



EUROPEAN
TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARD

ETS 300 392-10-16

April 1996

Source: ETSI TC-RES

Reference: DE/RES-06001-10-16

ICS: 33.020, 33.060.50

Key words: TETRA, V+D

**Radio Equipment and Systems (RES);
Trans-European Trunked Radio (TETRA);
Voice plus Data (V+D);
Part 10: Supplementary services stage 1;
Part 10-16: Pre-emptive priority call**

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Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Radio Equipment and Systems (RES) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This ETS is a multi-part standard and will consist of the following parts:

- Part 1: "General network design".
- Part 2: "Air Interface (AI)".
- Part 3: "Inter-working", (DE/RES-06001-3).
- Part 4: "Gateways", (DE/RES-06001-4).
- Part 5: "Terminal equipment interface", (DE/RES-06001-5).
- Part 6: "Line connected stations", (DE/RES-06001-6).
- Part 7: "Security".
- Part 8: "Management services", (DE/RES-06001-8).
- Part 9: "Performance objectives", (DE/RES-06001-9).
- Part 10: "Supplementary services stage 1".**
- Part 11: "Supplementary services stage 2", (DE/RES-06001-11).
- Part 12: "Supplementary services stage 3", (DE/RES-06001-12).
- Part 13: "SDL Model of the Air Interface", (DE/RES-06001-13).
- Part 14: "PICS Proforma", (DE/RES-06001-14).
- Part 15: "Inter-working - Extended Operations", (DE/RES-06001-15).
- Part 16: "Gateways for Supplementary Services", (DE/RES-06001-16).

Transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this ETS:	1 March 1996
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	31 July 1996
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	31 January 1997
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 January 1997

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1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) defines the stage 1 specifications of the Supplementary Service Pre-emptive Priority Call (SS-PPC) for the Trans-European Trunked Radio (TETRA). Stage 1 is an overall service description from the users point of view but does not deal with the details of the human interface itself.

This ETS specifies the service description of the supplementary service and the procedures to be expected with successful and unsuccessful outcomes. In addition this ETS specifies the interactions with other TETRA supplementary services and inter-working considerations.

Charging principles are outside the scope of this ETS.

The SS-PPC enables a user to have preferential access to SwMI resources including pre-emption of calls.

2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] ITU-T Recommendation I.221 (1993): "Common specific characteristics of services".
- [2] ITU-T Recommendation Z.100 (1993): "Specification and Description Language (SDL)".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETS, the following definitions apply:

Access Priority Level (APL): A value allocated to each mobile Individual TETRA Subscriber Identity (ITSI)/ Group TETRA Subscriber Identity (GTSI)/Call type. It is used at the initial call set-up attempt to determine priority access across the air interface to the control functional entities.

busy: A property of a user for whom a network determined user busy or user determined user busy condition applies, (see ITU-T Recommendation I.221 [1]).

Call Retention Value (CRV): Call retention priority is a network option which defines the relative level of protection of the established call against the probability of having the resources pre-empted. In the event of a pre-emption of resources the call with the lowest CRV should be taken. On networks which do not implement call retention, it is assumed that all calls have the same CRV.

established call: The call between User B and C upon which the pre-emption request is made.

impending pre-emption warning indication: A warning provided before a pre-emption of the call is established.

Pre-emptive Priority Level (PPL): A pre-agreed value allocated to each mobile ITSI/GTSI/Call type. It is used so that resources may be allocated to the SS-PPC.

pre-emptive state: The call connection condition between the time the pre-emptive call is established by the network and the ending of the pre-emptive call, e.g. by the served user clearing.

Priority Level (PL): A pre-agreed value allocated to each mobile ITSI/GTSI/Call type. It is used to determine priority access to network resources in the event of network congestion.

served user: The user A making the SS-PPC to user B.

time to pre-emption: The selected time period between provision of warning of impending intrusion indication and establishment of the connection.

