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SERIES X: DATA COMMUNICATION NETWORKS: TRANSMISSION, SIGNALLING AND SWITCHING, NETWORK ASPECTS, MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Data communication networks – Network aspects

INTERNATIONAL NUMBERING PLAN FOR PUBLIC DATA NETWORKS

Reedition of CCITT Recommendation X.121 published in the Blue Book, Fascicle VIII.3 (1988)

NOTES

1 CCITT Recommendation X.121 was published in Fascicle VIII.3 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.

Recommendation X.121

INTERNATIONAL NUMBERING PLAN FOR PUBLIC DATA NETWORKS[1)]

(provisional, Geneva, 1978; amended, Geneva, 1980, Malaga–Torremolinos, 1984 and Melbourne, 1988)

The CCITT,

considering

(a) that the purpose of an International Numbering Plan for Public Data Networks is to facilitate the introduction of public data networks and provide for their interworking on a worldwide basis;

(b) that there could be a number of public data networks in a country;

(c) that the International Numbering Plan should permit the identification of a country as well as a specific public data network in that country;

(d) that the International Numbering Plan should provide means for interworking with other numbering plans;

(e) that Recommendation E.164 describes the Numbering Plan for the ISDN Era;

(f) that Recommendation F.69 describes the Plan of Telex Destination Codes;

(g) that the International Numbering Plan for Data Networks should provide for substantial spare capacity to accommodate future requirements,

unanimously declares

that the International Numbering Plan for Public Data Networks should be as defined in this Recommendation.

1 Design considerations

The design considerations that form the basis of this Numbering Plan are as follows:

1.1 The international data number is to determine only the specific DTE/DCE interface and, in particular, to identify a country, and a network, if several data networks exist in the same country.

1.2 Where a number of public data networks are to be established in a country, it should not be mandatory to integrate the numbering plans of the various networks.

1.3 The number of digits comprising the code used to identify a country and a specific public data network in that country should be the same for all countries.

1.4 A national data number assigned to a DTE/DCE interface should be unique within a particular national network. This national data number should form part of the international data number which should also be unique on a worldwide basis.

1.5 The number of digits to be used in an international data number should be governed by national and international requirements but a reasonable limit on the overall number of digits should be imposed.

1.6 The Numbering Plan should make provision for the interworking of data terminals on public data networks with data terminals on public telephone and telex networks and on Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDNs).

Note – The term “telex” employed in this Recommendation includes TWX networks.

1.7 The Numbering Plan should not preclude the possibility of a single national network providing an integrated telecommunications system for services of all kinds.

1.8 Where multiple RPOA facilities exist providing service to or within the same country, provision for the selection of a specific RPOA facility should be allowed for in the *facility request* part of the *selection* signals.

Note – The term RPOA in this Recommendation refers to Recognized Private Operating Agency.

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1) In this Recommendation, the word “country” means country or geographical area.

2 Characteristics and application of the Numbering Plan

2.1 *Number system*

2.1.1 The 10–digit numeric character set 0–9 should be used for numbers (or addresses) assigned to DTE/DCE interfaces on public data networks. This principle should apply to both national and international data numbers.

2.1.2 Use of the above number system will make it possible for data terminals on public data networks to interwork with data terminals on public telephone and telex networks and on Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDNs).

2.2 *Data network identification codes and data country codes*

2.2.1 A Data Network Identification Code (DNIC) could be assigned as follows:

2.2.1.1 To each public data network (PDN) within a country;

2.2.1.2 To non–zoned service, such as the Public Mobile Satellite System (see § 2.2.10);

2.2.1.3 To a public switched telephone network (PSTN) or to an ISDN for the purpose of making calls from DTEs connected to a PDN to DTEs connected to that PSTN or ISDN;

2.2.1.4 To a group of PDNs within a country, when permitted by national regulations;

2.2.1.5 To a group of private data networks connected to PDNs within a country, where permitted by national regulations.

Note – For administrative purposes, including charging, a group of networks which have been assigned a single DNIC, will, in the international context, be considered as a single entity.

2.2.2 In the system of data network identification codes, the first digit of such codes should be in accordance with Table 1/X.121.

