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European Standard (Telecommunications series)

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN);
Explicit Call Transfer (ECT) supplementary service;
Functional capabilities and information flows

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Reference
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Contents

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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Signalling Protocols and Switching (SPS).

In accordance with CCITT Recommendation I.130, the following three level structure is used to describe the supplementary telecommunication services as provided by European public telecommunications operators under the pan-European Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN):

- Stage 1: is an overall service description, from the user's standpoint;

- Stage 2: identifies the functional capabilities and information flows needed to support the service described in stage 1; and

- Stage 3: defines the signalling system protocols and switching functions needed to implement the service described in stage 1.

The present document details the stage 2 aspects (functional capabilities and information flows) needed to support the Explicit Call Transfer (ECT) supplementary service. The stage 1 and stage 3 aspects are detailed in EN 300 367 [6] and EN 300 369-1 [7], respectively.

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	11 December 1998
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	31 March 1999
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	30 September 1999
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	30 September 1999

1 Scope

The present document defines the stage two description of the Explicit Call Transfer (ECT) supplementary service for the pan-European Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) as provided by European public telecommunications operators. Stage two identifies the functional capabilities and the information flows needed to support the service description as described in stage one. The stage two description also identifies user operations not directly associated with a call (see CCITT Recommendation 1.130 [2]).

The present document is specified according to the methodology specified in CCITT Recommendation Q.65 [3].

The present document does not formally describe the relationship between this supplementary service and the basic call, but where possible this information is included for guidance.

In addition the present document does not specify the requirements where the service is provided to the user via a private ISDN. The present document does not specify the requirements for the allocation of defined Functional Entities (FEs) within a private ISDN; it does, however, define which functional entities may be allocated to a private ISDN.

The present document does not specify the additional requirements where the service is provided to the user via a telecommunications network that is not an ISDN.

The ECT supplementary service enables a user who has two calls, each of which can be an incoming or an outgoing call, to connect the other users in the two calls.

The ECT supplementary service is applicable to all circuit-switched telecommunication services.

The present document is applicable to the stage three standards for the ISDN ECT supplementary service. The term "stage three" is also defined in CCITT Recommendation 1.130 [2]. Where the text indicates the status of a requirement, i.e. as strict command or prohibition, as authorization leaving freedom, as a capability or possibility, this shall be reflected in the text of the relevant stage two and stage three standards.

Furthermore, conformance to the present document is met by conforming to the stage three standards with the field of application appropriate to the equipment being implemented. Therefore, no method of testing is provided for the present document.

2 Normative 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, subsequent revisions do apply.

- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

[1]   ITU-T Recommendation I.112 (1993): "Vocabulary of terms for ISDNs".

[2]   CCITT Recommendation I.130 (1988): "Method for the characterization of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and network capabilities of an ISDN".

[3]   ITU-T Recommendation Q.65 (06/97): "The unified functional methodology for the characterization of services and network capabilities".

[4]   ITU-T Recommendation Q.71 (03/93): "ISDN Circuit mode switched bearer services".

[5]   CCITT Recommendation Z.100 (1988): "Specification and Description Language (SDL)".

[6]   EN 300 367: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Explicit Call Transfer (ECT) supplementary service; Service description".

[7]   EN 300 369-1: Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Explicit Call Transfer (ECT) supplementary service; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 1: Protocol specification".

3   Definitions

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

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN): See ITU-T Recommendation I.112 [1], definition 308.

primary call: One of user A's (answered) calls.

secondary call: The other user A call (answered or alerting).

service; telecommunication service: See ITU-T Recommendation I.112 [1], definition 201.

transfer by join: The effecting of transfer by joining together the primary and secondary calls at user A's local exchange.

transfer by rerouteing: The effecting of transfer by establishing a new connection to replace the primary and secondary calls.

user A: The served user, i.e. the user requesting the ECT supplementary service.

user B: The other user in user A's primary call.

user C: The other user in user A's secondary call.

4   Abbreviations

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

    CC   Call Control
    CCA   Call Control Agent
    ECT   Explicit Call Transfer
    FE   Functional Entity
    FEA   Functional Entity Action
    ISDN   Integrated Services Digital Network
    LE   Local Exchange
    PTNX   Private Telecommunication Network eXchange
    SDL   Specification and Description Language
    TE   Terminal Equipment

5   Description

This stage two supports only one variant of the ECT supplementary service, that of transfer by join. The functional model supports interworking with transfer by rerouteing, which may occur within a private network but involving users of a public network.

Table 1 shows the states for the invocation of the ECT supplementary service.

Table 1: States for invocation of ECT

Secondary call	Primary call
Active, held	Active, idle
Active, held	Alerting, idle (note)
Active, idle	Alerting, held (note)
Active, idle	Active, idle
Active, idle	Alerting, idle (note)
NOTE: Only applicable for an outgoing call.	

The procedures are currently restricted to basic telecommunication services involving a single 64 kbit/s connection. The present document is not applicable to a video telephony call involving two 64 kbit/s connections.

6   Derivation of the functional model

6.1   Functional model description

The functional model for the ECT supplementary service is shown in figure 1.
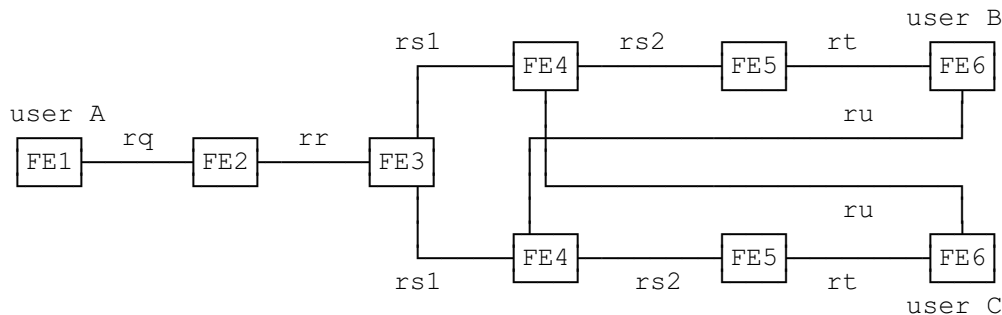
Figure 1: Functional model for the ECT supplementary service

6.2   Description of the FEs

The FEs required by the ECT supplementary service in addition to those of basic call are as follows:

FE1:	Transfer invoke entity;
FE2:	Transfer validate entity;
FE3:	Transfer execute entity;
FE4:	Transfer screen entity;
FE5:	Transfer complete receive entity;
FE6:	Transfer inform receive entity.

6.3 Relationship with a basic service

The relationship with a basic service is as shown in figure 2.

> NOTE: The basic call model is defined in CCITT Recommendation Q.71 [4], subclause 2.1, with the exception that r1 represents an outgoing call relationship from a Call Control Agent (CCA) and r3 represents an incoming call relationship to a CCA.
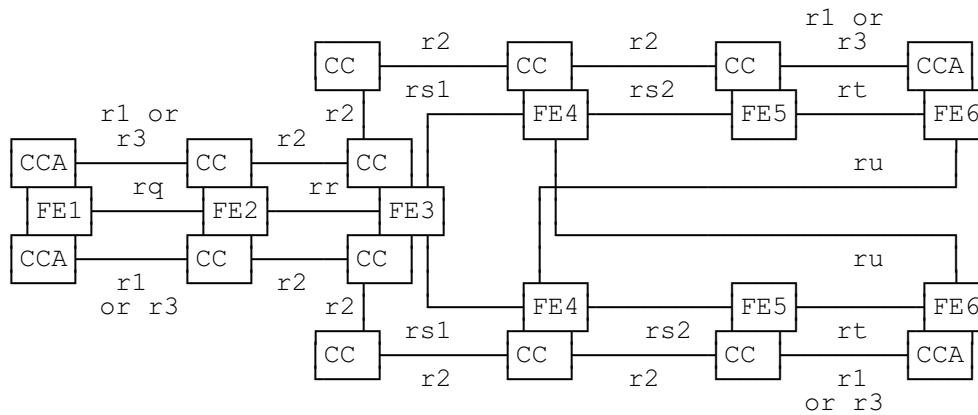
Figure 2: Relationship to basic call

7 Information flows

7.1 Information flow diagrams

The information flow diagrams assume the existence of a primary call and a secondary call and that both calls are maintained until the completion of the transfer. Clearing of the primary and secondary calls with respect to the served user is not shown as this uses basic call information flows only. Similarly any information flows concerned with holding and retrieving the primary and secondary calls are outside the scope of the present document.

The TERMINAL DETAILS information flow may occur between both FE6s. Where there is no information to be sent at all, the information flow is not present in either direction. The information flow is only shown in one direction in figure 3 for reasons of clarity.