3.2 Abbreviations

3.2.1 General abbreviations

For the purposes of this ETS, the following general abbreviations apply:

APL	Access Priority Level
CRV	Call Retention Value
GTSI	Group TETRA Subscriber Identity
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ITSI	Individual TETRA Subscriber Identity
PPL	Pre-emptive Priority level
PL	Priority level
SDL	(Functional) Specification and Description Language
SS	Supplementary Service

NOTE: The abbreviation SS is only used when referring to a specific supplementary service.

SwMI	Switching and Management Infrastructure
TETRA	Trans-European Trunked Radio

3.2.2 Supplementary service abbreviations

For the purposes of this ETS, the following supplementary service abbreviations apply:

SS-AL	Ambience Listening
SS-AoC	Advice of Charge
SS-AP	Access Priority
SS-AS	Area Selection
SS-BIC	Barring of Incoming Calls
SS-BOC	Barring of Outgoing Calls
SS-CAD	Call Authorized by Dispatcher
SS-CCBS	Call Completion to Busy Subscriber
SS-CCNR	Call Completion on No Reply
SS-CFB	Call Forwarding on Busy
SS-CFNry	Call Forwarding on No Reply
SS-CFNrc	Call Forwarding on Not Reachable
SS-CFU	Call Forwarding Unconditional
SS-CLIP	Calling Line Identification Presentation
SS-CLIR	Calling/Connected Line Identification Restriction
SS-COLP	COnnected Line identification Presentation
SS-CR	Call Report
SS-CRT	Call ReTention
SS-CW	Call Waiting
SS-DGNA	Dynamic Group Number Assignment
SS-DL	Discreet Listening
SS-HOLD	Call HOLD
SS-IC	Include Call
SS-LE	Late Entry
SS-LSC	List Search Call
SS-PC	Priority Call
SS-PPC	Pre-emptive Priority Call
SS-SNA	Short Number Addressing
SS-TC	Transfer of Control
SS-TPI	Talking Party Identification

4 Supplementary Service Pre-emptive Priority Call (SS-PPC) stage 1 specification

4.1 Description

4.1.1 General description

SS-PPC enables the user to have resources allocated, even if this means that other calls with lower priority shall be disconnected. SS-PPC normally means the highest Access Priority Level (APL) at uplink access and highest Priority Level (PL) across SwMIs.

If the required resources are unavailable (i.e. occupied by other users), a call with pre-emptive priority shall automatically cause the oldest calls with the lowest Call Retention Value (CRV) using such resources to be disconnected. The pre-emptive priority call shall be given the released resources.

NOTE: It is possible that some networks may prefer a different process for determining resource priority.

In the event where the destination TETRA address is already engaged on an established call the pre-emptive priority call shall have the ability to interrupt and pre-empt the call at the destination address, unless the established call has a sufficiently high CRV that the incoming pre-emptive priority call cannot pre-empt.

The operator shall be required to provide a correspondence between pre-emptive priority values and CRV.

If the Pre-emptive Priority Level (PPL) is the same or less than the CRV of the established call, then pre-emption shall not take place.

Retrieving the called user from an individual call shall automatically force release of the established call.

Retrieving the called user from a group call shall depend upon whether the called user is the call owner of the group call. If the called user is the group call owner then the group call shall be force released upon pre-emption. If the called user is solely a participating member of the group then the group call shall not be force released, and the called user shall be removed from the ongoing group call.

In the case where there is no congestion across the air interface or the network resources and the called user is not engaged, the call shall be set up in the normal manner, but the call shall keep the call retention value of the pre-emptive priority call.

4.1.2 Qualifications on applicability to telecommunication services

This supplementary service shall be applicable to all individual and group TETRA teleservices and bearer services. It shall not be applicable to TETRA packet data services nor to the Short Data Service (SDS).

4.2 Procedures

4.2.1 Provision and withdrawal

Provision and withdrawal of SS-PPC shall be by pre-arrangement with the service provider.

SS-PPC shall be on a per TETRA number (ITSI/GTSI) basis. For each ITSI/GTSI, the supplementary service may be subscribed to for every basic service subscribed to at that ITSI/GTSI, or for only some of the basic services subscribed to at that ITSI/GTSI.