TABLE 1/X.121

First digit of data network identification code

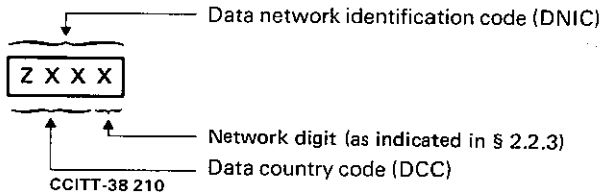
1	Reserved (see also § 2.2.10)
2 3 4 5 6 7	For data network identification codes (DNICs)

Note 1 – The allocation of codes for non–zoned services, other than the mobile satellite systems, is for further study.

Note 2 – Digits 8, 9 and 0 are used as escape codes, not being part of the DNIC. They are defined in § 2.6.

2.2.3 All data network identification codes (DNICs) should consist of four digits. The first three digits should always identify a country and could be regarded as a Data Country Code (DCC). The fourth, or network digit, should identify a specific data network in the country.

2.2.4 Each country should be assigned at least one 3–digit data country code (DCC). The data country code (DCC) in conjunction with the fourth digit can identify up to 10 public data networks. The format for data network identification codes (DNIC) should be as indicated in Figure 1/X.121.



X denotes any digit from 0 through 9

Z denotes any digit from 2 through 7 as indicated in § 2.2.2

FIGURE 1/X.121

Format for data network identification codes (DNIC)

2.2.5 The system of data network identification codes (DNIC) indicated in §§ 2.2.2 and 2.2.4 above will provide for 600 data country codes (DCC) and a theoretical maximum of 6000 DNIC.

2.2.6 In the case where a country requires more than 10 DNICs, additional data country codes (DCCs) could be assigned to the country (see § 2.2.8).

2.2.7 A list of data country codes (DCC) to be used in the development of data network identification codes (DNIC) is given in Annex D to this Recommendation. This list was prepared in accordance with the requirement that the first digit of a DNIC, which is also the first digit of the embedded data country code (DCC), should be restricted to the digits 2–7 inclusive (see § 2.2.2 above). As first digits of data country codes (DCC), the digits 2–7 are arranged to represent world zones.

2.2.8 The assignment of data country codes (DCC) is to be administered by the CCITT. The assignment of network digits will be made nationally and the CCITT Secretariat notified.

The Member countries of the International Telecommunication Union not mentioned in this list who wish to take part in the international data service or those Members who require an additional data country code(s) (DCC) should ask the Director of the CCITT for the assignment of an available 3–digit data country code(s) (DCC). In their request, they may indicate the available 3–digit code(s) preferred.

Assignments by the Director of the CCITT of data country codes (DCC) as well as assignments by countries of the network digits will be published in the Operational Bulletin of the International Telecommunication Union.

2.2.9 Examples indicating how data network identification codes (DNICs) could be developed, are given in Annex A to this Recommendation.

2.2.10 *International data number for stations in the Public Mobile Satellite Systems*

The DNICs allocated to Public Mobile Satellite Systems are 111S where the digit S indicates the ocean area. The digit S has the values as shown in Annex C.

The mobile station is identified by a unique mobile earth station number (INMARSAT mobile number) common for telephony, telex, data transmission and other services as defined in Recommendation E.215/F.125. The first digit of the mobile earth station number (INMARSAT mobile number) is the digit "T" defined in Recommendation E.215/F.126 and is used for discrimination between different Public Mobile Satellite Systems (such as the INMARSAT Standard A, B and C and aeronautical systems).

The complete international data number for mobile earth stations is composed as follows:

111S + mobile earth station number + X

where X is an optional digit which, if present, designates a particular DTE associated with the mobile earth station.

Note 1 – In the INMARSAT Mobile Satellite Systems, the use of the S digit for indicating the ocean area in which the mobile earth station is located at the time of the call is considered a temporary arrangement. It is recognized that such an arrangement should be avoided in the future, if possible, since it requires the calling user to know the exact area of a destination mobile earth station at the time of the call, and such an area may change from time to time for the mobile earth station.

Note 2 – Digit "X" requires further studies regarding aeronautical and land mobile earth stations.

