Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE;
Anonymous Communication Rejection (ACR) and Communication Barring (CB) using IP Multimedia (IM)
Core Network (CN) subsystem;
Protocol specification
(3GPP TS 24.611 version 8.2.0 Release 8)
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Foreword

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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) was been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN) and originally published as ETSI TS 183 011 [19]. It was transferred to the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) in January 2008.

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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where:

$x$ the first digit:

- 1 presented to TSG for information;
- 2 presented to TSG for approval;
- 3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.

$y$ the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

$z$ the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.
1 Scope

The present document specifies the stage three, Protocol Description of the Anonymous Communication Rejection (ACR) and Communication Barrning (CB) supplementary service, based on stage one and two of the ISDN supplementary service Anonymous Call Rejection (ACR), Incoming Communication Barrning (ICB) and Outgoing Communication Barrning (OCB). It provides the protocol details in the IP Multimedia (IM) Core Network (CN) subsystem based on the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and the Session Description Protocol (SDP).

The present document is applicable to User Equipment (UE) and Application Servers (AS) which are intended to support the ACR and CB supplementary services.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document in the same Release as the present document.

[1] 3GPP TS 22.173: "IP Multimedia Core Network Subsystem (IMS) Multimedia Telephony Service and supplementary services, Stage 1".

[2] 3GPP TS 24.229: "Internet Protocol (IP) multimedia call control protocol based on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Session Description Protocol (SDP); Stage 3".

[3] 3GPP TS 24.607: "Originating Identification Presentation (OIP) and Originating Identification Restriction (OIR) using IP Multimedia (IM) Core Network (CN) subsystem; Protocol specification".


[9] 3GPP TS 24.604: "Communication Diversion (CDIV); using IP Multimedia (IM) Core Network (CN) subsystem; Protocol specification".


[12] 3GPP TS 29.228: "IP Multimedia (IM) Subsystem Cx and Dx Interfaces; Signalling flows and message contents".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 22.173 [1] apply.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ACR  Anonymous Communication Rejection
AS   Application Server
CB   Communication Barring
CDIV Communication DIVersion services
CONF CONFerence calling
ECT  Explicit Communication Transfer
HOLD communication session HOLD
ICB  Incoming Communication Barring
IFC  Initial Filter Criteria
IP   Internet Protocol
MCID Malicious Call IDentification
OCB  Outgoing Communication Barring
OIP  Originating Identification Presentation
OIR  Originating Identification Restriction
S-CSCF Server - Call Session Control Function
TIP  Terminating Identification Presentation
TIR  Terminating Identification Restriction
UE   User Equipment
XCAP eXtended Camel Application Part
XML  eXtensible Markup Language
4 Anonymous Communication Rejection (ACR) and Communication Barring (CB)

4.1 Introduction

The Communication Barring (CB) service offers the following services:

- The Incoming Communication Barring (ICB) is a service that rejects incoming communications that fulfil certain provisioned or configured conditions on behalf of the terminating user.

- The Anonymous Communication Rejection (ACR) is a particular case of the ICB service, that allows barring of incoming communications from an anonymous originator on behalf of the terminating user.

- The Outgoing Communication Barring (OCB) is a service that rejects outgoing communications that fulfil certain provisioned or configured conditions on behalf of the originating user.

4.2 Description

4.2.1 General description

The Incoming Communication Barring (ICB) service makes it possible for a user to have barring of certain categories of incoming communications according to a provisioned or user configured barring program and is valid for all incoming communications. A barring program is expressed as a set of rules in which the rules have a conditional part and an action part. Examples of conditions are whether the asserted originating public user identity matches a specific public user identity or whether the originating public user identity is restricted (anonymous). The action part could specify for a rule that contains a matching condition that the specific incoming communication is barred. The complete set of conditions and actions that apply to this service and their semantics is described in subclause 4.9.

The Inhibition of Incoming Forwarded Calls is a special case of the ICB and allows the served user to reject incoming communications from users or subscribers who have diverted the communication towards the served user. The communication history information will be used to trigger the service as described in subclause 4.9.

The Anonymous Communication Rejection (ACR) service allows the served user to reject incoming communications on which the asserted public user identity of the originating user is restricted. In case the asserted public user identity of the originating user is not provided then the communication is allowed by the ACR service.

