

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 22 December 1986

on the coordinated introduction of the integrated services digital network (ISDN) in the European Community

(86/659/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (2),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (3),

Whereas recommendation 84/549/EEC (4) calls for the introduction of services on the basis of a common harmonized approach in the field of telecommunications;

Whereas the resources offered by the telecommunications networks should be utilized to the full to maintain the Community's worldwide competitiveness in the light of the rapid pace of development in the telecommunications sector;

Whereas the technical resources afforded by the integrated services digital network (ISDN) make it possible to provide a range of harmonized and compatible services for all Community users and to create new means of communication using sound, the written word and images;

Whereas current investment in digital switching and digital transmission equipment in the Member States makes it possible to envisage the development of the integrated services digital network;

Whereas a coordinated policy for the introduction of the ISDN will make possible the establishment of a European market in telephone and data-processing terminals capable of creating, by virtue of its size, the indispensable development conditions which will enable the European telecommunications industries to maintain and increase their share of world markets;

Whereas it is appropriate to implement Council Directive 83/189/EEC of 28 March 1983 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations (5);

Whereas consideration should be given to Council Directive 86/361/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the initial stage of the

(1) OJ No C 157, 24. 6. 1986, p. 3.

(2) Opinion delivered on 12 December 1986 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

(3) Opinion delivered on 17 September 1986 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

(4) OJ No L 298, 16. 11. 1984, p. 49.

(5) Of No L 109, 26. 4. 1983, p. 8.

mutual recognition of type approval for telecommunications terminal equipment (4) and to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3300/86 of 27 October 1986 instituting a Community programme for the development of certain less-favoured regions of the Community by improving access to advanced telecommunications (STAR programme) (7);

Whereas it is appropriate to make use of the potential of the Community's financial instruments in order to promote the development of the Member States' infrastructure;

Whereas the implementation of such policy should pay proper attention to user privacy protection;

Whereas the implementation of such a policy will lead to closer cooperation, at Community level, between the telecommunications industry and the administrations and the recognized private operating agencies offering telecommunications services, hereinafter referred to as 'telecommunication administrations';

Whereas a favourable opinion has been delivered by the senior officials group on telecommunications (SOGT) according to which the detailed recommendations drawn up by the analysis and forecasting group (CAP) provide a strategic basis for the development of an ISDN that will truly enable European users to communicate efficiently and economically;

Whereas favourable opinions on these recommendations have been delivered by the telecommunications administrations, by the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) and by the telecommunications equipment manufacturers in the Member States,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

1. that the tele-communications administrations implement the detailed recommendations concerning the coordinated introduction of the integrated services digital network (ISDN) in the Community, as described in the Annex;
2. that implementation of these recommendations focuses particularly on:
 - (a) standardization and implementation of the S/T interface;
 - (b) the timetable set out;
 - (c) the network-penetration objectives, as compatible with commercial strategies;

(7) OJ No L 217, 5.8.1986, p. 21.

(8) Of No L 305, 30. 10.1986, p. 1.

3. that the telecommunications administrations continue the harmonization work within the CEPT, particularly concerning the objectives and timetable drawn up in the Annex for those specifications on ISDN which have still to be completed;
4. that the telecommunications administrations undertake all those measures which will facilitate the coordinated introduction of the ISDN, particularly those relating to implementation of CEPT specifications in equipment concerned by ISDN;
5. that the Community financial instruments take this recommendation into account within the framework of their interventions, particularly as regards the investment required for ISDN implementation;
6. that Member States Governments encourage telecommunications administrations to implement this recommendation;
7. that Member States Governments inform the Commission at the end of each year, (from the end of 1987, of the measures taken and problems which may be encountered in the course of implementing this recommendation. The progress of work will be actively examined by the Commission and the SOGT set up by the Council on 4 November 1983 in order to ascertain whether the priorities and the implementation of the programme as a whole is satisfactorily achieved. The progress of work will be the subject of an annual report from the Commission to the European Parliament.

Done at Brussels, 22 December 1986.

For the Council
The President
G. SHAW

ANNEX

**DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE COORDINATED (INTRODUCTION OF THE
INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK (ISDN) IN THE COMMUNITY**

**1. RECOMMENDATIONS ESTABLISHED FOR THE RAPID CONVERGENCE OF EUROPEAN
ACTIVITY ON THE INTRODUCTION OF ISDN**

All the following recommendations are related and should not be dissociated.

1.1. General philosophy

All Member States are in agreement that ISDN (subscriber access at 144 Kbit/s and 2 Mbit/s) should be considered as a natural evolution of the telephone network, i.e. it should be used by both professional and residential subscribers and the existing structure of the current telephone network should not be fundamentally changed by this evolution. The first decisions must take this into account.