2.3 *International data number*

2.3.1 A data terminal on a public data network when called from another country should be addressed by the international data number assigned to its DTE/DCE interface. The international data number should consist of the data network identification code (DNIC) of the called public data network, followed by the network terminal number (NTN) of the called DTE/DCE interface, or, for example, where an integrated numbering scheme exists within a country, the data country code (DCC) followed by the National Number (NN) of the called DTE/DCE interface, i.e.:

International data number = DNIC + NTN, or, DCC + NN

2.3.2 The Network Terminal Number (NTN) should consist of the full address that is used when calling the data terminal from within its serving public data network. The national number (NN) should consist of the full address used when calling the data terminal from another terminal within the national integrated numbering scheme. These numbers should consist of all the digits necessary to uniquely identify the corresponding DTE/DCE interface within the serving network and should not include any prefix (or access code) that might be employed for such calling.

Note 1 – Network terminal numbers (NTN) or national numbers (NN) may be assigned by a PDN to DTEs connected to other public networks, when interworking capabilities are provided with that PDN.

Note 2 – An example of the development of NTNs where a DNIC is assigned to a group of public or private data networks connected to PDNs within a country, is shown in Annex B.

2.4 *Number of digits*

2.4.1 International data numbers could be of different lengths but should consist of at least 5 digits but not more than 14 digits.

With the data network identification code (DNIC) fixed at 4 digits and the data country code (DCC) fixed at 3 digits, it would, therefore, be possible to have a network terminal number (NTN) of 10 digits maximum, or, a national number (NN) of 11 digits maximum.

Note 1 – The limit of 14 digits specified above applies exclusively to the international data number information. Adequate register capacity should be made available at data switching exchanges to accommodate the above digits as well as any additional digits that might be introduced for signalling, or other purposes.

Note 2 – After time “T” (see Recommendation E.165) the maximum number of digits of the international ISDN number will be 15. The need of extending the maximum capacity of the X.121 data number is for further study.

2.5 *Prefixes*

2.5.1 A prefix is an indicator consisting of one or more digits, allowing the selection of different types of address formats. Prefixes are not part of the international X.121 format and are not signalled over internetwork or international boundaries.

2.5.2 To distinguish between different address formats within a public data network (e.g. national data number and international data number formats), a prefix would generally be required. Any such prefix does not form a part of the data number. Pending further study, the use and composition of such a prefix is a national matter. However, the possible need to accommodate such a prefix with regard to digit register capacity should be noted. It is also a national matter to decide on evaluation of prefixes, escape code, parts of the international data number of incoming path of entry for routing or other purposes.

Note – In the case of Recommendation X.25 access, a prefix indicating international data number format can only be one digit.

2.6 *Escape codes*

An escape code is an indicator consisting of one digit. It indicates that the following digits are a number from a different numbering plan.

An escape code when required has to be carried forward through the originating network and can be carried across internetwork and international boundaries.

Digits used for escape codes are the digits 8, 9 and 0. The allocation and their purpose are shown in Table 2/X.121. The escape codes are not part of the international data number but are part of the “international X.121 format” (see Figure 21/X.121).

TABLE 2/X.121

Allocation of escape codes

8	Indicates that the digits which follow are from the F.69 Numbering Plan
9	Indicates that the digits which follow are from the E.164 Numbering Plan (Notes 2, 3 and 4)
0	Indicates that the digits which follow are from the E.164 Numbering Plan (Notes 1, 3 and 4)

Note 1 – In this case, 0 is to indicate that a digital interface between the PDN and the destination network (ISDN or integrated ISDN/PSTN) is requested.

Note 2 – In this case, 9 is to indicate that an analogue interface on the destination network (PSTN or integrated ISDN/PSTN) is requested.

Note 3 – In the case of calls from a PSPDN to an integrated ISDN/PSTN which does not require a distinction between digital and analogue interfaces, only a single escape code (e.g. 9 or 0) may be required. However all PSPDNs interworking with ISDNs, PSTNs and integrated ISDN/PSTNs should also support both 9 and 0 escape codes when acting as an originating, transit or destination network.

Note 4 – In the context of this Recommendation, the E.163 numbering plan is assumed to be a sub–set of the E.164 numbering plan.