An example where the originating user restricts presentation of the asserted public user identity is when he activated the OIR service 3GPP TS 24.607 [3].

The originating user is given an appropriate indication that the communication has been rejected due to the application of the ACR service.

The Anonymous Communication Rejection (ACR) service is a special case of the ICB service, which is highlighted here because it is a regulatory service in many countries. The ACR service can be activated for a specific subscriber by configuring an ICB service barring rule where the conditional part contains the "Condition=anonymous" and the action part "allow=false".

The Outgoing Communication Barring (OCB) service makes it possible for a user to have barring of certain categories of outgoing communications according to a provisioned or user configured barring program and is valid for all outgoing communications. A barring program is expressed as a set of rules in which the rules have a conditional part and an action part. An example condition is whether the request uri matches a specific public user identity. The action part can specify for a rule that contains a matching condition that the specific outgoing communication it to be barred. The complete set of conditions and actions that apply to this service and their semantics is described in subclause 4.9.
4.3 Operational requirements

4.3.1 Provision/withdrawal

The ACR/CB service shall be provided after prior arrangement with the service provider.

The ACR/CB service shall be withdrawn at the served user's request or for administrative reasons.

4.3.2 Requirements on the originating network side

No specific requirements are needed in the network.

NOTE: Annex B includes an example of an IFC that can be used to invoke the OCB service.

4.3.3 Requirements in the network

No specific requirements are needed in the network.

4.3.4 Requirements on the terminating network side

No specific requirements are needed in the network.

NOTE: Annex B includes an example of an IFC that can be used to invoke the ACR/ICB service.

4.4 Coding requirements

4.4.1 ICB coding requirements

No specific requirements have been identified.

4.4.2 ACR coding requirements

The Privacy header field and the P-Asserted-Identity header fields as defined within 3GPP TS 24.229 [2], are used to trigger the service. The response code 433 (Anonymity Disallowed) defined by IETF RFC 5079 [18] is used in support of ACR service.

4.4.3 OCB coding requirements

No specific requirements have been identified.

4.5 Signalling requirements

4.5.0 General

Configuration of supplementary services by the user should:

- take place over the Ut interface using XCAP as enabling protocol as described in 3GPP TS 24.623 [6]; or
- use SIP based user configuration as described in 3GPP TS 24.238 [20].

NOTE: Other possibilities for user configuration, such as web-based provisioning or pre-provisioning by the operator are outside the scope of the present document, but are not precluded.

The enhancements to the XML schema for use over the Ut interface are described in subclause 4.9.
4.5.1 Activation/deactivation

The services ICB, OCB and ACR are individually activated at provisioning or at the subscribers request by using the mechanisms specified in subclause 4.5.0.

The services ICB, OCB and ACR are individually deactivated at withdrawal or at the subscribers request by using the mechanisms specified in subclause 4.5.0.

4.5.1A Registration/erasure

For registration of information for the services ICB, OCB and ACR, the mechanisms specified in subclause 4.5.0 should be used. The detailed information for the services ICB, OCB and ACR can individually be registered at the subscribers request by using the mechanisms specified in subclause 4.5.0.

For erasure of information for the services ICB, OCB and ACR, the mechanisms specified in subclause 4.5.0 should be used. The detailed information for the services ICB, OCB and ACR can individually be erased at the subscribers request by using the mechanisms specified in subclause 4.5.0.

4.5.1B Interrogation

For interrogation of the services ICB, OCB and ACR, the mechanisms specified in subclause 4.5.0 should be used.

4.5.2 Invocation and operation

4.5.2.1 Actions at the originating UE

Procedures according to 3GPP TS 24.229 [2] shall apply.

4.5.2.2 Void

4.5.2.3 Void

4.5.2.4 Actions at the originating AS

4.5.2.4.1 Actions for OCB at the originating AS

The AS providing the OCB service shall operate as either an AS acting as a SIP proxy as specified in subclause 5.7.4 of 3GPP TS 24.229 [2] or an AS providing 3rd party call control, and specifically as a routeing B2BUA, as specified in subclause 5.7.5 of 3GPP TS 24.229 [2]. An AS providing the OCB service and rejecting the request shall operate as a terminating UA, as specified in subclause 5.7.2 of 3GPP TS 24.229 [2].

