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SERIES E: OVERALL NETWORK OPERATION,
TELEPHONE SERVICE, SERVICE OPERATION AND
HUMAN FACTORS

International operation – Maritime mobile service and
public land mobile service

The international identification plan for public networks and subscriptions

Recommendation ITU-T E.212

ITU-T E-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS

OVERALL NETWORK OPERATION, TELEPHONE SERVICE, SERVICE OPERATION AND HUMAN FACTORS

INTERNATIONAL OPERATION	
Definitions	E.100–E.103
General provisions concerning Administrations	E.104–E.119
General provisions concerning users	E.120–E.139
Operation of international telephone services	E.140–E.159
Numbering plan of the international telephone service	E.160–E.169
International routing plan	E.170–E.179
Tones in national signalling systems	E.180–E.189
Numbering plan of the international telephone service	E.190–E.199
Maritime mobile service and public land mobile service	E.200–E.229
OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO CHARGING AND ACCOUNTING IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE	
Charging in the international telephone service	E.230–E.249
Measuring and recording call durations for accounting purposes	E.260–E.269
UTILIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE NETWORK FOR NON-TELEPHONY APPLICATIONS	
General	E.300–E.319
Phototelegraphy	E.320–E.329
ISDN PROVISIONS CONCERNING USERS	E.330–E.349
INTERNATIONAL ROUTING PLAN	E.350–E.399
NETWORK MANAGEMENT	
International service statistics	E.400–E.404
International network management	E.405–E.419
Checking the quality of the international telephone service	E.420–E.489
TRAFFIC ENGINEERING	
Measurement and recording of traffic	E.490–E.505
Forecasting of traffic	E.506–E.509
Determination of the number of circuits in manual operation	E.510–E.519
Determination of the number of circuits in automatic and semi-automatic operation	E.520–E.539
Grade of service	E.540–E.599
Definitions	E.600–E.649
Traffic engineering for IP-networks	E.650–E.699
ISDN traffic engineering	E.700–E.749
Mobile network traffic engineering	E.750–E.799
QUALITY OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES: CONCEPTS, MODELS, OBJECTIVES AND DEPENDABILITY PLANNING	
Terms and definitions related to the quality of telecommunication services	E.800–E.809
Models for telecommunication services	E.810–E.844
Objectives for quality of service and related concepts of telecommunication services	E.845–E.859
Use of quality of service objectives for planning of telecommunication networks	E.860–E.879
Field data collection and evaluation on the performance of equipment, networks and services	E.880–E.899
OTHER	E.900–E.999

For further details, please refer to the list of ITU-T Recommendations.

Recommendation ITU-T E.212

The international identification plan for public networks and subscriptions

Summary

The purpose of Recommendation ITU-T E.212 is to define a unique international identification plan for public fixed and mobile networks providing users with access to public telecommunication services. The E.212 identification plan was originally developed for the use in public land mobile networks (PLMN). The plan is hierarchical and identifies geographic areas, networks and subscriptions. The main body of this Recommendation describes the pure identification plan. Guidance on how to use this resource is described in the annexes. The international mobile subscription identities (IMSI) are independent from the national numbering plans.

In general, this Recommendation uses the term subscription because an IMSI identifies subscriptions for access to public telecommunication services.

Source

Recommendation ITU-T E.212 was approved on 15 May 2008 by ITU-T Study Group 2 (2005-2008) under the WTSA Resolution 1 procedure. Annexes E and F were approved as Amendment 1 on 23 September 2008 by ITU-T Study Group 2 (2005-2008) under the WTSA Resolution 1 procedure.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

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

Compliance with this Recommendation is voluntary. However, the Recommendation may contain certain mandatory provisions (to ensure e.g. interoperability or applicability) and compliance with the Recommendation is achieved when all of these mandatory provisions are met. The words "shall" or some other obligatory language such as "must" and the negative equivalents are used to express requirements. The use of such words does not suggest that compliance with the Recommendation is required of any party.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database at <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/>.

