ANNEX I TECHNICAL INTERFACE

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1 Introduction

This document aims to present the network's technical specification, including minimum requirements to be satisfied by fixed and mobile operators/providers in the interfaces between respective networks, in order to guarantee the function of Operator Portability between:

- 1. providers in the fixed telephone network and the integrated services digital network, for geographic and non-geographic numbers;
- 2. providers in the mobile telephone network, for land mobile service numbers and non-geographic numbers.

The aspects to be covered are those related to the call routing and network signalling method (ISUP) that will make it possible to *trigger* consultation of the database of ported numbers (IN). The process to be supported in the network interface between operators is *Query on Release*. This method is based on consultation of the IN database of the operator when during the release of a call (REL) a message with cause value is received indicating that the number was ported (#14).

The base for this specification is ITU-T's recommendation Q.769.1. Other ETSI and ITU-T international recommendations were also used.

This document also aims to draw up scenarios and descriptions of the tests to be held between providers/operators, in order to verify the fulfilment of the interface between Operator Portability Networks.

2 References

In this specification, the following references were considered:

2.1 ETSI

- [1] EN 302 097 "Enhancements for support of Number Portability"
- [2] TR 101 119 "High level description of Number Portability"
- [3] TR 101 118 "High level network architecture and solutions to support Number Portability"
- [4] TR 101 122 "Numbering and addressing for Number Portability"
- [5] EG 201 367 "IN and intelligence support for Service Provider Number Portability"

2.2 ITU-T

- [6] Q.769.1 "Enhancements for the support of Number Portability"
 [7] Q.764 "ISDN User Part Signalling Procedures"
 [8] Q.763 "ISDN User Part Formats and Codes"
 [9] Q.730 "ISDN User Part Supplementary Services"

3 Abbreviations

ACM - Address Complete Message

AcQ All call Query

PDB - Provider's Database

CCBS - Completion of calls to busy subscriber

CCNR - Completion of calls on no reply

CD - Call Deflection

CFB - Call Forwarding on Busy
CFNR - Call Forwarding on No Reply
CFU - Call Forwarding Unconditional
CLI - Calling Line Identification

DN - Directory Number

ETSI - European Telecommunications Standard Institute

FPH - Freephone

IAM - Initial Address Message

ICP - Instituto das Comunicações de Portugal

IN - Intelligent Network

ISDN - Integrated Services Digital Network

ISUP - ISDN User Part

ITU-T - International Telecommunication Union – Telecommunications

Sector

NRN - Network Routing Number

PN - Personal Number

OP- - Operator Portability – Specification of Interface between Networks

SIN

QoR - Query on Release REL - Release Message

UAN - Universal Access Number

UPT - Universal Personal Telecommunications

VPN - Virtual Private Network

4 Scenarios of Operator Portability

In relation to the possible scenarios of Operator Portability eight situations were identified:

4.1 Call originated nationally

4.1.1 Situation without any national traffic

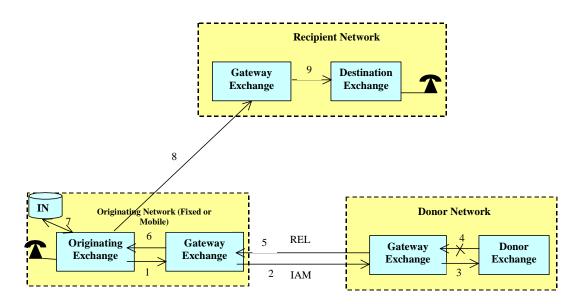


Fig. 1 - Scenario of call originated nationally without transit

4.1.2 Situation with transit via a National Operator

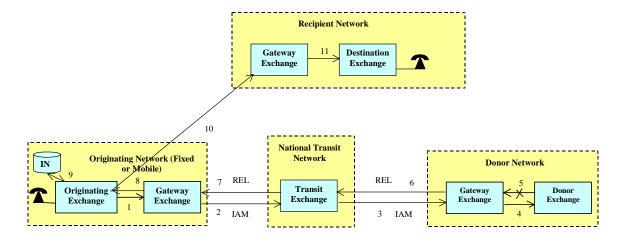


Fig. 2 - Scenario of call originated nationally with national transit

4.1.3 Situation of National Carrier (Indirect Customer Service)

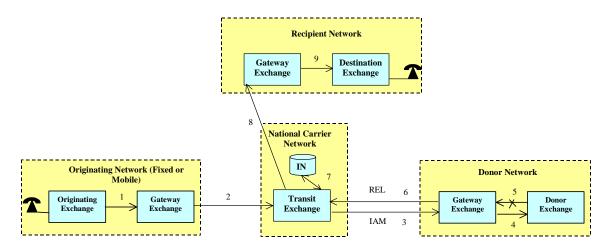


Fig. 3 - Scenario of call originated nationally via a National Carrier

4.1.4 Situation of Non-Geographic Services

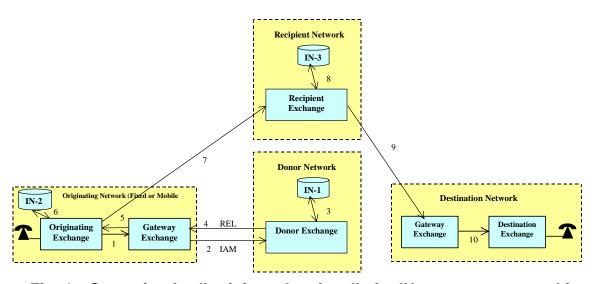


Fig. 4 – Scenario of call originated nationally for IN-type non-geographic service number

4.1.5 Situation of IN translation services

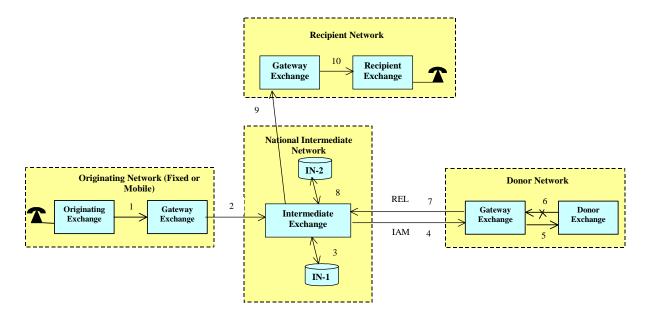


Fig. 5 – Scenario of call originated nationally and rerouted via an intermediate network using an IN translation service (IN-1), such as alteration of "physical" Freephone number etc.

4.1.6 Situation of Rerouting (CFU, CFB, CFNR, CD, etc.)

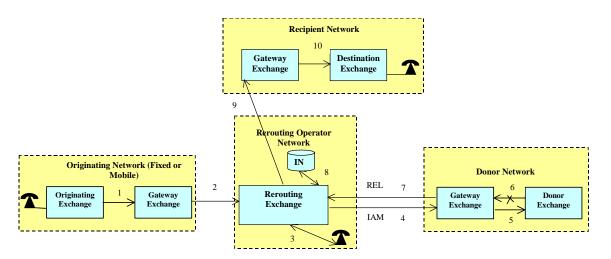


Fig. 6 - Scenario of call originated nationally with rerouting

4.2 Call originated internationally

4.2.1 Situation without any national traffic

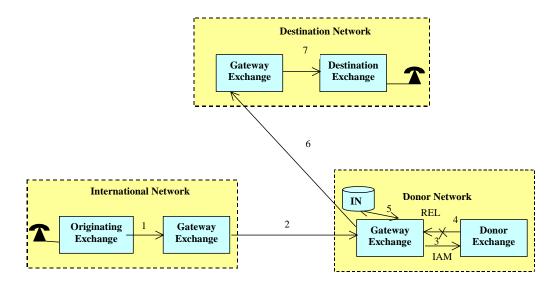


Fig. 7 – Scenario of call originated internationally without transit

4.2.2 Situation with transit with National Operator

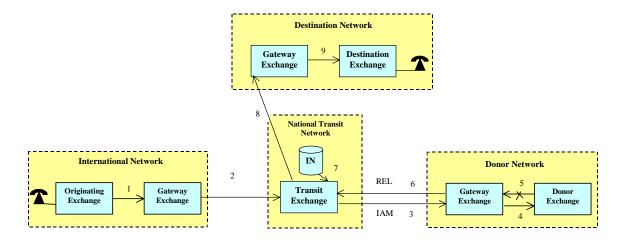


Fig. 8 - Scenario of call originated internationally with national transit

5 Structure of the NRN

The network routing number for ported numbers consists of three distinct fields:

- Service code (D);
- Operator code (P₁P₂P₃) assigned by ICP, observing the format 0xy (x≠0);
- Operator exchange code (C₁C₂C₃) defined by the respective operator.

