards (one of) its OPTS in order to perform attested calling party number’s signature, this request should contain Attestation-info and Origination-Id headers as described in § 4.4 Trust domain of 3GPP’s TS 24.229.

29 Annex 3 (informative) – Additional specification part for SIP interconnection call from an OPTV towards the call terminating network operator

Definition

An OPTV (OPérateur Technique de Vérification) is a network operator that proposes a wholesale service enabling the verification of signed calls it collects before transmitting them to called party’s network operator (cf. APNF MAN WG).

Assumption: an OPTV is interconnected in SIP with the call terminating network operator using the version 2.1 (or a more recent one like version 3.1) of FFTélécoms’ SIP profile for inter-operator interconnection.

When an OPTV has performed calling party’s signature verification, it sends an initial INVITE request towards the called party’s network operator with From header (or P-Asserted-Id header if From header does not contains a telephone number) containing a verstat parameter coded according to verification procedure result:

- Option 1: “TN-Validation-Passed”
- Option 2: “TN-Validation-Failed”
- Option 3: “No-TN-Validation”

Note: when verstat parameter is coded according to Option 2 (or Option 3), the initial INVITE request may contain a Reason header as described in [RFC3326].

Important: the verstat parameter value should not be used by terminating network operator in order to be sent towards called party handset. (cf. MAN WG decisions).