

ECMA

Standardizing Information and Communication Systems

**Private Integrated Services Network
(PISN) -
Inter-Exchange Signalling Protocol -
Call Transfer Supplementary Service**

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Inter-Exchange Signalling Protocol -
Call Transfer Supplementary Service**

(QSIG-CT)

Brief History

This Standard is one of a series of ECMA Standards defining services and signalling protocols applicable to Private Integrated Services Networks (PISNs). The series uses ISDN concepts as developed by ITU-T and conforms to the framework of International Standards for Open Systems Interconnection as defined by ISO/IEC. It has been produced under ITSTC work item M-IT-05 5.1.2.3 and under ETSI work item DE/ECMA-00047.

This particular Standard specifies the signalling protocol for use at the Q reference point in support of the Call Transfer supplementary service. The protocol defined in this Standard forms part of the PSS1 protocol (informally known as QSIG).

This Standard is based upon the practical experience of ECMA member companies and the results of their active and continuous participation in the work of ISO/IEC JTC1, ITU-T, ETSI and other international and national standardization bodies. It represents a pragmatic and widely based consensus.

Compared to the 1st Edition of Standard ECMA-178 (published by ECMA in June 1992), this 2nd Edition incorporates changes in order to achieve complete alignment with International Standard ISO/IEC 13869:1995(E) published by ISO/IEC in November 1995.

Differences between this ECMA Standard and the ISO/IEC International Standard with which it is aligned are clearly identified.

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1 Scope

This Standard specifies the signalling protocol for the support of the Call Transfer supplementary service (SS-CT) at the Q reference point between Private Integrated Network Services Exchanges (PINXs) connected together within a Private Integrated Services Network (PISN).

SS-CT is a supplementary service which enables a User to transform two of that User's calls (at least one of which must be answered) into a new call between the two other users in the two calls.

The Q reference point is defined in ISO/IEC 11579-1.

Service specifications are produced in three stages and according to the method specified in ETS 300 387. This Standard contains the stage 3 specification for the Q reference point and satisfies the requirements identified by the stage 1 and stage 2 specifications in ECMA-177.

The signalling protocol for SS-CT operates on top of the signalling protocol for basic circuit switched call control, as specified in ECMA-143, and uses certain aspects of the generic procedures for the control of supplementary services specified in ECMA-165.

This Standard also specifies additional signalling protocol requirements for the support of interactions at the Q reference point between Call Transfer and other supplementary services and ANFs.

This Standard is applicable to PINXs which can interconnect to form a PISN.

2 Conformance

In order to conform to this Standard, a PINX shall satisfy the requirements identified in the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma in annex A.

3 References (normative)

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below.

In the case of references to ECMA Standards that are aligned with ISO/IEC International Standards, the number of the appropriate ISO/IEC International Standard is given in brackets after the ECMA reference.

ECMA-142	Private Integrated Services Network - Circuit-mode 64 kbit/s Bearer Services - Service Description, Functional Capabilities and Information Flows (International Standard ISO/IEC 11574)
ECMA-143	Private Integrated Services Network - Circuit-mode Bearer Services - Inter-Exchange Signalling Procedures and Protocol (International Standard ISO/IEC 11572)
ECMA-164	Private Integrated Services Network - Inter-Exchange Signalling Protocol - Name Identification Supplementary Services (International Standard ISO/IEC 13868)
ECMA-165	Private Integrated Services Network - Generic Functional Protocol for the Support of Supplementary Services - Inter-Exchange Signalling Procedures and Protocol (International Standard ISO/IEC 11582)
ECMA-174	Private Integrated Services Network - Inter-Exchange Signalling Protocol - Call Diversion Supplementary Services (International Standard ISO/IEC 13873)
ECMA-176	Private Integrated Services Network - Inter-Exchange Signalling Protocol - Path Replacement Additional Network Feature (International Standard ISO/IEC 13874)
ECMA-177	Private Integrated Services Network - Specification, Functional Model and Information Flows - Call Transfer Supplementary Service (International Standard ISO/IEC 13865)
ISO/IEC 11571	Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Numbering and sub-addressing in private integrated services networks

ISO/IEC 11579-1	Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network - Part 1: Reference configuration for PISN Exchanges (PINX)
ETS 300 387	Private Telecommunication Network (PTN); Method for the specification of basic and supplementary services (1994)
ITU-T Rec. I.112	Vocabulary of terms for ISDNs (1993)
ITU-T Rec. I.210	Principles of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and the means to describe them (1993)
ITU-T Rec. Q.950	Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. 1 (DSS 1) - Supplementary services protocols, structure and general principles (1993)
ITU-T Rec. Z.100	Specification and description language (1993)

4 Definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the following definitions apply.

4.1 External definitions

This Standard uses the following terms defined in other documents:

– Alerting	(ECMA-177)
– Answered	(ECMA-177)
– Application Protocol Data Unit (APDU)	(ECMA-165)
– Basic Service	(ITU-T Rec. I.210)
– Gateway PINX	(ECMA-143)
– Complete Number	(ISO/IEC 11571)
– Interpretation APDU	(ECMA-165)
– Network Facility Extension (NFE)	(ECMA-165)
– Originating PINX	(ECMA-165)
– Primary Call	(ECMA-177)
– Private Integrated Services Network (PISN)	(ISO/IEC 11579-1)
– Private Integrated Services Network Exchange (PINX)	(ISO/IEC 11579-1)
– Secondary Call	(ECMA-177)
– Signalling	(ITU-T Rec. I.112)
– Supplementary Service	(ITU-T Rec. I.210)
– Supplementary Service Control Entity	(ECMA-165)
– Terminating PINX	(ECMA-165)
– Transfer by join	(ECMA-177)
– Transfer by rerouting	(ECMA-177)
– Transit PINX	(ECMA-165)
– User	(ECMA-142)
– User A	(ECMA-177)
– User B	(ECMA-177)
– User C	(ECMA-177)

4.2 Other definitions

4.2.1 End PINX

Within the context of a call, a PINX which is not acting as a Transit PINX, i.e. an Originating PINX, a Terminating PINX, or a Gateway PINX.

4.2.2 Primary PINX

The End PINX which is on the end of the Primary Call nearest to User B.

4.2.3 Redirection number

The number of a transferred User, as provided to the PINX of the other transferred User.

4.2.4 Secondary PINX

The End PINX which is on the end of the Secondary Call nearest to User C.

4.2.5 Transferring PINX

End PINX which initiates the call transfer procedures on behalf of User A.

5 Acronyms

APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation no. 1
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
NFE	Network Facility Extension
PNP	Private Numbering Plan
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
PISN	Private Integrated Services Network
PINX	Private Integrated Services Network Exchange
SDL	Specification and Description Language
SS-CT	Supplementary Service Call Transfer

6 Signalling protocol for the support of SS-CT

6.1 SS-CT description

Call Transfer (CT) is a supplementary service which enables a user to transform two of that user's calls (at least one of which must be answered) into a new call between the two other users in the two calls.

This supplementary service is applicable to all basic services defined in ECMA-142.

Call transfer can be achieved by using one of two methods; transfer by join and transfer by rerouteing. Support of transfer by join is mandatory. Support of transfer by rerouteing is an option, which, if not supported by all PINXs involved in the operation of call transfer, allows fall back to using transfer by join.

NOTE

When an active call has been transferred to an alerting call, the supervision during the alerting phase and the possible procedures to be followed in case the alerting call remains unanswered are outside the scope of this Standard.

6.2 SS-CT operational requirements

6.2.1 Provision/Withdrawal

Provision and withdrawal shall be in accordance with 6.2.1 of ECMA-177.

6.2.2 Requirements on a Transferring PINX

The basic call procedures specified in ECMA-143 shall be supported. Generic procedures for the call-related control of supplementary services, as specified in ECMA-165 for an End PINX, shall apply.

6.2.3 Requirements on a Primary PINX

The basic call procedures specified in ECMA-143 shall be supported.

Generic procedures for the call-related control of supplementary services, as specified in ECMA-165 for an End PINX, shall apply.

6.2.4 Requirements on a Secondary PINX

The basic call procedures specified in ECMA-143 shall be supported.

Generic procedures for the call-related control of supplementary services, as specified in ECMA-165 for an End PINX, shall apply.

6.2.5 Requirements on a Transit PINX

The basic call procedures specified in ECMA-143 shall be supported.

Generic procedures for the call-related control of supplementary services, as specified in ECMA-165 for a Transit PINX, shall apply.

For SS-CT the requirements are limited to the passing on of Facility information elements for which the destination, as indicated in the NFE, is not the Transit PINX.

6.3 SS-CT coding requirements

6.3.1 Operations

The following operations, defined in Abstract Syntax Notation number 1 (ASN.1) in table 1 shall apply.

Table 1 - Operations in support of SS-CT

```
Call-Transfer-Operations {iso(1) standard(0) pss1-call-transfer(13869) call-transfer-operations (0)}

DEFINITIONS EXPLICIT TAGS ::=

BEGIN

IMPORTS
    OPERATION,
    ERROR
FROM Remote-Operation-Notation {joint-iso-ccitt(2) remote-operations(4) notation(0)}
    Extension
FROM Manufacturer-specific-service-extension-definition {iso(1) standard(0)
    pss1-generic-procedures (11582) msi-definition(0)}
    Name
FROM Name-Operations {iso(1) standard(0) pss1-name (13868) name-operations (0)}
    supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed,
    notAvailable,
    invalidCallState
FROM General-Error-List {ccitt (0) recommendation (0) q 950 general-error-list (1)}
    PresentedAddressScreened,
    PresentedNumberScreened,
    PartyNumber,
    PartySubaddress
FROM Addressing-Data-Elements {iso(1) standard (0) pss1-generic-procedures (11582) addressing-data-
elements (9)}
    PSS1InformationElement
FROM pss1-generic-parameters-definition { iso(1) standard (0) pss1-generic-procedures (11582)
pss1-generic-parameters (6)};

-- TYPE DEFINITIONS FOR CT OPERATIONS FOLLOW

CallTransferIdentify ::=  OPERATION
                        ARGUMENT
                            DummyArg
                        RESULT
                            CTIdentifyRes
                        ERRORS{
                            notAvailable,
                            invalidCallState,
                            unspecified, supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed
                        }
```

Table 1 - Operations in support of SS-CT (continued)

CallTransferAbandon ::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT DummyArg
CallTransferInitiate ::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT CTInitiateArg RESULT DummyRes ERRORS{ notAvailable, invalidCallState, invalidRerouteingNumber, unrecognizedCallIdentity, establishmentFailure, unspecified, supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed }
CallTransferSetup ::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT CTSetupArg RESULT DummyRes ERRORS{ notAvailable, invalidCallState, invalidRerouteingNumber, unrecognizedCallIdentity, unspecified, supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed }
CallTransferActive ::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT CTActiveArg
CallTransferComplete ::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT CTCompleteArg
CallTransferUpdate ::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT CTUpdateArg

Table 1 - Operations in support of SS-CT (continued)

SubaddressTransfer ::= OPERATION		
ARGUMENT		
SubaddressTransferArg		
-- TYPE DEFINITIONS FOR CT DATA TYPES FOLLOW		
DummyArg ::= CHOICE {		
NULL,		
[1] IMPLICIT Extension,		
[2] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension		
}		
DummyRes ::= CHOICE {		
NULL,		
[1] IMPLICIT Extension,		
[2] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension		
}		
CTIdentifyRes ::= SEQUENCE {		
callIdentity	CallIdentity,	
rerouteingNumber	PartyNumber,	
resultExtension	CHOICE {	
	[6] IMPLICIT Extension,	
	[7] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension	
	} OPTIONAL	
}		
CTInitiateArg ::= SEQUENCE {		
callIdentity	CallIdentity,	
rerouteingNumber	PartyNumber,	
argumentExtension	CHOICE {	
	[6] IMPLICIT Extension,	
	[7] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension	
	} OPTIONAL	
}		
CTSetupArg ::= SEQUENCE {		
callIdentity	CallIdentity,	
argumentExtension	CHOICE {	
	[0] IMPLICIT Extension,	
	[1] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension	
		} OPTIONAL
}		

Table 1 - Operations in support of SS-CT (continued)

CTActiveArg ::= SEQUENCE{	
connectedAddress	PresentedAddressScreened,
basicCallInfoElements	PSS1InformationElement OPTIONAL,
	-- ISO/IEC 11572 information elements Party
	-- category and Progress indicator are conveyed

-- Difference from ISO/IEC 13869

-- The above comment is modified from that in ISO/IEC 13869. The comment in the ISO/IEC International Standard is:

-- ISO/IEC 11572 information element
-- Progress indicator is conveyed

-- End of Difference

connectedName	Name	OPTIONAL,
argumentExtension	CHOICE {	
	[9] IMPLICIT Extension,	
	[10] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension	
	} OPTIONAL	
}		

CTCompleteArg ::= SEQUENCE {	
endDesignation	EndDesignation,
redirectionNumber	PresentedNumberScreened,
basicCallInfoElements	PSS1InformationElement OPTIONAL,
	-- ISO/IEC 11572 information elements Party
	-- category and Progress indicator are conveyed

-- Difference from ISO/IEC 13869

-- The above comment is modified from that in ISO/IEC 13869. The comment in the ISO/IEC International Standard is:

-- ISO/IEC 11572 information element
-- Progress indicator is conveyed

-- End of Difference

redirectionName	Name	OPTIONAL,
callStatus	CallStatus DEFAULT answered,	
argumentExtension	CHOICE {	
	[9] IMPLICIT Extension,	
	[10] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension	
	} OPTIONAL	
}		

Table 1 - Operations in support of SS-CT (continued)

CTUpdateArg ::= SEQUENCE {			
redirectionNumber	PresentedNumberScreened,		
redirectionName	Name	OPTIONAL,	
basicCallInfoElements	PSS1InformationElement	OPTIONAL,	
	-- ISO/IEC 11572 information elements Party		
	-- category and Progress indicator are conveyed		

-- Difference from ISO/IEC 13869

-- The above comment is modified from that in ISO/IEC 13869. The comment in the ISO/IEC International
-- Standard is:

-- ISO/IEC 11572 information element
-- Progress indicator is conveyed

-- End of Difference

argumentExtension	CHOICE {	
	[9] IMPLICIT Extension,	
	[10] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension	} OPTIONAL
}		

SubaddressTransferArg ::= SEQUENCE {	
redirectionSubaddress	PartySubaddress,
argumentExtension	CHOICE {
	[0] IMPLICIT Extension,
	[1] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension
	} OPTIONAL
}	

CallStatus ::= ENUMERATED{
answered(0),
alerting(1)
}

CallIdentity ::= NumericString (SIZE (1..4))

EndDesignation ::= ENUMERATED {
primaryEnd(0),
secondaryEnd(1)
}

-- TYPE DEFINITIONS FOR CT ERRORS FOLLOW

Unspecified ::=	ERROR PARAMETER Extension
-----------------	---------------------------

Table 1 - Operations in support of SS-CT (concluded)

-- VALUE DEFINITIONS FOR OPERATIONS AND ERRORS FOLLOW

unspecified	Unspecified	::= 1008
callTransferIdentify	CallTransferIdentify	::=7
callTransferAbandon	CallTransferAbandon	::= 8
callTransferInitiate	CallTransferInitiate	::=9
callTransferSetup	CallTransferSetup	::=10
callTransferActive	CallTransferActive	::=11
callTransferComplete	CallTransferComplete	::=12
callTransferUpdate	CallTransferUpdate	::=13
subaddressTransfer	SubaddressTransfer	::=14
invalidRerouteingNumber	ERROR	::= 1004 -- used when establishment of the new -- connection fails because -- the rerouteingNumber is not a valid -- PISN address
unrecognizedCallIdentity	ERROR	::= 1005 -- used when establishment of the new -- connection fails because it could not be -- associated with a SS-CT entity -- at the Secondary PINX
establishmentFailure	ERROR	::= 1006 -- used when establishment of the new -- connection fails and no other error applies -- of Call-Transfer-Operations

END

6.3.2 Information elements

6.3.2.1 Facility information element

APDUs of the operations defined in 6.3.1 shall be coded in the Facility information element in accordance with ECMA-165.