The structure has the following format:

Service	С	perate	or	E	xchanç	ge		F	Ported	Numbe	er	
D	P₁	P2	P3	C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	D₁	D_2		Do		D ₁₂

Fig. 8 - Format of the NRN + DN

The DN may be of variable length between 9 and 12 digits.

A complete table with the NRNs defined by the various operators will be provided.

6 Applicability of ETSI and ITU-T norms and recommendations

Table 1 – Exceptions and Clarifications to Norm EN 302 097 of ETSI "Enhancements for support of Number Portability"

1	Enhancements for support of Number 1 ortability					
Item	Title	Comments				
	Forward	Applies.				
	Endorsement notice	Applies.				
	Clause 1 "Scope"	Applies (<i>Dropback</i> method does not apply).				
	Clause 2 "References"	Applies (assuming that the implementation resulting from this specification may be supported in networks that do not support all functions of ETSI ISUP V4 – EN 300 356-1 and EN 300 356-2).				
	Annex D "Procedures to support Dropback"	Applies (<i>Dropback</i> method does not apply).				
	Clause "Bibliography"	Applies.				

Item	Title	Comments
1	Scope	The support method of number portability considered in this specification is <i>Query on Release</i> (QoR).
		To simplify aspects of inter-functioning and routing, the addressing method considered is the "concatenated" addressing method, described in Annex A.
		Annexes B, D and E apply.
2	References	Applies (assuming that the implementation resulting from this specification may be supported in networks that do not support all functions of the latest versions of ISUP.
3	Definitions	Applies.

		port of Number Portability"
Item	Title	Comments
4	Abbreviations	Applies.
		CCBS - Completion of calls to busy subscriber CCNR - Completion of calls on no reply CD - Call Deflection CFB - Call Forwarding Busy CFNR - Call Forwarding No Reply
		CFU - Call Forwarding Unconditional FPH - Freephone IN - Intelligent Network
		PN - Personal Number UAN - Universal Access Number UPT - Universal Personal Telecommunications VPN - Virtual Private Network
5	Conventions	Applies.
6	Call control and signalling procedures	The method chosen is <i>Query on Release</i> , and therefore the methods - <i>All Call Query</i> and <i>Onward Routing</i> – do not apply. The addressing method considered is the "concatenated" addressing method.
6.1	Separate Directory Number Addressing method	Does not apply.
6.2	Other addressing methods	The addressing method adopted is that in Annex A (Concatenated Addressing method).
6.3	Actions required in the originating network	Does not apply.
6.4	Actions required in the donor network	Does not apply.
6.5	Actions required in a transit network	Does not apply.
6.6	Actions required in the recipient network	Does not apply.
ANNEX A	Procedures for the Concatenated Addressing method	-
A.1	General	Applies.
A.2	Exceptions to Clause 6 of this Recommendation	The Called Party Number should be codified as follows: 0000011 – national (significant) number
		In terms of signalling (Calling, Connected, Redirecting, Redirection number, etc.) the identification of the ported number that should be sent by the recipient exchange is always the respective DN (and should never include the NRN). The only exception, in terms of signalling will be Called Party Number at terminated calls.
ANNEX B	Procedures for the Separate Network Routing Number Addressing method	Does not apply.

