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SERIES F: NON-TELEPHONE TELECOMMUNICATION
SERVICES

Telegraph and Mobile Services: Operations and Quality of
Service – Maritime mobile and mobile satellite services

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

International operation – Maritime mobile service

**OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE
MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE**

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NOTES

1 CCITT Recommendation F.110/E.200 was published in Fascicle II.4 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 F.110 ¹⁾

OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

Introductory Notes

1 Pursuant to Resolutions Nos. Mar2 – 22 and Mar2 – 23 and Recommendation Mar2 – 18 of the *World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference* [1], the CCITT drew up Recommendations E.200/F.110 and D.90 concerning operational and accounting provisions for the Maritime Mobile Service. Having accepted the conclusions of the CCITT studies, the *World Administrative Radio Conference* [2], adopted texts dealing with the basic principles on operating and accounting procedures, leaving the detailed application of these principles to be covered by CCITT Recommendations.

2 Article 66 (No. 5085) of the *Radio Regulations* [3] specifies that the provisions of the *Telegraph Regulations* [4] and the *Telephone Regulations* [4], taking into account CCITT Recommendations, shall apply to radiocommunications in so far as the relevant provisions of the *Radio Regulations* do not provide otherwise.

3 Since, in accordance with Article 69 of the *Radio Regulations*, Article 66 entered into force on 1 January 1981, the provisions of this Recommendation were applicable from that date.

4 References commencing with the letters J, K, L and M concern provisions in Divisions J, K, L and M respectively of Recommendation D.90 entitled *Charging, accounting and refunds in the Maritime Mobile Service*.

5 For the purpose of this Recommendation the term *Maritime Mobile Service* should be understood to embrace the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service as well as the MF, HF, VHF and UHF radio media, unless specifically stated otherwise.

6 Throughout this Recommendation the term *Administration* means that recognized private operating agency/agencies are included. However, where this term is used in respect of notification by Administrations to the General Secretariat of the ITU, this applies only to recognized private operating agencies that have been authorized by Administrations to carry out such notification.

7 For the purpose of this Recommendation, the terms *mobile station* and *land station* should be considered as analogous to *ship station* and *coast station* respectively used in the *Radio Regulations*.

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¹⁾ This Recommendation is also included in the Series E Recommendations under the number E.200.

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DIVISION A

GENERAL

1 Definitions

- A1 1.1 The **controlling operator** is the first land-based operator handling the radiotelegram, radiotelex call or radiotelephone call in the direction from mobile station.
- A2 1.2 *Accounting authority identification code*
For the meaning of this term see J2 in Recommendation D.90.
- A3 to A20 not allocated

2 Order of priority

- A21 2.1 The order of priority for communications, ²⁾ in the maritime mobile service shall be as follows, except where impracticable in a fully automated system in which, nevertheless, communications described in A22 shall receive priority.
- A22 a) Distress calls, distress messages and distress traffic;
- A23 b) Communications preceded by the urgency signal;
- A24 c) Communications preceded by the safety signal;
- A25 d) Communications relating to radio direction-finding;
- A26 e) Communications relating to the navigation and safe movement of aircraft engaged in search and rescue operations;
- A27 f) Communications relating to the navigation, movements and needs of ships, and weather observations messages destined for an official meteorological service;
- A28 g) Radiotelegrams relative to the application of the United Nations Charter (**ETATPRIORITE**);
- A29 h) Government radiotelegrams with priority (**ETATPRIORITE**) and government calls for which priority has been expressly requested;
- A30 i) Ordinary private radiotelegrams and **RCT** radiotelegrams for which priority has been requested.
- A30 *bis* j) Service communications relating to the working of the telecommunication service or to communications previously exchanged;
- A31 k) Government communications other than those shown in A29, ordinary private communications and **RCT** radiotelegrams;
- A32 l) Radiomaritime letters.

²⁾ The term *communications* as used in A21 to A32 means radiotelegrams, radiotelephone calls and radiotelex calls.

DIVISION B

RADIOTELEGRAMS

1 Preparation and handing-in of radiotelegrams

1.1 Plain language

- B1 1.1.1 Groups of letters and figures from the International Code of Signals are considered as plain language in radiotelegrams.

1.2 Indication of station of origin

- B2 1.2.1 When, because of duplication of names, the name of a station is followed by its call sign, the latter shall be joined to the name of the station by a fraction bar.

Examples: **OREGON/OZOC** (not **OREGON/OZOC**);
ROSE/DDOR (not **ROSE/DDOR**).

- B3 1.2.2 When a land station retransmits a radiotelegram received from a mobile station, it shall transmit, as office of origin, the name of the mobile station in which the radiotelegram originated as this name appears in the appropriate list of stations, followed by its own name. Where appropriate, B2 shall also apply.

- B4 1.2.3 In order to avoid any confusion with a telegraph office or a fixed station of the same name, the land station may, if desirable, complete the indication of the name of the mobile station of origin by the word **SHIP** or **AIRCRAFT**, placed before the station of origin.