When conveying the invoke APDU of the operations defined in 6.3.1, the destinationEntity data element of the NFE shall contain value endPINX.

When conveying the invoke APDU of operations callTransferAbandon, callTransferComplete, callTransferActive, callTransferUpdate or subaddressTransfer, the Interpretation APDU shall contain value discardAnyUnrecognisedInvokePdu.

When conveying the invoke APDU of operation callTransferSetup, the Interpretation APDU shall contain value clearCallIfAnyInvokePduNotRecognised.

When conveying the invoke APDU of operation callTransferIdentify or callTransferInitiate, the Interpretation APDU shall be included with the value rejectUnrecognizedInvokePdu or omitted.

6.3.2.2 Information elements embedded in the Facility information element

APDUs of the operations defined in 6.3.1 may contain information elements defined in and coded according to ECMA-143. These shall be embedded in data elements of type PSS1InformationElement as specified in Annex B of ECMA-165.

In data element basicCallInfoElements, which is of type PSS1InformationElement, the embedded contents shall be coded as Party category and/or Progress indicator information elements specified in ECMA-143.

Difference from ISO/IEC 13869

The above paragraph is modified from that in ISO/IEC 13869. In the ISO/IEC International Standard it reads:

... the embedded contents shall be coded as Progress indicator information elements ...

End of Difference

6.3.2.3 Other information elements

The following information elements used during the establishment of the new connection (transfer by rerouteing) shall be coded as specified in ECMA-143:

- Bearer capability,
- Called party number,
- Cause,
- Sending complete,
- Transit counter.

Difference from ISO/IEC 13869

Transit counter above does not appear in the ISO/IEC International Standard.

End of Difference

6.3.3 Messages

Except for cases where a basic call message is to be conveyed at the same time, the Facility information element shall be conveyed in a FACILITY message as specified in ECMA-165.

The following messages used during the establishment of the new connection and release of the old connections (in case of transfer by rerouteing) shall be as specified in ECMA-143 and, where applicable, augmented in ECMA-165:

- CALL PROCEEDING
- CONNECT
- CONNECT ACKNOWLEDGE
- DISCONNECT
- PROGRESS
- RELEASE
- RELEASE COMPLETE
- SETUP

6.4 SS-CT state definitions

6.4.1 States at a Transferring PINX

The procedures at the Transferring PINX are written in terms of the following conceptual states existing within the SS-CT control entity in that PINX in association with a particular Call Transfer request from User A.

6.4.1.1 CT-Idle

SS-CT is not operating.

6.4.1.2 CT-Await-Answer-From-User-C

A callTransferComplete invoke APDU with callStatus having value alerting has been sent to the Primary PINX. This state may be used during transfer by join.

6.4.1.3 CT-Await-Identify-Response

A callTransferIdentify invoke APDU has been sent to the Secondary PINX. This state is used during transfer by rerouteing.

6.4.1.4 CT-Await-Initiate-Response

A callTransferInitiate invoke APDU has been sent to the Primary PINX. This state is used during transfer by rerouteing.

6.4.2 States at a Primary PINX

The procedures at the Primary PINX are written in terms of the following conceptual states existing within the SS-CT control entity in that PINX in association with the primary call, i.e. a particular call of User B.

6.4.2.1 CT-Idle

SS-CT is not operating.

6.4.2.2 CT-Await-Setup-Response

A callTransferSetup invoke APDU has been sent to the Secondary PINX. This state is used during transfer by rerouteing.

6.4.2.3 CT-Await-Connect

The Primary Call has been transferred to an alerting Secondary User, and the Primary User has been notified. A CONNECT message indicating answering by the Secondary User is awaited.

6.4.3 States at a Secondary PINX

The procedures at the Secondary PINX are written in terms of the following conceptual states existing within the SS-CT control entity in that PINX in association with a particular call of User C.

6.4.3.1 CT-Idle

SS-CT is not operating.

6.4.3.2 CT-Await-Setup

A callTransferIdentify return result APDU has been sent to the Transferring PINX. This state is used during transfer by rerouteing.

6.5 SS-CT signalling procedures

References in this clause to protocol control states refer to basic call protocol control states defined in ECMA-143.

NOTE

The specification in this section is based on each of the End PINXs being a different PINX, but this section is also applicable to scenarios where two of the three PINXs are the same. In those scenarios some of the signalling procedures and message flows described in this section are internal to the PINX implementation and therefore outside the scope of this Standard.

Annex C contains some examples of message sequences.

6.5.1 Actions at a Transferring PINX

Call Transfer procedures shall be initiated on a request from User A specifying the two calls in which User A is involved to be acted upon. The Transferring PINX shall check that one of the two calls is in protocol control state Active and is therefore a valid Primary Call, and that the other call is in protocol control state Active or Call Delivered and is therefore a valid Secondary Call.

If User C is a User in a non-ISDN, additional states are valid for the Secondary Call as specified in 6.7.2.

NOTE 1

Additional checks carried out by the Transferring PINX, e.g. to satisfy the requirements of ECMA-177, are outside the scope of this Standard.

NOTE 2

The SDL representation of procedures at a Transferring PINX is shown in D.1 of annex D.

After validation of the request for call transfer, the Transferring PINX shall determine which variant of call transfer is to be attempted: join or rerouteing.

NOTE 3

This depends on the capabilities of the Transferring PINX, the known network topology, and on the known capabilities of the Primary and Secondary PINXs in the current call contexts.

If call transfer by rerouteing procedures are to be attempted 6.5.1.3 and 6.5.1.4 shall apply, otherwise call transfer by join procedures specified in 6.5.1.1 and 6.5.1.2 shall apply.

On successful completion of call transfer (either by join or by rerouteing), the Transferring PINX shall release User A from the two calls and, depending on the procedures at the access, indicate acceptance to User A.

On failure of call transfer, e.g. because of an invalid request or because of failure of transfer by rerouteing, the Transferring PINX shall retain the two calls at User A and indicate rejection to User A or take implementation dependent action if the calls have been released already from User A.

6.5.1.1 Normal procedures for transfer by join

The Transferring PINX shall join the B-channels of the Primary and Secondary Calls and send a callTransferComplete invoke APDU in a FACILITY message to both the Primary and Secondary PINX using the call references of the Primary and Secondary Call respectively. Within the argument, endDesignation shall be included to give a distinctive designation to each end of the new call. If the Secondary Call was not in protocol control state Active when transferred, the Transferring PINX shall include callStatus with value alerting in the argument of the invoke sent to the Primary PINX. In addition other information may be indicated if available: redirectionNumber and redirectionName to identify the other User in the transferred call, and basicCallInfoElements carrying the category of the transferred user and/or progress indications encountered during setup of the other call.

Difference from ISO/IEC 13869

The last sentence of the above paragraph is modified from that in ISO/IEC 13869. In the ISO/IEC International Standard it reads:

... and basicCallInfoElements carrying the progress indications encountered ...

End of Difference

If the Secondary Call is not in protocol control state Active at the time of initiation of the transfer, the Transferring PINX shall enter state CT-Await-Answer-From-User-C in which it shall continue to intercept the signalling connections associated with the former Primary and Secondary Calls.

In state CT-Await-Answer-From-User-C, if the Transferring PINX receives a callTransferUpdate or subaddressTransfer invoke APDU from the Primary PINX, it shall send a callTransferUpdate or subaddressTransfer invoke APDU respectively to the Secondary PINX, and if the Transferring PINX receives a callTransferUpdate or subaddressTransfer invoke APDU from the Secondary PINX, it shall send a callTransferUpdate or subaddressTransfer invoke APDU respectively to the Primary PINX. In either case the information in the argument of the transmitted APDU shall be the same as that in the received APDU and the Transferring PINX shall remain in the same state.

On receipt of a call clearing message from the Primary or Secondary PINX in state CT-Await-Answer-From-User-C, the Transferring PINX shall also clear the call towards the Secondary or Primary PINX respectively in accordance with ECMA-143. In state CT-Await-Answer-from-User-C, the Transferring PINX shall convey all Notification indicator information elements received in a NOTIFY message from the Primary PINX to the Secondary PINX and vice versa and remain in the same state.

If both the Primary and Secondary Calls are in protocol control state Active, the Transferring PINX shall associate the two connections after having sent the two callTransferComplete invoke APDUs, start to act as a Transit PINX for the resulting call from this point on, and enter state CT-Idle.

On receipt of a CONNECT message on the call reference of the Secondary Call while in state CT-Await-Answer-From-User-C the Transferring PINX shall send a FACILITY message with a callTransferActive invoke APDU on the call reference of the Primary Call. Element basicCallInfoElements may be included. Additionally, if the CONNECT message contained a Facility information element with a connectedName invoke APDU, as defined in ECMA-164, the Transferring PINX may include the information therein in element connectedName in the callTransferActive invoke APDU instead of relaying the connectedName as a separate invoke APDU. The Transferring PINX shall associate the two connections, begin to act as a Transit PINX for the resultant call, and enter state CT-idle.

6.5.1.2 Exceptional procedures for transfer by join

Not applicable.

6.5.1.3 Normal procedures for transfer by rerouting

In order to start transfer by rerouting, the Transferring PINX shall send a callTransferIdentify invoke APDU in a FACILITY message to the Secondary PINX using the call reference of the Secondary Call, start timer T1, and enter state CT-Await-Identify-Response.

On receipt in state CT-Await-Identify-Response of a FACILITY message with a callTransferIdentify return result APDU on the call reference of the Secondary Call, the Transferring PINX shall send a callTransferInitiate invoke APDU in a FACILITY message to the Primary PINX using the call reference of the Primary Call, stop timer T1, and start timer T3. The callIdentity and reroutingNumber information received within the result of the callTransferIdentify return result APDU shall be relayed within the argument of the callTransferInitiate invoke APDU. State CT-Await-Initiate-Response shall be entered.

On receipt in state CT-Await-Initiate-Response of a DISCONNECT message with a callTransferInitiate return result APDU using the call reference of the Primary Call, the Transferring PINX shall continue call clearing of the Primary Call according to basic call procedures, initiate call clearing of the Secondary Call according to basic call procedures if this has not been cleared yet, stop timer T3, indicate successful completion of call transfer to User A, and enter state CT-Idle.

Upon receiving in state CT-Await-Identify-Response or CT-Await-Initiate-Response of an indication from basic call control that the Primary and/or Secondary Call has been cleared, the Transferring PINX shall initiate clearing of the other call if this has not been cleared yet, indicate successful completion of call transfer to User A, and enter state CT-Idle.

6.5.1.4 Exceptional procedures for transfer by rerouting

On receipt in state CT-Await-Identify-Response of a FACILITY message with a callTransferIdentify reject or return error APDU on the call reference of the Secondary Call, the Transferring PINX shall stop timer T1, abort the procedure for transfer by rerouting, and, depending on the error cause, either reinitiate call transfer using transfer by join procedures as specified in 6.5.1.1 and 6.5.1.2 or enter state CT-Idle.

On expiry of timer T1, the Transferring PINX shall send a callTransferAbandon invoke APDU on the call reference of the Secondary Call, abort the procedure for transfer by rerouting, and reinitiate call transfer using transfer by join procedures as specified in 6.5.1.1 and 6.5.1.2.

On receipt in state CT-Await-Initiate-Response of a FACILITY message using the call reference of the Primary Call, and conveying a callTransferInitiate reject or return error APDU, the Transferring PINX shall send a callTransferAbandon invoke APDU in a FACILITY message using the call reference of the Secondary Call if this has not been cleared yet, stop timer T3, abort the procedure for transfer by rerouting, and, depending on the error cause, either reinitiate call transfer using transfer by join procedures as specified in 6.5.1.1 and 6.5.1.2 or enter state CT-Idle.

On expiry of timer T3, the Transferring PINX shall send a callTransferAbandon invoke APDU on the call reference of the Secondary Call if this has not been cleared yet by the Secondary PINX, and abort the procedure for transfer by rerouting. If the Secondary Call has not been cleared, call transfer shall be reinitiated using transfer by join procedures as specified in 6.5.1.1 and 6.5.1.2, or else state CT-Idle shall be entered.

6.5.2 Actions at a Primary PINX

A PINX shall treat as valid an APDU indicating that it is the Primary PINX for SS-CT only if the protocol control state is Active.

NOTE

The SDL representation of procedures at a Primary PINX is shown in D.2 of annex D.

6.5.2.1 Normal procedures for transfer by join

On receipt of a FACILITY message containing a callTransferComplete invoke APDU while meeting the conditions listed in 6.5.2, the Primary PINX shall proceed as follows. The presence of element endDesignation with value 'primaryEnd' signifies that the PINX shall operate as a Primary PINX. Optionally it may send a callTransferUpdate invoke APDU in a FACILITY message using the call reference on which the callTransferComplete invoke was received. Within the argument, optional data elements redirectionNumber, redirectionName, and basicCallInfoElements containing information relating to User B may be conveyed. The Primary PINX may record details of the transfer, notify User B if this is able to receive a notification, and provide other details received in the invoke to User B as appropriate. A number or name marked as restricted shall not be passed on to the transferred User. The Primary PINX may solicit a subaddress for sending to User C. The Primary PINX shall remain in state CT-Idle.

Additional procedures valid for state CT-Idle are specified in 6.5.5.

6.5.2.2 Exceptional procedures for transfer by join

Not applicable.

6.5.2.3 Normal procedures for transfer by rerouting

On receipt in state CT-Idle of a FACILITY message containing a callTransferInitiate invoke APDU while in protocol control state Active, the Primary PINX shall determine whether it can participate in the transfer. If so, it shall attempt to establish a new connection by selecting an outgoing B-channel on a route determined by the contents of rerouteingNumber received within the argument of callTransferInitiate. If a B-channel is available, a SETUP message shall be sent using a new call reference in accordance with the procedures of ECMA-143. The SETUP message shall contain the following information elements:

- Bearer capability, containing the Bearer Capability information of the original call;
- Called party number, containing the number received in rerouteingNumber within the received argument;
- Facility;
- Sending complete;
- optionally, Transit counter with the transit count field set to zero.

Difference from ISO/IEC 13869
The last item above does not appear in the ISO/IEC International Standard.
End of Difference

The SETUP message shall contain a Facility information element conveying a callTransferSetup invoke APDU, with callIdentity within the argument having the same value as callIdentity in the argument that was received within the callTransferInitiate invoke. The SETUP message may also contain a callTransferUpdate invoke APDU. Within the argument, optional elements redirectionNumber, redirectionName and basicCallInfoElements may be conveyed. Optionally, timer T4 may be started.

State CT-Await-Setup-Response shall be entered. The protocol procedures of ECMA-143 shall apply during the establishment of the new connection.

NOTE

Initially protocol control will enter state Call Initiated. On receipt of a CALL PROCEEDING message, state Outgoing Call Proceeding will be entered, on receipt of ALERTING, state Alerting will be entered and on receipt of CONNECT, state Active will be entered.

On receipt in state CT-Await-Setup-Response of a CONNECT message (using the call reference of the new connection) containing a callTransferSetup return result APDU, the Primary PINX shall disconnect the B-channel of the old connection and connect User B to the B-channel of the new connection. Timer T4 shall be stopped if running. The Primary PINX may record details of the transfer and notify User B if this is able to receive a notification. If the CONNECT message also contains a callTransferUpdate invoke APDU with, in the argument, optional elements redirectionNumber, redirectionName and/or basicCallInfoElements the information contained therein may be conveyed to User B. A number or name marked as restricted shall not be passed on to the transferred User. The Primary PINX may solicit a subaddress for sending to User C. A DISCONNECT message containing a callTransferInitiate return result APDU shall be sent on the call reference of the old connection to the Transferring PINX. Completion of the release of the old connection shall be in accordance with the protocol procedures of ECMA-143. State CT-Idle shall be entered.