Note 5 – Escape codes may be replaced by signalling means after time "T" (for the definition of time "T", see Recommendation E.165).

2.7 *Number analysis – international calls between public data networks*

2.7.1 In the case of international calls between public data networks, provision should be made in originating countries to interpret the first three digits of the international data number. These digits constitute the data country code (DCC) component of the data network identification code (DNIC) and identify the terminal country. This information is required in the originating country for routing purposes.

2.7.2 In originating countries, it might also be necessary to interpret the fourth, or network digit of a DNIC and, if the originating network requires it, the first digit after the DNIC. Such interpretation would provide the identity of a specific network in a country where several public data networks are in service. This information might be required for billing purposes or for the selection of specific routes to called networks. An example of the requirement for interpretation of the fifth digit is the use of this digit in the Mobile Satellite Systems for selection of a particular mobile system (digit "T", see § 2.2.10 above).

Note 1 – With regard to number analysis and routing in the case of interworking with PSTN and ISDN, see Recommendations X.110 and X.122.

Note 2 – With regard to RPOA selection, see § 1.8 above.

2.7.3 Countries receiving international calls for public data networks should receive the complete international data number. However, where a country of destination indicates that it does not wish to receive the data country code (DCC) component of the DNIC, arrangements should be made to suppress the DCC.

2.7.4 For destination countries with more than ten public data networks, interpretation of the first three digits of the DNIC [i.e., the data country code (DCC)] would identify the group of networks within which the called network is included. Interpretation of the fourth, or network, digit of the DNIC would identify the called network in that group. Interpretation of the first three digits would also make it possible to verify that an incoming call has in fact reached the correct country.

2.7.5 In the case of destination countries where there are fewer than ten public data networks, the first three digits of the DNIC could provide the verification indicated in § 2.7.4 above. Interpretation of the fourth, or network, digit of the DNIC would identify the specific network being called.

2.7.6 In transit countries the complete international data number must be received. Interpretation of the first three digits would identify the called country. Interpretation of the fourth or network digit would identify a specific data network in the called country. Interpretation of the fourth digit might be required for billing purposes or for route selection beyond the transit country. It might also be necessary in the transit network to analyse the fifth digit to allow selection of a particular public mobile system (e.g. digit "T", see § 2.2.10 above).

2.7.7 Where a data call is to be routed beyond a transit country through a second transit country, the complete international data number should always be sent to the second transit country. Where the data call is to be routed by a transit country to the country of destination, the arrangements indicated in § 2.7.3 above should apply.

2.8 *Numbering plan interworking*

Details on numbering plan interworking are outlined in Recommendation X.122 (see also Recommendations E.165, E.166, X.301 and I.330).

Transit cases are considered in these Recommendations. For routing aspects see also Recommenda-tion X.110.