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CONTENTS

	Page
1 Scope	1
2 References.....	1
3 Definitions	1
4 Abbreviations.....	2
5 Considerations	2
6 IMSI structure, format and assignment procedures	3
6.1 Structure and format of the IMSI	3
6.2 IMSI assignment procedures	3
Annex A – Criteria and procedures for the assignment and reclamation of shared E.212 mobile country codes (MCC) for networks and their respective mobile network codes (MNCs).....	4
A.1 Introduction	4
A.2 Scope	4
A.3 Principles for assignment	4
A.4 Criteria for assignment	4
A.5 Assignment.....	5
A.6 Voluntary return of unused MNCs	6
A.7 Criteria for reclamation	6
A.8 Reclamation.....	6
A.9 Appeals process	7
Annex B – Principles for the assignment of mobile network codes (MNCs) within geographic MCCs	8
Annex C – Procedures for the assignment of an additional MCC to a country	9
Annex D – Use of mobile subscription identification number (MSIN) within geographic MCCs.....	10
Annex E – The use of an MCC+MNC in a country other than the country to which the MCC has been assigned by the Director of TSB.....	11
E.1 Introduction	11
E.2 Procedure to be followed for the implementation of an extra-territorial use of an MCC+MNC	11
E.3 Voluntary return of an MNC	12
E.4 Criteria for cancellation of extra-territorial use.....	12
E.5 Cancellation procedures	12
Annex F – Illustration of uses of E.212 resources	13
F.1 Introduction	13
F.2 Mobile networks (PLMN)	13
F.4 Satellite and non-terrestrial networks.....	13
F.5 Universal personal telecommunication (UPT)	14

	Page
Appendix I – Form A: Notification of the use of an MCC/MNC extra-territorially	15
Appendix II – Form B: Notification of the cancellation of use of an MCC/MNC extra-territorially	16
Bibliography.....	17

Introduction

The purpose of this Recommendation is to define a unique international identification plan for public fixed and mobile networks providing users with access to public telecommunication services. The E.212 identification plan was originally developed for the use in public land mobile networks (PLMN). The plan is hierarchical and identifies geographic areas, networks and subscriptions. The main body of this Recommendation describes the pure identification plan. Guidance on how to use this resource is described in the annexes. The international mobile subscription identities (IMSI) are independent from the national numbering plans.

In general, this Recommendation uses the term subscription because an IMSI identifies subscriptions for access to public telecommunication services.

Recommendation ITU-T E.212

The international identification plan for public networks and subscriptions

1 Scope

This Recommendation describes a unique and unambiguous identification plan for subscriptions and the format of the IMSI. It establishes procedures for the assignment of fields of the IMSI in a manner that prevents duplication.

2 References

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published. The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation.

- [ITU-T E.164] Recommendation ITU-T E.164 (2005), *The international public telecommunication numbering plan*.
- [ITU-T E.164.1] Recommendation ITU-T E.164.1 (2006), *Criteria and procedures for the reservation, assignment and reclamation of E.164 country codes and associated identification codes (ICs)*.
- [ITU-T E.190] Recommendation ITU-T E.190 (1997), *Principles and responsibilities for the management, assignment and reclamation of E-series international numbering resources*.

3 Definitions

Whenever the term "country", "destination country" or "originating country" is used in this Recommendation, it identifies a specific country, a group of countries in an integrated numbering plan or a specific geographical area.

This Recommendation defines the following terms:

- 3.1 home network:** The network of the operator responsible for the subscription identified by the elements within the IMSI.
- 3.2 international mobile subscription identity (IMSI):** The IMSI is a string of decimal digits, up to a maximum length of 15 digits, which identifies a unique subscription. The IMSI consists of three fields: the mobile country code (MCC), the mobile network code (MNC), and the mobile subscription identification number (MSIN).
- 3.3 mobile country code (MCC):** The MCC is the first field of the IMSI and is three digits in length and identifies a country. The Director of TSB may assign more than one MCC to a country. MCCs in the 90x range are administered by the Director of TSB.
- 3.4 mobile network code (MNC):** The MNC is the second field of the IMSI, it is two or three digits in length and is administered by the respective national numbering plan administrator. The MNC, in combination with the MCC, provides sufficient information to identify the home network.
- 3.5 mobile subscription identification number (MSIN):** The MSIN is the third field of the IMSI, it is up to 10 digits in length, and is administered by the relevant operator to identify individual subscriptions.