The TRANSFER ACTIVE information flow will only occur in the case of an alerting transfer where the alerting user subsequently answers. In such a case, a TERMINAL DETAILS information flow from user B's FE6 may also occur as a result of receiving the second TRANSFER INFORM indication.
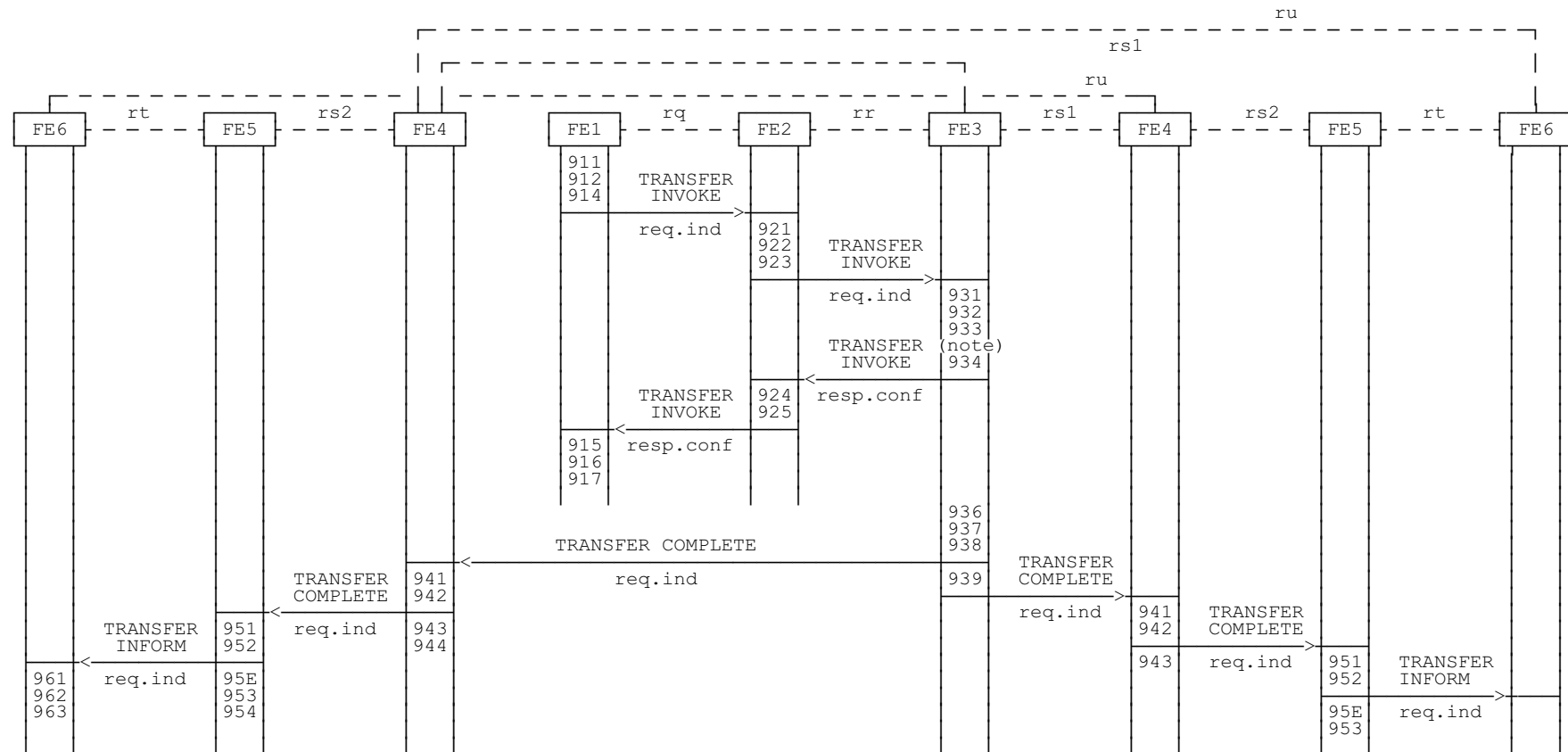
NOTE: If the optional procedures for preventing loops are provided, the information flow shown in figure 4 occurs at this point, before proceeding with the rest of the information
          flow shown in this figure.

Figure 3 (sheet 1 of 2): Successful call transfer
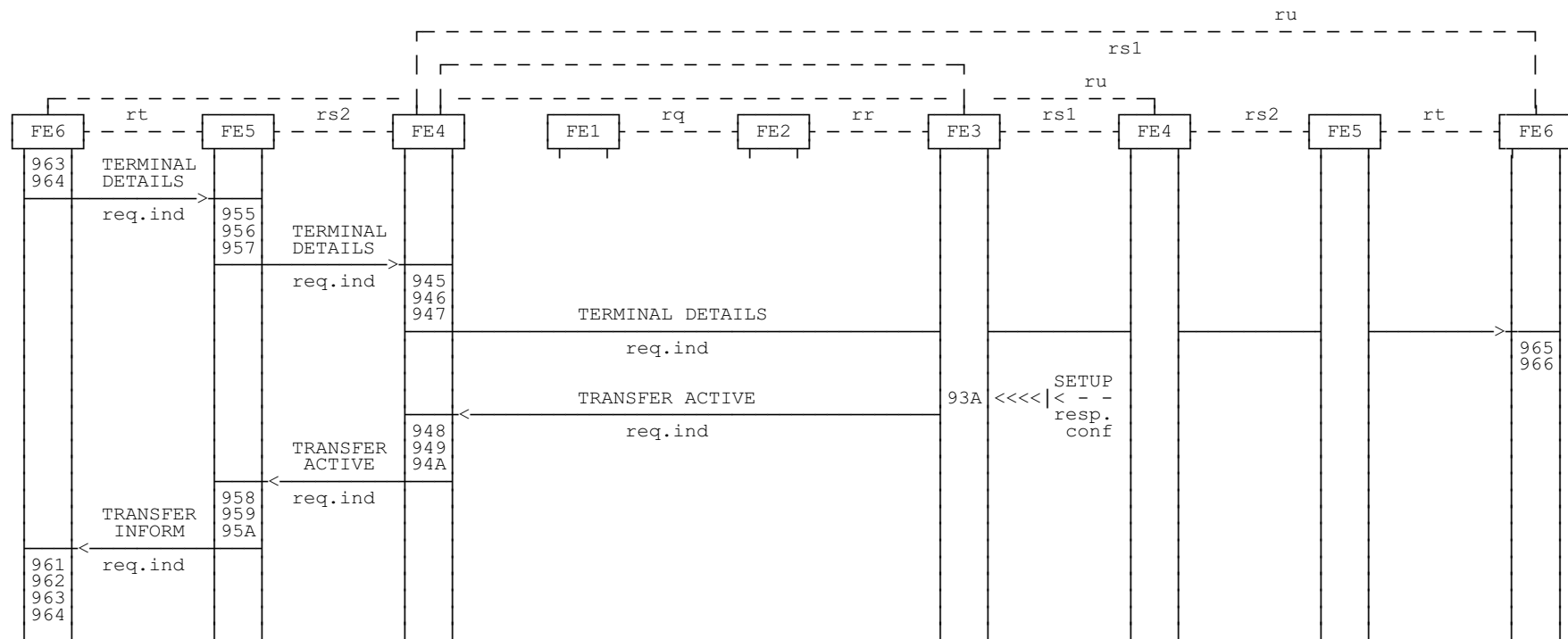
Figure 3 (sheet 2 of 2): Successful call transfer

Figure 4 shows the optional procedure for preventing loops.

```
         rs2                    rs1                   rs1                   rs2
 ┌─────┐        ┌─────┐       ┌─────┐      ┌─────┐       ┌─────┐
 │ FE5 │─ ─ ─ ─ │ FE4 │─ ─ ─ ─│ FE3 │─ ─ ─ │ FE4 │─ ─ ─ ─│ FE5 │
 └─────┘        └─────┘       └─────┘      └─────┘       └─────┘
    │              │             │93B  LOOP TEST│             │
    │              │   LOOP TEST │      req.ind │94B LOOP TEST│
    │  LOOP TEST 94B│   req.ind   <──────        │    req.ind   ──────> 95B
    <──────        │             │             │    LOOP TEST│ 95C
    │95B req.ind   │             │             │94C resp.conf<──────
    │95C LOOP TEST │             │ LOOP TEST   │             │
    │   resp.conf  ──────>  94C LOOP TEST 93C resp.conf     │
    │           resp.conf  ──────> 93C            │             │
    │              │   resp.conf │             │             │
```
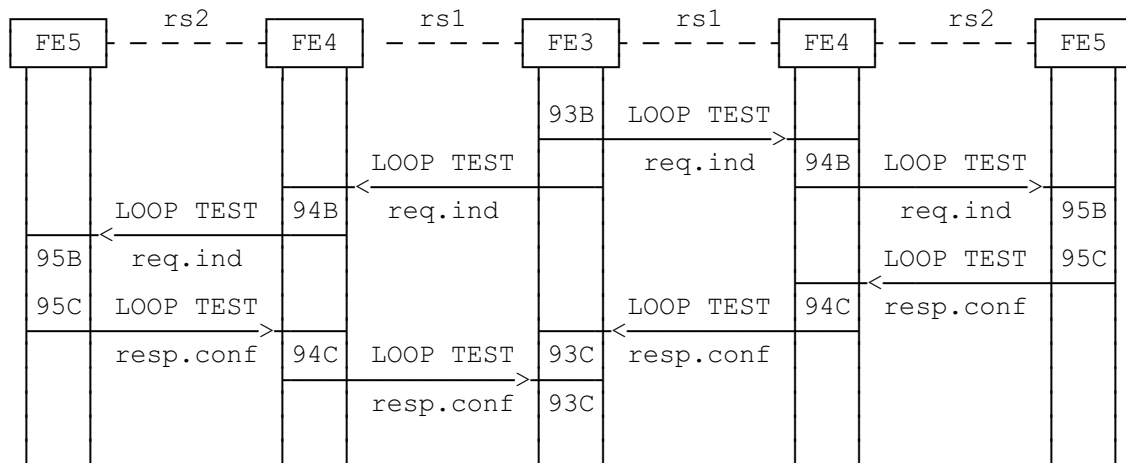
Figure 4: Optional loop test procedure

7.2   Definition of the individual information flows

7.2.1   Relationship rq

7.2.1A   Contents of TRANSFER INVOKE

This confirmed information flow initiates a transfer. It contains the identities of the calls involving user B and user C.