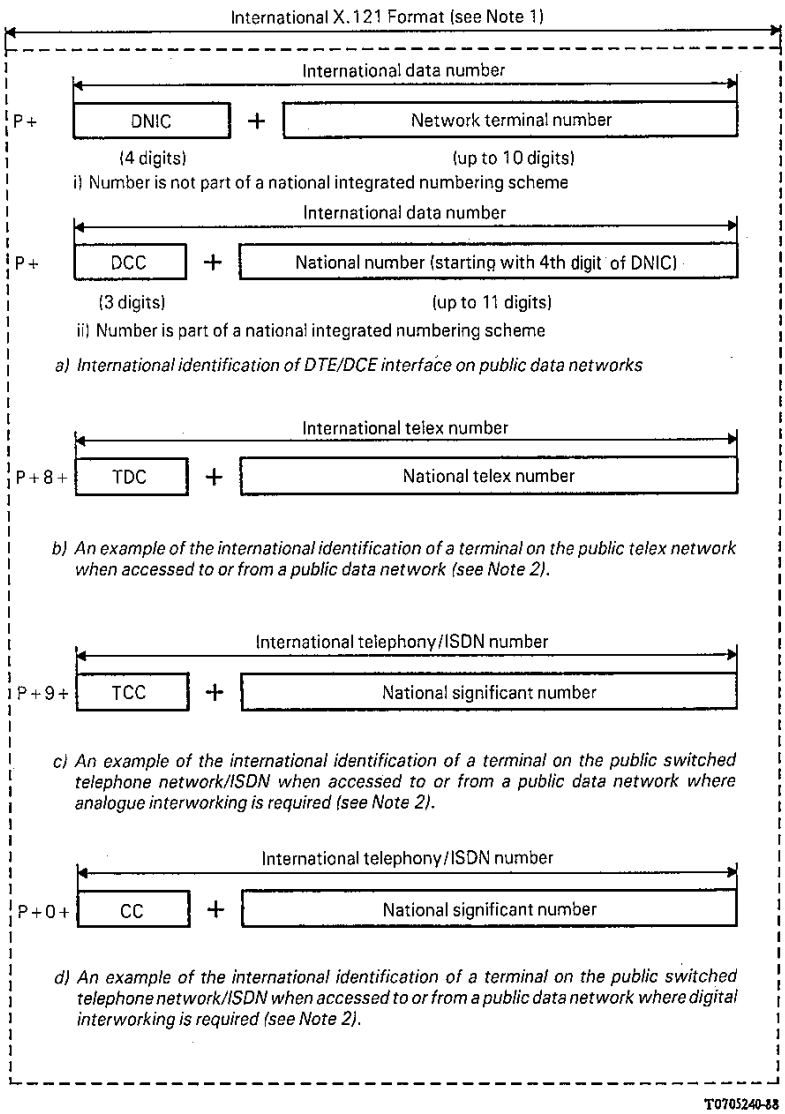
2.9 *Directories and letterheads*

2.9.1 Directories for public data networks should include information on the procedures to be followed for making international data calls. A diagram, such as that of Figure 2/X.121, could assist the customer in these procedures.

2.9.2 With regard to the prefix shown in Figure 2/X.121, it should be noted that the same prefix (designated P) could be used for all four types of calls. The choice of prefix is, however, a national matter.

2.9.3 With regard to RPOA selection (see § 1.8 above), it should be noted that an RPOA facility request designator would be used either in international data calls or within certain countries. Provision of this facility as well as the designation of the RPOA facility selection designator is a national matter in the originating country.

2.9.4 With regard to the publication of international data numbers on letterheads or other written material, it is recommended that the network terminal number (NTN) or national number (NN) should be easily distinguished within the international number, i.e. that there be a space between the 4–digit DNIC and the network terminal number (NTN) or, between the 3–digit data country code (DCC) and the national number (NN), where the fourth digit of the DNIC is included in the national number (NN).



P	Prefix
DNIC	Data network identification code
DCC	Data country code
TCC	Telephone country code
TDC	Telex destination code
CC	Country code as defined by Recommendation E. 163
NDC	National destination code

Note 1 – The term "International X.121 Format" refers to the formats included within the dotted lines and excludes prefixes.

Note 2 – This illustrates the case where the data terminal on the public telephone or telex networks or on the ISDN is identified by the telephony/ISDN or telex number. Other cases are possible. The various interworking scenarios are described in separate Recommendations. It should also be noted that in the case of calls from a PSPDN to an integrated ISDN/PSTN which does not require a distinction between digital and analogue interfaces, only a single escape code (e.g. 9 or 0) may be required. However all PSPDNs interworking with ISDNs, PSTNs and integrated ISDN/PSTNs should also support both 9 and 0 escape codes when acting as an originating, transit or destination network.

FIGURE 2/X.121

International X.121 Format

ANNEX A

(to Recommendation X.121)

Development of data network identification codes (DNICs)

Example 1

In this example, it is assumed for illustrative purposes only, that the Netherlands has established its first public data network. To develop the data network identification code (DNIC) for this network, it would be necessary for the Netherlands to assign to it a network digit to follow the listed data country code (DCC) 204 (see Annex D). Assuming that the Netherlands selected the digit 0 as the network digit, the data network identification code (DNIC) for this initial network would be 2040.

Example 2

In this example, it is assumed for illustrative purposes only, that five public data networks have been established in Canada. To develop the data network identification codes for these networks, it would be necessary for Canada to assign to each of these networks a network digit to follow the listed data country code (DCC) 302 (See Annex D). Assuming that Canada assigned the network digits 0–4 to the five networks, the resulting data network identification codes (DNIC) would be 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023 and 3024.