The subscription parameters and values offered by a Switching and Management Infrastructure (SwMI) shall be an implementation matter. A SwMI may offer more or less parameters and values than those specified in table 1.

Table 1: Subscription options

Subscription parameter	Value
Immediate pre-emption required	Yes/No
Time to pre-emption (only required if answer to above is "No")	Seconds

4.2.2 Normal procedures

4.2.2.1 Activation, deactivation, definition, registration, interrogation and cancellation

4.2.2.1.1 Activation and deactivation

SS-PPC shall be activated by the service provider upon provision and deactivated upon withdrawal.

4.2.2.1.2 Definition

Shall not be applicable.

4.2.2.1.3 Registration

Registration shall not be applicable to a SS-PPC.

4.2.2.1.4 Interrogation

The infrastructure may provide interrogation, which can be local, remote or both.

If local interrogation is provided, a SwMI shall support interrogation on a per number basis for:

- all TETRA teleservices/bearer services as defined previously; and/or
- a user specified basic service.

The SwMI response to an interrogation request shall provide the following information to the user:

- provided or not provided including subscription option.

4.2.2.1.5 Cancellation

Shall not be applicable.

4.2.2.2 Invocation and operation

The served user shall be able to invoke SS-PPC as part of the initial call set up.

The served user shall be assigned a traffic channel and network resources, regardless of the operating state of the SwMI. Should no traffic channels be available at the initial call request, the oldest call with the lowest call retention value shall be released. If immediate pre-emption is not subscribed to, a warning indication shall be given, for a time period, to the connected parties to be pre-empted, after which the parties shall be cleared from the traffic channel and the traffic channel shall be given to the pre-emptive priority call. The warning indication shall act as an indication to the connected parties to terminate the call. The time given to the connected parties before pre-emption occurs shall be a subscription option.

If immediate pre-emption is subscribed to, then the connected parties to be released shall be given the reason for release as part of normal call control procedures.

In the instance where all traffic channels are occupied by pre-emptive priority calls, then the network shall check the Call Retention Value (CRV) of each of the calls, and, if appropriate, the oldest call with the lowest value shall be released and the new call connected.

In the instance where there is no congestion across the air interface or the network resources and the called user is not engaged, the call shall be set up in the normal manner, but the call shall keep the CRV of the pre-emptive priority call.

4.2.2.2.1 Pre-empting individual call

In the case where the called user is engaged on an individual call, the CRV of the existing call shall be checked by the infrastructure. If the incoming pre-emptive priority call cannot pre-empt because the established call has a sufficiently high CRV, then the served user shall be informed of the rejection of the invocation and the reason shall be provided.

If the CRV of the existing call is low and it is possible to pre-empt, then the users in the established call shall be notified of an impending pre-emptive priority call. In this case, a special notification may be provided to all of the users involved in the pre-emptive priority call i.e. "Impending pre-emption warning indication".

The impending pre-emption warning indication shall act as a notification to the established users to terminate the established call. For the served user, the indication shall act as a notification that an existing call exists at the called user and pre-emption has been instigated.

A selected time period, "time to pre-emption" (e.g. 0 to 10 seconds), after the impending pre-emption warning indication has been given, a connection shall be set up between the served user and the called user B. The user C shall be cleared.

NOTE: If immediate pre-emption is required, no impending pre-emption warning indication is given.

4.2.2.2.2 Pre-empting group call

In the case where the called user is engaged on a group call, the CRV of the existing call shall be checked by the infrastructure. If the incoming pre-emptive priority call cannot pre-empt because of a high CRV, then the served user shall be informed of the rejection of the invocation and the reason shall be provided.

If the CRV of the existing group call is low and it is possible to pre-empt, then the called user in the established call shall be notified of an impending pre-emptive priority call.

The impending pre-emption warning indication shall act as a notification to the called user to give him an opportunity to inform others of his pre-emption. For the served user, the indication shall act as a notification that an existing call exists at the called user and pre-emption has been instigated.