1.3 Use of accounting authority identification codes by mobile stations

- B5 1.3.1 The mobile station operator should, as a standard operating procedure, give the *accounting authority identification code* (AAIC) at the end of the preamble line. If the AAIC is missing, the land station operator should request **QRC?**

1.4 Time of handing-in

- B6 1.4.1 In the transmission of radiotelegrams originating in a mobile station, the date and time of handing-in at this station are given by two groups of figures in the preamble line, the first indicating the day of the month (1 to 31) and the second consisting of a group of figures (0001 to 2400) indicating the hours and the minutes.

- B7 1.4.2 The time of handing-in is indicated in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Note – For practical operating purposes, UTC may be considered as equivalent to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

1.5 Address

- B8 1.5.1 The address of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations must be as complete as possible and must include:

- B9 a) the name or the designation of the addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary;
- B10 b) the name of the mobile station followed, when necessary, by its call sign, the latter joined by a fraction bar to the name of the station as shown in the *List of Ship Stations* [5];
- B11 c) the name of the land station through which the radiotelegram is to be forwarded, as it appears in the appropriate list of stations.

- B12 1.5.2 If the mobile station does not appear in the *List of Ship Stations* [5], the sender should, if possible, indicate the nationality and route followed by the mobile station.

- B13 1.5.3 However, the name and call sign required under B10 may be replaced, at the risk of the sender, by particulars of the passage made by such mobile station, indicated by the names of the ports or airports of departure and of destination, or by any equivalent indication.

B14 1.5.4 Mobile stations may add to the name of the office of destination:

- the name of the territorial subdivision, and/or
- the destination or country

if it is doubtful whether, without such addition, the radiotelegram could be correctly routed without difficulty.

B15 1.5.5 The controlling operator retains or deletes the particulars in B14 or further amends the name of the office of destination as is necessary or sufficient for forwarding the radiotelegram to its proper destination.

2 Counting of words

B16 2.1 The word count of the office of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations, and that of the controlling operator is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations.³⁾

B17 2.2 If two land stations participate in the handling of a radiotelegram, the decision of the controlling operator accepting the radiotelegram from the originating mobile station will prevail and will be valid for international accounting.

3 Routing of radiotelegrams

B18 3.1 Radiotelegrams should be routed via the land station that is considered most suitable in relation to the mobile station concerned.

B19 3.2 However, to expedite or to facilitate the routing of radiotelegrams to a land station, a mobile station may transmit them to another mobile station. The latter shall dispose of such radiotelegrams in the same manner as if they originated with itself (see B39 to B42).

B20 3.3 If the sender of a radiotelegram handed in at a mobile station has indicated the land station to which he desires his radiotelegram to be sent, the mobile station shall, in order to effect this transmission to the land station indicated, wait, if necessary until the conditions specified in B18 and B19 are fulfilled.

B21 3.4 In order to facilitate disposal of traffic, and subject to such restrictions as individual Administrations may impose, land stations may, in exceptional circumstances and with discretion, without incurring additional charges, exchange radiotelegrams and service messages relating thereto.

4 Transmission of radiotelegrams

4.1 Routine repetition

B21A 4.1.1 Routine repetition means the repetition of isolated figures and mixed groups containing figures in the address and text parts. Any such repetition should be given after the text part and be preceded by the code **COL**.

B21B 4.1.2 In view of Recommendation F.1 routine repetition is not compulsory. It is used at the discretion of the sending station where the transmission conditions warrant it.

B21C 4.1.3 Where a mobile station gives a routine repetition, the land station shall use the repeated groups to check the received address and text parts, but should not retransmit the routine repetition.

4.2 Doubtful reception

B22 4.2.1 In the mobile service, when communication becomes difficult, the two stations in communication should make every effort to complete the radiotelegram in course of transmission. The receiving station may request not more than two repetitions of a radiotelegram of which the reception is doubtful.

B23 4.2.2 If this triple transmission is ineffective, the radiotelegram is kept on hand in case a favourable opportunity for completing its transmission occurs.

³⁾ Refer also to K17 in Recommendation D.90.