Example 3

In this example, it is assumed for illustrative purposes only, that eight public data networks have been established in the United States of America. It is also assumed that network digits 0–7 would be assigned by the United States of America to follow the listed data country code (DCC) 310 (see Annex D). The data network identification codes (DNIC) thus formed for these eight networks would be 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106 and 3107.

If, some time later, four additional public data networks were to be introduced in the United States of America, two of the four new networks could be assigned network digits 8 and 9 in association with data country code (DCC) 310, to produce the data network identification codes (DNIC) 3108 and 3109.

For the remaining two public data networks, the United States of America would have to ask the CCITT for an additional data country code (DCC). A request for a code next in sequence, i.e. 311, could be made if this code appeared to be spare. If code 311 could be made available it would be assigned to the United States of America. If it was not available, a spare code in the “300” series of data country codes (DCC) would be assigned. Assuming data country code (DCC) 311 was available and issued to the United States of America, the two remaining public data networks could be assigned network digits 0 and 1 in association with data country code (DCC) 311, to produce the data network identification codes (DNIC) 3110 and 3111.

The data network identification codes (DNIC) for the 12 public data networks would then be 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110 and 3111.

Example 4

In this example, it is assumed for illustrative purposes only, that a public data network is to be established in each of two Caribbean islands that are part of the group of islands known as the French Antilles. The islands concerned are Guadeloupe and Martinique.

To develop the data network identification codes (DNIC) for these public data networks, it is assumed that the French Administration would assign network digit 0 to the network in Guadeloupe and network digit 1 to the network in Martinique and associate these network digits with the listed data country code (DCC) 340 for the French Antilles (see Annex D). The data network identification codes (DNIC) thus formed would be 3400 for Guadeloupe and 3401 for Martinique.

This example indicates that the system of data network identification codes (DNIC) is appropriate for application to groups of islands or regions of a country since one data country code (DCC) could provide for up to ten public data networks dispersed over several islands or regions. At the same time such island or regional networks would be distinguishable from each other.

ANNEX B

(to Recommendation X.121)

Development of network terminal numbers NTNs where a data network identification code (DNIC) is assigned to a group of public data networks or to a group of private data networks connected to public data networks within a country

The following is a guideline for allocating within a country data numbers for DTE/DCE interfaces on private data networks which are in turn connected to public data networks where permitted by national regulations.

Note – In the context of this annex, a private data network identification code (PNIC) may also be used to identify a specific public data network in a group of public data networks that share a common DNIC.

B.1 A private data network identification code (PNIC) is assigned to each private data network contained within a group of private data networks identified by a specific DNIC. The private data network identification code (PNIC)–digits are the first digits of the NTN.

B.2 All private data network identification codes (PNICs) consist of up to six digits. The format for the private data network identification codes (PNICs) is as follows:

ZXXXXX Private data network identification code (PNIC)

Z denotes any digit from 2 through 9 as indicated in § B.3 (See Note in Table B–1/X.121.)

X denotes any digit 0 through 9.

B.3 In the system of private data network identification codes (PNICs), the first digit of such codes is in accordance with Table B–1/X.121.

TABLE B-1/X.121

First digit of private data network identification code

0 1	See Note
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	For private data network identification codes (PNICs)

Note – The use of 0 or 1 depends on the national use of 0 or 1.

B.4 If a country has more private data networks than can be grouped under one DNIC or, if the public data networks within a country are not all interconnected, another DNIC may be allocated for each new group of private data networks.

B.5 If a private data network requires more numbers for DTE/DCE interfaces than can be grouped under one PNIC, multiple PNICs may be allocated to a single private data network.

B.6 The assignment of private data network identification codes (PNICs) is administered nationally.

ANNEX C

(to Recommendation X.121)

List of DNICs for non–zoned systems public mobile satelite sistems

	Code	*Area*	*System*
1110	Spare		
1111	Atlantic Ocean		INMARSAT Mobile satellite data transmission system
1112	Pacific Ocean		INMARSAT Mobile satellite data transmission system
1113	Indian Ocean		INMARSAT Mobile satellite data transmission system
1114	Spare		
1115	Spare		
1116	Spare		
1117	Spare		
1118	Spare		
1119	Spare		

ANNEX D

(to Recommendation X.121)

List of data country or geographical area codes

Note – The countries or geographical areas shown in this Annex include those that already have code assignments in the case of other public telecommunication networks.