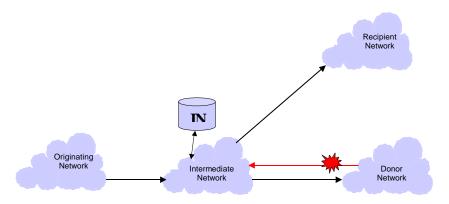
Item	Title	Comments
ANNEX C	Procedures to support Query on	- Comments
AININEXO	Release	
C.1	General	Applies.
C.2	Procedures for QoR with the forward and the backward indications	Does not apply
C.2.1	Normal procedures	-
C.2.1.1	Originating exchange	Does not apply
C.2.1.2	Intermediate exchange	Does not apply
C.2.1.3	Gateway exchange	Does not apply
C.2.1.4	Donor exchange	Does not apply
C.2.1.5	Exchange receiving a Release message with the QoR cause value	Does not apply
C.2.2	Exceptional procedures	Does not apply
C.3	Procedures for QoR with the backward indication only	Applies.
C.3.1	Normal procedures	-
C.3.1.1	Originating exchange	Applies
C.3.1.2	Intermediate exchange	Applies. In the event that this exchange carries out some
2010		type of rerouting (CFU, CFB, CFNR, CD, etc) or sets off the "trigger" for some IN service (FPH, PN, UPT, VPN, UAN, etc) on this call, the information relative to the new IAM message generated should be stored, in order to carry out the "query" in accordance with the requirement listed in point C.3.1.4.
C.3.1.3	Donor exchange	Applies. Whenever this exchange has already carried out
		some type of rerouting procedure (CFU, CFB, CFNR, CD, etc) on this call, the <i>Release</i> message (QoR: <i>ported number</i>) will not be generated, and this exchange should initiate the "query" procedure (using the number to which the call was rerouted), and forward the call.

_	"Enhancements for support of Number Portability"						
Item	Title	Comments					
C.3.1.4	Exchange receiving a Release message with the QoR cause value	Applies. Whenever this exchange has already carried out some type of rerouting procedure (CFU, CFB, CFNR, CD, etc) or set off the "trigger" for some IN service (FPH, PN, UPT, VPN, UAN, etc.) on this call, the Release message will not be passed back, instead this exchange should initiate the "query" procedure (using the number to which the call was rerouted or the new destination number returned by the IN service, depending on the type of service activated. In the case that both are active, the destination number returned by the last service to be activated will be used) and forward the call.					
C.3.2	Exceptional procedures	Applies. Interaction with call rerouting services (CFU, CFB, CFNR, CD, etc) Exchanges that have carried out some type of rerouting should not pass back the "Release" message with cause value #14 (QoR: ported number), initiating the "query" procedure to the database, based on the rerouting destination number. Interaction with CCBS/CCNR services While there is no stabilisation in terms of ETSI/ITU norms a solution for redirecting SCCP messages to the recipient network, the indications of "CCBS possible" and "CCNR possible" must be removed by the exchanges that have carried out QoR on these calls, thus avoiding that these indications are erroneously sent to the originating exchange.					
ANNEX D	Procedures to support Dropback	Does not apply					
ANNEX E	Procedures for forward transfer of number portability status information	Does not apply.					

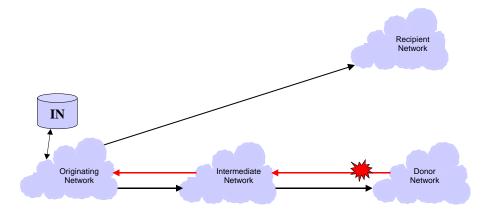
7 Test Scenarios of Operator Portability

In relation to possible test scenarios of Operator Portability the following situations were identified:

7.1 Configuration 1



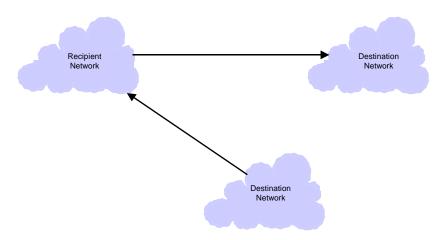
7.2 Configuration 2



7.3 Configuration 3



7.4 Configuration 4



8 List of Tests

- Verification of the Operator's translation in the case of a ported number successful situation
 - 1.1. Call originated in a network with the possibility of making a *query* to the PDB
 - 1.2. Call originated in a network without the possibility of making a *query* to the PDB
 - 1.3. Call rerouted to a ported number
 - 1.4. Non-geographic service call with translation to a ported number
- 2. Verification of the Operator's translation in the case of a ported number unsuccessful situation
 - 2.1. Unsuccessful translation of ported number
 - 2.2. NRN+DN do not exist in recipient network
- 3. Verification of identification of ported number in the Recipient Network
 - 3.1. Originated call (verification of the Calling Party Number)
 - 3.2. Rerouted call (verification of the *Redirection Number* ACM and *Redirecting Number* IAM)

Note: In the event that an Originating Operator or Intermediate Operator opts for the *All call Query* (AcQ) method, the network should accept to release the call when it receives REL #14. It should be noted that this scenario will always occur, even in an AcQ environment, when there are errors in the portability database.