Nevertheless, the speed of market penetration will depend on numerous economic, social and cultural factors and of course, on the impact of the network itself, i.e. the dissemination or accrual penetration of the new services at any point in time.

It is clear that in all Member States, the professional sector has significantly greater expectations and requirements for the services than the residential sector.

The professional sector will be penetrated through the supply of multiservice PABXs and of ISDN accesses. In this sector, a major submission is that the terminals connected to ISDN basic access and behind these PABXs should also be compatible, which necessitates the use of a common standard for both public and private networks.

A significant demand from the residential sector will only develop (following a sustained policy of anticipated supply launched over such a period as to maintain a critical mass of new service penetration and thus creating in effect a "snowball" reaction.

This policy should be supported by marketing and tariffing activities to help stimulate demand. -

1.2. Definition of the interface between the public and private network

A standard physical interface between ISDN terminals and the public network is recommended.

This should be at the CCITT S or T reference point and should be in accordance with CCITT and CEPT recommendations.

In the case of basic access (i.e. 144 Kbit/s) the physical interfaces at the S and T reference points must be identical. This terminal interface should also be offered by PABX manufacturers so that common design of terminals can be achieved.

The above statements imply that for basic access at least the INIT1 function is provided by the public network Operator.

Agreement is urgently needed between telecommunications administrations, within the framework of CEPT, on a standard physical interface at the T reference point for primary rate access (i.e. 2048 Kbit/s).

Clearly, during a transitional phase of several years PABX multiservices will use different standards but as soon as possible these PABXs ought to be able to offer, in addition to these standards, the S interface. The manufacturers' representatives consulted were in agreement on this point.

2. SERVICES TO BE DEFINED AND SPECIFIED IN DETAIL BY THE END OF 1986 IN ORDER TO BE PROVIDED IN ALL MEMBER STATES STARTING FROM 1988

The following items will have to be specified in detail at the latest by the end of 1986.

(a) *Bearer services*

Circuit switched transparent at 64 Kbit/s;

(b) *Tel services*

- *Telphony* 3.1 kHz at 64 Kbit/s,

- *Facsimile* at 64 Kbit/s (Group IV).

- Tcictcx at 64 Kbit/s.
- Miacd-modc tcictcx/facsimile at 64 Kbit/s.

(c) *Supplementary services*

In order to enhance the services, a common set of supplementary services among the Member States should be implemented. These supplementary services are intended to be added to those already available in the telephone network and to those inherent in the definition of ISDN Protocols. (Procedures for subaddressing, terminal portability, user to user signalling in call control messages have to be specified, although their implementation is foreseen at a later stage.)

The telecommunications administrations are invited to establish, within the framework of CEPT, the following supplementary services:

- call-waiting,
- calling-line identification,
- +// — doscd-user-group (this service might be implemented later by some countries),
- direct-dialling-in.

(d) *Adaptors* (for connection of existing terminals to the ISDN via the S interface)

- adaptor X 21,
- adaptor X 25 on the B channel ((or access to packet switched services),
- A/D adaptor specified according to national needs.

Note 1

Special attention should be given to the definition of personal computer use on the bearer service at 64 Kbit/s.

Note 2

Special attention should be given to comparability between circuit switched and packet switched services, where compatibility may be realized in the terminal or in the network.

3. SERVICES TO BE SPECIFIED BY THE END OF 1987 AND WHICH MIGHT BE IMPLEMENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1988 to 1993

(The precise date of introduction of such services will be decided as soon as possible.)

(a) *Bearer service*

- ✓ Packcc bearer service on D channel

The telecommunication administrations are invited to study within the framework of CEPT the usefulness of tele-services, in particular videotex, tcictcx, message handling and teleaction on packet bearer service.

Teleservices at 64 Kbit/s

In order to augment demand, the following list of tele-services should be considered with priority:

- Telephony (7 kHz at 64 Kbit/s),
- Audioconferencing at 64 Kbit/s,
- Videotex alphabetic at 64 Kbit/s,
- Image transmission and computer communication at 64 Kbit/s. For those two tele-services, the telecommunications administrations are asked to identify, within the framework of CEPT, possible services and produce detailed specifications of such services.

(c) *Adaptors*

- X-24 bis.
- (or asynchronous terminals (V 24).

(d) *Supplementary services*

The telecommunications administrations are invited to study, within the framework of CEPT, by the end of 1987, the following list of supplementary services based on CEPT's own list.

- Advice of charge.
- Completion call meeting busy,

- Con(crcncc can,
- Diversion,
- Frccphonc,
- Malicious can identification,
- Tinte party
- Callcd **user** identification.

Note

The provision of these supplementary services assumes the availability of an ISDN user part (ISUP). Should the ISUP not be available, their provision via the telephonic user part (TUP) + may be restricted.