NOTE: For the case when the session is not subject to OCB according the requirements in this document, and is the only service being applied by the AS, then the AS only needs to act as a SIP proxy. If additional services are applied, then the AS might need to act as a routeing B2BUA.

The AS providing the OCB service shall reject outgoing communications when the evaluation of the served users outgoing communication barring rules according to the algorithm as specified in subclause 4.9.1.2 evaluates to (allow="false"). For the purpose of OCB, the AS shall evaluate the "cp:identity" and "ocp:external-list" conditions against the called party identity taken from Request-URI or additionally taken from the To header field.

When the AS providing the OCB service rejects a communication, the AS shall send an indication to the calling user by sending a 603 (Decline) response. Additionally, before terminating the communication the AS can provide an announcement to the originating user. The procedure of invoking an announcement is described within 3GPP TS 24.628 [10].
4.5.2.5 Void

4.5.2.6 Actions at the terminating AS

4.5.2.6.1 Actions for ICB at the terminating AS

The AS providing the ICB service shall operate as either an AS acting as a SIP proxy as specified in subclause 5.7.4 of 3GPP TS 24.229 [2] or an AS providing 3rd party call control, and specifically as a routeing B2BUA, as specified in subclause 5.7.5 of 3GPP TS 24.229 [2]. An AS providing the ICB service and rejecting the request shall operate as a terminating UA, as specified in subclause 5.7.2 of 3GPP TS 24.229 [2].

NOTE: For the case when the session is not subject to ICB according the requirements in this document, and is the only service being applied by the AS, then the AS only needs to act as a SIP proxy. If additional services are applied, then the AS might need to act as a routeing B2BUA.

The AS providing the ICB service shall reject incoming calls when the evaluation of the served users incoming communication barring rules according to the algorithm as specified in subclause 4.9.1.2 evaluates to (allow="false"). For the purpose of ICB, the AS shall evaluate the "cp:identity" and "ocp:external-list" conditions against the calling party identity taken from the P-Asserted-Identity header field or additionally taken from the From header field or the Referred-By header field.

The ACR service is a special case of the ICB service and is expressed as the following rule:

- Condition: =anonymous, Action: allow=false.

For any rule set that evaluates to (allow="false") and where one of the matching rules contained the anonymous condition, the AS shall execute the procedures as specified in subclause 4.5.2.6.2.

When the AS providing the ICB service rejects a communication, the AS shall send an indication to the calling user by sending a 603 (Decline) response Additionally, before terminating the communication the AS can provide an announcement to the originating user. The procedure of invoking an announcement is described within 3GPP TS 24.628 [10].

4.5.2.6.2 Action for ACR at the terminating AS

The AS providing the ACR service shall operate as either an AS acting as a SIP proxy as specified in subclause 5.7.4 of 3GPP TS 24.229 [2] or an AS providing 3rd party call control, and specifically as a routeing B2BUA, as specified in subclause 5.7.5 of 3GPP TS 24.229 [2]. An AS providing the ACR service and rejecting the request shall operate as a terminating UA, as specified in subclause 5.7.2 of 3GPP TS 24.229 [2].

NOTE: For the case when the session is not subject to ACR according the requirements in this document, and is the only service being applied by the AS, then the AS only needs to act as a SIP proxy. If additional services are applied, then the AS might need to act as a routeing B2BUA.

The AS providing the ACR service shall reject all incoming communications where the incoming SIP request:

1) includes the P-Asserted-Identity header field AND includes the Privacy header field indicating "id" as specified in IETF RFC 3325 [13]; or

2) includes the P-Asserted-Identity header field AND includes the Privacy header field indicating "header" as specified in IETF RFC 3323 [14]; or

3) includes the P-Asserted-Identity header field AND includes the Privacy header field indicating "user" as specified in IETF RFC 3323 [14]; or

4) includes the P-Asserted-Identity header field AND includes the Privacy header field indicating "critical" as specified in IETF RFC 3323 [14].

NOTE: In all other cases the communication proceeds normally.

When the AS providing the ACR service rejects a communication, the AS shall send an indication to the calling user by sending a 433 (Anonymity Disallowed) response. Additionally, before terminating the communication the AS can provide an announcement to the originating user. The procedure of invoking an announcement is described within 3GPP TS 24.628 [10].
As a service option the AS providing the ACR service can forward the communication to a voice message service instead of rejecting the communication with a 433 (Anonymity Disallowed) final response.