On receipt in state CT-Await-Setup-Response of an ALERTING message (using the call reference of the new connection) containing a callTransferSetup return result APDU, the Primary PINX shall proceed according to the procedures specified in the paragraph above with the following modification. Instead of CT-Idle, state CT-Await-Connect shall be entered.

On receipt in state CT-Await-Connect of a CONNECT message on the call reference of the rerouted call, indicating call acceptance by User C, the Primary PINX may notify User B, providing details as appropriate, subject to presentation restrictions, and shall enter state CT-Idle.

Additional procedures valid for state CT-Idle are specified in 6.5.5.

6.5.2.4 Exceptional procedures for transfer by rerouteing

If on receipt in state CT-Idle of a FACILITY message containing a callTransferInitiate invoke APDU, the Primary PINX is not able to participate, a callTransferInitiate return error APDU containing an appropriate error shall be sent in a FACILITY message on the call reference on which the invoke was received.

On expiry of timer T4, or on receipt in state CT-Await-Setup-Response of a call clearing message on the call reference of the new connection, possibly containing a callTransferSetup return error APDU or reject APDU, the Primary PINX shall proceed with call clearing of the new connection in accordance with the procedures of ECMA-143, and send a FACILITY message on the call reference of the primary call. A callTransferInitiate return error APDU shall be conveyed in the FACILITY message, indicating either error value establishmentFailure, or if a callTransferSetup return error has been received, the error value indicated therein.

On detection in state CT-Await-Setup-Response of call clearing by User B, or on receipt of a call clearing message on the call reference of the Primary call, the Primary PINX shall proceed with clearing of the primary call in accordance with the procedures of ECMA-143, and initiate call clearing of the new connection using the procedures of ECMA-143.

On detection in state CT-Await-Connect of call clearing of the rerouted connection, either by User B or due to reception of a call clearing message using the call reference of the rerouted connection, the Primary PINX shall proceed with clearing of the rerouted connection in accordance with the procedures of ECMA-143.

In all of the above cases timer T4 shall be stopped if running and state CT-Idle shall be entered.

6.5.3 Actions at a Secondary PINX

A PINX shall treat as valid an APDU indicating that it is the Secondary PINX for SS-CT only if the protocol control state is Active or Call Received, or if specific conditions applicable to interworking situations as defined in 6.7.1.1 are met.

NOTE

The SDL representation of procedures at a Secondary PINX is shown in D.3 of annex D.

6.5.3.1 Normal procedures for transfer by join

On receipt in state CT-Idle of a FACILITY message containing a callTransferComplete invoke APDU while meeting the conditions listed in 6.5.3, the Secondary PINX shall proceed as follows. The presence of element endDesignation with value 'secondaryEnd' signifies that the PINX shall operate as a Secondary PINX. Optionally it may send a callTransferUpdate invoke APDU in a FACILITY message to the Primary PINX using the call reference on which the callTransferComplete invoke was received. Within the argument, optional data elements redirectionNumber, redirectionName, and basicCallInfoElements containing

information relating to User C may be conveyed. The Secondary PINX may record details of the transfer and may notify User C if this is able to receive this information. If the Protocol Control state of the Secondary Call is Active, the Secondary PINX may solicit a subaddress for sending to User B. The secondary PINX shall remain in state CT-Idle.

NOTE

On detection of answer by User C, a CONNECT message is sent to the Transferring PINX in accordance with the procedures of ECMA-143, using the call reference of the Secondary Call.

Additional procedures valid for state CT-Idle are specified in 6.5.5.

6.5.3.2 Exceptional procedures for transfer by join

Not applicable.

6.5.3.3 Normal procedures for transfer by rerouting

On receipt in state CT-Idle of a FACILITY message containing a callTransferIdentify invoke APDU under the conditions listed in 6.5.3, the Secondary PINX shall determine whether it can proceed with SS-CT by rerouting. If so, it shall send a callTransferIdentify return result APDU in a FACILITY message using the call reference on which the invoke APDU was received, start timer T2, and enter state CT-Await-Setup. Within the argument, callIdentity and reroutingNumber shall be included. Element reroutingNumber shall contain a number which, when used as the contents of the information element Called party number in a SETUP message, is sufficient to cause routing to the Secondary PINX.

NOTE

The number provided should have significance throughout the PISN. If it is a number from a Private Numbering Plan (PNP), it should be a Complete Number. If it is an E.164 number then a subscriber number can be insufficient, and in some networks a national number can be insufficient.

Element callIdentity shall be a number which, possibly in conjunction with reroutingNumber, identifies the call on which SS-CT is being invoked. Element callIdentity need not have significance outside the Secondary PINX.

Having agreed the B-channel and sent back a CALL PROCEEDING message in response to an incoming SETUP message, in accordance with the procedures of ECMA-143, if the SETUP contains a callTransferSetup invoke APDU, the Secondary PINX shall proceed as follows. If the callIdentity in the argument of callTransferSetup matches the call-identity of a call whose SS-CT control entity is in state CT-Await-Setup, the Secondary PINX shall stop timer T2, disconnect the B-channel of the part of the secondary connection to User A, initiate release of this connection by sending a DISCONNECT message in accordance with the procedures of ECMA-143, and associate the new connection (as requested by the SETUP message) with the part of the Secondary Call to User C. The Secondary PINX may record details of the transfer, may notify the transferred User, and may solicit a subaddress for sending to User B. The SETUP may also contain a callTransferUpdate invoke APDU, having optional elements redirectionNumber, redirectionName and basicCallInfoElements in the argument. The information contained therein may be conveyed to User C, subject to number and/or name presentation restrictions.

Next, if the Secondary Call is in state Active, a callTransferSetup return result APDU shall be sent in a CONNECT message using the call reference of the new connection, but if the Secondary Call is not in protocol control state Active, the return result APDU shall be conveyed in an ALERTING message. The CONNECT or ALERTING message may also contain a callTransferUpdate invoke APDU, carrying optional elements redirectionNumber, redirectionName and basicCallInfoElement in the argument of the invoke. State CT-Idle shall be entered.

NOTE

On detection of answer by User C, a CONNECT message is sent to the Primary PINX in accordance with the procedures of ECMA-143, using the call reference of the newly routed connection.

Additional procedures valid for state CT-Idle are specified in 6.5.5.

6.5.3.4 Exceptional procedures for transfer by rerouteing

If the secondary PINX is unable to comply with the callTransferIdentify invoke APDU, it shall send back a FACILITY message containing a callTransferIdentify return error APDU with a suitable error. Reasons can include:

- invalid call state;
- a temporary condition prevents participation as Secondary PINX in a call transfer by rerouteing procedure;
- SS-CT by rerouteing is not implemented.

Any errors other than unrecognizedCallIdentity may be used.

Failure to associate an incoming SETUP message containing a callTransferSetup invoke APDU with a SS-CT entity in state CT-Await-Setup shall result in the sending of a DISCONNECT message to initiate the clearing of the new connection. Depending on implementation, the DISCONNECT shall contain either:

- a suitable cause number in the Cause information element, e.g. 1 "unallocated (unassigned) number"; or
- cause number 29 "facility rejected" in the Cause information element and a return error APDU containing error unrecognizedCallIdentity.

On receipt in state CT-Await-Setup of a callTransferAbandon invoke APDU in a FACILITY message using the call reference of the Secondary Call, the Secondary PINX shall stop timer T2, abort the procedure for transfer by rerouteing, and enter state CT-Idle.

On detection in state CT-Await-Setup of call clearing of the Secondary Call either by User B or due to reception of a call clearing message using the call reference of the Secondary Call, the Secondary PINX shall proceed with clearing of the Secondary Call in accordance with the procedures of ECMA-143, stop timer T2 if running and enter state CT-Idle.

On expiry of timer T2, the Secondary PINX shall abort the procedure for transfer by rerouteing and enter state CT-Idle.

6.5.4 Actions at a Transit PINX

No special actions are required in support of SS-CT.

6.5.5 Subsequent actions at a Primary and a Secondary PINX

During state CT-Idle, a FACILITY message containing a callTransferUpdate invoke APDU may be received. Information therein may be conveyed to the local user, if this is able to receive that information, and subject to number and/or name presentation restrictions. This information shall override any information received previously in a callTransferComplete invoke APDU.

If during state CT-Idle, a FACILITY message containing a subaddressTransfer invoke APDU is received, the PINX may relay the subaddress on to the local user.

If during state CT-Idle, the local user's terminal supplies subaddress information for transmission to the other user, the PINX shall transmit the information in a subaddressTransfer invoke APDU in a FACILITY message.

If during state CT-Idle a FACILITY message containing a callTransferActive invoke APDU is received, the information received may be conveyed to the local user, if this is able to receive that information, and subject to number and/or name presentation restrictions. The information received shall override any information received previously.

As an implementation option a Primary or Secondary PINX can keep record of the fact that a transfer has occurred and ignore the above events if transfer has not occurred.

6.6 SS-CT impact of interworking with public ISDNs

6.6.1 Actions at a Gateway PINX

Interworking aspects are different depending on the type of interworking situation, the two relevant types are:

- User A is in the PISN and transfers one or two public ISDN users,
- User A is in the public ISDN and one or two PISN Users are transferred.

6.6.1.1 Impact of interworking if User A is in the PISN

When User A is in the PISN, and User B (User C) is in the public ISDN, call transfer is performed within the PISN, and the gateway PINX shall act as Primary (Secondary) PINX.

If the signalling protocol at the access allows, the Gateway PINX shall indicate that transfer has occurred, together with relevant information e.g. whether active or alerting, and the number and/or subaddress of the transferred-to User in appropriate notifications or operations to the public ISDN.

If subaddress information is subsequently received from the public ISDN it shall be forwarded to the other End PINX as data element connectedSubaddress in a subaddressTransfer invoke APDU within a FACILITY message.

6.6.1.2 Impact of interworking if a PISN User is transferred by the public ISDN

When User A is in the public ISDN, call transfer is performed within the public ISDN.

The Gateway PINX shall forward the information received in the call transfer indication, which consists of an indication "call transferred, active" or "call transferred, alerting" and optionally a redirection number, to the other End PINX in a callTransferComplete invoke APDU within a FACILITY message. Element endDesignation in the invoke APDU shall be coded primaryEnd, except when the call to which call transfer applies is an incoming call from the ISDN that has not yet reached the Active state, in which case element endDesignation shall be coded secondaryEnd. Inclusion of other data elements is dependent on information received from the public ISDN.

On receipt of a FACILITY message from the other End PINX containing a subaddressTransfer invoke APDU with data element connectedSubaddress, the Gateway PINX shall forward a response with subaddress information to the public ISDN if a request for subaddress information is pending.

When subaddress information is received from the public ISDN in a separate operation, this information shall be forwarded to the other End PINX as data element connectedSubaddress in a subaddressTransfer invoke APDU within a FACILITY message.

6.6.2 Actions at other types of PINX

The procedures of 6.5 shall apply.

6.7 SS-CT impact of interworking with non-ISDNs

6.7.1 Actions at a Gateway PINX

6.7.1.1 Transfer within the PISN

When User A is in the PISN, and User B (User C) is in the non-ISDN, call transfer shall be performed within the PISN, and the gateway PINX shall act as Primary (Secondary) PINX.

The gateway shall perform for call transfer a signalling mapping between the signalling system specified in this Standard and that of the non-ISDN.

An Outgoing Gateway PINX interworking with a non-ISDN shall treat as valid an APDU indicating that it is the Secondary PINX for SS-CT also if the protocol control state is Incoming Call Proceeding or Overlap Receiving.

NOTE

The Outgoing Gateway PINX, which will perform Secondary PINX functions in the context of call transfer, has informed the PINX serving User A of this condition before invocation of call transfer by sending, in accordance with ECMA-143, a Progress indicator information element with CCITT progress description "interworking with a non-ISDN (no. 1)" in an appropriate message in the backwards direction while it handled the incoming call from the PINX serving User A.

When a Gateway PINX, which performs Secondary PINX functions in the context of call transfer by rerouting, has associated an incoming SETUP message that contains a callTransferSetup invoke APDU with a call whose SS-CT control entity is in state CT-Await-Setup, it shall proceed according to the procedures defined for this situation in 6.5.3.3, with the modification that if the Secondary call is in protocol control state Incoming Call Proceeding or Overlap Receiving, the callTransferSetup result shall be conveyed in a PROGRESS message.

6.7.1.2 Transfer within the non-ISDN

When User A is in the non-ISDN, call transfer is performed within that network.

When the non-ISDN is able to provide indications of call transfer, the Gateway PINX shall forward indications received, representing events like "call transferred, active" or "call transferred, alerting", to the other End PINX in a callTransferComplete invoke APDU within a FACILITY message. Element endDesignation in the invoke APDU shall be coded primaryEnd, except when the call to which call transfer applies is an incoming call from the non-ISDN that has not yet reached the Active state, in which case element endDesignation shall be coded secondaryEnd. Inclusion of other data elements, such as redirection number, category and name, is dependent on information received from the non-ISDN.

Difference from ISO/IEC 13869

The last sentence of the above paragraph is modified from that in ISO/IEC 13869. In the ISO/IEC International Standard it reads:

... such as redirection number, name, is dependent ...

End of Difference

On receipt of a FACILITY message from the other End PINX containing a subaddressTransfer invoke APDU with data element connectedSubaddress, the Gateway PINX shall forward the subaddress information to the non-ISDN if the signalling system allows.

When subaddress information is received from the non-ISDN, this information shall be forwarded to the other End PINX as data element connectedSubaddress in a subaddressTransfer invoke APDU within a FACILITY message.

6.7.1.3 Cooperation with a non-ISDN in providing transfer by rerouting

When interworking with another network which supports transfer by rerouting and if the PINX's also support transfer by rerouting, the two networks may cooperate in the operation of transfer by rerouting.

6.7.2 Actions at other types of PINX

The procedures of 6.5 shall apply.

Additional protocol control states are valid for a Transferring PINX if User C is a User in a non-ISDN. Then call transfer procedures may also be started from states Outgoing Call Proceeding or Overlap Sending. From the perspective of the Transferring PINX, User C shall only qualify as a user in a non-ISDN if a Progress indicator information element with CCITT progress description "interworking with a non-ISDN (no. 1)" has been received in an appropriate message from the Secondary PINX during Secondary Call setup.

Additional procedures are valid for a Primary PINX if User C is a user in a non-ISDN and transfer by rerouting procedures have been initiated: On receipt in state CT-Await-Setup-Response of a PROGRESS message (using the call reference of the new connection) containing a callTransferSetup return result APDU, the Primary PINX shall proceed as if the APDU had been received in an ALERTING message, and enter state CT-Await-Connect.

6.8 Protocol Interactions between SS-CT and other supplementary services and ANFs

This clause specifies protocol interactions with other supplementary services and ANFs for which stage 3 standards had been published at the time of publication of this Standard. For interactions with supplementary services and ANFs for which stage 3 standards are published subsequent to the publication of this Standard, see those other stage 3 standards.

NOTE 1

Simultaneous conveyance of APDUs for SS-CC and another supplementary service or ANF in the same message, each in accordance with the requirements of its respective stage 3 standard, does not, on its own, constitute a protocol interaction.

NOTE 2

Additional interactions that have no impact on the signalling protocol at the Q reference point can be found in the relevant stage 1 specifications.

6.8.1 Calling Name Identification Presentation (SS-CNIP)

Protocol interactions are specified in 6.5.

6.8.2 Connected Name Identification Presentation (SS-CONP)

Protocol interactions are specified in 6.5.