3.6 national numbering plan administrator: The organization (e.g., National Regulatory Authority/Administration) in charge of the administration of national naming, numbering and addressing plans.

3.7 operator: An operating agency providing public telecommunications networks or public telecommunication services.

4 Abbreviations

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations:

IMSI	International Mobile Subscription Identity
MCC	Mobile Country Code
MNC	Mobile Network Code
MSIN	Mobile Subscription Identification Number
TSB	Telecommunication Standardization Bureau
UPT	Universal Personal Telecommunication

5 Considerations

The considerations that form the basis for this international identification plan for networks and subscriptions are as follows:

- a) The assignment of E.212 resources is in conformance with the principles in [ITU-T E.190].
- b) There may be more than one public network offering such services in a country.
- c) The MNC consists of 2 or 3 digits and the length of the MNC is a national matter.
- d) The number of digits of the MSINs is determined by the relevant MNC assignee in accordance with the national policy.
- e) The IMSI shall not exceed 15 digits in length.
- f) For 90x MCCs, the length of MNCs is determined by the Director of TSB and the length of the MSINs is determined by the relevant MNC assignee in accordance with the relevant ITU-T Recommendations.
- g) The IMSI assigned to a subscription under this identification plan should not be directly related to numbers assigned to that same subscription under "The international public telecommunications numbering plan" [ITU-T E.164].
- h) The IMSI should, if necessary, enable:
 - 1) determination of the home network;
 - 2) identification of subscriptions, when information about a specific subscription is exchanged between networks;
 - 3) identification of subscriptions for charging and billing purposes;
 - 4) identification and management of subscription, e.g., for registering, authenticating, signalling, retrieving, providing, changing and updating of subscription data.
- i) The IMSI is not intended to be used for dialling purposes.

This list is not exhaustive.

6 IMSI structure, format and assignment procedures

6.1 Structure and format of the IMSI

The IMSI structure and format are as shown in Figure 1.

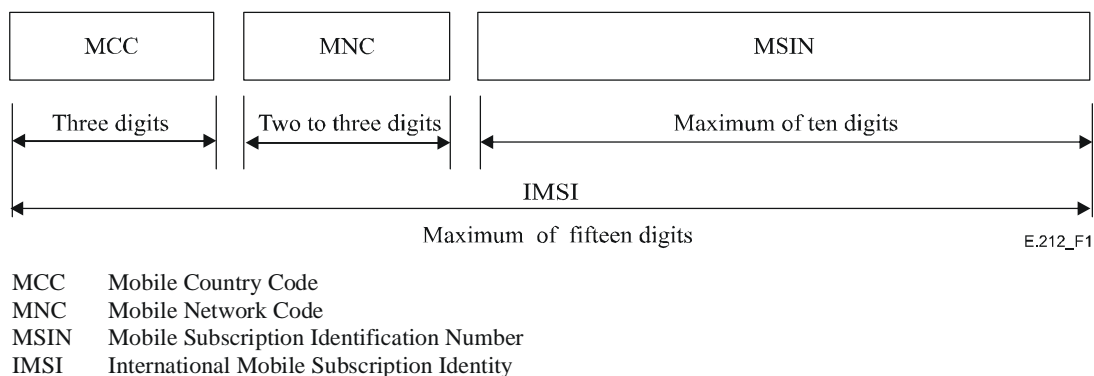


Figure 1 – Structure and format of the IMSI

6.2 IMSI assignment procedures

6.2.1 The Director of TSB assigns MCCs in accordance with Annexes A and C.

6.2.2 MNCs are administered by the national numbering plan administrator within each country in accordance with the principle in Annex B.

6.2.3 MSINs are administered by the relevant MNC assignee in accordance with national or relevant ITU-T Recommendations.

6.2.4 In principle, only one IMSI should be assigned to each subscription, although multiple subscriptions may be associated with a SIM/USIM/UICC card.