4.5.2.7 Void
4.5.2.8 Void
4.5.2.9 Void
4.5.2.10 Void
4.5.2.11 Void
4.5.2.12 Void
4.5.2.13 Actions at the destination UE

Procedures according to 3GPP TS 24.229 [2] shall apply.

4.6 Interaction with other services

4.6.1 Communication HOLD (HOLD)
No impact, i.e. neither service shall affect the operation of the other service.

4.6.2 Terminating Identification Presentation (TIP)
No impact, i.e. neither service shall affect the operation of the other service.

4.6.3 Terminating Identification Restriction (TIR)
No impact, i.e. neither service shall affect the operation of the other service.

4.6.4 Originating Identification Presentation (OIP)
If the called user has subscribed to the override category according to the OIP service 3GPP TS 24.607 [3], then the AS providing ACR service shall not apply the requirements of this document.

Within the network execution of ICB and ACR services shall precede the OIP service.

4.6.5 Originating Identification Restriction (OIR)
If the called user has activated the ACR service, then incoming communications of originating user that have activated the OIR service -3GPP TS 24.607 [3] are rejected as a consequence of the procedure in subclause 4.5.2.6.2.

4.6.6 CONference Calling (CONF)
If the conference creator activated the OCB service then, the AS providing the CB service shall reject REFER requests with a refer-to target that is barred by the conference creator's Outgoing Communication Barring (OCB) rules.

If the conference creator activated the OCB service then, the AS providing the CB service shall remove the URI that is barred by the conference creator's Outgoing Communication Barring (OCB) rules from the list of URIs in the "recipient-list" body of INVITE request.
4.6.7 Communication DIVersion services (CDIV)

If the served user has activated the ACR or ICB service, then the ACR or ICB service shall take precedence over the Communication Diversion service for the served user.

If the served user activated the OCB service then, the OCB service shall take precedence on the outgoing communication towards the targeted-to user.

4.6.8 Malicious Communication IDentification (MCID)

No impact, i.e. neither service shall affect the operation of the other service.

4.6.9 Explicit Communication Transfer (ECT)

No impact, i.e. neither service shall affect the operation of the other service.

4.7 Interworking with other networks

4.7.1 Void

4.7.2 Void

4.7.3 Void

4.8 Parameter values (timers)

No Timers for ACR/CB defined.

4.9 Service configuration

4.9.1 Structure of the XML Document

4.9.1.0 Definitions

Communication Barring documents are sub-trees of the simservs XML document specified in 3GPP TS 24.623 [6]. As such, Communication Barring documents use the XCAP application usage in 3GPP TS 24.623 [6].

Data semantics: The semantics of the communication barring XML configuration document is specified in clause 4.9.1. "Structure of the XML Document".

XML schema: Implementations in compliance with the present document shall implement the XML schema that minimally includes the XML Schema defined in clause 4.9.2 "Communication Barring Rules" and the simservs XML schema specified in subclause 6.3 of 3GPP TS 24.623 [6].

4.9.1.1 General

In addition to the considerations and constraints defined by the simservs XML document 3GPP TS 24.623 [6], the following additional constraints and considerations for the Communication Barring sub-tree are defined.

An instance of the simulation services configuration containing a communication barring configuration document.

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<simservs
xmlns="http://uri.etsi.org/NGN/params/xml/simservs/xcap"
xmlns:cp="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:common-policy"
xmlns:ocp="urn:oma:params:xml:ns:common-policy">
```
The communication barring service contains a rule set, which specifies how the communication barring services react to external stimuli.

### 4.9.1.2 Communication Barring elements

The communication barring configuration contains two communication barring elements, one for incoming-communication-barring and one for outgoing-communication-barring. Each barring element contains a rule set. The rule set reuses the syntax as specified by the common policy draft (see IETF RFC 4745 [16]).

Incoming-communication-barring element has the following form:

```
<incoming-communication-barring active="true">
  <cp:ruleset>
    rule1
    rule2
  </cp:ruleset>
</incoming-communication-barring>
```

Outgoing-communication-barring element has the following form:

```
<outgoing-communication-barring active="true">
  <cp:ruleset>
    rule3
    rule4
  </cp:ruleset>
</outgoing-communication-barring>
```

For evaluating a rule set the AS shall use the algorithm as specified in common policy draft (see IETF RFC 4745 [16], subclause 10.2).

In subclause 4.9.1.3 all allowed conditions are specified, communication barring rules are always evaluated at communication setup time.

The shown “active” attribute is inherited from the simservType from 3GPP TS 24.623 [6], its meaning is also specified in 3GPP TS 24.623 [6].

### 4.9.1.3 Communication Barring rules

The Communication Barring service is configured with an ordered set of forwarding rules. The XML Schema reuses the rule syntax as specified by common policy draft (see IETF RFC 4745 [16]). The rules take the following form:

```
<cp:rule id="rule66">
  <cp:conditions>
    condition1
    condition2
  </cp:conditions>
  <cp:actions>
    <allow>false</allow>
  </cp:actions>
</cp:rule>
```
When the AS providing the service processes a set of rules, the AS shall start with the first rule and test if its conditions are all true, if this is the case the rule matches and the specified action is executed. Applied to the fragment above this means that only if the expression \texttt{(condition1 AND condition2)} evaluates to true that then the rule matches call is executed, if there are more matching rules then the resulting actions shall be combined according to the procedure specified in the common policy draft (see IETF RFC 4745 [16]). If one of the matching rules evaluates to allow=true then the resulting value shall be allow=true and the call continues normally, otherwise the result shall be allow=false and the call will be barred. If there are no matching rules then the result shall be allow=true.

The "id" attribute value of a rule shall uniquely identify the rule within a rule set. This can be used in XCAP usage to address one specific rule.

4.9.1.4 Communication Barring rule conditions

The following conditions are allowed by the XML Schema for the communication barring service.

- **presence-status**: This condition evaluates to true when the called user’s current presence activity status is equal to the value set for this condition. In all other cases the condition evaluates to false.

- **cp:identity**: This condition evaluates to true when a provided user’s identity matches with the value of the identity element. The interpretation of all the elements of this condition is described in the common policy draft (see IETF RFC 4745 [16]). In all other cases the condition evaluates to false.

- **anonymous**: To comply with the requirements as set for simulation of the ACR service, the \texttt{anonymous} element only evaluate to true when the conditions as set out in subclause 4.5.2.6.2 for asserted originating public user identity apply.

- **cp:sphere**: Not applicable in the context of the Communication Barring service.

- **cp:validity**: Specifies a period. The condition evaluates to true when the current time is within the validity period expressed by the value of this condition. In all other cases the condition evaluates to false.

- **media**: This condition evaluates to true when the value of this condition matches the media field in one of the "m=" lines in IETF RFC 4566 [5] offered in an INVITE request. It allows for barring of specific media.

- **communication-diverted**: This condition evaluates to true when the incoming communication has been previously diverted.

  NOTE: Diverted communication can be recognized by the presence of the History header field, as specified in 3GPP TS 24.604 [9].

- **roaming**: This condition evaluates to true when the served user is registered from an access network other then the served users home network.

  NOTE: Whether the served user is registered from another network then the served users home network can be determined from the P-Visited-Network-ID header field specified in IETF RFC 3455 [15] and the P-Access-Network-Info header field specified in IETF RFC 3455 [15] both are provided during the registration process, see 3GPP TS 24.229 [2], subclause 5.7.1.3.

- **rule-deactivated**: This condition always evaluates to false. This can be used to deactivate a rule, without loosing information. By removing this condition the rule can be activated again.

- **ocp:external-list**: This condition evaluates to true when a provided users identity is contained in an external URI list stored in a OMA-TS-XDM_Shared [17] to which the value of external-list refers. The exact interpretation of this element is specified in OMA-TS-XDM_Core [17].

- **ocp:other-identity**: If present in any rule, the "other-identity" element, which is empty, matches all identities that are not referenced in any rule. It allows for specifying a default policy. The exact interpretation of this condition is specified in OMA-TS-XDM_Core [17].

The condition elements that are not taken from the common policy draft (see IETF RFC 4745 [16]) or OMA common policy schema TS 183 038 [4] are defined in the simservs document schema specified in 3GPP TS 24.623 [6].
4.9.1.5 Communication Barring rule actions