6.8.3 Completion of Calls to Busy Subscribers (SS-CCBS)

No protocol interaction.

6.8.4 Completion of Calls on No Reply (SS-CCNR)

No protocol interaction.

6.8.5 Call Forwarding Unconditional (SS-CFU)

No protocol interaction.

6.8.6 Call Forwarding Busy (SS-CFB)

No protocol interaction.

6.8.7 Call Forwarding No Reply (SS-CFNR)

The following protocol interactions shall apply if SS-CFNR is supported in accordance with ECMA-174.

NOTE

If SS-CFNR is invoked for an unanswered, transferred call, either the Transferring PINX acts as Rerouting PINX (call transfer by join and call forwarding by rerouting) or the Primary PINX acts as Rerouting PINX (call transfer by rerouting and call forwarding by rerouting) or the Secondary PINX acts as Rerouting PINX (call forwarding by forward switching).

6.8.7.1 Actions at a Transferring PINX for rerouting and SS-CFNR Originating PINX

On receipt of a callRerouting invoke APDU after initiating call transfer by rerouting, the Transferring PINX shall send a callRerouting return error APDU containing error value supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed to the SS-CFNR Served User PINX.

The Transferring PINX shall not pass on a received divertingLegInformation1 invoke APDU and divertingLegInformation3 invoke APDU after initiating call transfer by rerouting.

6.8.7.2 Actions at a Transferring PINX for join or rerouting and SS-CFNR Originating PINX

The Transferring PINX shall not initiate signalling for SS-CT while performing call forwarding by rerouting and prior to clearing either the call to the diverting user or the call to the diverted-to user.

6.8.7.3 Actions at a Secondary PINX for rerouting and SS-CFNR Served User PINX

On receipt of a callTransferIdentify invoke APDU after initiating call forwarding by rerouting, the SS-CFNR Served User PINX shall send a callTransferIdentify return error APDU containing error value supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed to the Transferring PINX.

SS-CFNR shall not be initiated while the Secondary PINX is involved in transfer by rerouting.

6.8.7.4 Actions at a Secondary PINX for rerouting and SS-CFNR Served User and Rerouting PINX

On receipt of a callTransferIdentify invoke APDU after initiating call forwarding by forward switching and before a divertingLegInformation1 invoke APDU has been sent, the SS-CFNR Rerouting PINX shall send a callTransferIdentify return error APDU containing error value supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed to the Transferring PINX.

6.8.7.5 Actions at a Secondary PINX for join and SS-CFNR Served User and Rerouting PINX

On receipt of a callTransferComplete, callTransferUpdate or subaddressTransfer invoke APDU after initiating call forwarding by forward switching, the SS - CFNR Rerouting PINX shall not pass on the APDU to the Diverted-to PINX while the SS-CFNR rerouting procedure is in progress. After receipt of an ALERTING or CONNECT message from the Diverted-to PINX and if the diverting user has not already answered the call, the information received in callTransferComplete, callTransferUpdate or subaddressTransfer invoke APDUs shall be passed on to the Diverted-to PINX.

6.8.7.6 Actions at a Transferring PINX for join

In state CT-Await-Answer-From-User-C the Transferring PINX shall convey any received divertingLegInformation1 invoke APDU or divertingLegInformation3 invoke APDU from the Secondary PINX to the Primary PINX.

In state CT-Await-Answer-From-User-C, on receipt of a callRerouting invoke APDU from the Secondary PINX, the Transferring PINX shall act as the Rerouteing PINX. Any divertingLegInformation1 invoke APDUs or divertingLegInformation3 invoke APDUs generated in accordance with Rerouteing PINX procedures shall be sent to the Primary PINX.

If, at the time of transfer by join, a divertingLegInformation1 invoke APDU has been received from the Secondary PINX but no corresponding divertingLegInformation3 invoke APDU has been received, the Transferring PINX shall send a divertingLegInformation1 invoke APDU containing the information in the received divertingLegInformation1 invoke APDU to the Primary PINX, together with the callTransferComplete invoke APDU.

6.8.7.7 Actions at a Primary PINX for join

The actions at an Originating PINX in 6.5.1.1 of ECMA-174 and 6.5.1.2 of ECMA-174 shall apply also to the Primary PINX with the following exceptions:

- The basic call protocol control state in which a divertingLegInformation1 invoke APDU or a divertingLegInformation3 invoke APDU can be received is "Active".
- On receipt of a callTransferActive invoke APDU, the Primary PINX shall enter state CT - Idle.

6.8.8 Call Deflection (SS-CD)

The protocol interactions with Call Deflection Immediate shall be as specified in 6.8.5 for interaction with SS-CFU.

The protocol interactions with Call Deflection from Alert shall be as specified in 6.8.7 for interaction with SS-CFNR.

6.8.9 Path Replacement (ANF-PR)

The following interaction shall apply if ANF-PR is supported in accordance with ECMA-176.

6.8.9.1 Actions at an ANF-PR Requesting PINX

6.8.9.1.1 Invocation of Call transfer

For the purpose of the requirements below, the following events shall be considered as invocation of SS-CT:

- receipt of callTransferComplete invoke APDU;
- receipt of callTransferIdentify invoke APDU;
- receipt of callTransferInitiate invoke APDU;
- invocation of Call Transfer by the local user.

SS-CT shall be allowed to proceed normally if invoked while the PINX is acting as a Requesting PINX for ANF-PR. If SS-CT is invoked while in ANF-PR state PR-Req-initiating or PR-Req-Rejecting, all signalling for SS-CT shall occur on the old path. If SS-CT is invoked while in ANF-PR state PR-Req-Completing, all subsequent signalling for SS-CT shall be sent on the new path and received SS-CT signals shall be accepted from either path.

A pathReplaceSetup invoke APDU shall be responded to with a return error APDU containing error temporarilyUnavailable if, since sending the pathReplacePropose invoke APDU, SS-CT has been invoked.

NOTE

This will prevent switching over to the new path, so that all signalling for SS-CT can take place on the old path without risk of loss during switch over.

6.8.9.1.2 Initiation of ANF-PR during Call Transfer

ANF- PR shall not be initiated while the PINX is acting as a Transferring PINX, a Primary PINX or a Secondary PINX during SS-CT.

6.8.9.2 Actions at an ANF-PR Cooperating PINX

6.8.9.2.1 Invocation of Call Transfer

On receipt of a callTransferComplete, callTransferIdentify or callTransferInitiate invoke APDU while acting as an ANF-PR Cooperating PINX in ANF-PR state PR-Coop-Establishment or PR-Coop-Retain, SS-CT shall be allowed to proceed normally using the old path for further signalling, except that if the old path is released as a result of successful ANF-PR, signalling shall continue using the new path.

NOTE

The Requesting PINX will normally abandon ANF-PR by sending back a pathReplaceSetup return error APDU because SS-CT has been invoked. Therefore switch over to a new path will not normally occur.

While acting as an ANF-PR Cooperating PINX in ANF-PR state PR-Coop-Establishment, an SS-CT invocation request from the local user shall be treated in one of the following ways:

- reject the request for SS-CT; or
- wait until ANF-PR is complete before processing the request for SS-CT; or
- abort ANF-PR and proceed with SS-CT.

To abort ANF-PR while in state PR-Coop-Establishment, the Cooperating PINX shall send a DISCONNECT message using the call reference of the new connection, thereby initiating the clearing procedures of ECMA-143 for the new connection, send a pathReplacePropose return error APDU with error value supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed using the call reference of the old connection, and enter state PR-Coop-Idle.

While acting as an ANF-PR Cooperating PINX in ANF-PR state PR-Coop-Retain, an SS-CT invocation request from the local user shall be treated in one of the following ways:

- reject the request for SS-CT; or
- wait until ANF-PR is complete before processing the request for SS-CT.

6.8.9.2.2 Initiation of ANF-PR during Call Transfer

On receipt of a pathReplacePropose invoke APDU while acting as a Transferring PINX, a Primary PINX or a Secondary PINX during SS-CT, a pathReplacePropose return error APDU shall be sent. The error shall be temporarilyUnavailable.

6.9 SS-CT Parameter values (Timers)

The following timers apply only to transfer by rerouting.

6.9.1 Timer T1

Timer T1 shall operate at the Transferring PINX during state CT-Await-Identify-Response. Its purpose is to protect against the absence of a response to the callTransferIdentify invoke APDU.

Timer T1 shall have a value not less than 10 seconds.

6.9.2 Timer T2

Timer T2 shall operate at the Secondary PINX during state CT-Await-Setup. Its purpose is to protect against failure of completion of the call transfer operation, i.e. failure to receive a callTransferSetup or callTransferAbandon invoke APDU.

Timer T2 shall have a value not less than 50 seconds.

6.9.3 Timer T3

Timer T3 shall operate at the Transferring PINX during state CT-Await-Initiate-Response. Its purpose is to protect against the absence of a response to the callTransferInitiate invoke APDU.

Timer T3 shall have a value not less than 50 seconds.

6.9.4 Timer T4

Timer T4 may optionally operate at the Primary PINX during state CT-Await-Setup-Response. Its purpose is to protect against failure to establish the new connection.

NOTE

Alternatively an implementation can rely on basic call timers for this protection.

Timer T4 shall have a value not less than 40 seconds.

Annex A

(normative)

Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma

A.1 Introduction

The supplier of a protocol implementation which is claimed to conform to this Standard shall complete the following Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma.

A completed PICS proforma is the PICS for the implementation in question. The PICS is a statement of which capabilities and options of the protocol have been implemented. The PICS can have a number of uses, including use:

- by the protocol implementor, as a check list to reduce the risk of failure to conform to the standard through oversight;
- by the supplier and acquirer, or potential acquirer, of the implementation, as a detailed indication of the capabilities of the implementation, stated relative to the common basis for understanding provided by the Standard's PICS proforma;
- by the user or potential user of an implementation, as a basis for initially checking the possibility of interworking with another implementation. While interworking can never be guaranteed, failure to interwork can often be predicted from incompatible PICSs;
- by a protocol tester, as the basis for selecting appropriate tests against which to assess the claim for conformance of the implementation.

A.2 Instructions for completing the PICS proforma

A.2.1 General structure of the PICS proforma

The PICS proforma is a fixed format questionnaire divided into subclauses each containing a group of individual items. Each item is identified by an item number, the name of the item (question to be answered), and the reference(s) to the clause(s) that specifies (specify) the item in the main body of this Standard.

The "Status" column indicates whether an item is applicable and if so whether support is mandatory or optional. The following terms are used:

m	mandatory (the capability is required for conformance to the protocol);
o	optional (the capability is not required for conformance to the protocol, but if the capability is implemented it is required for conformance to the protocol specifications);
o.<n>	optional, but support of at least one of the group of options labelled by the same numeral <n> is required;
x	prohibited;
c.<cond>	conditional requirement, depending on support for the item or items listed in condition <cond>;
<item>:m	simple conditional requirement, the capability being mandatory if item number <item> is supported, otherwise not applicable;
<item>:o	simple conditional requirement, the capability being optional if item number <item> is supported, otherwise not applicable;

Answers to the questionnaire items are to be provided either in the "Support" column, by simply marking an answer to indicate restricted choice (Yes) or (No), or in the "Not Applicable" column (N/A).

A.2.2 Additional information

Items of Additional Information allow a supplier to provide further information intended to assist the interpretation of the PICS. It is not intended that a large quantity will be supplied, and a PICS can be considered complete without such information. Examples might be an outline of the ways in which a (single) implementation can be set up to operate in a variety of environments and configurations.

References to items of Additional information may be entered next to any answer in the questionnaire, and may be included in items of Exception information.

A.2.3 Exceptional information

It may occasionally happen that a supplier will wish to answer an item with mandatory or prohibited status (after any conditions have been applied) in a way that conflicts with the indicated requirement. No pre-printed answer will be found in the support column for this. Instead, the supplier is required to write into the support column an x.<i> reference to an item of Exception information, and to provide the appropriate rationale in the Exception item itself.

An implementation for which an Exception item is required in this way does not conform to this standard. A possible reason for the situation described above is that a defect in the Standard has been reported, a correction for which is expected to change the requirement not met by the implementation.

A.3 PICS proforma for ECMA-178

A.3.1 Implementation identification

Supplier	
Contact point for queries about the PICS	
Implementation Name(s) and Version(s)	
Other information necessary for full identification, e.g. name(s) and version(s) for machines and/or operating systems; system name(s)	

Only the first three items are required for all implementations; other information may be completed as appropriate in meeting requirements for full identification.

The terms Name and Version should be interpreted appropriately to correspond with a suppliers terminology (e.g. Type, Series, Model).

A.3.2 Protocol summary

Protocol version	1.0
Addenda implemented (if applicable)	
Amendments implemented	
Have any exception items been required (see A.2.3)?	No [] Yes [] (The answer Yes means that the implementation does not conform to this Standard)
Date of statement	

A.3.3 General

Item	Question/feature	References	Status	N/A	Support
A1	Support of SS-CT by join		m		Yes []
A2	Support of SS-CT by rerouteing		o		Yes [] No []

A.3.4 Procedures for SS-CT-Join

Item	Question/feature	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
B1	Support of relevant ECMA-143 and ECMA-165 procedures	6.2	m		Yes []
B2	Signalling procedures at a Transferring PINX	6.5.1.1, 6.5.1.2	m		Yes []
B3	Signalling procedures at a Transferring PINX for interworking with a non-ISDN	6.7.2	m		Yes []
B4	Signalling procedures at a Primary PINX	6.5.2.1, 6.5.2.2, 6.5.5	m		Yes []
B5	Signalling procedures at a Secondary PINX	6.5.3.1, 6.5.3.2, 6.5.5	m		Yes []
B6	Behaviour as Gateway PINX to a public ISDN to support transfer of users in the ISDN by a user in the PISN	6.6.1.1	o		Yes [] No []
B7	Behaviour as Gateway PINX to a public ISDN to support transfer of users in the PISN by a user in the ISDN	6.6.1.2	o		Yes [] No []
B8	Behaviour as Gateway PINX to a non-ISDN to support transfer of users in the other network by a user in the PISN	6.7.1.1	o		Yes [] No []
B9	Behaviour as Gateway PINX to a non-ISDN to support transfer of users in the PISN by a user in the other network	6.7.1.2	o		Yes [] No []

A.3.5 Additional procedures for SS-CT-Rerouteing

Item	Name of Item	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
C1	Signalling procedures at a Transferring PINX	6.5.1.3, 6.5.1.4	A2:m	<input type="checkbox"/>	m: Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
C2	Signalling procedures at a Primary PINX	6.5.2.3, 6.5.2.4, 6.5.5	A2:m	<input type="checkbox"/>	m: Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
C3	Signalling procedures at a Secondary PINX	6.5.3.3, 6.5.3.4, 6.5.5	A2:m	<input type="checkbox"/>	m: Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
C4	Behaviour as Gateway PINX to a public ISDN to support transfer of users in the ISDN by a user in the PISN (using transfer by rerouteing in the PISN)	6.6.1.1	o		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
C5	Behaviour as Gateway PINX to a non-ISDN to support transfer of users in the other network by a user in the PISN (using transfer by rerouteing procedures)	6.7.1.1	o		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
C6	Behaviour as Gateway PINX to a non-ISDN to support transfer of users in the PISN by a user in the other network (using transfer by rerouteing procedures)	6.7.1.3	o		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