A new traffic channel shall be assigned, or taken from an established call with the lowest CRV, for the pre-emptive priority call and after a selected time period, "time to pre-emption" (e.g. 0 to 10 seconds), the called user shall be transferred to this new channel. If the called user is not the call owner the group call shall be isolated from the called user within the infrastructure, and the participants shall be able to continue with the call without interruption.

If the called user is the group call owner, then the group call shall be force released.

NOTE 1: In order to prevent this, the called user may invoke the Supplementary Service Transfer of Control (SS-TC) or Supplementary Service Call Hold (SS-HOLD) so that the group call may continue.

NOTE 2: If immediate pre-emption is required no impending pre-emption warning indication is given.

When the pre-emptive priority call has been terminated the called user shall return to idle, (unless the ongoing group call has been put on hold, in which case the called user may return to the group call).

4.2.3 Exceptional procedures

4.2.3.1 Activation, deactivation, definition, registration, interrogation and cancellation

4.2.3.1.1 Activation and deactivation

Exceptional procedures for activation and deactivation shall not apply to SS-PPC.

4.2.3.1.2 Definition

Shall not be applicable.

4.2.3.1.3 Registration

Exceptional procedures for registration shall not apply to SS-PPC.

4.2.3.1.4 Interrogation

If the SwMI cannot accept an interrogation request, the interrogating user shall receive a notification that SS-PPC interrogation was unsuccessful. Possible causes for rejection can be:

- supplementary service not subscribed to;
- insufficient information;
- basic service to which relevance is requested, is not subscribed to;
- unauthorized user.

4.2.3.1.5 Cancellation

Shall not be applicable.

4.2.3.2 Invocation and operation

Invocation and operation of SS-PPC shall be rejected by TETRA if:

- the served user does not have the appropriate profile to use the service;
- all traffic channels are occupied by pre-emptive priority calls with high CRVs which protect against pre-emption.

If the infrastructure cannot invoke the service, the cause shall be returned to the subscriber.

4.3 Interactions with other supplementary services

Interactions with other TETRA supplementary services are specified below.

4.3.1 Calling Line Identification Presentation (SS-CLIP)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-CLIP.

4.3.2 Connected Line identification Presentation (SS-COLP)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-COLP.

4.3.3 Calling/Connected Line Identification Restriction (SS-CLIR)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-CLIR.

4.3.4 Call Report (SS-CR)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-CR.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service.

4.3.5 Talking Party Identification (SS-TPI)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-TPI.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service.

4.3.6 Call Forwarding Unconditional (SS-CFU)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-CFU and the served user shall be connected to the diverted-to party.

4.3.7 Call Forwarding on Busy (SS-CFB)

SS-PPC shall take precedence over SS-CFB and the served user shall be connected directly with the called user.

4.3.8 Call Forwarding on No Reply (SS-CFNRY)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-CFNRY.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service. A pre-emptive priority call shall be forwarded if there is no reply from the called user.

4.3.9 Call Forwarding on Not Reachable (SS-CFNRC)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-CFNRC.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service. A pre-emptive priority call shall be forwarded if the called MS is not reachable.

4.3.10 List Search Call (SS-LSC)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-LSC.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service.

4.3.11 Call Authorized by Dispatcher (SS-CAD)

The SS-PPC takes precedence over SS-CAD and the pre-emptive priority call shall proceed to completion without the necessity of seeking approval from the dispatcher. The dispatcher should normally receive a notification that the served user had made a pre-emptive priority call.

4.3.12 Short Number Addressing (SS-SNA)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-SNA.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service.

4.3.13 Area Selection (SS-AS)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-AS.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service.

4.3.14 Access Priority (SS-AP)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-AP.

A SS-PPC has the highest APL.

4.3.15 Priority Call (SS-PC)

A SS-PPC shall always take precedence over a SS-PC.

4.3.16 Call Waiting (SS-CW)

If the established call can be pre-empted then pre-emptive priority call shall take precedence and SS-CW shall not be invoked. If however the established call has a sufficiently high CRV that it cannot be pre-empted, then SS-CW shall be invoked.