- B24 4.2.3 If the transmitting station considers that it will not be possible to re-establish communications with the receiving station within twenty-four hours, it proceeds as follows:
- B25 4.2.4 If the transmitting station is a mobile station, it immediately informs the sender of the reason for the non-transmission of his radiotelegram. The sender may then request:
- B26 a) that the radiotelegram be transmitted through another land station or through other mobile stations; or
- B27 b) that the radiotelegram be held until it can be transmitted without additional charge; or
- B28 c) that the radiotelegram be cancelled.
- B29 4.2.5 If the transmitting station is a land station, it applies the provisions of B43 to B54 to the radiotelegram.
- B30 4.2.6 When a mobile station subsequently transmits a radiotelegram thus held to the land station that incompletely received it, this new transmission must bear the service instruction **AMPLIATION** at the end of the preamble line of the radiotelegram.
- B31 4.2.7 However, if the radiotelegram is transmitted to another land station subject to the same Administration, the new transmission must bear, at the end of the preamble line, the service instruction **AMPLIATION VIA . . .** (insert here the call sign of the land station to which the radiotelegram was transmitted in the first instance) and the Administration in question may claim only the charges relating to a single transmission.
- B32 4.2.8 The other land station, which thus forwards the radiotelegram, may claim from the mobile station of origin any additional charges resulting from the transmission of the radiotelegram between itself and the office of destination.
- B33 4.2.9 When the land station designated in the address as the station by which the radiotelegram is to be forwarded cannot reach the destination mobile station and has reason to believe that such mobile station is within the service area of another land station of the Administration to which it is itself subject, it may, if no additional charge is incurred thereby, forward the radiotelegram to this other land station.
- B34 4.2.10 A station of the mobile service that has received a radiotelegram and has been unable to acknowledge its receipt in the usual way, must take the first favourable opportunity to give such acknowledgement.
- B35 4.2.11 When the acknowledgement of receipt of a radiotelegram transmitted between a mobile station and a land station cannot be given direct, it is forwarded through another mobile or land station by service advice if the latter is able to communicate with the station that has transmitted the radiotelegram in question. In any case, no additional charge shall result.
- 4.3 *Long distance radiocommunications*
- B36 4.3.1 Administrations reserve the right to organize a long-distance radiocommunication service between land stations and mobile stations, with deferred acknowledgement of receipt or without any acknowledgement of receipt.
- B37 4.3.2 Each Administration designates the land station or stations participating in the long-distance radio service. An indication to this effect shall appear in the *List of Coast Stations* [6].
- B38 4.3.3 When there is doubt about the accuracy of any part of a radiotelegram transmitted under either of the systems mentioned in B36, the indication *doubtful reception* is entered on the copy delivered to the addressee, and the doubtful words or groups of words are underlined. If words are missing, blanks are left in the places where these words should be.
- 4.4 *Routine retransmission by mobile stations*
- B39 4.4.1 When a land station cannot reach the mobile station for which a radiotelegram is destined, the land station may, in order to forward the radiotelegram to its destination, have recourse to the help of another mobile station provided that the latter consents. The radiotelegram is then transmitted to this other mobile station. The help of the latter is given free of charge.
- B40 4.4.2 The same provision is also applicable to traffic from mobile stations to land stations, when necessary.

B41 4.4.3 The station assisting in the free retransmission in accordance with B39 and B40 must enter the service abbreviation **QSP** . . . (name or call sign of the mobile station) at the end of the preamble line of the radiotelegram.

B42 4.4.4 In order that a radiotelegram thus forwarded may be considered as having reached its destination, the station that has made use of this indirect route must have obtained the regular acknowledgement of receipt, either direct or by an indirect route, from the mobile station for which the radiotelegram was destined or from the land station to which it was to be forwarded, as the case may be.

4.5 *Period of retention of radiotelegrams at land stations*

B43 4.5.1 When it has not been possible for a land station to transmit a radiotelegram to a mobile station by the morning of the fifth day (not including the day of handing-in), the land station treats the radiotelegram as undelivered and notifies the sender accordingly.

B44 4.5.2 The sender of a radiotelegram destined for a mobile station may specify the number of days during which the land station may hold the radiotelegram. In that case, the service indication **Jx** (x days), specifying the number of days (ten at the most) exclusive of the day of handing-in of the radiotelegram, shall be shown before the address. When it has not been possible for a land station to transmit a radiotelegram bearing the service indication **Jx** within the prescribed period, the land station treats the radiotelegram as undelivered and informs the sender accordingly.

B45 4.5.3 (Spare).

B46 4.5.4 The periods mentioned in B43 and B44 shall be ignored if the land station is sure that the mobile station will soon come within its service area.

B47 4.5.5 On the other hand, the lapse of those periods is not awaited when the land station is sure that the mobile station, being in course of a voyage, either has definitely left its service area or will not enter it.

B48 4.5.6 If there is reason to believe that no other land station of the Administration to which it is subject is or will be in touch with it, the land station cancels the radiotelegram as far as concerns the section between itself and the mobile station and informs the office of origin, which notifies the sender.

B49 4.5.7 In the contrary case, the land station forwards the radiotelegram to the land station believed to be in touch with the mobile station, provided, however, that no additional charge results therefrom.

B50 4.5.8 The land station that carries out the redirection alters the address of the radiotelegram by placing after the name of the mobile station that of the new land station charged with the transmission and adding at the end of the preamble line the service instruction **REDIRECTED FROM . . . RADIO**, which must be transmitted throughout the course of the radiotelegram.

B51 4.5.9 If, within the limits of the requisite period of retention of radiotelegrams, the land station that has redirected a radiotelegram to another land station is subsequently in a position to transmit the radiotelegram direct to the destination mobile station, it does so by inserting the service instruction **AMPLIATION** at the end of the preamble line.