The contents of the TRANSFER INVOKE req.ind and TRANSFER INVOKE resp.conf information flows are shown in table 2.

Table 2: TRANSFER INVOKE

Name	req.ind	resp.conf
Call identities	M	-
Transfer result	-	M

7.2.2   Relationship rr

7.2.2A   Contents of TRANSFER INVOKE

This confirmed information flow requests execution of a transfer. It contains the identities of the calls involving user B and user C.

The contents of the TRANSFER INVOKE req.ind and TRANSFER INVOKE resp.conf information flows are shown in table 3.

Table 3: TRANSFER INVOKE

Name	req.ind	resp.conf
Call identities	M	-
Transfer result	-	M

7.2.3   Relationship rs1

7.2.3.1   Contents of TRANSFER COMPLETE

This unconfirmed information flow indicates that a transfer has been effected.

The contents of the TRANSFER COMPLETE req.ind information flow are shown in table 4.

Table 4: TRANSFER COMPLETE

Name	req.ind
Transferred number	O (note 1)
Alerting indication	O (note 2)
NOTE 1: Mandatory if known.	
NOTE 2: Mandatory if the other user is being alerted.	

7.2.3.2   Contents of TRANSFER ACTIVE

This unconfirmed information flow indicates that answer has taken place subsequent to an alerting transfer. The contents are the same as those of a basic call SETUP resp.conf.

7.2.3.3   Contents of LOOP TEST

This confirmed information flow indicates that a loop test has been invoked.

There are no contents of the LOOP TEST req.ind or LOOP TEST resp.conf information flows.

7.2.3.4   Contents of LOOP TEST REJECT

This unconfirmed information flow indicates that a loop test has failed.

The contents of the LOOP TEST REJECT req.ind information flow is shown in table 5.

Table 5: Contents of LOOP TEST REJECT

Name	req.ind
Reason	M

7.2.4   Relationship rs2

7.2.4.1   Contents of TRANSFER COMPLETE

This unconfirmed information flow indicates that a transfer has been effected.

The contents of the TRANSFER COMPLETE req.ind information flow are shown in table 6.

Table 6: TRANSFER COMPLETE

Name	req.ind
Transferred number	O (note 1)
Transferred subaddress	O (note 2)
Alerting indication	O (note 3)
NOTE 1: Mandatory if known and not restricted.	
NOTE 2: Mandatory if transfer occurs with the other user alerting, and if the TRANSFER INFORM req.ind is being sent as a result of the answer to the alerting call, and if the subaddress is known and not restricted. Otherwise, the information shall not be sent.	
NOTE 3: Mandatory if the other user is being alerted.	

7.2.4.2   Contents of TRANSFER ACTIVE

This unconfirmed information flow indicates that answer has taken place subsequent to an alerting transfer. The contents are the same as those of a basic call SETUP resp.conf.

7.2.4.3   Contents of TERMINAL DETAILS

This unconfirmed information flow informs users of any subaddress associated with the other user involved in the transfer.

The contents of the TERMINAL DETAILS req.ind information flow are shown in table 7.

Table 7: TERMINAL DETAILS

Name	req.ind
Transferred subaddress	M

7.2.4.4   Contents of LOOP TEST

This confirmed information flow indicates that a loop test has been invoked.

There are no contents of the LOOP TEST req.ind or LOOP TEST resp.conf information flows.

7.2.4.5   Contents of LOOP TEST REJECT

This unconfirmed information flow indicates that a loop test has failed.

The contents of the LOOP TEST REJECT req.ind information flow are shown in table 8.

Table 8: Contents of LOOP TEST REJECT

Name	req.ind
Reason	M

7.2.5   Relationship rt

7.2.5.1   Contents of TRANSFER INFORM

This unconfirmed information flow informs users of the successful completion of a call transfer, and the identity of the other user.

The contents of the TRANSFER INFORM req.ind information flow are shown in table 9.

Table 9: TRANSFER INFORM

Name	req.ind
Transferred number	O (note 1)
Alerting indication	O (note 2)
NOTE 1: Mandatory if known and not restricted.	
NOTE 2: Mandatory if the other user is being alerted.	

7.2.5.2   Contents of TERMINAL DETAILS

This unconfirmed information flow informs users of any subaddress associated with the other user involved in the transfer.

The contents of the TERMINAL DETAILS req.ind information flow are shown in table 10.

Table 10: TERMINAL DETAILS

Name	req.ind
Transferred subaddress	M

7.2.6   Relationship ru

7.2.6A   Contents of TERMINAL DETAILS

This unconfirmed information flow informs users of any subaddress associated with the other user involved in the transfer.

The contents of the TERMINAL DETAILS req.ind information flow are shown in table 11.

Table 11: TERMINAL DETAILS

Name	req.ind
Transferred subaddress	M

8   SDL diagrams for FEs

The Specification and Description Language (SDL) diagrams are provided according to CCITT Recommendation Z.100 [5].

8.1   FE1

The SDL diagram for FE1 is shown in figure 5.
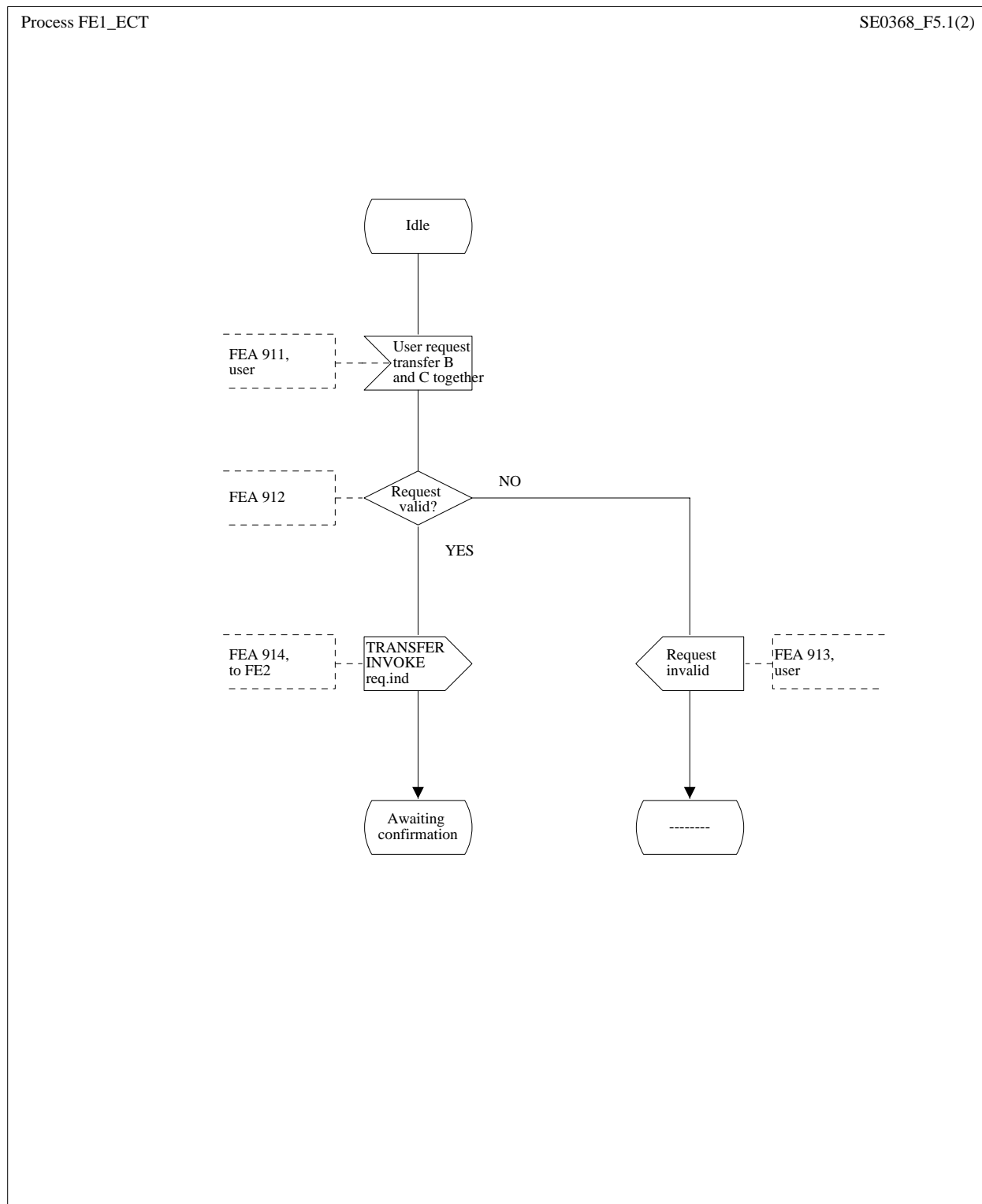
Figure 5 (sheet 1 of 2): SDL diagram for FE1

Process FE1_ECT　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　SE0368_F5.2(2)

Awaiting
confirmation

FEA 915,
from FE2

TRANSFER
INVOKE
resp.conf

YES

Transfer
successful?

FEA 916

NO

FEA 917,
user

Transfer
complete

Transfer
failed

FEA 918,
user

Idle

Idle

Figure 5 (sheet 2 of 2): SDL diagram for FE1

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8.2   FE2

The SDL diagram for FE2 is shown in figure 6.