Annex A

Criteria and procedures for the assignment and reclamation of shared E.212 mobile country codes (MCC) for networks and their respective mobile network codes (MNCs)

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

A.1 Introduction

The Director of TSB assigns and reclaims E.212 mobile country codes (MCCs) for countries and shared MCCs for networks according to this Recommendation. The Director of TSB is also responsible for the assignment and reclamation of mobile network codes (MNCs) for shared MCCs for networks. Mobile subscription identification numbers (MSINs) are administered by the MNC assignee.

A.2 Scope

This annex is intended to provide advice to the Director of TSB on how to allocate MNCs under shared MCCs for networks. It describes the procedures and criteria to be utilized by the Director of TSB for the assignment and reclamation of mobile network codes (MNCs) associated with shared MCCs for networks.

A.3 Principles for assignment

A.3.1 In accordance with this Recommendation, the shared MCC resources assigned to networks shall consist of a 3-digit shared MCC for networks followed by a 2- or 3-digit MNC.

A.3.2 For a specific shared MCC for networks, the length of all MNCs within that MCC shall be the same.

A.3.3 Both the shared MCC(s) for networks, and the specific MNC(s) associated with a shared MCC for allocation to networks, will be assigned by the Director of TSB.

A.3.4 Subsequent shared MCCs for networks and/or MNCs that are part of shared MCCs for networks can be assigned by the Director of TSB in the event of exhaustion or another substantiated reason.

A.4 Criteria for assignment

Throughout the following clauses, when using the term "applicant", it is assumed that the applicant is either an operator or is a group of operators. However, it should be noted that many national numbering plan administrators require that any such applicant correspond with the ITU-TSB only via that national numbering plan administrator. It should be recognized that it may be a national numbering plan administrator presenting an application on behalf of an applicant rather than the applicant making a direct approach to the Director of TSB.

A.4.1 The applicant must be a Member State or a Sector Member of the ITU or an Associate Member of the relevant ITU-T Study Group and must maintain its membership as long as it has reserved or is assigned the requested resource.

A.4.2 The Director of TSB receives a written request from an applicant for assignment.

A.4.3 The applicant requesting the numbering resource must affirm that it has overall responsibility for the management, operation, and maintenance of the network that will utilize the requested resource.

A.4.4 It is a national matter whether requests for codes require national numbering plan administrator review or approval. The applicant shall certify that it has met all of its country's national, legal and/or regulatory requirements for submission of the application.

A.4.5 The applicant must also affirm that all national, regulatory, and legal requirements of the countries in which the applicant's network will operate and provide service are met at the time of network implementation.

A.4.6 If an applicant has been granted a shared E.164 country code resource per [ITU-T E.164.1] for the network cited in the application, it can be assumed that it has fulfilled the following criteria for assignment (see clauses A.4.1, A.4.3 and A.4.7). The applicant must certify that it continues to meet these criteria. However, if the application is for a network that is not associated with a shared E.164 country code resource, all of the criteria must be addressed.

A.4.7 The applicant must demonstrate that its international network infrastructure will contain connecting physical nodes in two or more countries. In the case of satellite terminals, serving mobile terminals in two or more countries will satisfy this requirement.

A.4.8 The applicant is required to state the planned date of commercial implementation in at least two countries, or in geographical areas in two different countries.

A.4.9 The applicant will affirm that the requested resources will be used for offering public telecommunication services between two or more countries within a maximum of 1 year from the date of assignment.

A.4.10 The applicant must demonstrate that the use of a MNC under a shared MCC for networks is an appropriate, efficient and effective method to identify terminals or users of the network for routing, addressing and billing purposes. The applicant must attach substantiating documentation justifying this fact.

A.4.11 The applicant must demonstrate that other reasonable technical and operational alternatives (e.g., use of national resources) are not appropriate. The applicant must attach substantiating documentation justifying this fact.

A.4.12 The applicant may apply for a subsequent MNC under the following circumstances:

- the current assignment is approaching exhaustion;
- the applicant can demonstrate that the resource will be utilized by a distinct shared network. Such a request will be treated as a new application;
- other substantiated reasons with proper justification.