B52 4.5.10 It shall then transmit to the land station to which the radiotelegram had been redirected a service advice informing the latter of the transmission of the said radiotelegram.

B53 4.5.11 When a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to a mobile station owing to the arrival of the latter in a port near the land station, the latter station may, according to circumstances, forward the radiotelegram to the mobile station by other means of communication, at the same time informing the office of origin by service advice of the delivery.

B54 4.5.12 (Spare).

5 Advice of nondelivery

B55 5.1 When, for any reason, a radiotelegram originating in a mobile station and destined for a place on land cannot be delivered to the addressee, an advice of non-delivery is addressed to the land station or the telegraph office that received the radiotelegram.

B56 5.2 After checking the address, the land station forwards the advice, when possible, to the mobile station, if necessary by way of another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, as far as existing conditions or special agreements permit.

- B57 5.3 When a radiotelegram received at a mobile station cannot be delivered, that station so informs the office or mobile station of origin by a service advice.
- B58 5.4 In the case of a radiotelegram originating on land, this service advice is sent, whenever possible, to the land station through which the radiotelegram passed, or, if necessary, to another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, as far as existing conditions or special arrangements permit.
- B59 5.5 In such cases the name or call sign of the station from which the radiotelegram was received is quoted.

6 Radiomaritime letters

- B60 6.1 Each Administration may organize a service of radiomaritime letters between mobile stations and its land stations.
- B61 6.2 Such correspondence is transmitted by radio between the mobile and the land stations.
- B62 6.3 They may be forwarded on the land section:
- B63 a) wholly or partly by post (ordinary or airmail);
- B64 b) exceptionally by telegraph, in which case delivery is subject to the periods of delay fixed for letter telegrams.
- B65 6.4 Radio retransmission of radiomaritime letters is not permitted in the mobile service.
- B66 6.5 Radiomaritime letters shall be addressed only to places in the country in which the land station is situated, unless it is indicated in the *List of Coast Stations* [6] that the station concerned will accept such traffic for onward transmission by post to places in other countries.
- B67 6.6 Radiomaritime letters bear the service indication **SLT**. This indication precedes the address.
- B68 6.7 Except as otherwise provided in B60 to B70, radiomaritime letters may be accepted, taking into account CCITT Recommendations relating to letter telegrams, if the telegram service is used to convey radiomaritime letters.
- B69 6.8 The address must enable delivery to be effected without enquiry or requests for information. Registered or abbreviated addresses are admitted when, exceptionally, radiomaritime letters are forwarded telegraphically on the land section.
- B70 6.9 Radiomaritime letters rank, for radio transmission, after ordinary radiotelegrams on hand. Those that have not been transmitted within 24 hours of handing-in are sent concurrently with ordinary radiotelegrams.

7 Special services

- B71 7.1 Telegrams with special services are admitted, provided that the Administrations concerned accept them.
- B72 7.2 Refer to Recommendation F.1, A266 to A274 for the provisions concerning special services that may be applied for telegrams.

8 Special conditions relating to the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service

- B73 8.1 In the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service the transmission of radiotelegrams should normally be permitted by radiotelex only.
- B74 8.2 The radiotelegram service in B73 should be arranged in such a way that automatic retransmission is possible.

DIVISION C

RADIOTELEX

1 General

1.1 *Routing of calls*

- C1 1.1.1 A radiotelex call should be set up via the land station that is considered most suitable in relation to the mobile station concerned.
- C2 1.1.2 For radiotelex calls in the direction land station to mobile station, the caller should give the geographical position if possible and may also indicate the land station to be used. Such requests should be respected as far as is practicable.
- C3 1.1.3 For radiotelex calls in the direction mobile station to land station, the mobile station shall call the land station it desires to use. The land station shall either handle the call itself or advise the mobile station to use another land station that is more suitable to the mobile station.

1.2 *Information to be supplied, as necessary, by the calling party*

- C4 1.2.1 Calls to a mobile station:
- a) telex number and/or answer-back code of the calling subscriber;
 - b) telex number of the mobile station;
 - c) name or call sign of the mobile station;
 - d) telex number and/or name of the land station to be used, or the approximate geographical position of the mobile station.
- C5 1.2.2 Calls from a mobile station:
- a) telex number of the mobile station;
 - b) the *accounting authority identification code (AAIC)* in the single-operator or manual service (see Annex A to Recommendation D.90);
 - c) destination country and/or network;
 - d) called subscriber's telex number and/or answer-back code.

1.3 *Call duration*

- C6 1.3.1 The chargeable duration of a call will be fixed at the end of the call:
- a) in the direction from mobile station by the controlling operator;
 - b) in the direction to mobile stations:
 - by the land station operator in manual and single-operator service;
 - by the operator of the international position of the outgoing country in the semiautomatic service.
- C7 1.3.2 If two land stations participate in the handling of the call, the opinion of the land station that has accepted the call from the originating mobile station shall prevail.
- C8 1.3.3 When, through any fault of the service, difficulty is experienced in the course of a call, the chargeable duration shall be reduced automatically or manually to the total time during which transmission conditions were satisfactory, taking into account CCITT Recommendations (F.60 and F.61).