Process FE2_ECT   SE0368_F6(1)

Idle

TRANSFER
INVOKE
req.ind   FEA 921,
                           from FE1

YES   Is transfer barred by
             virtue of call states
             or supplementary service   FEA 922
             interactions?

                           NO

TRANSFER
INVOKE
req.ind   FEA 923,
                           to FE3

Awaiting
confirmation

TRANSFER
INVOKE
resp.conf   FEA 925,
                           from FE3

FEA 924,   TRANSFER   TRANSFER
to FE1   INVOKE   INVOKE   FEA 926,
              (barred)   resp.conf   to FE1
              resp.conf

--------   ---------

Figure 6: SDL diagram for FE2

8.3   FE3

The SDL diagram for FE3 is shown in figure 7.

Figure 7 (sheet 1 of 4): SDL diagram for FE3

Process FE3_ECT   SE0368_F7.2(2)

Wait transfer
active

Transfer active   FEA 93A,
indication   from co-located CC

TRANSFER   FEA 93A,
ACTIVE   to B's FE4
req.ind

Idle

Figure 7 (sheet 2 of 4): SDL diagram for FE3

Macro Loop_Test   SE0368_F7.3(2)

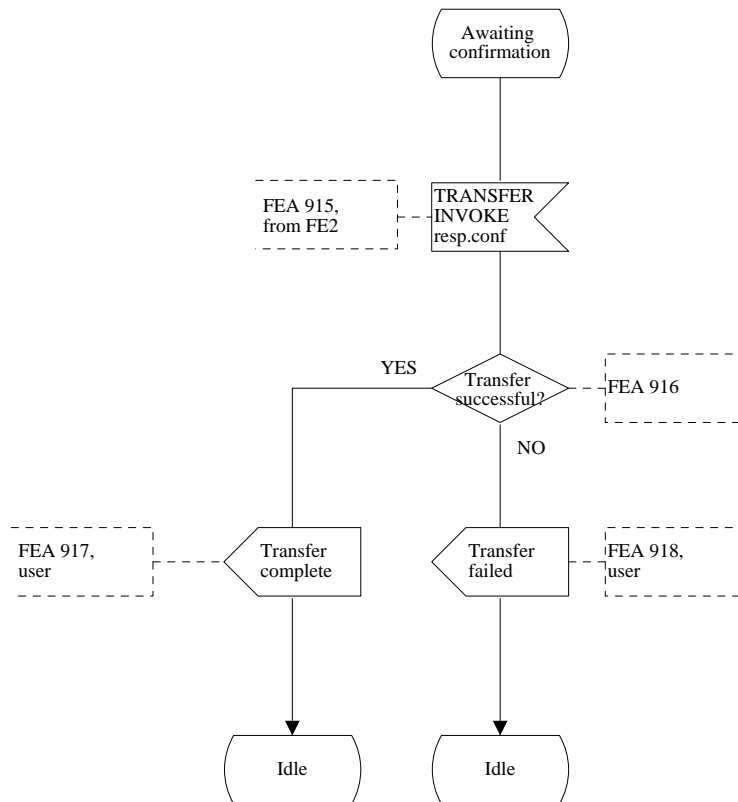**Figure 7 (sheet 3 of 4): SDL diagram for FE3**

Macro Loop_Test   SE0368_F7.4(2)

Figure 7 (sheet 4 of 4): SDL diagram for FE3

8.4   FE4
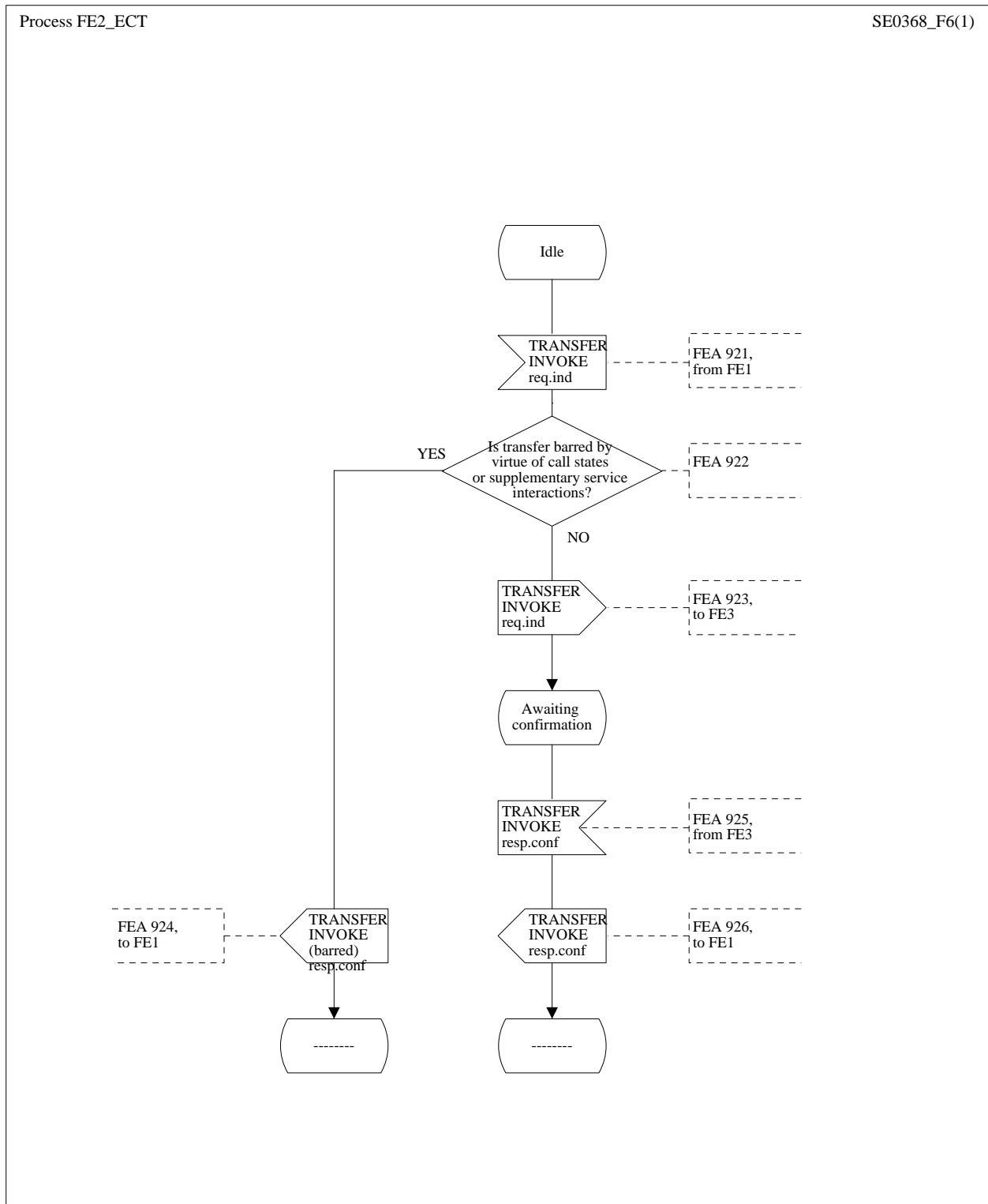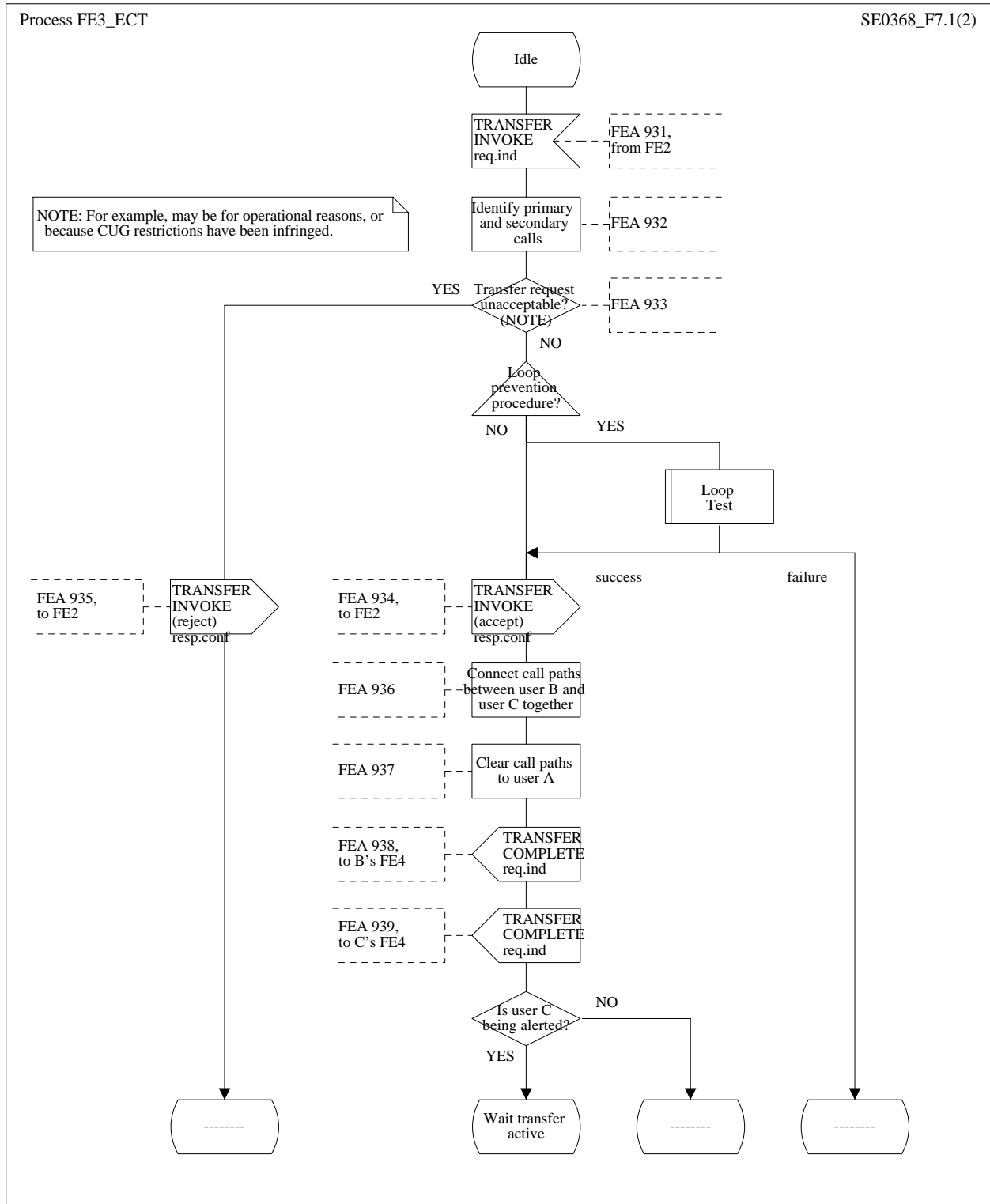
The SDL diagram for FE4 is shown in figure 8.