The action supported by the communication barring service is (un)conditional barring of calls. For this the allow action has been defined. The allow action takes a Boolean argument when the value is true calls are allowed to continue, when it is false the call is barred.

4.9.2 XML Schema

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
    xmlns:ss="http://uri.etsi.org/ngn/params/xml/simservs/xcap"
    xmlns:cp="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:common-policy"
    xmlns:ocp="urn:oma:xml:xdm:common-policy"
    targetNamespace="http://uri.etsi.org/ngn/params/xml/simservs/xcap"
    elementFormDefault="qualified"
    attributeFormDefault="unqualified">
    <!-- import common policy definitions -->
    <xs:import namespace="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:common-policy" schemaLocation="common-policy.xsd"/>
    <!-- import OMA common policy extensions -->
    <xs:import namespace="urn:oma:xml:xdm:common-policy" schemaLocation="OMA-SUP-XSD_xdm_commonPolicy-V1_0_2-20070830-A"/>
    <!-- incoming communication barring rule set based on the common policy rule set.--->
    <xs:element name="incoming-communication-barring" substitutionGroup="ss:absService">
        <xs:annotation>
            <xs:documentation>This is the incoming communication barring configuration document.</xs:documentation>
        </xs:annotation>
        <xs:complexType>
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                <xs:extension base="ss:simservType">
                    <xs:sequence>
                        <!-- add service specific elements here-->
                        <xs:element ref="cp:ruleset" minOccurs="0"/>
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    <!-- outgoing communication barring rule set based on the common policy rule set.--->
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                        <xs:element ref="cp:ruleset" minOccurs="0"/>
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        </xs:complexType>
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    <!-- communication barring specific extensions to IETF common policy actions-->
    <xs:element name="allow" type="ss:allow-action-type"/>
    <!-- communication barring specific type declarations -->
    <xs:simpleType name="allow-action-type" final="list restriction">
        <xs:restriction base="xs:boolean"/>
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```
Annex A (informative): Signalling flows

The following signalling flows shows examples showing the use of the ACR service. These flows are not implying that other call scenarios are not valid.

A.1 ACR termination towards UE-B

1 to 2. INVITE request (UE to S-CSCF) - see example in figure A.1.1.

The incoming INVITE request is sent to the S-CSCF serving UE-B. The INVITE request includes a Privacy header field set to one of the following values: "id" or "header" or "user".

3. Evaluation of initial filter criteria.

The initial Filter criteria indicates that the called user is subscribed to the ACR service. Therefore the S-CSCF forwards the INVITE request to the ACR AS.

4 to 5. INVITE request (S-CSCF to AS) - see example in figure A.1.1.

INVITE is sent to the AS.

6 to 8. 433 (Anonymity Disallowed) response. (AS to UE) - see example in figure A.1.1.

AS has identified that the call is anonymous and answers with a 433 (Anonymity Disallowed) response.

9 to 10. The originating party acknowledges the final response with ACK.

Figure A.1.1: ACR termination towards UE-B
Annex B (informative):
Example of filter criteria

This annex provides an example of a filter criterion that triggers SIP requests that are subject to initial filter criteria evaluation.

When the initial request matches the conditions of the next unexecuted IFC rule for the served user which points to the ACR service and the P-Asserted-Identity header is set to "id", "header" or "user" or "critical", the communication is forwarded to the AS.

An example of an Initial Filter Criteria (IFC) Trigger Point configurations under the assumption that the ACR service is a standalone service that can be invoked by a very specific triggerpoint active at the destination S-CSCF:

- (Method="INVITE" AND [Header="P-Asserted-Identity"] AND [Header="Privacy", Content="id"]); or
- (Method="INVITE" AND [Header="P-Asserted-Identity"] AND [Header="Privacy", Content="header"]); or
- (Method="INVITE" AND [Header="P-Asserted-Identity"] AND [Header="Privacy", Content="user"]); or
- (Method="INVITE" AND [Header="P-Asserted-Identity"] AND [Header="Privacy", Content="critical"]).

NOTE 1: The coding of the Initial Filter Criteria is described in 3GPP TS 29.228 [12].

NOTE 2: In this case there is a one to one relationship with the conditions that express the rejection cases for the ACR service as specified in subclause 4.5.2.6.1 "Action for ACR at the terminating AS".

NOTE 3: In practice it is more likely that all INVITE requests are forwarded to the AS, because there is more services to execute then ACR alone. This is already apparent when the combined service ACR/ICB is deployed.
### Annex C (informative):

#### Change history

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