A.3.6 Coding

Item	Name of Item	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
D1	Sending of callTransferComplete invoke APDU	6.3	m		Yes []
D2	Sending of callTransferActive invoke APDU	6.3	m		Yes []
D3	Receipt of callTransferComplete invoke APDU	6.3	m		Yes []
D4	Receipt of callTransferActive invoke APDU	6.3	m		Yes []
D5	Sending of callTransferUpdate invoke APDU	6.3	o		Yes [] No []
D6	Receipt of callTransferUpdate invoke APDU	6.3	m		Yes []
D7	Sending of subaddressTransfer invoke APDU	6.3	o		Yes [] No []
D8	Receipt of subaddressTransfer invoke APDU	6.3	m		Yes []
D9	Sending of callTransferIdentify invoke APDU and receipt of return result and return error APDUs	6.3	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
D10	Sending of callTransferInitiate invoke APDU and receipt of return result and return error APDUs	6.3	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
D11	Sending of callTransferSetup invoke APDU and receipt of return result and return error APDUs	6.3	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
D12	Receipt of callTransferIdentify invoke APDU and sending of return result and return error APDUs	6.3	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
D13	Receipt of callTransferInitiate invoke APDU and sending of return result and return error APDUs	6.3	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
D14	Receipt of callTransferSetup invoke ADPU and sending of return result and return error APDUs	6.3	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
D15	Sending of callTransferAbandon invoke APDU	6.3	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
D16	Receipt of callTransferAbandon invoke APDU	6.3	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []

A.3.7 Interactions between SS-CT and SS-CFNR/SS-CD

Item	Question/feature	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
E1	Support of SS-CFNR or SS-CDA		o		Yes [] No []
E2	Support of SS-CFNR or SS-CDA at an Originating PINX		o		Yes [] No []
E3	Support of SS-CFNR or SS-CDA at an SS-CFNR/SS-CDA Served User PINX		o		Yes [] No []
E4	Support of SS-CFNR or SS-CDA by forward switching at an SS-CFNR/SS-CDA Served User PINX		E3:o	[]	o: Yes [] No []
E5	Actions at a Transferring PINX for rerouteing and SS-CFNR/SS-CDA Originating PINX	6.8.7.1	c.1	[]	m: Yes []
E6	Actions at a Transferring PINX for join or rerouteing and SS-CFNR/SS-CDA Originating PINX	6.8.7.2	E2:m	[]	m: Yes []
E7	Actions at a Secondary PINX for rerouteing and SS-CFNR/SS-CDA Served User PINX	6.8.7.3	c.2	[]	m: Yes []
E8	Actions at a Secondary PINX for rerouteing and SS-CFNR/SS-CDA Served User / Rerouteing PINX	6.8.7.4	c.3	[]	m: Yes []
E9	Actions at a Secondary PINX for join and SS-CFNR/SS-CDA Served User / Rerouteing PINX	6.8.7.5	E4:m	[]	m: Yes []
E10	Actions at a Transferring PINX for join	6.8.7.6	E1:m	[]	m: Yes []
E11	Actions at a Primary PINX for join	6.8.7.7	E1:m	[]	m: Yes []

c.1: if A2 and E2 then mandatory, else N/A

c.2: if A2 and E3 then mandatory, else N/A

c.3: if A2 and E4 then mandatory, else N/A

A.3.8 Interactions between SS-CT and ANF-PR

Item	Question/feature	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
F1	Support of ANF-PR at a Requesting PINX		o		Yes [] No []
F2	Support of ANF-PR at a Cooperating PINX		o		Yes [] No []
F3	Interactions between SS-CT and ANF-PR at an ANF-PR Requesting PINX	6.8.9.1	F1:m	[]	m: Yes []
F4	Interactions between SS-CT and ANF-PR at an ANF-PR Cooperating PINX	6.8.9.2	F2:m	[]	m: Yes []

A.3.9 Timers

Item	Name of Item	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
G1	Support of timer T1	6.8.1	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
G2	Support of timer T2	6.8.2	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
G3	Support of timer T3	6.8.3	A2:m	[]	m: Yes []
G4	Support of timer T4	6.8.4	A2:o	[]	o: Yes [] No []

Annex B

(informative)

Imported ASN.1 definitions

This annex shows ASN.1 definitions of types and values that are imported from other ISO/IEC or ITU-T publications. However, definitions from ASN.1 modules that are specified or reproduced in ECMA-165 are omitted.

Table B.1 is an extract from module General-Error-List in ITU-T Recommendation Q.950 showing definition of supported error values.

Table B.1 - Imported ASN.1 definitions of error values

invalidCallState	ERROR ::= 7
notAvailable	ERROR ::= 3
supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed	ERROR ::= 10

Table B.2 is an extract from module Name-Operations in ISO/IEC 13868 showing the definition of type name.

Table B.2 - Imported ASN.1 definitions of type Name

Name	<pre> ::= CHOICE { NamePresentationAllowed, NamePresentationRestricted, NameNotAvailable } </pre>
NamePresentationAllowed	<pre> ::= CHOICE { namePresentationAllowedSimple [0] IMPLICIT NameData, namePresentationAllowedExtended [1] IMPLICIT NameSet } -- iso 8859-1 is implied in namePresentationAllowedSimple. </pre>
NamePresentationRestricted	<pre> ::= CHOICE { namePresentationRestrictedSimple [2] IMPLICIT NameData, namePresentationRestrictedExtended [3] IMPLICIT NameSet, namePresentationRestrictedNull [5] [7]IMPLICIT NULL } -- iso 8859-1 is implied in namePresentationRestrictedSimple. -- namePresentationRestrictedNull shall only be used in the -- case of interworking where the other network provides an -- indication that the name is restricted without the name itself. </pre>
NameNotAvailable	<pre> ::= [4] IMPLICIT NULL </pre>
NameData	<pre> ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (1..50)) -- The maximum allowed size of the name field is 50 octets. -- The minimum required size of the name field is 1 octet. </pre>
NameSet	<pre> ::= SEQUENCE { nameData NameData, characterSet CharacterSet OPTIONAL } -- If characterSet is not included, iso 8859-1 is implied. </pre>
CharacterSet	<pre> ::= INTEGER { unknown (0), iso8859-1 (1), t-61 (2) } (0..255) -- The character set "iso8859-1" is specified in International -- Standard ISO 8859-1 [8]. -- The character set "t-61" is specified -- in CCITT recommendation T.61. -- Other character sets might be added in further editions of -- this Standard. </pre>

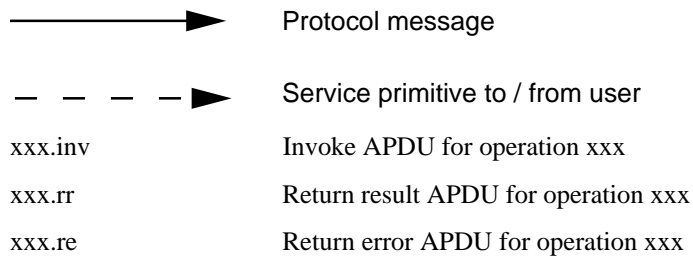
Annex C

(informative)

Examples of message sequences

This annex describes some typical message flows for SS-CT. The following conventions are used in the figures of this annex:

- 1 The following notation is used:



- 2 The figures show messages exchanged via Protocol Control between PINXs involved in SS-CT. Only messages relevant to SS-CT are shown.
- 3 Only the relevant information content (i.e. remote operation APDUs) is listed below each message name. The Facility information elements containing remote operation APDUs are not explicitly shown. Information with no impact on SS-CT is not shown.
- 4 The following abbreviations are used:

ctIdentify	callTransferIdentify
ctInitiate	callTransferInitiate
ctSetup	callTransferSetup
ctAbandon	callTransferAbandon
ctActive	callTransferActive
ctComplete	callTransferComplete
ctUpdate	callTransferUpdate
subAdrTfr	subaddressTransfer
ctInvoke	Call Transfer Invoke
ctNotify	Call Transfer Notify

C.1 Example message sequence for normal operations of call transfer by join, both calls active

Figure C.1 shows an example of a normal operation of transfer by join when both calls are in state Active.

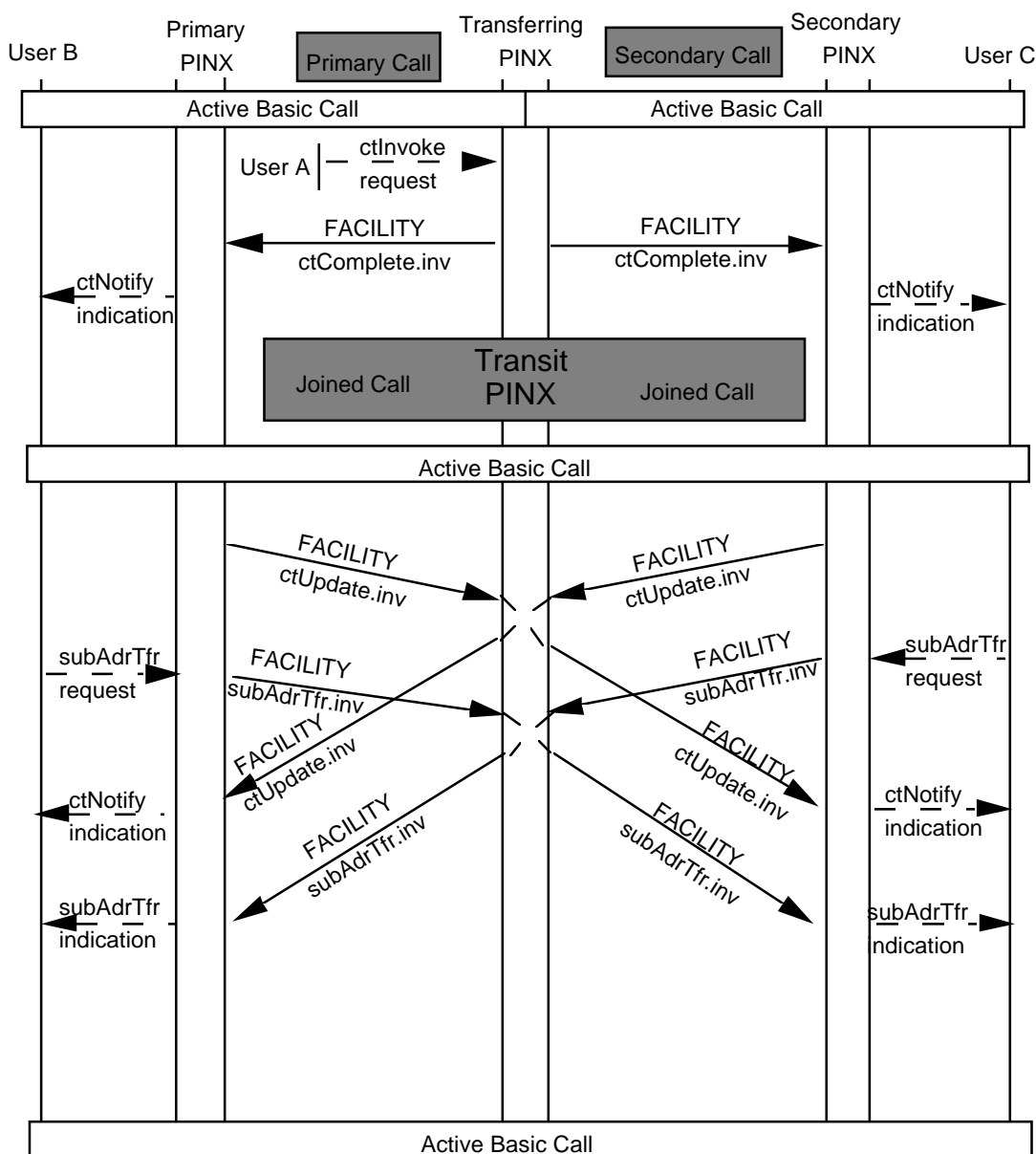


Figure C.1 - Message sequence for normal operation of SS-CT by join, both calls are Active

C.2 Example message sequence for call transfer by join, one call alerting

Figure C.2 shows an example of a normal operation of transfer by join when one call is active and the other is alerting.

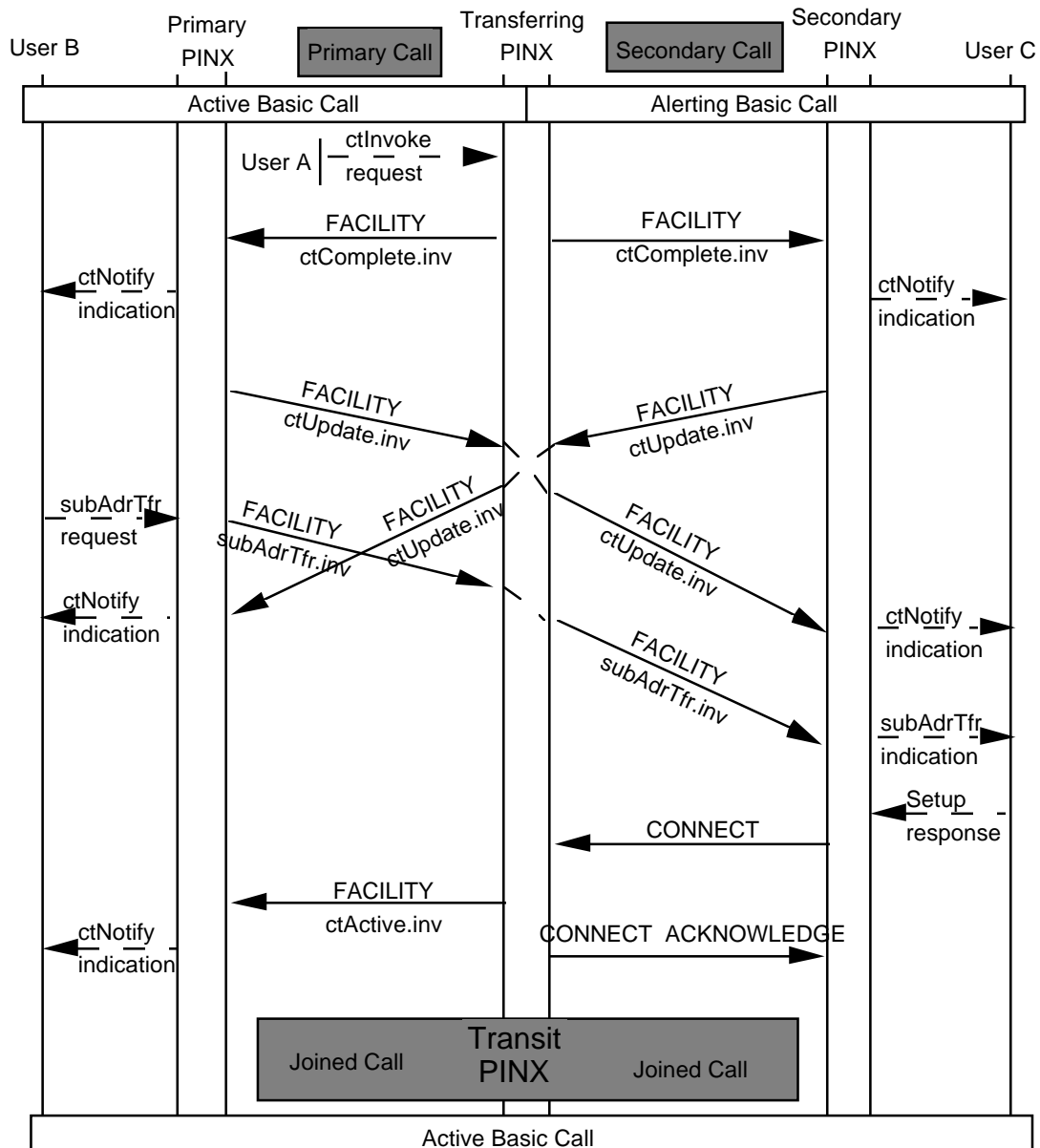


Figure C.2 - Message sequence for normal operation of SS-CT by join, one call is Active and the other is Alerting

C.3 Example message sequence for normal operation of call transfer by rerouteing

Figure C.3 shows an example of a normal operation of transfer by rerouteing when the two calls involved in the call transfer operation are both in the Active state.