Figure 8 (sheet 1 of 3): SDL diagram for FE4

Process FE4_ECT   SE0368_F8.2(3)

Figure 8 (sheet 2 of 3): SDL diagram for FE4

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Process FE4_ECT   SE0368_F8.3(3)

Figure 8 (sheet 3 of 3): SDL diagram for FE4

8.5 FE5

The SDL diagram for FE5 is shown in figure 9.

Figure 9 (sheet 1 of 3): SDL diagram for FE5

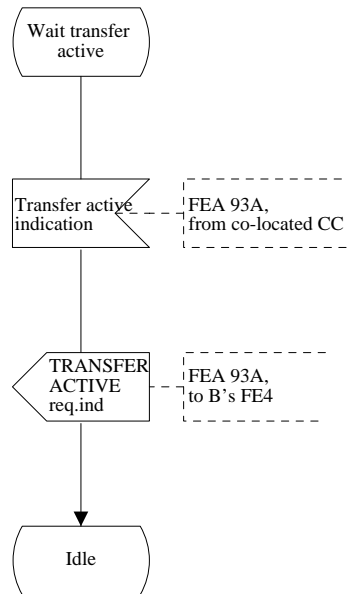Process FE5_ECT　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　SE0368_F9.2(3)

Figure 9 (sheet 2 of 3): SDL diagram for FE5

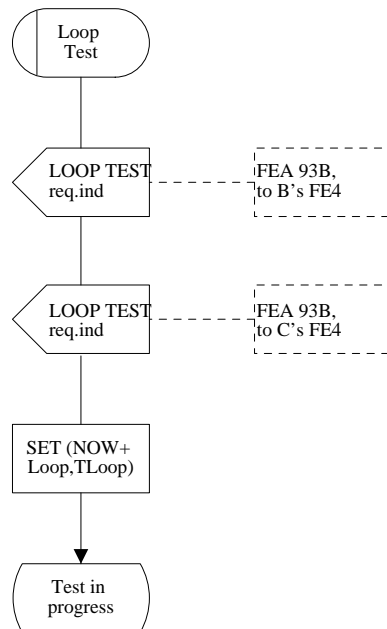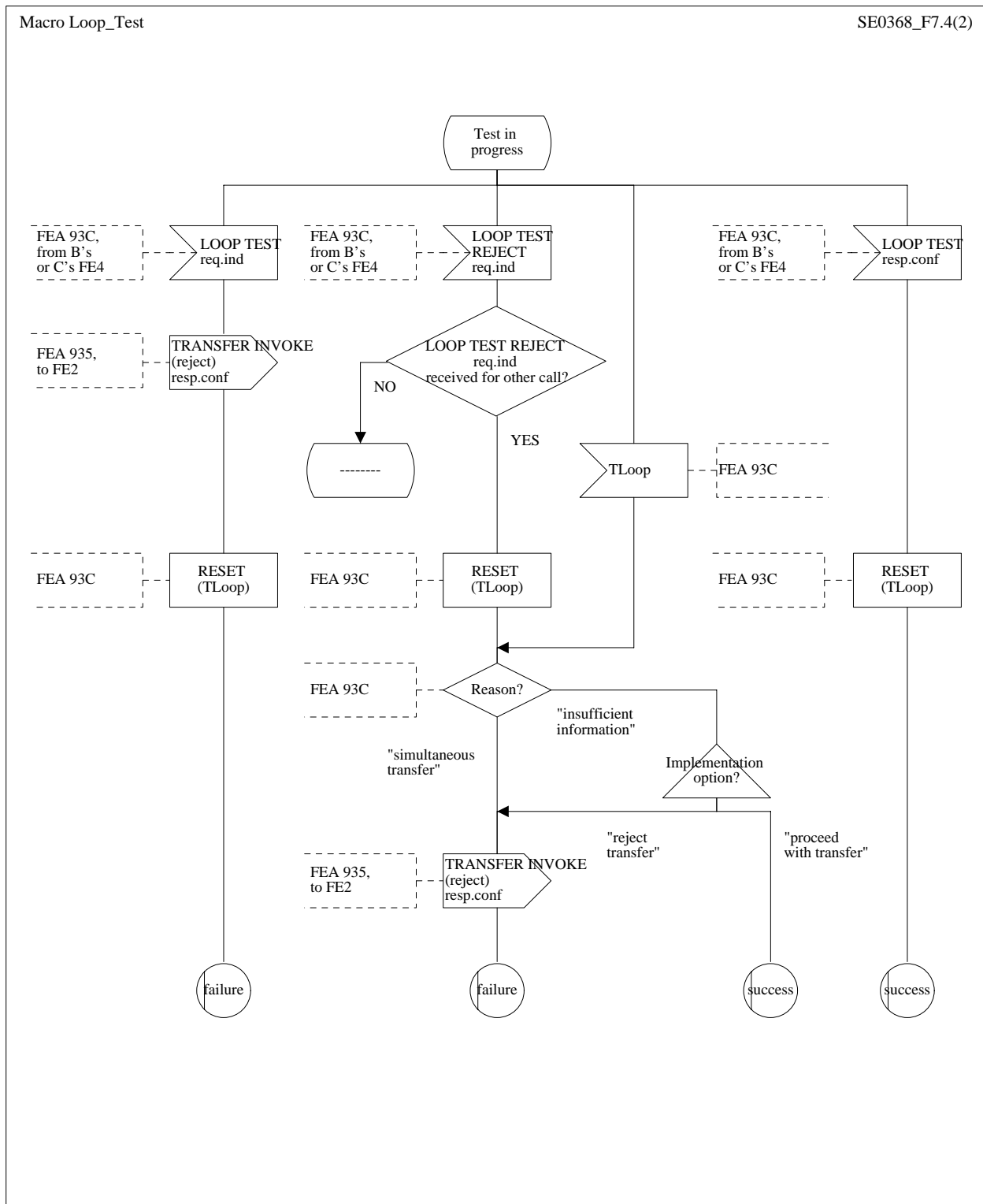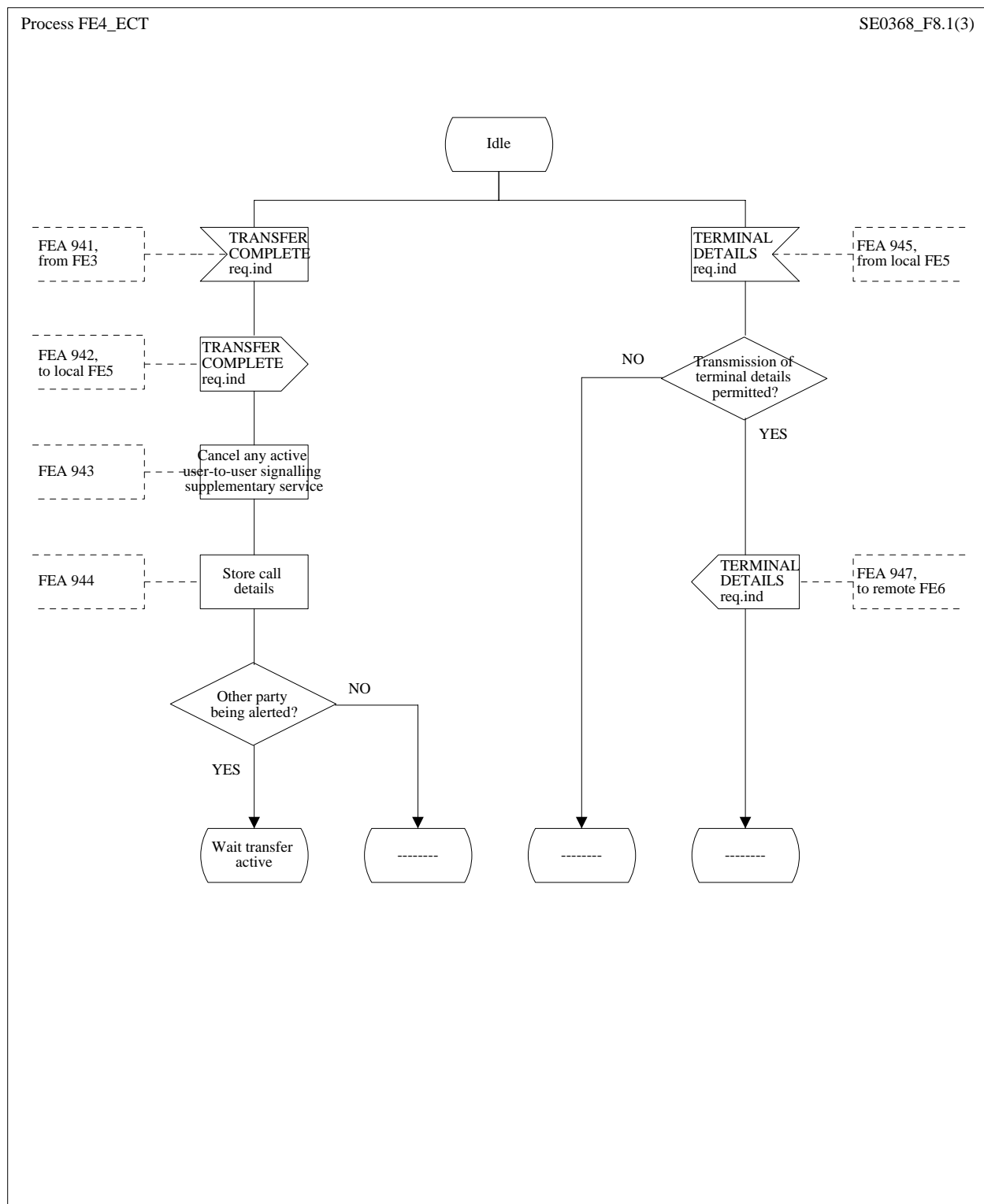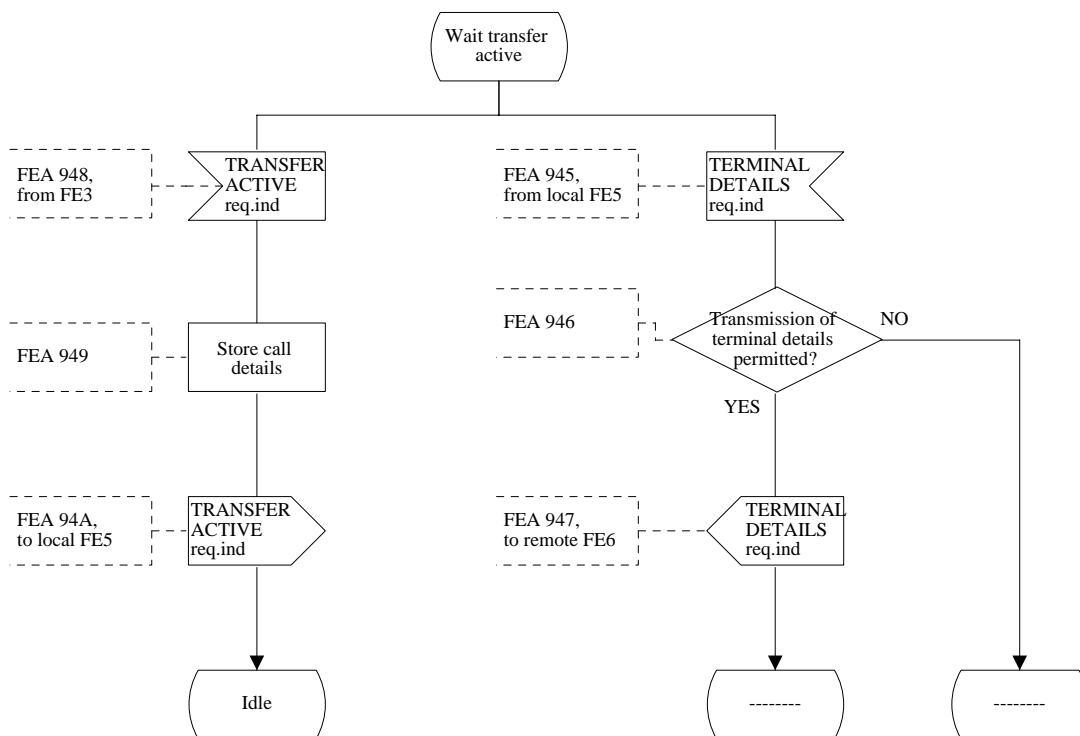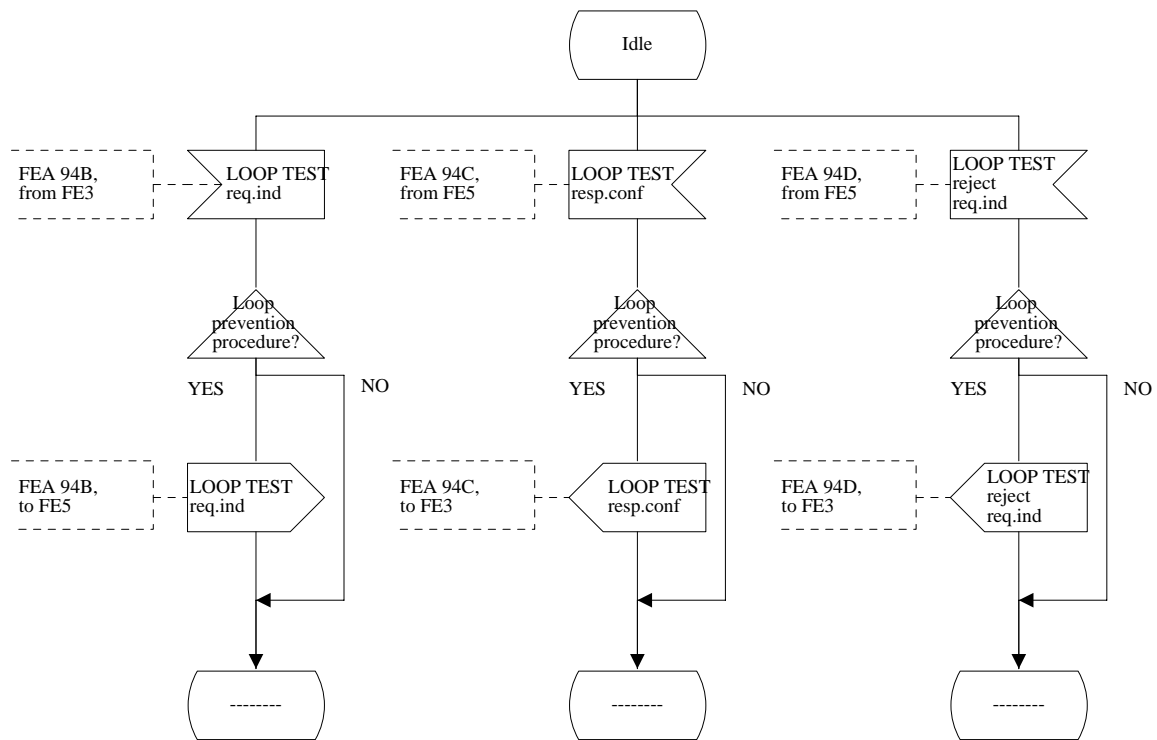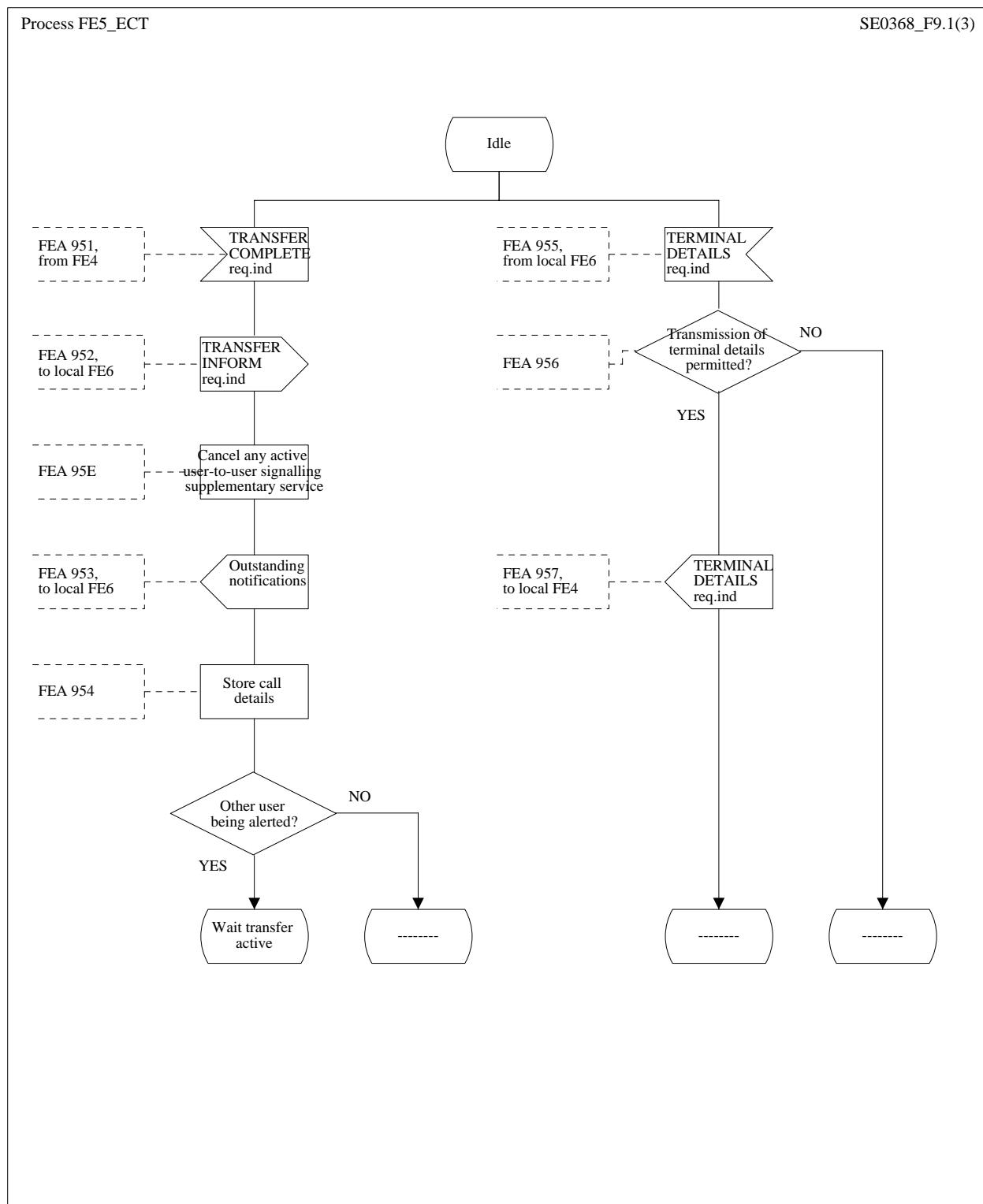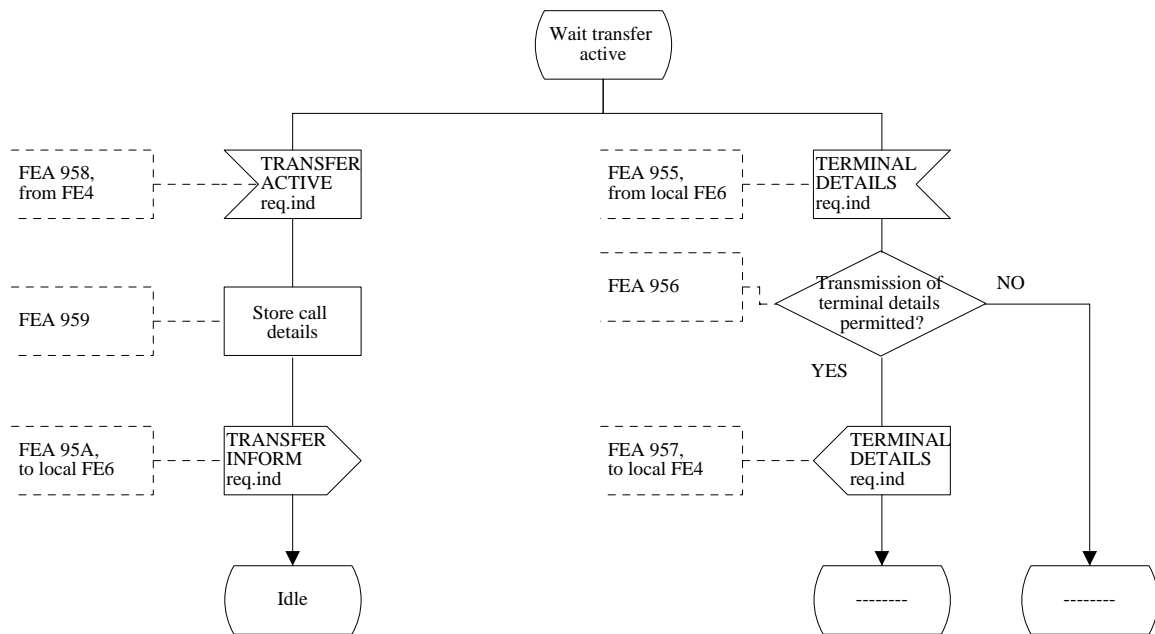Process FE5_ECT   SE0368_F9.3(3)

```
                                    ┌──────────┐
                                    │   Idle   │