A.4.13 Additional assignments of MNCs will be based on confirmation that the existing resource is being used in an efficient manner (e.g., that the format and length of the numbering plan is appropriate). The applicant must provide substantiated information that the resource is approaching exhaustion. The terms and conditions of the original assignment must be met.

A.4.14 The applicant will annually certify that the resource which has been assigned to it continues to be in operation and will also reaffirm its prime contact details through the submission of a status notification to the Director of TSB.

A.5 Assignment

A.5.1 Requests for the assignment of a shared MCC+MNC to a network will be addressed in writing to the Director of TSB. The written request should be submitted on official company letterhead and signed by an appropriate company representative. The signature of the appropriate company representative affirms that, in the applicant's view, all the criteria are met. This written request shall include:

- a) A planned code activation date in order to determine the relevant urgency of the request;

- b) Sufficient information so that the request can be analysed to satisfy the criteria given in clause A.4 (e.g., provide evidence that criteria will be complied with by the activation date, planned network architecture and call flows);
- c) Evidence of payment of any applicable fee.

A.5.2 In making decisions, the Director of TSB consults with the appropriate ITU-T Study Group, if necessary.

A.5.3 Provided the criteria in clause A.4 are met, an applicant's request for assignment of a MNC under a shared MCC for networks will be granted by the Director of TSB and, if necessary, with consultation of the relevant ITU-T Study Group.

A.5.4 Within a given shared MCC for networks, applicants will receive MNCs in sequential order.

A.5.5 After the assignment has been made, the Director of TSB will respond in writing to the applicant and include appropriate information for their ongoing responsibility as contained in this Recommendation and [ITU-T E.190]. In addition, the assignment will be published in the appropriate media (e.g., the ITU Website (TIES) and in the Operational Bulletin).

A.5.6 An assignment can be requested for non-commercial trials or testing purposes for a period of up to two years. The code subsequently assigned can be used only for non-commercial trial and testing purposes.

A.6 Voluntary return of unused MNCs

A.6.1 If an applicant or assignee determines that a MNC assigned to its network is no longer required, the Director of TSB shall be notified of that fact in writing.

A.6.2 The Director of TSB will respond in writing to the applicant acknowledging the return of the MNC.

A.6.3 The Director of TSB is to publish the date of the return of the MNC in the appropriate media (e.g., ITU website (TIES) and in the Operational Bulletin).

A.6.4 The returned MNC(s) should not be reassigned for a period of 2 years.

A.6.5 At the end of the aging two-year period, the Director of TSB will return a code to spare status.

A.7 Criteria for reclamation

A.7.1 The assigned MNC is subject to reclamation if any of the following occurs:

- the assigned MNC is not implemented;
- the network no longer satisfies the assignment criteria;
- the network is not operational between at least two countries; or
- the MNC is not in use for a period of 2 years.

A.8 Reclamation

A.8.1 If a shared MCC+MNC for networks meets the reclamation criteria provided in clause A.7.1, the Director of TSB will notify the assignee in writing that the code is subject to reclamation.

A.8.2 At the time of reclamation of an assigned MNC code under a shared MCC for networks, the Director of TSB shall publish the date of MNC reclamation via the appropriate media (e.g., ITU website (TIES), and in the Operational Bulletin).

A.8.3 The returned MNCs should not be reassigned for a period of 2 years from the date of reclamation.

A.8.4 At the end of the two-year period, the Director of TSB will return a code to spare status.

A.8.5 A code is to be reclaimed if the applicant has not certified on an annual basis that the code is being used in accordance with the reservation or assignment request or has not also provided the applicant's prime contact details and an affirmation that the applicant is a Member State, a Sector Member or an Associate Member of the relevant ITU-T Study Group.

A.9 Appeals process

An applicant for a MNC associated with a shared MCC for networks who has been denied an assignment can appeal the denial to the Director of TSB in the following manner. The appeal could include a presentation by the applicant to the relevant ITU-T Study Group.