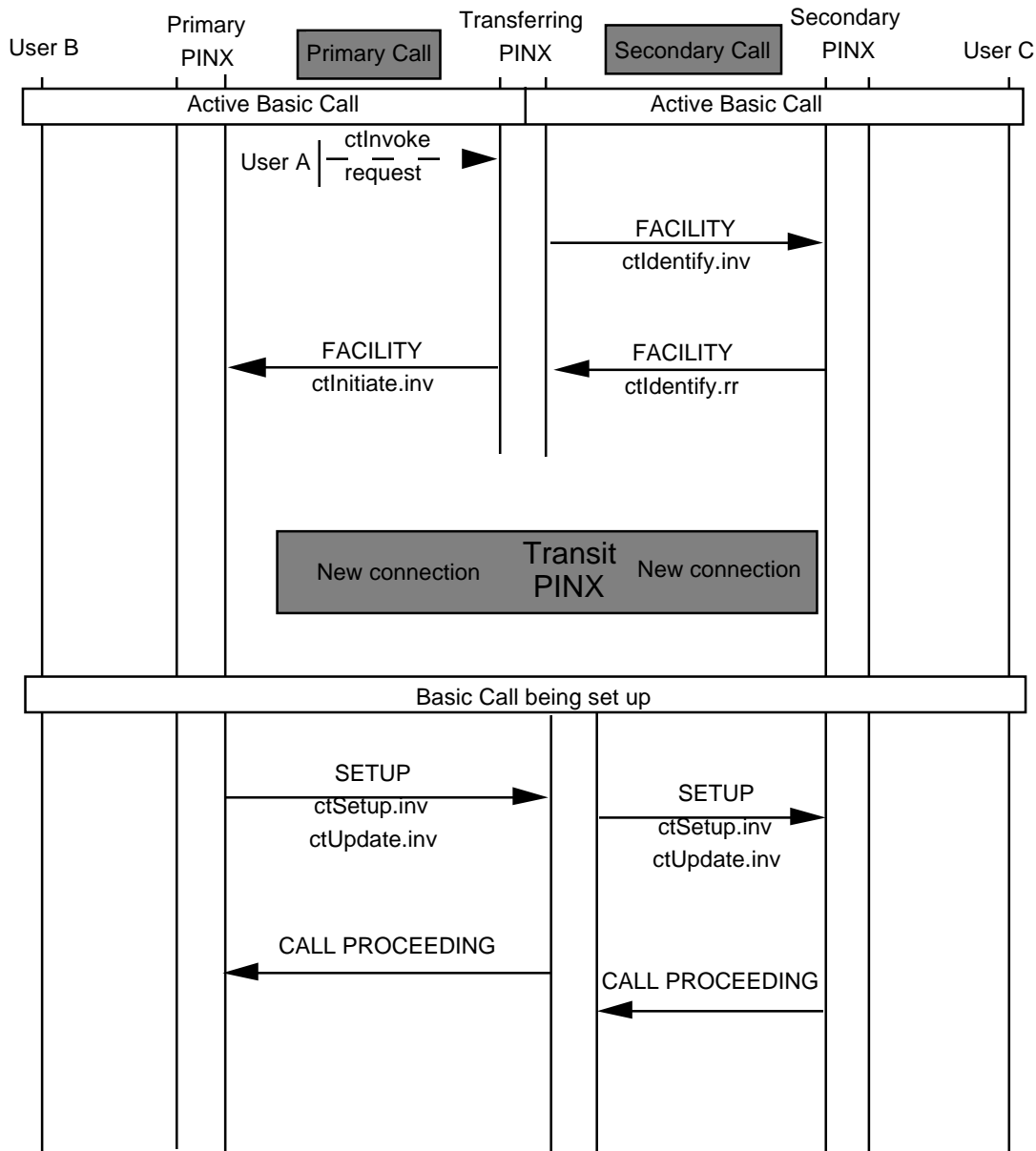


Figure C.3 (sheet 1 of 2) - Message sequence for Call Transfer by rerouteing, both calls are Active

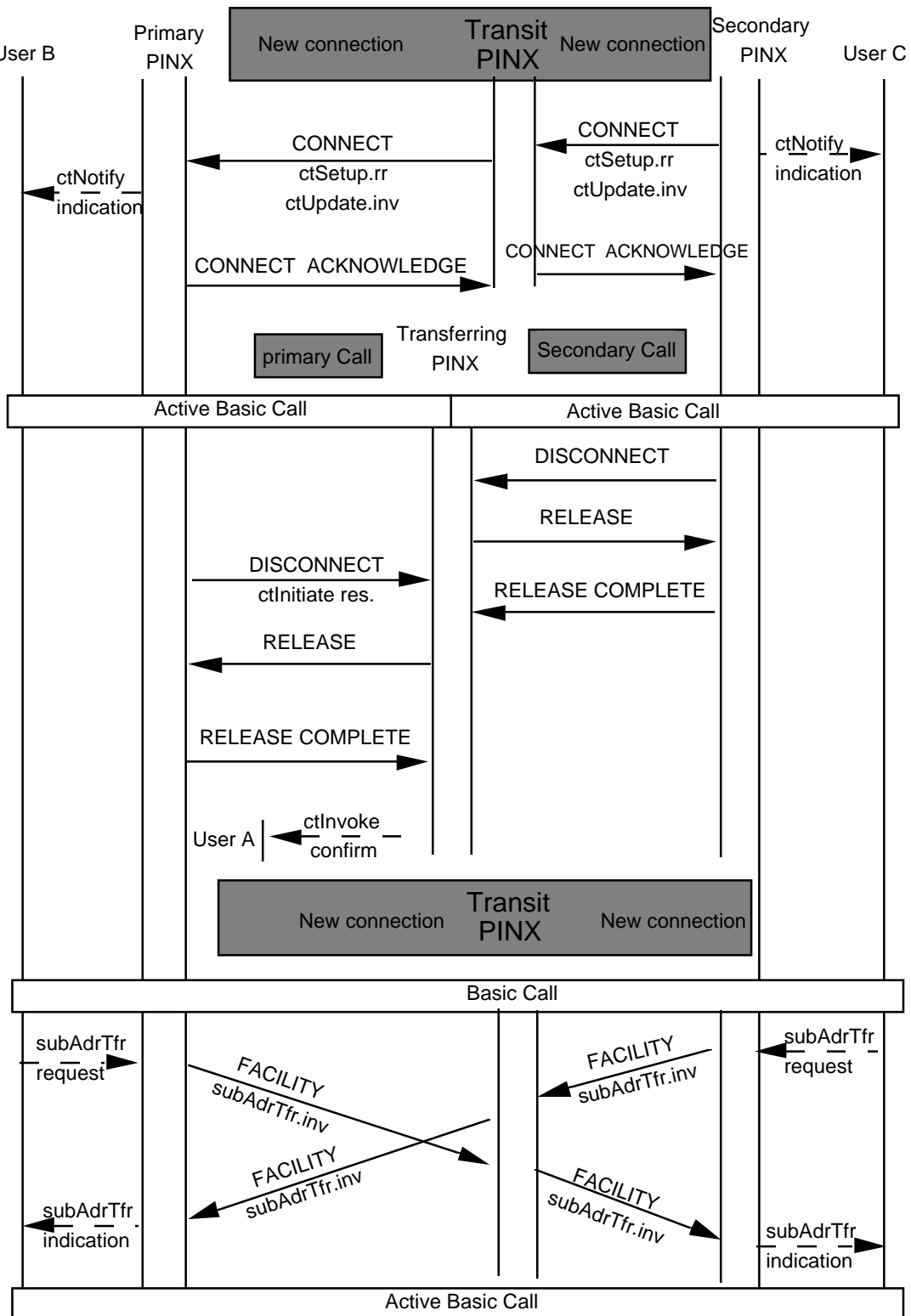


Figure C.3 (sheet 2 of 2) - Message sequence for Call Transfer by rerouting, both calls are Active

C.4 Example message sequence for normal operation of call transfer by rerouteing, one call alerting

Figure C.4 shows an example of a normal operation of transfer by rerouteing when one call is in the Active state and the other is alerting.

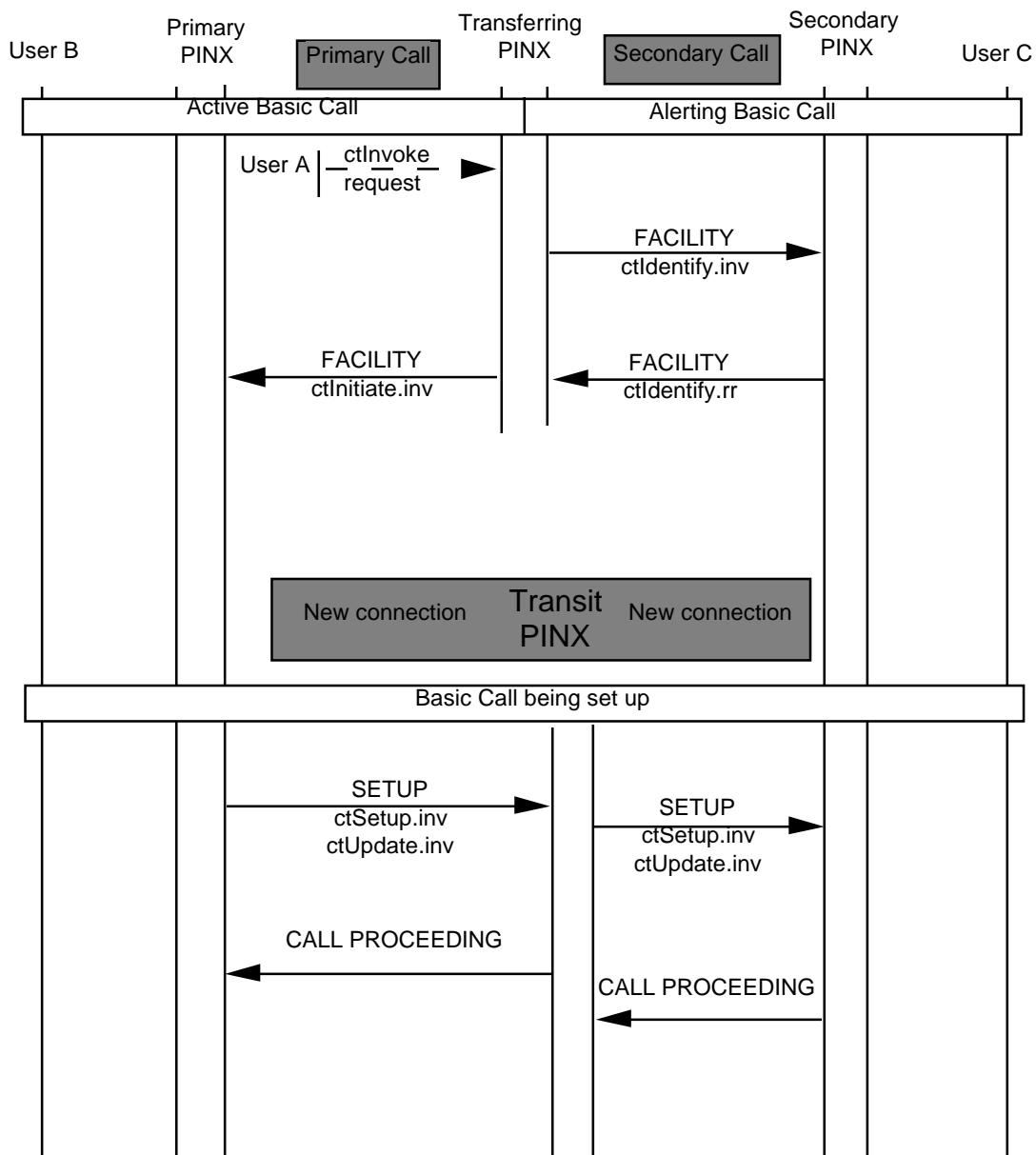


Figure C.4 (sheet 1 of 2) - Message sequence for Call Transfer by rerouteing, one call Active and one Alerting

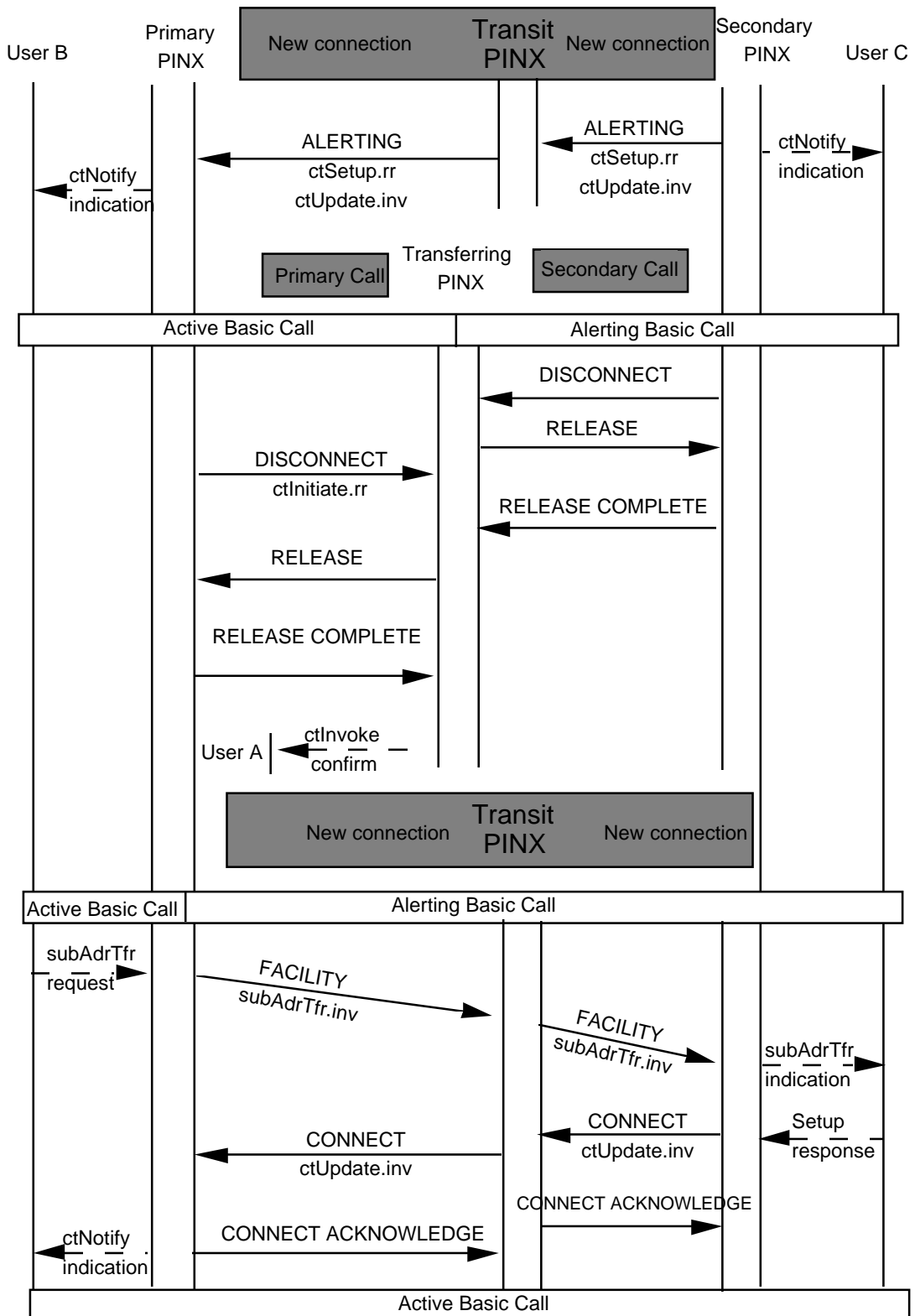


Figure C.4 (sheet 2 of 2) - Message Sequence for Call Transfer by rerouting, one call is Active, one Alerting

Annex D

(informative)

Specification and Description Language (SDL) representation of procedures

The diagrams in this annex use the Specification and Description Language defined in ITU-T Rec. Z.100.