4.3.17 Call Hold (SS-HOLD)

If SS-HOLD is subscribed to by the served user there shall not be any interaction between SS-HOLD and SS-PPC. Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service.

If SS-HOLD is subscribed to by the user B then user B shall not be able to invoke the SS-HOLD whilst the pre-emption state applies.

It shall not be possible to force release a call being held by user B. User B may return to this call upon termination of the pre-emptive priority call.

If user B is actively on hold, it shall be possible for the served user to pre-empt on user B and force release the connection to user C.

4.3.18 Call Completion on Busy Subscriber (SS-CCBS)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-CCBS.

It shall be possible to invoke this supplementary service if the served user has been unable to make a connection with user B, due to the resources/called user required having a sufficiently high CRV to protect against pre-emptive priority calls.

4.3.19 Late Entry (SS-LE)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-LE.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service.

4.3.20 Transfer of Control (SS-TC)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-TC.

It shall be possible for user B to transfer control of an ongoing group call as a result of an indication of an impending SS-PPC.

It shall be possible for the served user to transfer the control of a pre-emptive priority call to another user.

4.3.21 Pre-emptive Priority Call (SS-PPC)

If SS-PPC is invoked by the called user before the served user is connected to the called user, then the CRV of the established call shall be checked against the pre-emptive priority level of the served user.

4.3.22 Include Call (SS-IC)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-IC.

It shall be possible for the served user to include another user into the pre-emptive priority call.

It shall be possible for the called user to include another user into the pre-emptive priority call.

4.3.23 Advice of Charge (SS-AoC)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-AoC.

4.3.24 Barring of Outgoing Calls (SS-BOC)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-BOC.

Pre-emptive priority calls may also be barred.

4.3.25 Barring of Incoming Calls (SS-BIC)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-BIC.

A pre-emptive priority call shall not be offered to the barred user.

4.3.26 Discreet Listening (SS-DL)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-DL.

A pre-emptive priority call to the dispatcher whilst the dispatcher is engaged on a SS-DL, shall override the SS-DL call and force release after the "Time to Pre-emption" period.

NOTE: It should be for the "dispatcher" to ensure that ITSI's used for SS-DL calls are not generally available for incoming calls.

4.3.27 Ambience Listening (SS-AL)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-AL.

A pre-emptive priority call to the dispatcher whilst the dispatcher is engaged on an SS-AL call shall ensure that the impending pre-emption warning indication shall only be given to the dispatcher.

NOTE: It should be for the "dispatcher" to ensure that ITSI's used for SS-AL calls are not generally available for incoming calls.

4.3.28 Dynamic Group Number Assignment (SS-DGNA)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with dynamic group number assignment.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service.

4.3.29 Call Completion on No Reply (SS-CCNR)

SS-PPC shall not have any interaction with SS-CCNR.

Neither supplementary service shall affect the operation of the other supplementary service.

4.3.30 Call Retention (SS-CRT)

If the calling user has invoked SS-PPC and SS-CRT at the same time, there shall be no interaction.

If the calling user has invoked SS-PPC and the called user is engaged on a call, and SS-CRT has been invoked for that call then the CRV shall be checked before the call can be pre-empted under normal procedures of the supplementary services. If the CRV is sufficiently high, the SS-PPC shall not be able to pre-empt the ongoing call.

4.4 Inter-working considerations

When the user C belongs to another network, indications to the user C shall be sent to user C's network for forwarding to the user C.

The served user shall not be able to pre-empt the called user, if the called user is not a TETRA subscriber.

4.5 Overall SDL

Figure 1 contains the dynamic description of SS-PPC using the Specification Description Language (SDL) defined in ITU-T Recommendation Z.100 [2]. The SDL process represents the behaviour of the network in providing SS-PPC.