A.9.1 In response to a letter of denial from the Director of TSB, the applicant can submit a supplement to its original application that responds to the reason(s) for denial contained in the letter. The applicant should submit its appeal, in writing, to the Director of TSB. In order to be considered by the Director of TSB, the response must include new or clarifying information. The submission should present the position of the applicant regarding the application and its denial, including its justification for this appeal. The applicant must attach to the submission a copy of the original application, the supplement to it, and the letter of denial from the Director of TSB. The applicant may also present the appeal at the Study Group meeting. If the appeal is to be presented to the relevant ITU-T Study Group, it should be submitted at least two months prior to the ITU-T Study Group meeting.

A.9.2 The Director of TSB will consult with the relevant ITU-T Study Group and/or its delegated representatives. The relevant ITU-T Study Group and/or its delegated representatives will then provide advice to the Director of TSB regarding the amended application and the contents of the submitted supplement to the original application.

A.9.3 If the Director of TSB determines that, based on the new information, the reservation or assignment should be made, the applicant will be so informed as per the procedures in clause A.5.5.

A.9.4 If the Director of TSB determines that the application is still to be denied after proper consultation with the concerned Study Group, the applicant will be so informed and the reason(s) for the denial will be provided.

Annex B

Principles for the assignment of mobile network codes (MNCs) within geographic MCCs

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

- 1) MNCs are to be assigned to permit the most effective and efficient use of a finite resource in order to defer, as long as practical, the need to request additional MCC resources.
- 2) MNCs are only to be assigned to, and used by, public networks offering public telecommunication services.
- 3) A country's national numbering plan administrator may assign one MNC within a MCC assigned to that country by the Director of TSB to the applicant if the applicant demonstrates compliance with the criteria established by the administrator. The administrator may assign additional MNCs if the applicant meets the criteria for additional assignments established by the national numbering plan administrator, e.g., testing, national roaming, another mobile system, etc.
- 4) The assignment of MNCs to small geographic areas within a country is not recommended because it is not an efficient or effective use of the MNC resource.
- 5) MSINs are to be assigned by the MNC assignee to their subscribed users. A user may have multiple IMSIs.
- 6) IMSIs are a public resource. The assignment of any portion of an IMSI (i.e., MNC, MSIN) does not imply ownership of the resource by either the entity to which it is assigned or by the national numbering plan administrator.
- 7) Should an assignee transfer control of all or a portion of its business using its assigned MNC under an existing arrangement, then the use of the assigned MNC may be transferable by the administrator to the new operator.
- 8) As required, applicants for MNCs must comply with all applicable regulations relative to the provisioning of public telecommunication services.
- 9) The national numbering plan administrator should:
 - a) Assign MNCs in a fair, timely and impartial manner to any applicant that meets the criteria for assignment.
 - b) Assign MNCs on a first-come, first-served basis from the available pool of unassigned MNCs.
 - c) Make all assignments based on the procedures and criteria as detailed in the assignment guidelines/conventions/regulations/laws.
- 10) MNC reclamation principles:
 - a) The national numbering plan administrator may reclaim the resource if any of the principles or criteria for assignment is no longer fulfilled.
 - b) An MNC resource that is reclaimed may be available for assignment within a specified period of time. The MNC may be reassigned, if feasible, if a limited number of MSINs have been assigned by the former operator. Duplicate MSINs within a reassigned MNC should not be permitted.

Annex C

Procedures for the assignment of an additional MCC to a country

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

- 1) A national numbering plan administrator may request the assignment of an additional mobile country code (MCC) in writing to the Director of TSB.
- 2) A national numbering plan administrator may apply for a subsequent MCC when an existing MCC is approaching exhaustion.
- 3) The national numbering plan administrator must provide substantiated information that this resource is approaching exhaustion. Exhaustion is defined as having less than 20% of the MNC resource available within an MCC, and the administrator should notify the Director of TSB.
- 4) An additional assignment will be based on confirmation that the existing resource is being used in an efficient manner, e.g., the MNCs are assigned in an efficient and effective manner.
- 5) The written request should be submitted and signed by the national numbering plan administrator. This written request should include a planned date of implementation so that the ITU Operational Bulletin can be updated accordingly.
- 6) At the time of application, an Administration may also request the reservation of up to one additional MCC for future use. This reservation should be on an exception basis and the Administration should provide compelling evidence for the need for such a reservation. The evidence should demonstrate why the additional assigned MCC is not sufficient to address the emerging need for E.212 resources.
- 7) These procedures may be updated depending on the future needs and requirements of national numbering plan administrators, the telecommunications industry, and the availability of unassigned E.212 MCC resources.
- 8) National numbering plan administrators can notify to the Director of TSB of MNC assignments according to the form published on <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/inr/forms/mnc.html>.