1.4 *Validity of requests*

- C9 1.4.1 If it becomes obvious that the required mobile station cannot be reached by the land station, the caller should be informed as soon as possible in order to have the opportunity to have the call cancelled if

required. In any event, the caller should be informed no later than in the morning of the second day following the day on which the call request was made.

C10 1.4.2 In an automatic service any information concerning the failure to set up a call shall be sent back to the calling subscriber. The standardized expressions and abbreviations will be used to account for this failure. The period of validity for store and forward calls in the automatic service shall be as in Recommendation F.72.

1.5 *Exchange of radiotelegrams by radiotelex*

C11 1.5.1 Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service that are equipped for radiotelex may transmit and receive radiotelegrams by means of radiotelex.

C12 1.5.2 Stations of the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service should normally transmit and receive radiotelegrams by means of radiotelex only.

2 Traffic from mobile stations

2.1 *Automatic service*

C13 2.1.1 Whenever possible, automatic procedures should be used; i.e. the calling subscriber should contact the called subscriber directly without the aid of an operator.

C14 2.1.2 After connection with the desired land station is established, the mobile station should select directly the appropriate telex destination code (Recommendation F.69) and the number of the subscriber of an Administration's telex network.

2.2 *Single-operator service*

C15 2.2.1 The land station operator selects the called subscriber directly via the automatic telex network if automatic procedures (C13) are not possible.

2.3 *Semiautomatic service*

C16 2.3.1 The telex operator of the international exchange of the land station country selects the called subscriber directly if automatic procedures (C13) or single-operator procedures (C15) cannot be applied.

2.4 *Manual service*

C17 2.4.1 The land station operator applies manual procedures if automatic (C13), single-operator (C15) or semiautomatic (C16) procedures are not possible.

2.5 *Store-and-forward service*

C17A 2.5.1 The mobile station transmits the message to the land station using automatic procedures, and the land station retransmits the message over the designated land network.

C17B 2.5.2 The manual semi-automatic and automatic procedures for store and forward in the terrestrial telex network, as laid down in Recommendations F.72, U.80 and U.81, should be taken into account.

2.6 *Procedures*

C18 2.6.1 The manual, semiautomatic and automatic procedures for the terrestrial telex network, as laid down in Recommendations F.60 and F.61, should be taken into account.

3 Traffic to mobile stations

3.1 *Automatic procedure (direct access by the calling subscriber to the called subscriber)*

- C19 3.1.1 Whenever possible automatic procedures should be used; i.e. the calling subscriber should contact the called subscriber directly without the aid of an operator.
- C20 3.1.2 The subscriber of an Administration's telex network should select the appropriate address code, including the mobile station number, and if necessary the ocean area number, to connect him through a land station with which his Administration has established routing of maritime traffic for the ocean area desired.
- C21 3.1.3 If the subscriber, for some technical reason, cannot establish contact with the mobile station directly, semiautomatic (C35) or single-operator (C24) procedures should be used.
- C22 3.1.4 On international telex links a destination code will be used in accordance with Recommendation F.69, unless otherwise agreed bilaterally.
- C23 3.1.5 Once a call has been established (indicated by an exchange of answer-backs), the subscriber should start a new line before sending his message (Recommendation F.60, § A.2.2 refers).

3.2 *Single-operator procedure (direct access by the calling subscriber to a foreign land station)*

3.2.1 *Booking*

- C24 3.2.1.1 If automatic working (C19) is not possible the subscriber selects the foreign land station in question using automatic direct selection and submits the call details to the land station operator.
- C25 3.2.1.2 Where an Administration permits its subscribers to book a call directly with a land station in another country, the charges set by the land station must be levied by the calling subscriber's Administration.
- C26 3.2.1.3 In addition to the information in C4, the calling subscriber must designate his national telex network.
- C27 3.2.1.4 As an alternative to C25 and C26, land stations may accept direct calls from foreign subscribers provided that the calling subscriber supplies the name and address of a party in the land station's country that will take responsibility for the payment of charges.
- C28 3.2.1.5 The procedures described in C25 and C27 may only be applied when an appropriate bilateral agreement exists between the two Administrations concerned. If such an agreement does not exist, the land station should refuse such calls to avoid accounting difficulties.
- C29 3.2.1.6 In C24 and C27 above, the call to the foreign land station will be charged as an ordinary international telex call for its entire duration, regardless of whether it merely serves the purpose of booking the radiotelex call or whether the land station can extend the connection to the mobile station without having to recall the originating subscriber.