Each diagram represents the behaviour of a SS-CT Supplementary Service Control entity at a particular type of PINX. In accordance with the protocol model described in ECMA-165, the Supplementary Service Control entity uses, via the Coordination Function, the services of Generic Functional Transport Control and Basic Call Control.

Where an output symbol represents a primitive to the Coordination Function, and that primitive results in a PSS1 message being sent, the output symbol bears the name of the message and any remote operation APDU(s) contained in that message. In case of a message specified in ECMA-143, basic call actions associated with the sending of that message are deemed to occur.

Where an input symbol represents a primitive from the Coordination Function, and that primitive results from a PSS1 message being received, the input symbol bears the name of the message and any remote operation APDU(s) contained in that message. In case of a message specified in ECMA-143, basic call actions associated with the receiving of that message are deemed to occur.

The following abbreviations are used:

err.	return error APDU
ind.	indication
inv.	invoke APDU
opt.	optional
rcvd	received
rej.	reject APDU
res.	return result APDU
ctIdentify	callTransferIdentify
ctInitiate	callTransferInitiate
ctSetup	callTransferSetup
ctAbandon	callTransferAbandon
ctActive	callTransferActive
ctComplete	callTransferComplete
ctUpdate	callTransferUpdate
subAdrTfr	subaddressTransfer

D.1 SDL Representation of SS-CT at a Transferring PINX

Figure D.1 shows the behaviour of a SS-CT Supplementary Service Control entity within a Transferring PINX.

Input signals from the right and output signals to the right represent primitives to and from the Coordination Functions in respect of the messages being sent and received.

Input signals from the left and output signals to the left represent stimuli between the SS-CT Supplementary Service Control entity and the SS-CT user.

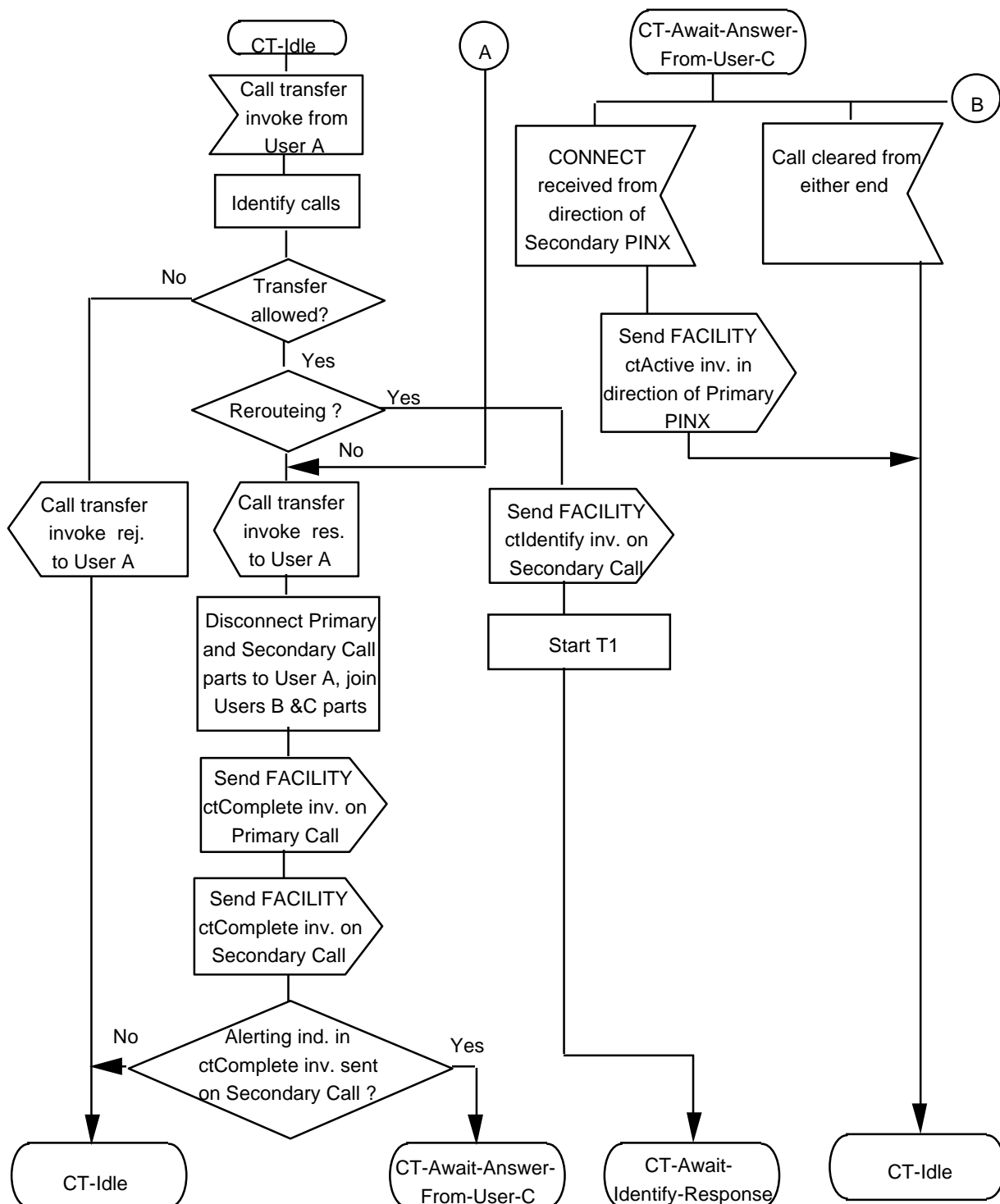


Figure D.1 (sheet 1 of 4) - Transferring PINX SDL

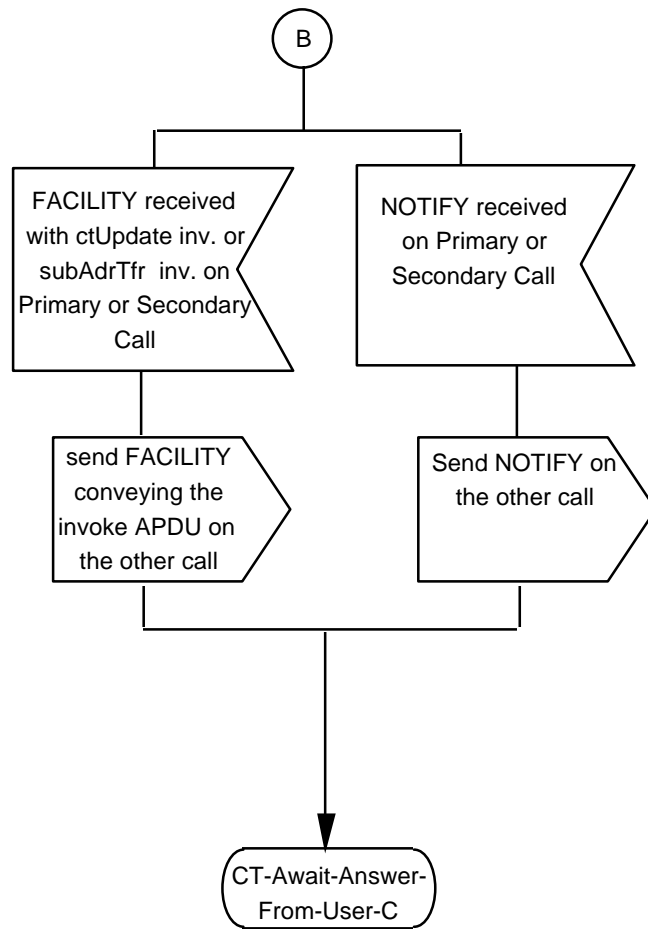


Figure D.1 (sheet 2 of 4) - Transferring PINX SDL

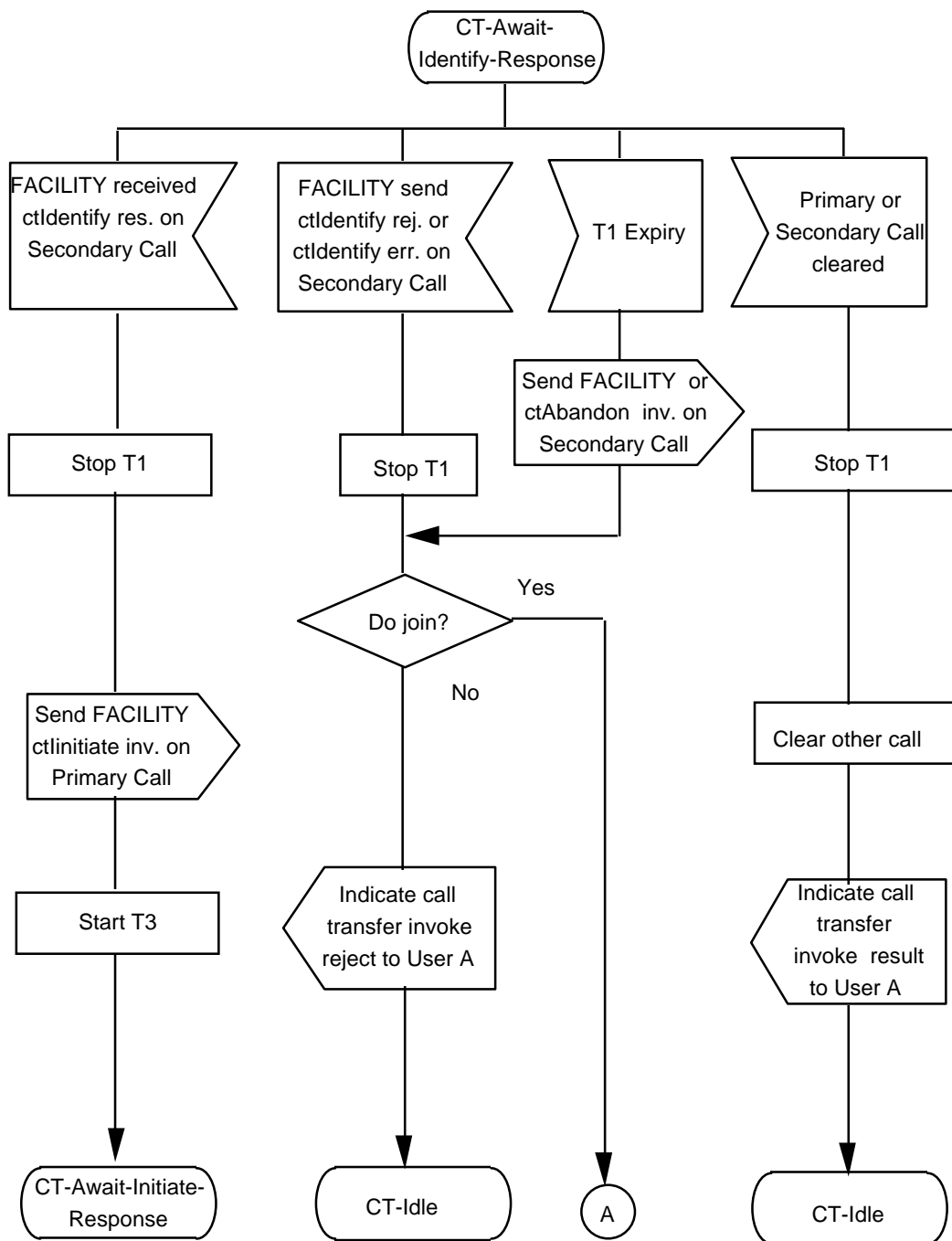


Figure D.1 (sheet 3 of 4) - Transferring PINX SDL

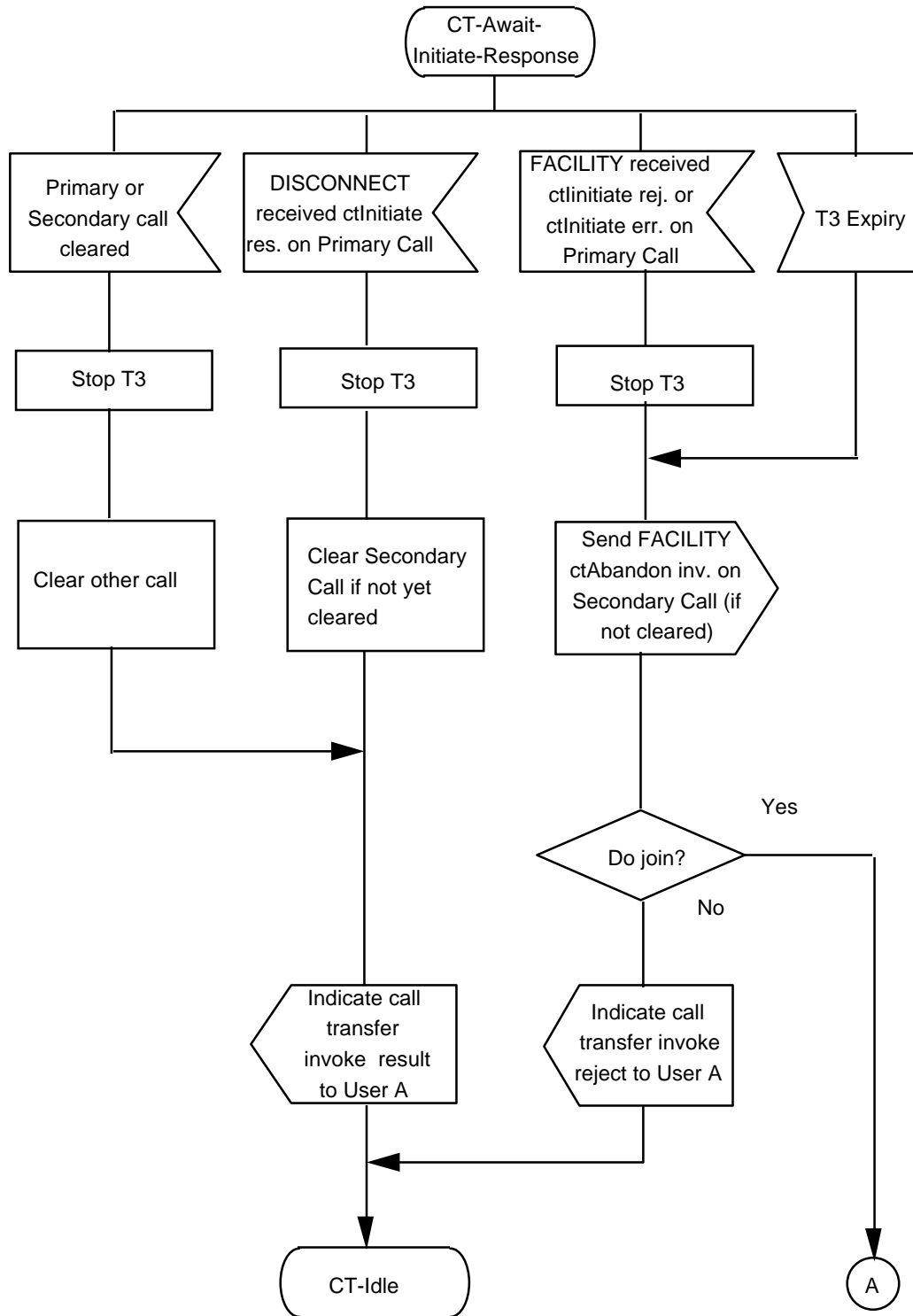


Figure D.1 (sheet 4 of 4) - Transferring PINX SDL

D.2 SDL Representation of SS-CT at a Primary PINX

Figure D.2 shows the behaviour of a SS-CT Supplementary Service Control entity within a Primary PINX.

Input signals from the left and output signals to the left represent primitives to and from the Coordination Function in respect of messages sent and received.

Input signals from the right and output signals to the right represent stimuli between the SS-CT Supplementary Service Control entity and the transferred User.