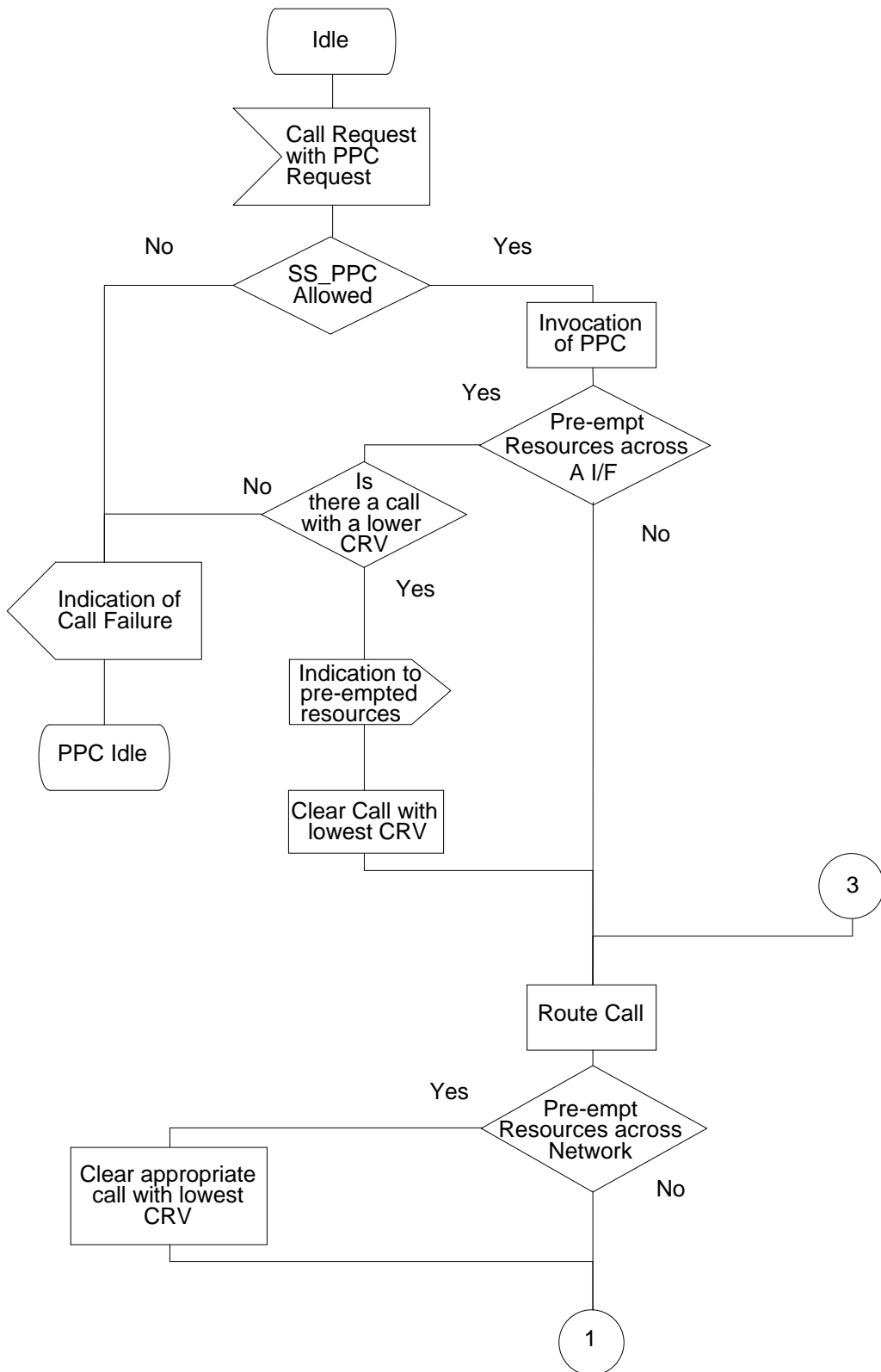


Figure 1 (sheet 1 of 3): SS-PPC supplementary service, overall SDL

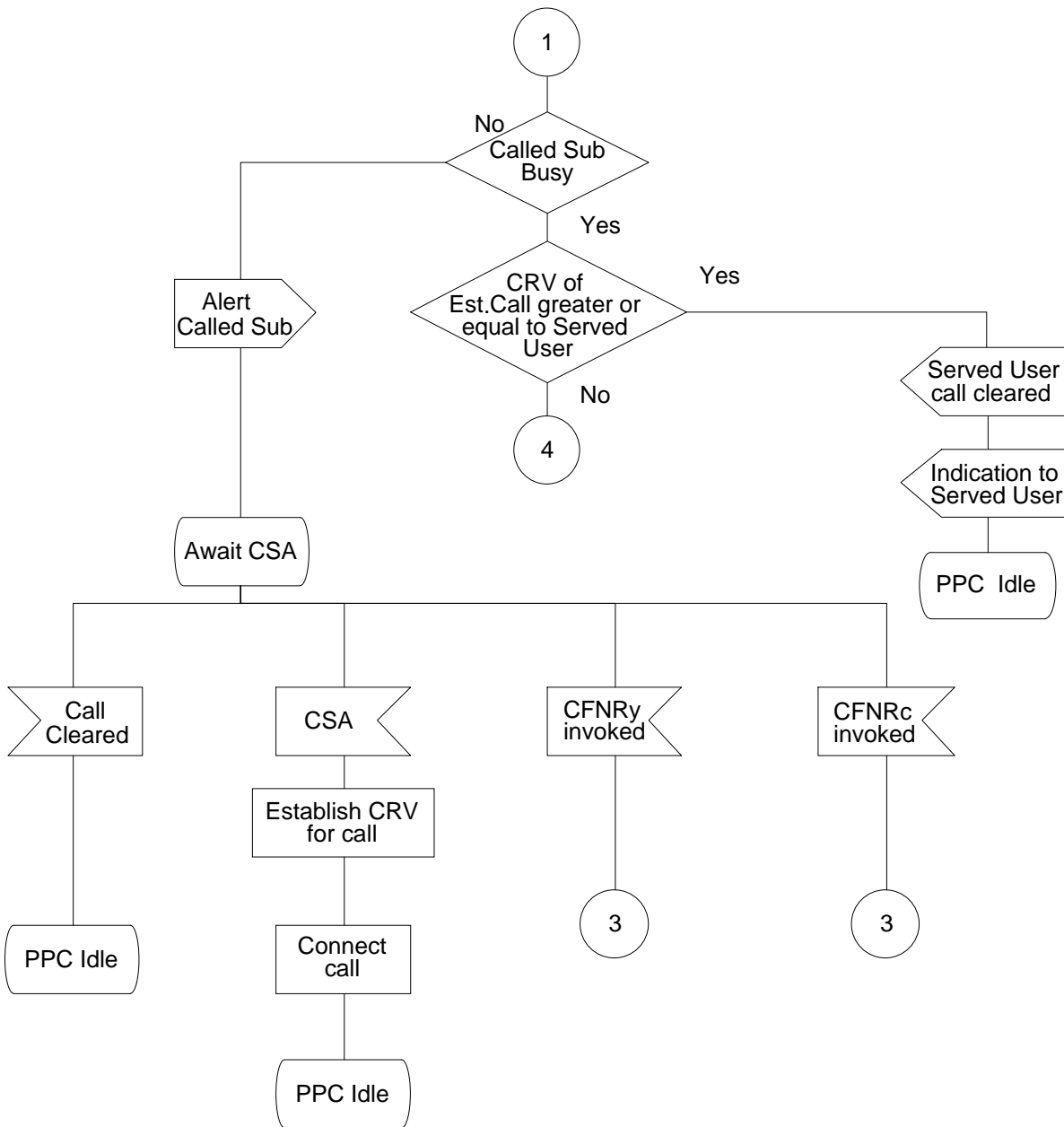