3.2.2 *Setting-up*

- C30 3.2.2.1 When demand operation cannot be used, the caller will be disconnected until the mobile station is available. The land station operator then recalls the caller using automatic direct selection; the land station's country being considered as the outgoing country for the call.
- C31 3.2.2.2 In case C30, the land station includes in the bill:
- a) the landline charge;
 - b) the land station charge.
- C32 3.2.2.3 When demand operation has been used, the bill made out by the land station operator includes only:
- the land station charge.
- C33 3.2.2.4 All information regarding collection of charges for single-operator calls (see C15) should be submitted by the land station Administration on a regular basis to be determined by the Administrations involved.
- C34 3.2.2.5 The methods to be used in collecting the charges are described in Recommendation D.90.

3.3 *Semiautomatic procedure (access by the calling subscriber to his international exchange for the establishment of a direct connection)*

C35 3.3.1 If automatic (C19) or single-operator (C24) procedures are not possible, the telex operator of the international exchange of the outgoing country receives the booking and selects the mobile station directly. The procedures of Recommendation F.60, § 3.3 shall be applied.

3.4 *Manual procedure*

3.4.1 *Booking*

C36 3.4.1.1 If automatic (C19), single-operator (C24) or semiautomatic (C35) procedures are not possible, the subscriber should make his booking at the international telex centre of the outgoing country or network.

C37 3.4.1.2 If conditions permit, the international telex position should select the foreign land station in question directly. Otherwise the international telex position of the land station country should be selected to give the necessary assistance to obtain contact with the land station in question.

3.4.2 *Setting-up*

C38 3.4.2.1 The land station operator obtains the caller directly or with the assistance of his own international telex position, which selects the caller. Otherwise he selects his own international telex position in order to be connected to the international telex position of the outgoing country, which then selects the caller.

C39 3.4.2.2 Within 24 hours of the call's termination, the land station shall pass the following information to the international telex centre of the origin country, where it is recorded for charging and accounting purposes:

- a) the calling subscriber's telex number;
- b) the mobile station's call sign;
- c) the chargeable duration of the call;
- d) the land station charge to be collected.

3.5 *Store-and-forward*

C39A 3.5.1 The subscriber uses two stage selection, calling the land station desired and storing the message for retransmission to the mobile station.

4 Radiomaritime telex letter

4.1 *Definition*

C40 4.1.1 **radiomaritime telex letter** : A message sent by telex direct from a mobile station to a selected land station or to a selected public telegraph office for delivery by mail or any other appropriate means.

4.2 *Operational procedures*

C41 4.2.1 A ship subscriber will select the access code allocated for the radiomaritime telex letter service, or the access code allocated for the fully automatic telex service (see Recommendation F.126) followed, if appropriate, by the telex number of the telegraph office.

C42 4.2.2 The ship operator shall supply the following information:

- a) telex number of the mobile station (as provided in Recommendation F.125),
- b) AAIC,
- c) addressee's name and address,
- d) words "RADIOMARITIME TELEX LETTER".

DIVISION D

RADIOTELEPHONE

1 General

1.1 *Language to be used*

- D1 1.1.1 Where applicable and where language difficulties exist, the abbreviations and signals in Appendix 14 of the *Radio Regulations* [3] and the *Phonetic Alphabet and Figure Code* in Appendix 24 of the *Radio Regulations* should be used in radiotelephone communications between land stations and mobile stations.

1.2 *Priority*

- D2 1.2.1 Apart from the general order of priority shown in A21 to A32, radiotelephone calls shall have precedence, so far as possible, over other telephone calls of the same class.

1.3 *Routing of calls*

- D3 1.3.1 A radiotelephone call should be set up via the land station that is considered most suitable in relation to the mobile station concerned.
- D4 1.3.2 For radiotelephone calls in the direction land station to mobile station, the caller should give the geographical position if possible and may also indicate the land station to be used. Such requests should be respected as far as is practicable.
- D5 1.3.3 For radiotelephone calls in the direction mobile station to land station, the mobile station shall call the land station it desires to use. The land station shall either handle the call itself or advise the mobile station to use another land station that is more suitable to the mobile station.

1.4 *Information to be supplied by the calling party*

- D6 1.4.1 Calls to a mobile station:
- complete telephone number of the calling subscriber;
 - appropriate identification of the mobile station;
 - name of the land station to be used or the approximate geographical position of the mobile station;
 - name of the called party, if applicable. All calls to mobile stations in the maritime mobile service are treated as personal calls, with the possible exception of the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service.
- D7 1.4.2 Calls from a mobile station:
- appropriate identification of the mobile station;
 - the *accounting authority identification code (AAIC)* in the single-operator or manual service (see Annex A to Recommendation D.90);
 - the information specified in Article 60 of the *Instructions for the International Telephone Service* [7].

1.5 *Call duration*

- D8 1.5.1 The chargeable duration of a call will be fixed at the end of the call:
- in the direction from the mobile stations by the controlling operator;
 - in the direction to mobile stations;
 - by the land station operator in manual and single-operator service;
 - by the operator of the international centre of the outgoing country in the semiautomatic service.

