

Overview of Standards for services and signalling in narrowband PISNs

ECMA has developed a series of Standards for services and signalling protocols in narrowband Private Integrated Services Network (PISNs). These Standards define two signalling systems: QSIG and SSIG. QSIG (signalling system for use at the Q reference point in narrowband PISNs) operates at the Q reference point between Private Integrated Services Network Exchanges (PINXs) connected together within a 64 kbit/s-based PISN. SSIG (signalling system for use at the S reference point in narrowband PISNs) operates at the S reference point between a terminal and a PINX. The signalling protocol Standards are complemented by Standards defining, in abstract terms, services supported by these signalling systems.

The Standards concerned fall into three categories:

- Basic Standards

These define basic services, signalling protocols in support of basic services, and signalling protocols to provide generic support for supplementary services (SSs) and additional network features (ANFs). SSs and ANFs provide capabilities beyond a basic call capability.

Basic call: [ECMA-106](#), [ECMA-142](#), [ECMA-143](#)

Generic support for SSs and ANFs: [ECMA-156](#), [ECMA-161](#), [ECMA-165](#)

NOTE: [ECMA-165](#) (QSIG generic support for SSs and ANFs) allows for signalling extensions in support of manufacturer-specific (non-standard) SSs and ANFs. Such extensions are uniquely identified using Object Identifier.

- Standards for SSs and ANFs

Identification: [ECMA-148](#), [ECMA-157](#)

Name identification: [ECMA-163](#), [ECMA-164](#)

Call diversion: [ECMA-173](#), [ECMA-174](#)

ECMA - Standardizing Information and Communication Systems

Path replacement:	ECMA-175, ECMA-176
Call transfer:	ECMA-177, ECMA-178
Call completion:	ECMA-185, ECMA-186
Call offer:	ECMA-191, ECMA-192
Do not disturb and override:	ECMA-193, ECMA-194
Call intrusion:	ECMA-202, ECMA-203
Advice of charge:	ECMA-211, ECMA-212
Recall:	ECMA-213, ECMA-214
Call interception:	ECMA-220, ECMA-221
Transit counter:	ECMA-224, ECMA-225
Message waiting indication:	ECMA-241, ECMA-242
Common information:	ECMA-250, ECMA-251
Call priority interruption and protection:	ECMA-263, ECMA-264
Private user mobility (PUM) - Registration:	ECMA-281, ECMA-282
Private user mobility (PUM) - Call handling:	ECMA-283, ECMA-284

ECMA - Standardizing Information and Communication Systems

ECMA - Standardizing Information and Communication Systems

Single step call transfer: [ECMA-299, ECMA-300](#)

Simple dialog: [ECMA-310, ECMA-311](#)

Profile standard for the use of PSS1 (QSIG)
in air traffic services networks: [ECMA-312](#)

Call identification and call linkage: [ECMA-313, ECMA-314](#)

- Standards for cordless terminal mobility (CTM)

These Standards specify QSIG protocols for SSs and ANFs in support of CTM, the service Standards for which are published by ETSI.

Incoming call: [ECMA-215](#)

Outgoing call: [ECMA-233](#)

Location registration: [ECMA-216](#)

Authentication: [ECMA-243](#)

- Standards for wireless terminal mobility (WTM)

These Standards specify QSIG protocols for SSs and ANFs in support of WTM.

Location registration: [ECMA-301, ECMA-302](#)

Call handling: [ECMA-303, ECMA-304](#)

Authentication: [ECMA-305, ECMA-306](#)

With the exception of SSIG Standards, the Standards listed above have been contributed to ISO/IEC JTC 1 as proposed International Standards. For many of these, corresponding International Standards have now been published by ISO/IEC, based on the ECMA work, and in such cases the current editions of the ECMA Standards are in complete alignment.

ECMA work on these Standards has taken place under a Cooperation Agreement with ETSI and has resulted in the publication of corresponding ETSS, which endorse the ISO/IEC International Standards where these are available.