Annex D

Use of mobile subscription identification number (MSIN) within geographic MCCs

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

As a general practice, many operators are using the initial or leading digits of the MSIN for allocating the resource. For example, they may use these digits of the MSIN to provide for:

- operational efficiencies;
- internal numbering planning;
- regulatory compliance;
- hardware and software accommodation;
- sharing the MNC resource amongst providers;
- identification of HLRs;
- identification of geographic areas.

Annex E

The use of an MCC+MNC in a country other than the country to which the MCC has been assigned by the Director of TSB

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

E.1 Introduction

Extra-territorial use of MCC+MNC is the term used to describe the situation where an MCC+MNC assigned to an operator in one country ("Country A") is used in another country ("Country B") through a base station established in Country B. Extra-territorial use does not include situations where a subscriber in one country receives service from a base station in another country nor to address roaming issues.

The extra-territorial use of MCC+MNC:

- should not negatively impact services being provided by any other operators,
- is on an exceptional basis and is subject to this annex,
- is not intended to include situations where a subscriber in one country receives service from a base station located in another country (e.g., cross-border coverage leakage), or roaming,
- must comply with all national regulations of each of the Administrations.

The operator using an MCC+MNC extra-territorially must provide unique and unambiguous information to its roaming partners, in order to allow them to identify the location of their subscribers. The use of MCC+MNC extra-territorially should be communicated to the international community by those Administrations which have permitted such usages.

E.2 Procedure to be followed for the implementation of an extra-territorial use of an MCC+MNC

In the event that an operator wishes to implement the extra-territorial use of an MCC+MNC, it will seek the approval of the Administrations of both Country A and Country B.

The operator will apply to each of the Administrations providing the information required by these Administrations. It is suggested that the Administrations should obtain from the operator the information they will need to complete form A (see Appendix I), in addition to any other documentation required.

The Administrations should confer together on the use of the MCC+MNC extra-territorially and notify the operator which applied for extra-territorial use of the MCC+MNC and all other PLMNs operating in either or both of Country A and Country B of their decision.

In the event that both of the Administrations agree that an operator can use the MCC+MNC extra-territorially, then each of the Administrations will advise the Director of TSB of the following:

- the MCC+MNC that is to be used extra-territorially;
- the countries where an MCC+MNC is being used extra-territorially;
- the name of operator(s) who are using an MCC+MNC extra-territorially;
- the MSIN range used by the operator in each country.

It is expected that normal roaming practices, tariffing, and other country identification mechanisms of Country B will be followed.

Each of the Administrations will notify the Director of TSB using the completed form A for an extra-territorial usage of an MCC+MNC. The Director of TSB shall publish the extra-territorial use via the appropriate media (e.g., ITU website, Operational Bulletin).

E.3 Voluntary return of an MNC

If an operator determines that the part of an MCC+MNC resource being used for extra-territorial use is no longer required, then the operator would notify the National administration of the MCC (Country A) of that fact in writing.

The National Administration of the MCC will respond in writing to the applicant acknowledging the return of that part of the MCC+MNC and, in turn, notify the Director of TSB and all PLMNs operating in either or both of Country A and Country B.

The Director of TSB is to publish the date of the return of the part of the MCC+MNC for extra-territorial use in the appropriate media (e.g., ITU website (TIES), and in the Operational Bulletin).

E.4 Criteria for cancellation of extra-territorial use

The assigned part of the MCC+MNC is subject to cancellation by the National Administration of Country B if, for example, any of the following occurs:

- The assigned part of MCC+MNC is not implemented;
- The network no longer satisfies the assignment criteria;
- The network is not operational; or
- The part of the MCC+MNC is not in use for a period of 2 years.