- D9 1.5.2 If two land stations participate in the handling of the call, the opinion of the land station that has accepted the call from the originating mobile station shall prevail.
- D10 1.5.3 When, through any fault of the service, difficulty is experienced in the course of a call, the chargeable duration shall be reduced automatically or manually to the total time during which transmission conditions were satisfactory, taking into account CCITT Recommendations.

1.6 *Validity of requests*

- D11 1.6.1 If not cancelled by the caller or refused by the addressee, requests for calls from land to mobile stations:
- a) in the VHF and MF bands shall remain valid until 0800 local time on the day following the day on which the request was made;
 - b) in the HF band shall remain valid until 0800 local time on the second day following the day on which the request was made.
- D12 1.6.2 However, if it becomes obvious that the required mobile station is outside the coverage area of the land station, the caller shall be informed as soon as possible in order to have the call cancelled.
- D13 1.6.3 All requests for calls from mobile stations to land shall be cancelled where the call is not immediately attended to or on completion of the successive attempts provided for by the rules of each Administration, unless there has been an express request to the contrary by the calling mobile station, which shall be able to determine the waiting period for listening in on the land station frequency with a view to making a further attempt to set up the call.

1.7 *Exchange of radiotelegrams by radiotelephony*

- D14 1.7.1 Stations of the Maritime Mobile Service that are equipped for radiotelephony may transmit and receive radiotelegrams by means of radiotelephony. Stations of the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service should normally transmit and receive radiotelegrams by means of radiotelex only.

2 Traffic from mobile stations

2.1 *Automatic service*

- D15 2.1.1 Whenever possible, automatic procedures should be used; i.e. the calling subscriber should contact the called subscriber directly without the aid of an operator.
- D16 2.1.2 After connection with the desired land station is established, the mobile station should select directly the appropriate telephone country code (Recommendation E.163) and the number of the subscriber of an Administration's telephone network.

2.2 *Single-operator service*

- D17 2.2.1 The land station operator selects the called subscriber directly via the automatic telephone networks if automatic working (D15) is not possible.

2.3 *Semiautomatic service*

- D18 2.3.1 The telephone operator of the international exchange of the land station country selects the called subscriber directly if automatic (D15) or single-operator (D17) procedures cannot be applied.

2.4 *Manual service*

- D19 2.4.1 The land station operator applies manual procedures if automatic (D15), single-operator (D17) or semiautomatic (D18) working is not possible.

2.5 *Store-and-forward service*

- D19A 2.5.1 The mobile station transmits the message to the land station using automatic procedures, and the land station retransmits the message over the designated land network.

D19B 2.5.2 The manual semi-automatic and automatic procedures for store and forward in the terrestrial telex network, as laid down in Recommendations F.72, U.80 and U.81, should be taken into account.

2.6 Procedures

D20 2.6.1 The automatic, semiautomatic and manual procedures for the terrestrial telephone network, as laid down in Recommendation E.141 and the *Instructions for the International Telephone Service* [7] should be taken into account.

3 Traffic to mobile stations

3.1. Automatic procedure (direct access by the calling subscriber to the called subscriber)

D21 3.1.1 Whenever possible, automatic procedures should be used; i.e. the calling subscriber should contact the called subscriber directly without the aid of an operator.

D22 3.1.2 The subscriber of an Administration's telephone network should select the appropriate address code, including the mobile station number and if necessary the ocean area number, to connect him through a land station with which his Administration has established routing of maritime traffic for the ocean area desired.

D23 3.1.3 If the subscriber, for some technical reason, cannot establish contact with the mobile station directly, single-operator (D24) procedures should be used.

3.2 Single-operator procedure (direct access by the calling subscriber to a foreign land station)

3.2.1 Booking

D24 3.2.1.1 If automatic procedures cannot be applied, the subscriber selects the foreign land station in question using automatic direct selection. The land station operator records the call details.

D25 3.2.1.2 Where an Administration permits its subscribers to book a call directly with a land station in another country, the charges set by the land station must be levied by the calling subscriber's Administration.

D26 3.2.1.3 In addition to the information in D6, the calling subscriber must designate his country and national telephone number.

D27 3.2.1.4 As an alternative to D24 and D25, land stations may accept direct calls from foreign subscribers provided that the calling subscriber supplies the name and address of a party in the land station's country that will take responsibility for the payment of charges.

D28 3.2.1.5 The procedures described in D25 and D27 may only be applied when an appropriate bilateral agreement exists between the two Administrations concerned. If such an agreement does not exist, the land station should refuse such calls to avoid accounting difficulties.

D29 3.2.1.6 In D24 and D27 above, the call to the foreign land station will be charged as an ordinary international telephone call for its entire duration, regardless of whether it merely serves the purpose of booking the radiotelephone call or whether the land station can extend the connection to the mobile station without having to recall the originating subscriber.

3.2.2 Setting-up

D30 3.2.2.1 When demand operation cannot be used, the caller will be disconnected until the mobile station is available. The land station operator then recalls the caller using automatic direct selection, the land station country being considered as the outgoing country for the call.