Zone 2

Code	*Country or Geographical Area*
202	Greece
204	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
206	Belgium
208	France
212	Monaco
214	Spain
216	Hungarian People's Republic
218	German Democratic Republic
220	Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)
222	Italy
226	Romania (Socialist Republic of)
228	Switzerland (Confederation of)
230	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
232	Austria
234	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
235	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
236	United Kingdom
237	United Kingdom
238	Denmark
240	Sweden

Zone 2 *(cont.)*

Code	*Country or Geographical Area*
242	Norway
244	Finland
250	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
260	Poland (People's Republic of)
262	Germany (Federal Republic of)
266	Gibraltar
268	Portugal
270	Luxembourg
272	Ireland
274	Iceland
276	Albania (Socialist People's Republic of)
278	Malta (Republic of)
280	Cyprus (Republic of)
284	Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
286	Turkey
288	Faroe Islands
290	Greenland
292	San Marino (Republic of)

Zone 2, Spare Codes: 62

Zone 3

Code	*Country or Geographical Area*
302	Canada
308	St. Pierre and Miquelon
310	United States of America
311	United States of America
312	United States of America
313	United States of America
314	United States of America
315	United States of America
316	United States of America
330	Puerto Rico
332	Virgin Islands (USA)
334	Mexico
338	Jamaica
340	French Antilles
342	Barbados
344	Antigua and Barbuda
346	Cayman Islands
348	British Virgin Islands
350	Bermuda
352	Grenada
354	Montserrat
356	St. Kitts
358	St. Lucia
360	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
362	Netherlands Antilles
364	Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)
366	Dominica
368	Cuba
370	Dominican Republic
372	Haiti (Republic of)
374	Trinidad and Tobago
376	Turks and Calcos Islands

Zone 3, Spare Codes: 68

Zone 4

Code	*Country or Geographical Area*
404	India (Republic of)
410	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
412	Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of)
413	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
414	Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)
415	Lebanon
416	Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
417	Syrian Arab Republic
418	Iraq (Republic of)
419	Kuwait (State of)
420	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
421	Yemen Arab Republic
422	Oman (Sultanate of)
423	Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)
424	United Arab Emirates
425	Israel (State of)
426	Bahrain (State of)
427	Qatar (State of)
428	Mongolian People's Republic
429	Nepal
430	United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi)
431	United Arab Emirates (Dubai)
432	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
440	Japan
441	Japan
450	Korea (Republic of)
452	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)
454	Hong Kong
455	Macao
456	Democratic Kampuchea
457	Lao People's Democratic Republic
460	China (People's Republic of)
467	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
470	Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
472	Maldives (Republic of)

Zone 4, Spare Codes: 65

Zone 5

Code	*Country or Geographical Area*
502	Malaysia
505	Australia
510	Indonesia (Republic of)
515	Philippines (Republic of the)
520	Thailand
525	Singapore (Republic of)
528	Brunei Darussalam
530	New Zealand
535	Guam
536	Nauru (Republic of)
537	Papua New Guinea
539	Tonga (Kingdom of)
540	Solomon Islands
541	Vanuatu (Republic of)
542	Fiji

Zone 5 *(cont.)*

Code	*Country or Geographical Area*
543	Wallis and Futuna Islands
544	American Samoa
545	Kiribati (Republic of)
546	New Caledonia and Dependencies
547	French Polynesia
548	Cook Islands
549	Western Samoa