9 Description of Tests

9.1 Verification of the Operator's translation in the case of a ported number – Successful situation

Test Number:	1.1		
Configuration	2		
Number:			
Test Title:	Call originated in a network with the possibility to make a <i>query</i> to the PDB		
Objective:	To verify that the intermediary network passes the REL message with cause value #14 in a transparent manner.		
References:	OP-SIN: §3.1.1 and §3.1.2 ITU-T Q.769.1: §C.3.1.1, §C.3.1.3 and §C.3.1.4 with ICP's specification comments (OP-SIN)		
Test Description:	 Making a call from a network that has the possibility to make a query to the PDB (e.g. Mobile operator); Verify whether the REL message with cause value #14 is generated in the donor network; Verify whether the intermediary network passes the REL message with cause value #14 in a transparent manner; Verify whether the REL message (#14) in the originating network sets off the IN trigger (query to the PDB) with correct translation of the NRN+DN; Verify whether the call is correctly routed to the recipient network; Verify whether the call is successful. 		

Test Number:	1.2				
Configuration	1				
Number:					
Test Title:	Call originated in a network without the possibility to make a <i>query</i> to the PDB				
Objective:	Verify whether a intermediary network when receiving the REL message with cause value #14 makes the <i>query</i> to the PDB and routes the call to the number's recipient network.				
References:	 OP-SIN: §3.1.3, §3.2.1 and §3.2.2 ITU-T Q.769.1: §C.3.1.2, §C.3.1.3 and §C.3.1.4 with ICP's specifications comments(OP-SIN) 				
Test Description:	 Making a call from a network that does not have the possibility to make a <i>query</i> to the PDB (e.g. International Operator, National <i>Carrier</i>); Verify whether a REL message with cause value #14 is generated in the donor network; Verify whether the REL (#14) in the intermediary network sets off the IN <i>trigger</i> (<i>query</i> to the PDB) with correct translation of the NRN+DN; Verify whether the call is correctly routed to the recipient network; Verify whether the call is successful. 				

Test Number:	1.3
Configuration	1
Number:	
Test Title:	Call rerouted to a ported number
Objective:	Verify whether the intermediary network when rerouting to a ported number and receiving the REL message with cause value #14 makes the query to the PDB and routes the call to the number's recipient network.
References:	 OP-SIN: §3.1.5 ITU-T Q.769.1: §C.3.1.2, §C.3.1.3, §C.3.1.4 and §C.3.2 with ICP's specifications comments (OP-SIN)
Test Description:	 Making the call from any network to a number, rerouted to a ported number; Verify whether the REL message with cause value #14 is generated in the donor network; Verify whether the REL (#14) in the intermediary network sets off the IN trigger (query à PDB) with correct translation of the NRN+DN; Verify whether the call is correctly routed to the recipient network; Verify whether the call is successful.

Test Number:	1.4			
Configuration 1				
Number:				
Test Title:	Non-geographic service call with translation to a ported number			
Objective: Verify whether the intermediary network when translating a geographic number to a ported number and receiving the REL mess with cause value #14 makes the <i>query</i> to the PDB and routes the cause the translated number's recipient network.				
References:	1. OP-SIN: §3.1.4 2. ITU-T Q.769.1: §C.3.1.2, §C.3.1.3 and §C.3.1.4 with ICP's specifications comments(OP-SIN)			
Test Description:	 Making the call from any network to a non-geographic number translated to a ported number in the intermediary network; Verify whether the REL message with cause value #14 is generated in the donor network; Verify whether the REL (#14) in the intermediary network sets off the IN trigger (query à PDB) with correct translation of the NRN+DN; Verify whether the call is correctly routed to the recipient network; Verify whether the call is successful. 			