- D31 3.2.2.2 In case D30, the land station includes in the bill:
- a) the landline charge;
 - b) the land station charge.
- D32 3.2.2.3 When demand operation has been used, the bill made out by the land station operator includes only:
- the land station charge.
- D33 3.2.2.4 All information regarding collection of charges for single-operator calls (see D17) should be submitted by the land station Administration on a regular basis to be determined by the Administrations involved.
- D34 3.2.2.5 The methods to be used in collecting the charges are described in Recommendation D.90.
- 3.3 *Semiautomatic procedure (access by the calling subscriber to his international exchange for the establishment of a direct connection)*
- D35 3.3.1 If automatic (D21) or single-operator (D24) procedures are not possible, the telephone operator of the international exchange of the outgoing country receives the booking and selects the mobile station directly. Normal international semiautomatic telephone procedures shall be applied.
- 3.4 *Manual procedure*
- 3.4.1 *Booking*
- D36 3.4.1.1 If automatic (D21), single-operator (D24) or semiautomatic (D35) procedures cannot be applied, the subscriber should make his booking at the international centre of the outgoing country.
- D37 3.4.1.2 If conditions permit, the international position should select the foreign land station in question directly. Otherwise the international position of the land station country should be selected to give the necessary assistance to obtain contact with the land station in question.
- 3.4.2 *Setting-up*
- D38 3.4.2.1 The land station operator obtains the caller directly or with the assistance of his own international telephone centre, which selects the caller. Otherwise he selects his own international telephone centre in order to be connected to the international telephone centre of the outgoing country, which then selects the caller.
- D39 3.4.2.2 After the call's termination, the land station shall pass the following information to the international telephone centre of the country of origin, where it is recorded for charging and accounting purposes:
- a) the calling subscriber's telephone number;
 - b) the mobile station's name and/or call sign;
 - c) the chargeable duration of the call;
 - d) the land station charge to be collected;
- D40 3.4.2.3 Otherwise all information regarding collection of charges should be submitted to the caller's Administration on a regular basis to be determined by the Administrations involved.
- 3.5 *Store-and-forward procedures*
- D40A 3.5.1 The subscriber uses two stage selection, calling the land station desired and storing the message for retransmission to the mobile station.

DIVISION E

RADIOTELEXOGRAM

1 General

1.1 Definition

- E1 1.1.1 A radiotelexogram is a message sent by telex direct from a subscriber to a foreign land station for transmission to a mobile station or a message sent from a mobile station to a land station for transmission by telex direct to a foreign subscriber (see Note in E.5).

1.2 Provision of service

- E2 1.2.1 Operating, charging and accounting procedures should be subject to bilateral agreement between the Administrations concerned. If such an agreement does not exist, the land station should refuse such radiotelexograms in the shore-to-ship direction.

- E3 1.2.2 Alternatively, land stations may accept radiotelexograms from foreign subscribers provided that the calling subscriber supplies the name and address of a party in the land station country that will take responsibility for the payment of charges.

1.3 Validity of requests

- E4 1.3.1 If it becomes obvious that the required mobile station is outside the coverage area of the land station, the caller shall be informed as soon as possible in order to have the radiotelexogram cancelled.

2 Operational procedures

- E5 2.1 The transmission of radiotelexograms should be in accordance with Divisions B and C as appropriate except as specified below or where varied through bilateral agreement.

Note – A radiotelexogram is different from a radiotelex call. In particular, a radiotelexogram is normally transmitted between the mobile station and the land station as a radiotelegram by Morse telegraphy or by radiotelephony.

- E6 2.2 *Information to be supplied to the land station, as necessary, by the calling party*

- E7 2.2.1 *Radiotelexogram to a mobile station*

- a) telex number and/or answerback code of the calling subscriber;
- b) the national telex network to which the subscriber belongs;
- c) the date and time of origin;
- d) the word RADIOTELEXOGRAM;
- e) name or designation of the addressee with supplementary particulars if necessary;
- f) the name of the mobile station followed, when necessary, by its call sign or where this is not known, the particulars of the passage made by the mobile station;
- g) any specific delivery instructions.

- E8 2.2.2 *Radiotelexogram from a mobile station*

- a) name and/or call sign of the mobile station;
- b) identification of the accounting authority;
- c) the date and time of origin;
- d) the word RADIOTELEXOGRAM;
- e) destination country and/or network;
- f) called subscriber's telex number and answerback code.

References

- [1] *Final Acts of the World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference*, ITU, Geneva, 1974.
- [2] *Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC)*, ITU, Geneva, 1979.
- [3] *Radio Regulations*, ITU, Geneva, 1982.
- [4] *Final Acts of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Telegraph Regulations, Telephone Regulations*, ITU, Geneva, 1973.
- [5] *List of ship stations*, ITU, Geneva, 1987.
- [6] *List of coast stations*, ITU, Geneva, 1986.
- [7] *Instructions for the international telephone service, (1st October 1985)*, ITU, Geneva, 1985.

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