Figure 1 (sheet 2 of 3): SS-PPC supplementary service, overall SDL

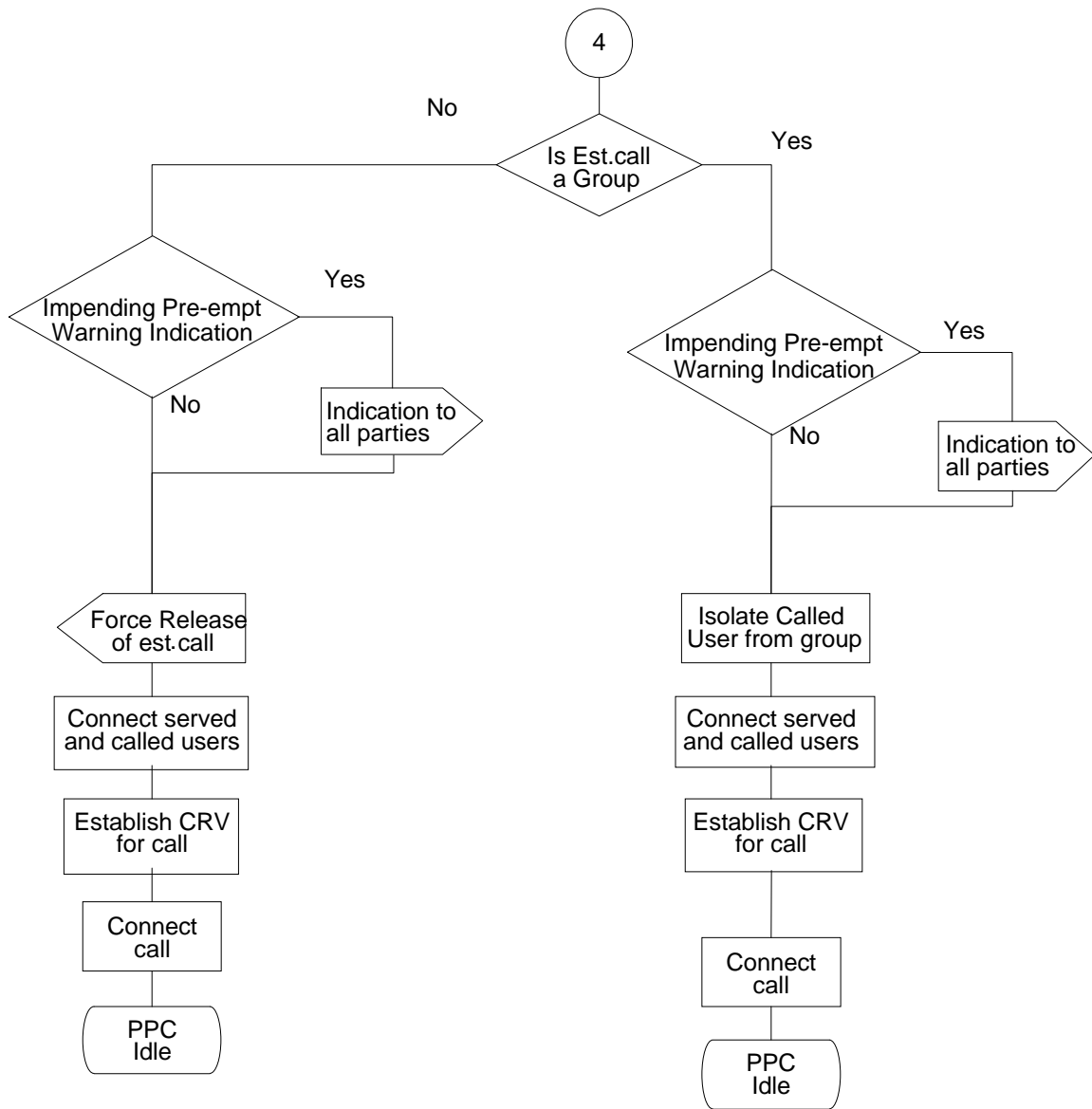


Figure 1 (sheet 3 of 3): SS-PPC supplementary service, overall SDL

History

Document history			
November 1994	Public Enquiry	PE 73:	1994-11-07 to 1995-03-03
December 1995	Vote	V 94:	1995-12-27 to 1996-02-16
April 1996	First Edition		