                                    └──────────┘
                                         │
                            ┌────────────────┐   ┌ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┐
                            │ LOOP TEST      │─ ─  FEA 95B,
                            │ req.ind        │     from FE4
                            └────────────────┘   └ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┘
                                    │
                                  ╱ Loop ╲
                                 ╱ prevention ╲
                                ╲ procedure? ╱
                                 ╲         ╱
                      YES                        NO
              ┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
         ╱ Collocated ╲
        ╱    FE3 in state ╲
        ╲ "Test in progress"? ╱                              │
         ╲                 ╱          YES                     │
            NO       └──────────┐                             │
                                │                             │
  ┌ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┐  ┌────────────┐   ┌────────────┐  ┌ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┐   │
   FEA 95C,  ─ │ LOOP TEST  │   │ LOOP TEST  │─  FEA 95D,     │
   to FE4      │ resp.conf  │   │ REJECT     │   to FE4       │
  └ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┘  └────────────┘   │ req.ind    │  └ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┘   │
                    │           └────────────┘                │
                    ▼                │                        ▼
              ┌──────────┐       ┌──────────┐           ┌──────────┐
              │ -------- │       │ -------- │           │ -------- │
              └──────────┘       └──────────┘           └──────────┘
```
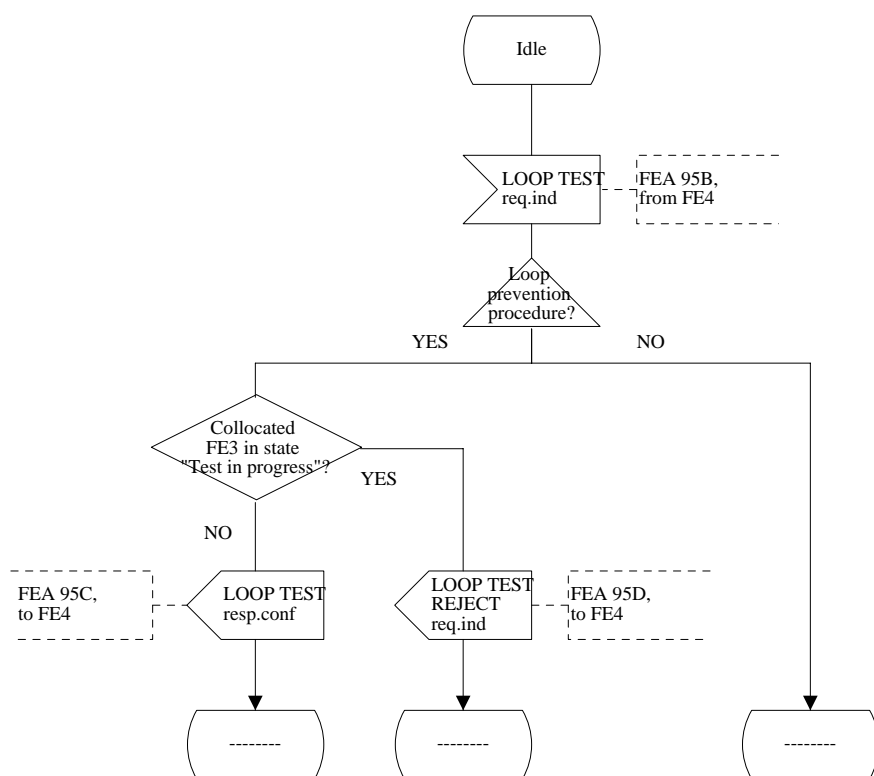
Figure 9 (sheet 3 of 3): SDL diagram for FE5