9.2 Verification of the Operator's translation in the case of a ported number – Unsuccessful situation

Test Number:	2.1					
Configuration	1					
Number:						
Test Title:	Unsuccessful translation of a ported number					
Objective:	Verify whether the intermediary network when not succeeding in					
	translating a n umber to ported number due to its non-existence in the					
	PDB passes back the REL message with cause value #31.					
References:	1. ITU-T Q.769.1: §C.3.2 with ICP's specifications comments (OP-SIN)					
Test Description:	Making the call from any network to a ported number;					
	2. Verify whether the REL message with cause value #14 is generated					
	in the donor network;					
	3. Verify whether the REL (#14) in the intermediary network sets off the					
	IN trigger (query to the PDB) and fails due to non- existence of					
	NRN+DN relationship;					
	4. Verify whether the call is disconnected with cause #31;					
	5. Verify that the call is unsuccessful.					

Test Number:	2.2				
Configuration	1 and/or 2				
Number:					
Test Title:	Non-existence of NRN+DN in recipient network				
Objective:	Verify whether the recipient network when not finding the ported number				
	sends back the REL message with cause value #1.				
References:	1. ITU-T Q.769.1: §6.6 with ICP's specifications comments (OP-SIN)				
Test Description:	Making the call from any network to a ported number;				
	2. Verify whether the REL message with cause value #14 is generated				
	in the donor network;				
	3. Verify whether the REL (#14) in the intermediary network sets off the				
	IN trigger (query à PDB) and with correct translation of the NRN+DN;				
	4. Verify whether the call is routed to the recipient network;				
	5. Verify whether the call is disconnected with cause #1;				
	6. Verify whether the call is unsuccessful.				

9.3 Verification of the identification of the ported number in the Recipient network

Test Number:	3.1		
Configuration	3		
Number:			
Test Title:	Originated call (verification of the Calling Party Number)		
Objective:	Verify whether the Calling Party Number (CLI) parameter is sent correctly.		
References:	1. ITU-T Q.769.1: §A.2 with ICP's specifications comments (OP-SIN)		
Test Description:	Making the outgoing call from the recipient network of the recipient		
	interface of the ported number;		
	2. Verification of the CLI (IAM's Calling Party Number parameter).		

Test Number:	3.2					
Configuration	4					
Number:						
Test Title:	Rerouted call (verification of the Redirection Number – ACM and					
	Redirecting Number – IAM)					
Objective:	Verify whether the <i>Redirecting Number</i> parameter (in the IAM message)					
	and the Redirection Number parameter (in the ACM message) are sent					
	correctly.					
References:	1. ITU-T Q.769.1: §A.2 with ICP's specifications comments (OP-SIN)					
Test Description:	1. Rerouting (CFU, CFB, CFNR, CD) the recipient interface of the ported					
	number to any number;					
	2. Making a call to the rerouting number of the recipient network;					
	3. Verification of the <i>Redirecting Number</i> parameter (in the IAM					
	message);					
	4. Verification of the Redirection Number parameter (in the ACM					
	message).					

Annex FORMS FOR TESTS BETWEEN OPERATORS NACIONAIS

IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATORS INVOLVED									
Originating Operator	Intermediate Operator	Donor Operator	Recipient Operator						
	TESTS TO BE CARRIE			OK	NOK				
Verification of the translation of the Operator in the case of a ported number – successful situation									
1.1 Call originated in PDB									
1.2 Call originated in a network without the possibility to make a <i>query</i> to the PDB									
1.3 Call rerouted to a ported number									
1.4 Non-geographic service call with translation to a ported number									
2. Verification of the Unsuccessful situ	Operator's translation ation	in the case of a ported	l number	_					
	2.1 Unsuccessful translation of a ported number								
2.2 Non-existence of NRN+DN in recipient network									
	identification of the po		cipient ne	twork					
3.1 Originated call (verification of the Calling Party Number)									
3.2 Rerouted call (verification of the <i>Redirection Number</i> – ACM and <i>Redirecting Number</i> – IAM)									
COMMENTS									
	TEST OFFICIALS								
Originating Operator	Intermediate Operator	Donor Operator	Recipie	nt Ope	erator				

SIGNATURES