



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

E.110

TELEPHONE NETWORK AND ISDN

**OPERATION, NUMBERING, ROUTING
AND MOBILE SERVICE**

**ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELEPHONE NETWORK**

ITU-T Recommendation E.110

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation E.110 was published in Fascicle II.2 of the *Blue Book*. This file is an extract from the *Blue Book*. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the *Blue Book* version, the contents of the file are identical to the *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

2 In this Recommendation, the expression “Administration” is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE NETWORK

1 Administrations shall agree among themselves upon the operating methods best suited to the needs of the international relations which concern them, taking into account the conditions and the possibilities of operation.

2 When there is preparation operating, international traffic should be decentralized, whenever circumstances justify it, by the creation of international exchanges in adequate numbers in the centre of the areas to be covered by the service to reduce waiting times and any lengthening of routes.

3 In the direct or indirect manual demand operating, it would be well to concentrate international traffic in a few international exchanges where major groups of international circuits end, so that international circuits may be more efficiently used, and in view, too, of the linguistic knowledge demanded of international operators.

4 With semiautomatic and automatic service, it would also be well to concentrate international traffic in a few international exchanges because of:

- the high cost of the technical equipment required in incoming and outgoing international exchanges for this service;
- the linguistic knowledge required of operators, in the case of semiautomatic international service; and
- the need to provide automatic transit in certain exchanges (international routing plan).

However, it would be advisable, when the traffic justifies it, to provide certain international exchanges or national manual exchanges in a country with direct-access circuits to an international automatic exchange so that the operators in these exchanges can set up international semiautomatic calls in automatic relations without the intervention of an operator from the international exchange.