8.6   FE6

The SDL diagram for FE6 is shown in figure 10.
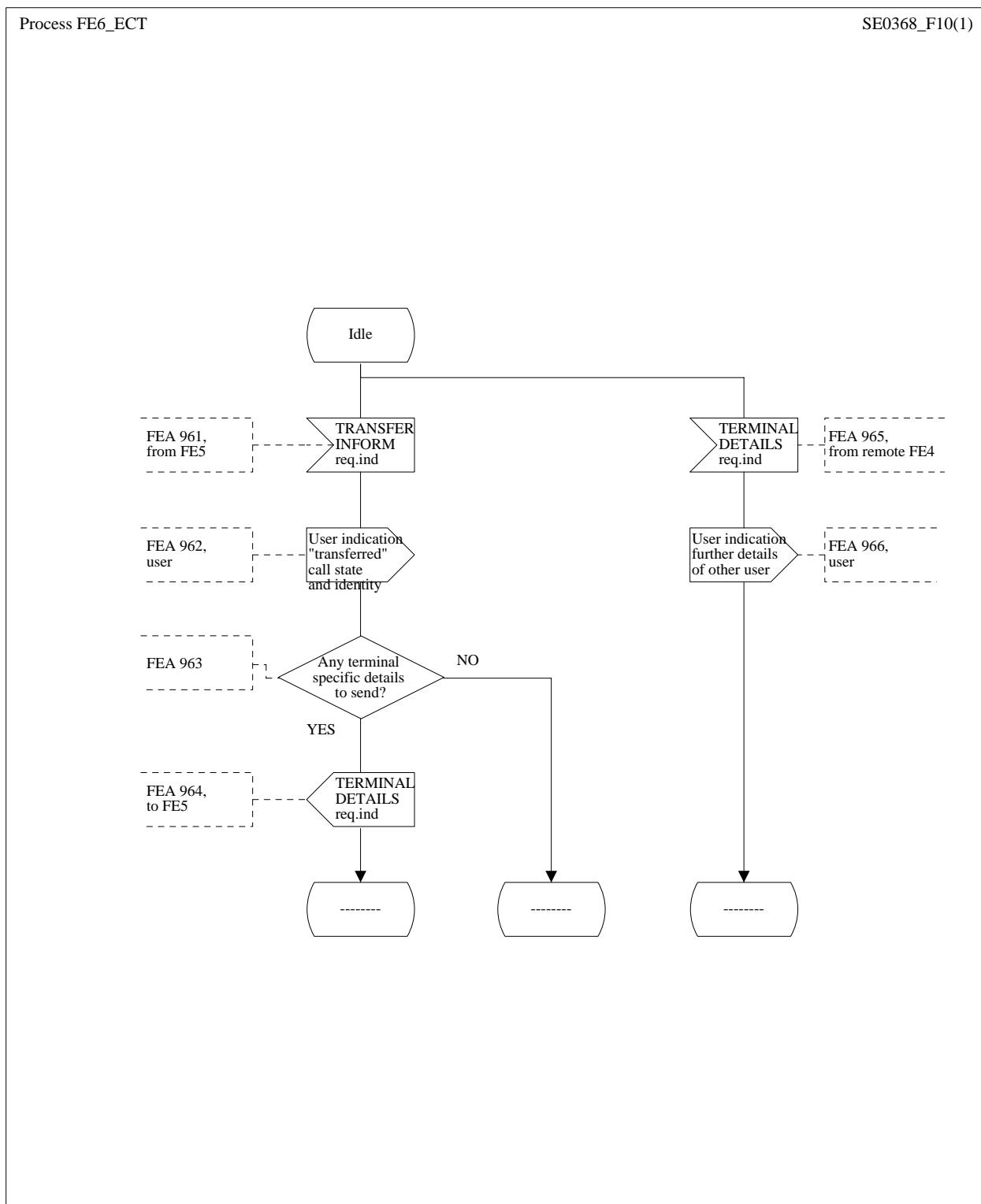

Figure 10: SDL diagram for FE6

9   Functional Entity Actions (FEAs)

9.1   FEAs of FE1

911:            FE1 receives the request for transfer.

912:            FE1 optionally performs local checks with respect to the compatibility of the two calls against information held with the CCAs.

913:            If the request is found locally to be invalid, the requesting user is informed that the transfer has failed.

914:            If the request is found locally to be valid, FE2 is requested to execute the transfer.

915:            FE1 receives the result of the transfer from FE2.

916:            FE1 examines the result of the transfer.

917:            If the transfer is successful, the requesting user is informed of the successful completion. Optionally the calls involved may be released (if they have not already been cleared by FE2).

918:            If the transfer is unsuccessful, the requesting user is informed.

9.2   FEAs of FE2

921:            FE2 receives the request for invocation of transfer from FE1.

922:            FE2 determines whether the transfer is valid in terms of the two calls to be transferred. Such checks are network specific; when FE2 resides in the public network it shall check that one call is answered and that the other call is answered or alerting (see table 1), that the requesting user is not a conference controller, that the three-party supplementary service has not been invoked by the requesting user, and that closed user group restrictions would not be violated if the transfer were allowed to proceed. Checks performed when FE2 is in another network are outside the scope of the present document.

923:            If the transfer is permitted, a request for transfer is sent to FE3.

924:            If the transfer is barred, a response indicating rejection is returned to FE1.

925:            The result of the transfer is received from FE3.

926:            The result of the transfer is relayed to FE1.

9.3   FEAs of FE3

931:            FE3 receives the request for invocation of transfer from FE2.

932:            FE3 identifies the primary and secondary calls.

933:            FE3 shall verify whether the requested transfer is allowed or e.g. should be registered for operational reasons, or would violate closed user group restrictions if allowed to proceed.

934:            If the transfer is permitted, a response indicating success is returned to FE2.

935:            If the transfer is barred, a response indicating rejection is returned to FE2.

936:            The call paths from user A's exchange toward user B and user C are joined together.

937:            The call paths from user A's exchange toward user A are cleared.

938:            Completion of the transfer is indicated to user B's exchange. This includes the identity of user C where known and an indication of whether user C is being alerted.

939:            Completion of the transfer is indicated to user C's exchange. This includes the identity of user B where known.

93A: Following an alerting transfer, answer by user C is indicated to user B's FE4 on receipt of the basic call setup confirmation by the Call Control (CC) collocated with FE3.

93B: As a network option, a LOOP TEST req.ind is sent to both FE4s to determine if a loop exists.

93C: As a network option, the results of the loop test are processed.

9.4 FEAs of FE4

941: FE4 receives the indication of transfer completion from FE3.

942: The indication of transfer completion is passed to the local FE5.

943: Any active user-to-user signalling supplementary service is cancelled.

944: Details received in the transfer complete indication relevant to the network are stored.

945: FE4 receives terminal specific details intended for the remote user from the local FE5.

946: FE4 determines whether or not such information transfer is allowed. The mechanism for deciding upon this (for example a timer or counter) is implementation dependent.

947: If the information can be transferred, it is sent to the remote FE6.

948: FE4 receives the indication that answer has taken place subsequent to an alerting transfer.

949: Details received in the transfer active indication relevant to the network are stored.

94A: The indication that answer has taken place is passed to the local FE5 applying any restriction requirements to identity information, if appropriate.

94B: As a network option, a LOOP TEST req.ind received from FE3 is relayed to FE5.

94C: As a network option, a LOOP TEST resp.conf received from FE5 is relayed to FE3.

94D: As a network option, a LOOP TEST REJECT req.ind received from FE5 is relayed to FE3.

9.5 FEAs of FE5

951: FE5 receives the indication of transfer completion from FE4.

952: The indication of transfer completion is passed to the local FE6.

953: Any outstanding notifications (for example that the local user is holding) are sent to the remote user.

954: Details received in the transfer complete indication relevant to the network are stored.

955: FE5 receives terminal specific details intended for the remote user from the local FE6.

956: FE4 determines whether or not such information transfer is allowed. The mechanism for deciding upon this (for example a timer or counter) is implementation dependent.

957: If the information can be transferred, it is relayed to the local FE4.

958: FE5 receives the indication that answer has taken place subsequent to an alerting transfer.

959: Details received in the transfer active indication relevant to the network are stored.

95A: The indication that answer has taken place is passed to the local FE6 applying any restriction requirements to identity information, if appropriate.

95B: As a network option, a LOOP TEST req.ind received from FE4 is processed.

95C: As a network option, if there is no collocated FE3 in state "TEST IN PROGRESS" for the same call, a LOOP TEST resp.conf is sent to FE4.

95D: As a network option, if there is no collocated FE3 in state "TEST IN PROGRESS" for the same call, a LOOP TEST REJECT req.ind is sent to FE4.

95E: Any active user-to-user signalling supplementary service is cancelled.

9.6   FEAs of FE6

961:          FE6 receives the indication that a transfer or answer following an alerting transfer has taken place.

962:          The local user is informed of the transfer or the answer and the other details associated with it, such as other party number (if received).

963:          FE6 determines whether there is any subaddress to be sent to the other user.

964:          If there is a subaddress to be sent, this is indicated to the local FE5.

965:          FE6 receives the subaddress associated with the remote terminal.

966:          The local user is informed of the other terminal's subaddress.

10   Allocation of FEs to physical locations

The possible physical locations of FEs are shown in table 12.

Table 12: Allocation of functional entities

	FE1	FE2	FE3	FE4	FE5	FE6
Scenario 1 (note 1)	A's TE	A's LE	A's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 2 (note 1)	A's TE	A's LE	A's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's PTNX C's LE	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 3 (note 1)	A's TE	A's LE	A's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's LE C's PTNX	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 4 (note 1)	A's TE	A's LE	A's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's PTNX C's PTNX	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 5	A's TE	A's PTNX	PTNX	B's LE C's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 6	A's TE	A's PTNX	PTNX	B's LE C's LE	B's PTNX C's LE	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 7	A's TE	A's PTNX	PTNX	B's LE C's LE	B's LE C's PTNX	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 8	A's TE	A's PTNX	PTNX	B's LE C's LE	B's PTNX C's PTNX	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 9 (note 2)	A's TE	A's PTNX	A's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 10 (note 2)	A's TE	A's PTNX	A's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's PTNX C's LE	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 11 (note 2)	A's TE	A's PTNX	A's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's LE C's PTNX	B's TE C's TE
Scenario 12 (note 2)	A's TE	A's PTNX	A's LE	B's LE C's LE	B's PTNX C's PTNX	B's TE C's TE
NOTE 1: FE4 can also be allocated in the gateway of user A's network.						
NOTE 2: FE2 and FE3 shall exist in adjacent basic call CCs in this scenario. The primary and secondary calls may exist in separate access links between the same PTNX and the same LE.						

Scenario 1 represents transfer by join either entirely within one public network, or between different public networks.

Scenarios 2, 3 and 4 represent transfer by join where user B, user C, and both user B and user C are in a private network, respectively.

Scenarios 5, 6, 7 and 8 represent transfer (by join or rerouteing) where the transfer is invoked from and controlled within a private network for the cases where both user B and user C, only user C, only user B, and neither user B nor user C are in the public network, respectively. In these scenarios, the Private Telecommunication Network eXchange (PTNX) where the functionality of FE3 is realized may or may not be user A's PTNX and in the case of transfer by rerouteing the functionality may be split across a number of PTNXs.

History

Document history		
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