4. SERVICES TO BE SPECIFIED BY THE END OF 1990**(a) Teleservices based on packet service**

(If the telecommunications administrations agree on the need to specify such packet services, referred to in paragraph 3 (a).

- Tclecx,
- Vidcotcx,
- Message handling (see CCITT recommendation X 400,
- Transaction, set of services providing to the users a reliable transfer of small volumes of packet-sized information. This service may be adapted so several tele-services: tele-alarm, tele-supervision, tele-alert, telecommand, telecontrol, teleshopping, etc.

(b) Teleservices based on 64 Kbit/s

- Audiography at 64 Kbit/s,
- Alphabeticographic videotex at 64 Kbit/s,
- If possible, videophone at 64 Kbit/s.

(c) Supplementary services

Work to be continued.

5. NUMBERING, ADDRESSING AND SIGNALLING

The achievement of the full CEPT specifications on ISUP, signalling connection control part (SCCP) and transaction capabilities (TCAP) is recommended to the telecommunications administrations in **order** to reach a common standard within Europe at the earliest opportunity.

As an interim solution, it is recommended to all telecommunications administrations that, starting from 1988 and when CCITT No 7 is introduced, international digital exchanges (linked by digital circuits or possibly also by analogue circuits) should be interconnected by means of the enhanced telephonic user part (TUP 4-) for both PSTN and ISDN services.

The telecommunications administrations should provide within the framework of CEPT detailed technical specifications on TUP + by the end of 1986.

It is required that **interworking with the existing public telephonic network is also achieved, including** some means (or identifying different tele-services and terminals).

Note

The TUP + is based on the red book TUP of CCITT **enhanced to meet ISDN** requirements, including the supplementary services hereabove.

6. TARIFF CONSIDERATIONS

The issue of tariff levels and structures (or the ISDN is **fundamental (or its rapid take-up).**

In the longer term, (allowing an initial 2-3 year period of high investment costs, the level of investment per basic access should be comparable with that of the current telephonic network, with an investment structure related to the type of transmission and digital switching which may be derived from that in use today.

Scvcral studies on ISDN tariffs havc still to be complctcd. Thc tcccommunications administrations *Are* invitcd to study within thc Iramwork o(CEPT thc following proposals:

- In accordance with currnt trends, tariffs (or aII scrviccs, including tccphony, should bc kss dcpndanc on distoncc than st prscnt (always bearing in mind thc probkms transit costs through °cher countries).
- In thc transitional phasc (rom thc analoguc nctwork to thc ISDN corrcsponding to thc period 1988 to 1993, thc tcccommunications administrations arc requatcd to study within CEPT thc rclationship bawecn, on thc onc hand, *the* tariff thrc-shold applicabl to ISDN scrviccs and ISDN basic acccss and, on thc othcr, tariffs applicabk to tccphony.
- Tariffs for tclacrviccs which use thc **same** bcarcr capabilitics should bc independcnt o(thc tclcservice. On thc contrary, all valuc addcd by thc nctwork should bc chargcd indcpndcntly of thc utilization of thc bcarcr capabilitics.
- An Agrccmcnt should bc obtained on thc ratio bc wccn thc monthly rental (or thc primary rate access (2 048 Kbit/s) and that (or thc basic acccss (144 Kbit/s).

A ratio of thc ordcr of 10 might bc discusscd.

7. INTERWORKING BEV. ~~VEN~~ NATIONAL ISDN TRIALS

Thosc administrations implcmcnting national trials of ISDN bcforc thc Full implcmcntation of thc prcsnt rccommndationis should cndcavour, whcre providcd, to intcrconnca (1)ctz scrviccs *in* ordcr to increasc carly acpcrienoc of ISDN in Europo.

8. LEVEL OF PENETRATION

Forccasts of dcmand in new fields, such as thc scrviccs supported by ISDN, do not providc a particularly rclcvant basis for market planning.

Neverthlcss, it is rcalistic to sec objcctivcs actainabl ovcr thc next eight ycars, i.e. up to thc end of 1993, for a lcvcl of pcnctration of ISDN which permics thc market for servica and tcrminals to rcach a maturc phasc.

Thc objcaive should bc for an adcquatc gcographic covragc and ratc of pcnctration *at* national levcl for each country.

Thc administrations should plan to providc by 1993 ISDN acccsscs for a numbcr cquivalcnt to 5 % of 1983 subscriber main lincs. This figurc dcpnds, among othcr things, on thc capability of thc industry to offcr cosc cffcttivc ISDN solucions for thc infrastruclurc and thc terminal cquipmcnts.

Thc territorial covragc should bc sufficicnt to permic 80 % of cuscomers to havc thc option of thc ISDN **accsss**.