Zone 5, Spare Codes: 78

Zone 6

Code	*Country or Geographical Area*
602	Egypt (Arab Republic of)
603	Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)
604	Morocco (Kingdom of)
605	Tunisia
606	Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
607	Gambia (Republic of the)
608	Senegal (Republic of)
609	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
610	Mali (Republic of)
611	Guinea (Republic of)
612	Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)
613	Burkina Faso
614	Niger (Republic of the)
615	Togolese Republic
616	Benin (People's Republic of)
617	Mauritius
618	Liberia (Republic of)
619	Sierra Leone
620	Ghana
621	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
622	Chad (Republic of the)
623	Central African Republic
624	Cameroon (Republic of)
625	Cape Verde (Republic of)
626	Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)
627	Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)
628	Gabonese Republic
629	Congo (People's Republic of the)
630	Zaire (Republic of)
631	Angola (People's Republic of)
632	Guinea–Bissau (Republic of)
633	Seychelles
634	Sudan (Republic of the)
635	Rwandese (Republic of)
636	Ethiopia
637	Somali Democratic Republic
638	Djibouti (Republic of)
639	Kenya (Republic of)
640	Tanzania (United Republic of)
641	Uganda (Republic of)
642	Burundi (Republic of)
643	Mozambique (People's Republic of)
645	Zambia (Republic of)
646	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
647	Reunion (French Department of)

Zone 6 *(cont.)*

Code	*Country or Geographical Area*
648	Zimbabwe (Republic of)
649	Namibia
650	Malawi
651	Lesotho (Kingdom of)
652	Botswana (Republic of)
653	Swaziland (Kingdom of)
654	Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)
655	South Africa (Republic of)

Zone 6, Spare Codes: 47

Zone 7

Code	*Country or Geographical Area*
702	Belize
704	Guatemala (Republic of)
706	El Salvador (Republic of)
708	Honduras (Republic of)
710	Nicaragua
712	Costa Rica
714	Panama (Republic of)
716	Peru
722	Argentine Republic
724	Brazil (Federative Republic of)
730	Chile
732	Colombia (Republic of)
734	Venezuela (Republic of)
736	Bolivia (Republic of)
738	Guyana
740	Ecuador
742	Guiana (French Department of)
744	Paraguay (Republic of)
746	Suriname (Republic of)
748	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)

Zone 7, Spare Codes: 80

ANNEX E

(to Recommendation X.121)

Definitions regarding the international numbering plan for public data networks

E.1 **data country code**

In the context of the international numbering plan for public data networks, a component of the international X.121 format consisting of three digits allocated by CCITT and published in Recommendation X.121.

E.2 **data network identification code (DNIC)**

In the context of the international numbering plan for public data networks, a component of the international X.121 format consisting of four digits. The first three digits are regarded as the data country code (DCC), the fourth digit identifies a network in that country according to Recommendation X.121.

Note 1 – The digit allocated by countries to establish, together with the data country code the data network identification code, should be notified to the CCITT Secretariat.

Note 2 – CCITT publishes a list of data network identification codes.

E.3 **escape code**

In the context of the international numbering plan for public data networks, an indicator consisting of one digit which indicates that the following digits are a number from a different numbering plan.

Note – An escape code is part of the international X.121 format.

E.4 **international data number**

In the context of the international numbering plan for public data networks, the address information comprising the data country code (DCC) and the national number, or the data network identification code (DNIC) and the (national) network terminal number, according to Recommendation X.121.

E.5 **international data number format**

In the context of the international numbering plan for public data networks, a numbering plan format comprising of the digits of the international data number, according to Recommendation X.121.

E.6 **international X.121 format**

In the context of the international numbering plan for public data networks, a format consisting of digits which are to be transferred across international boundaries, according to Recommendation X.121.

Note 1 – See also “international data number format”.

Note 2 – Escape codes, if required, are part of the international X.121 format and are allowed by digits of another international numbering plan.

Note 3 – Prefixes do not belong to the international X.121 format.

E.7 **numbering plan**

In the context of the international numbering plan for public data networks, the specification given in Recommendation X.121.

Note – Other international numbering plans are contained in Recommendations E.163, E.164 and F.69.

E.8 **numbering plan interworking**

In the context of the international numbering plan for public data networks, the methods to establish interworking between networks applying different international numbering plans.

Note – Examples of numbering plan interworking are given in Recommendations X.122, E.166 and I.332.

E.9 **prefix**

In the context of the international numbering plan for public data networks, an indicator consisting of one or more digits, allowing the selection of different numbering formats. Prefixes are not part of the international X.121 format.

Note – Prefixes are a national matter.

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