E.5 Cancellation procedures

The operator will cease to use that portion of the MCC+MNC for extra-territorial use upon the request of Country B.

Country B will ask Country A to cancel the authorization it has issued to the operator for the extra-territorial use.

Country A cancels the extra-territorial use of the part of the MCC+MNC resource in Country B.

Country A and Country B will notify the Director of TSB by completing form B (see Appendix II). They should also notify all PLMNs operating in either or both of Country A and Country B.

The Director of TSB shall publish the date of the cancellation of the extra-territorial use via the appropriate media (e.g., ITU website (TIES), and in the Operational Bulletin).

Annex F

Illustration of uses of E.212 resources

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

F.1 Introduction

The purpose of this annex is to illustrate some of the uses of the identification resources described and defined in this Recommendation. The identification plan was originally devised for use by national cellular radio systems known as public land mobile networks (PLMNs). The identification resources are essential to the operation of cellular radio systems. The identification resources are also essential for fixed and global networks (e.g., global satellite networks, maritime, aeronautical, etc.) to provide innovative services (e.g., nomadic service, messaging service, authentication, presence, etc.), above all in NGN context.

The potential offered by NGN should be given consideration as the current fixed networks. The potential for NGN to be hybrid networks containing both wireline and wireless links and with the ability to provide convergent services should not prevent the assignment of an appropriate E.212 identification resource, for the purposes of identification and authentication for access to the convergent services.

Maintaining and extending the use of a unique and unambiguous international identification plan allows the identification of resources to be used within national networks, between networks in the same country and between networks in different countries to facilitate access to international communication services and their applications.

F.2 Mobile networks (PLMN)

The use of the E.212 identification resources and its associated component parts permit the identification at country, network and user levels. The resource identifies the subscription and billing relationships.

F.3 Fixed networks (PSTN)

The use of the E.212 identification resource in the fixed network facilitates:

- aspects of personal mobility whereby a user may move between compatible terminals and retain its subscribed access to service;
- the authentication and verification of a user request for service which may be used on the basis of manual entry or automated reading device;
- fixed networks emulating applications of the cellular mobile networks such as SMS or TEXT messaging;
- interaction between users of fixed and mobile networks.

F.4 Satellite and non-terrestrial networks

The initial requirements were for the global mobile-satellite systems, but these have been expanded to cover regional satellite systems and other non-terrestrial networks. A MCC has been assigned to the Director of TSB and this resource is shared on the basis of MNCs being assigned to successful applicants. For the international telephone service, this shared identification resource is normally associated with the E.164 network codes.

F.5 Universal personal telecommunication (UPT)

The E.212 identification resource may also be used in the UPT service for purposes, such as the authentication and identification of UPT subscriptions. In UPT, the IMSI is called the personal user identity (PUI).

Appendix I

Form A: Notification of the use of an MCC/MNC extra-territorially

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation)

To be returned to the Director of TSB Fax No.: +41 22 730 5853

This form should be used by each of the Administrations to notify the Director of TSB that the Administration has agreed that an operator can use an MCC+MNC of Country A in Country B.

MCC/MNC: _____

Administration Contact-Person Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ **Fax:** _____ **Email:** _____

MCC/MNC	Operator(s) Name	Country B – Where the MCC/MNC is to be used extra-territorially	MSIN range to be used in Country A	MSIN range to be used in Country B

Appendix II

Form B: Notification of the cancellation of use of an MCC/MNC extra-territorially

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation)

To be returned to the Director of TSB Fax No.: +41 22 730 5853

This form should be used by each of the Administrations to notify the Director of TSB that the Administration has agreed that an operator can cancel the use of an MCC+MNC of Country A in Country B.

MCC/MNC: _____

Administration Contact-Person Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ **Fax:** _____ **Email:** _____

MCC/MNC	Operator(s) Name	Country B – Where the MCC/MNC is used extra-territorially	MSIN range used in Country A	MSIN range used in Country B

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