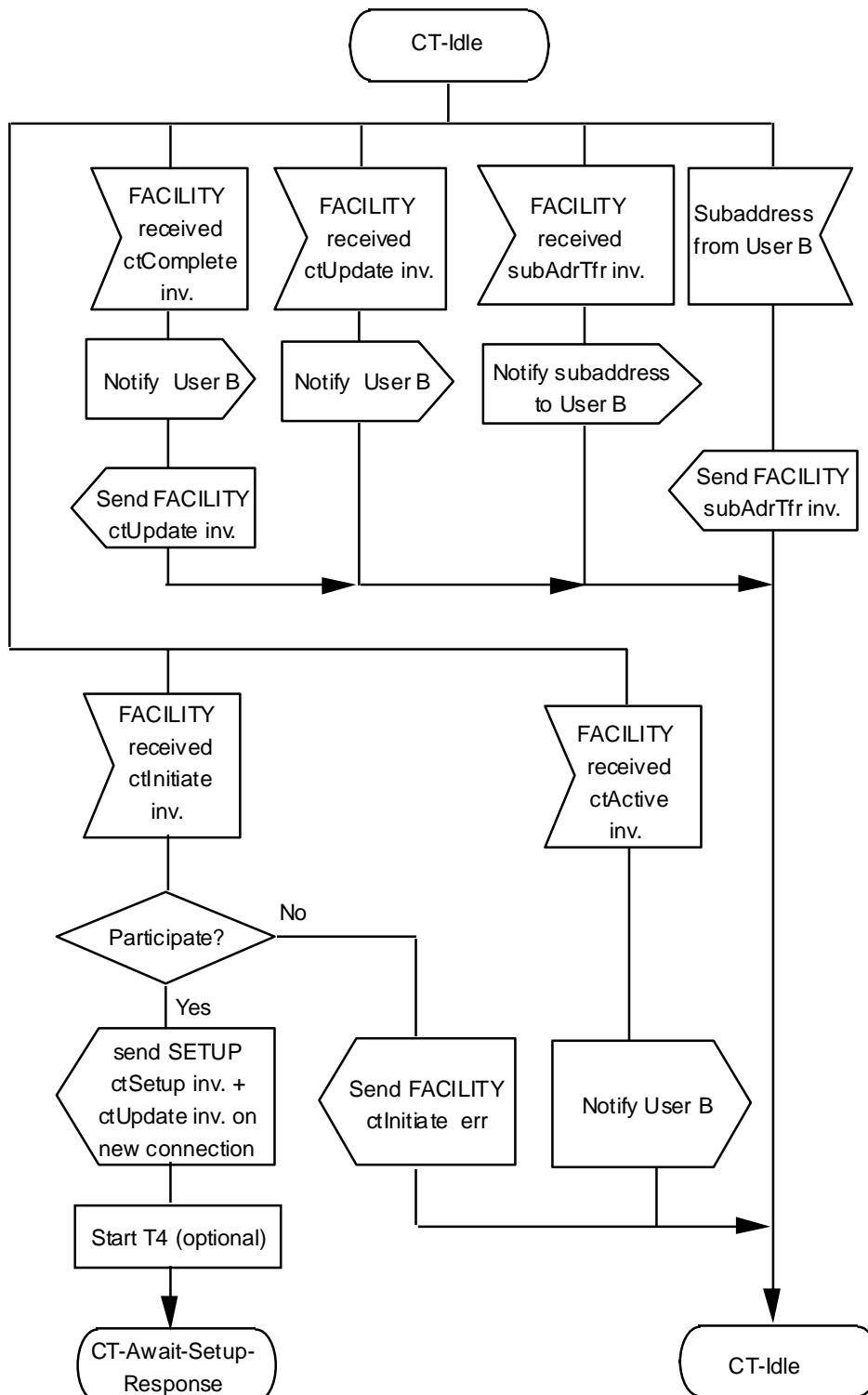


Figure D.2 (sheet 1 of 2) - Primary PINX SDL

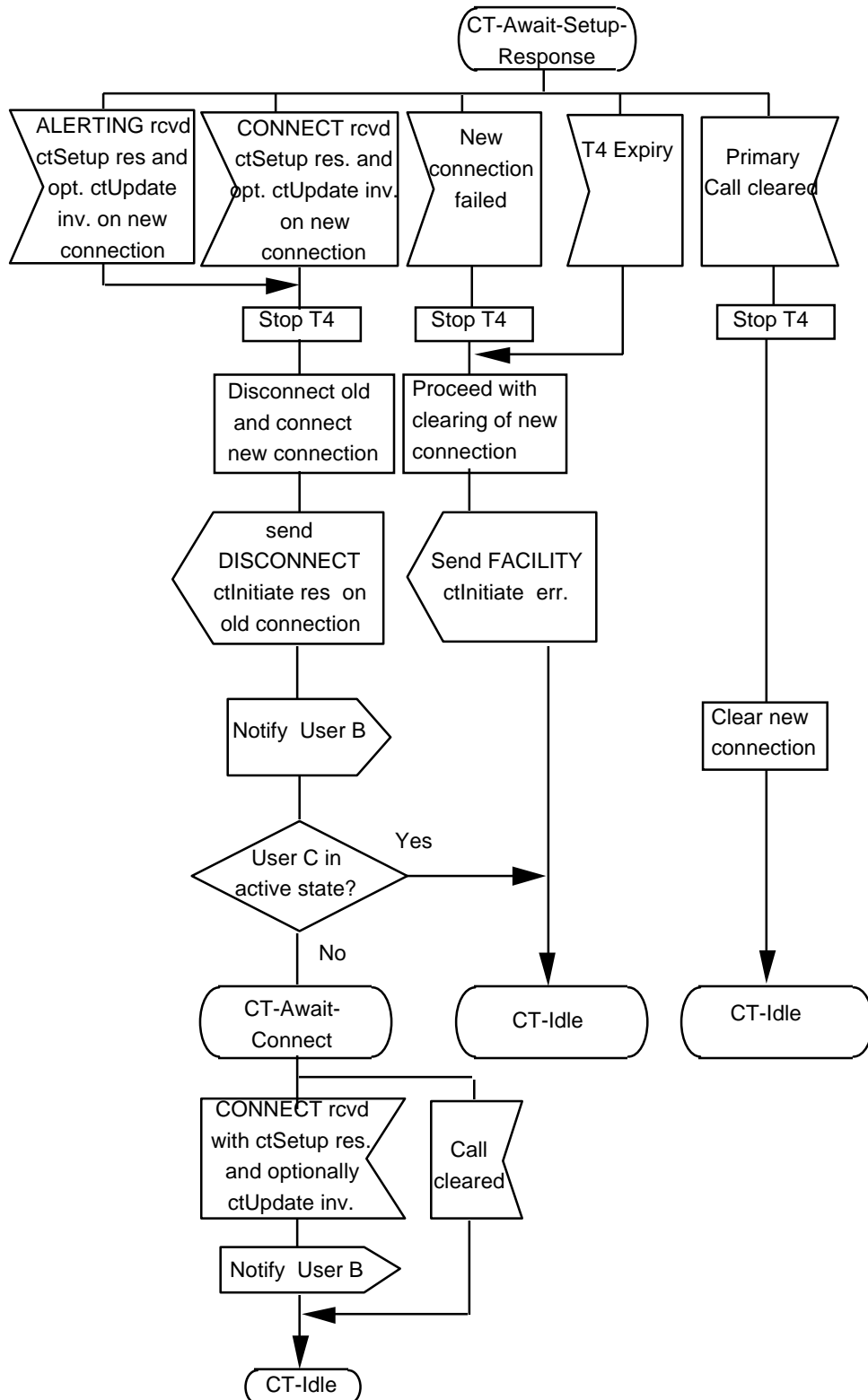


Figure D.2 (sheet 2 of 2) - Primary PINX SDL

D.3 SDL Representation of SS-CT at a Secondary PINX

Figure D.3 shows the behaviour of a SS-CT Supplementary Service Control entity within a Secondary PINX.

Input signals from the left and output signals to the left represent primitives to and from the Coordination Functions in respect of messages sent and received.

Input signals from the right and output signals to the right represent stimuli between the SS-CT Supplementary Service Control entity and the transferred User.

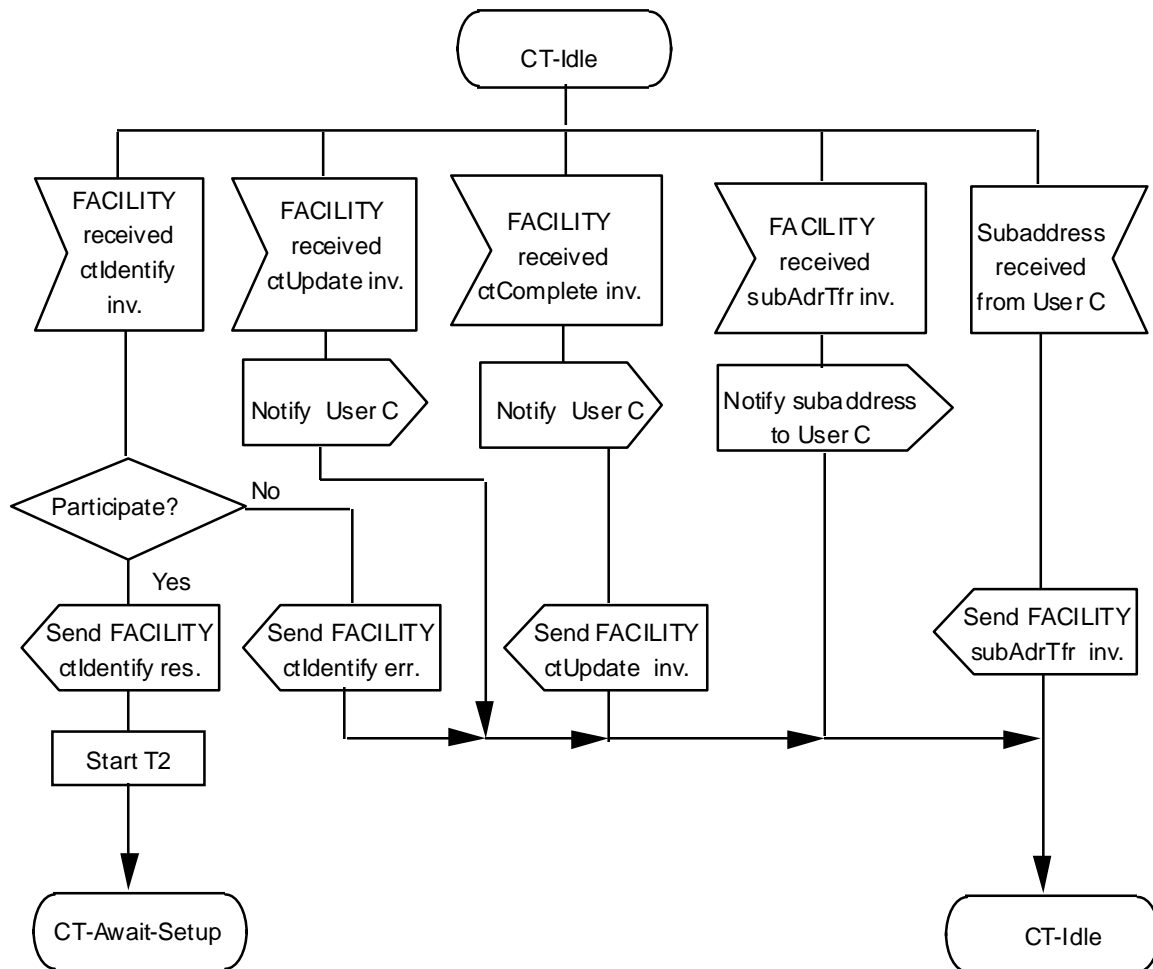


Figure D.3 (sheet 1 of 2) - Secondary PINX SDL

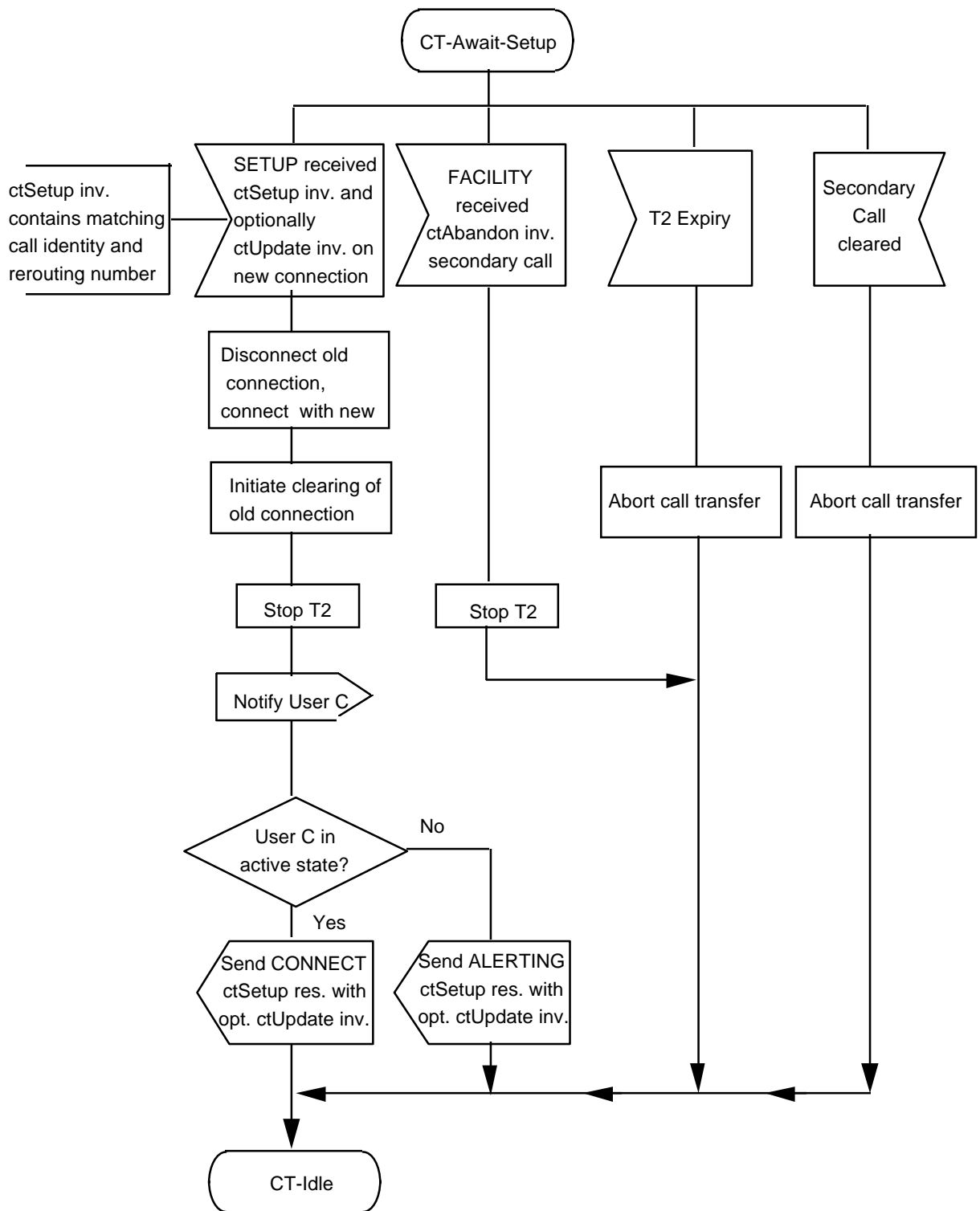


Figure D.3 (sheet 2 of 2) - Secondary PINX SDL

Annex E
(informative)

Bibliography

ITU-T Rec. Q.952.7 Stage 3 description for Explicit Call Transfer supplementary service using DSS1

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