INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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THE INTERNATIONAL
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Q.708

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SERIES Q: SWITCHING AND SIGNALLING

Specifications of Signalling System No. 7 – Message transfer part (MTP)

NUMBERING OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNALLING POINT CODES

Reedition of CCITT Recommendation Q.708 published in the Blue Book, Fascicle VI.7 (1988)

NOTES

1 CCITT Recommendation Q.708 was published in Fascicle VI.7 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 Q.708

NUMBERING OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNALLING POINT CODES

1 Introduction

This Recommendation describes the numbering scheme of international signalling point codes for Signalling System No. 7 networks. The technical aspects of the signalling networks are specified in Recommendation Q.705.

The worldwide signalling network is structured into two functionally independent levels, namely the international and national levels. This structure makes possible a clear division of responsibility for signalling network management and allows numbering plans of signalling points of the international network and the different national networks to be independent of one another.

It is also noted that the point code is intended to be processed within the Message Transfer Part of each signalling point or signalling transfer point, so that there is no direct relationship to the telephone, data, or ISDN numbering.

2 Numbering of International Signalling Points

2.1 A 14-bit binary code is used for the identification of signalling points.

2.2 An international signalling point code (ISPC) should be assigned to each signalling point which belongs to the international signalling network. For some network environment, one physical network node may serve as more than one signalling point, and may therefore be assigned more than one signalling point code.

2.3 All international signalling point codes (ISPC) should consist of three identification sub-fields as indicated in Figure 1/Q.708. The sub-field of 3 bits (NML) should identify a world geographical zone. The sub-field of 8 bits (K-D) should identify a geographical area or network in a specific zone. The sub-field of 3 bits (CBA) should identify a signalling point in a specific geographical area or network. The combination of the first and second sub-fields could be regarded as a signalling area/network code (SANC).

2.4 Each country (or geographical area) should be assigned at least one signalling area/network code (SANC).

2.5 Two of the zone identifications, namely 0 and 1 codes, are reserved for future allocation.

2.6 The system of international signalling point codes (ISPC) will provide for $6 \times 256 \times 8$ (12288) ISPCs.

2.7 If a country (or geographical area) should require more than 8 international signalling points, one or more additional signalling area/network code(s) (SANC) would be assigned to it.

2.8 Lists of signalling area/network codes (SANC) to be used in the development of international signalling point codes (ISPC) is given in Annex A to this Recommendation. It shows SANCs assigned to each geographical area that already has other code assignments in existing public telecommunication networks. All codes not shown on the lists are spare codes.

2.9 The assignment of signalling area/network codes (SANC) is to be administered by the CCITT. The assignment of signalling point identifications in the sub-field (CBA) will be made by each country (or geographical area) and the CCITT Secretariat notified.

2.10 The Member countries of the International Telecommunications Union not mentioned in Annex A who wish to take part in the international signalling network or those Members that require an additional signalling area/network code (SANC) should ask the Director of the CCITT for the assignment of an available SANC. In their request, they may indicate the available SANC preferred.

2.11 The Director of the CCITT takes care that:

- generally the assignments are made on a one by one basis and contiguously for a given geographical area, or a given signalling network. (Geographical designations, or network names, may be entered in the list.)
- the needs of each Member country of the International Telecommunication Union for a new SANC shall be met under all circumstances. Should there not be any additional contiguous codes available, a new sequence of contiguous codes shall be opened up for the country concerned. Such a new code sequence will be established firstly at the bottom of the block of spare codes at the end of the lists in Annex A, and secondly at the bottom of existing sequences when it is likely that the adjacent code groups will not require the spares.
- code assignments appearing in Annex A, but obviously not required anymore because the networks concerned are reached with other SANCs will be deleted from the Annex.

2.12 Assignments by the Director of the CCITT of SANC as well as assignments by countries of the signalling point identifications will be published in the Operational Bulletin of the ITU. The representation of ISPC should be shown in decimal form in each sub-field, i.e. Z-UUU-V where Z, UUU, and V are corresponding to bits NML, K-D and CBA, respectively.

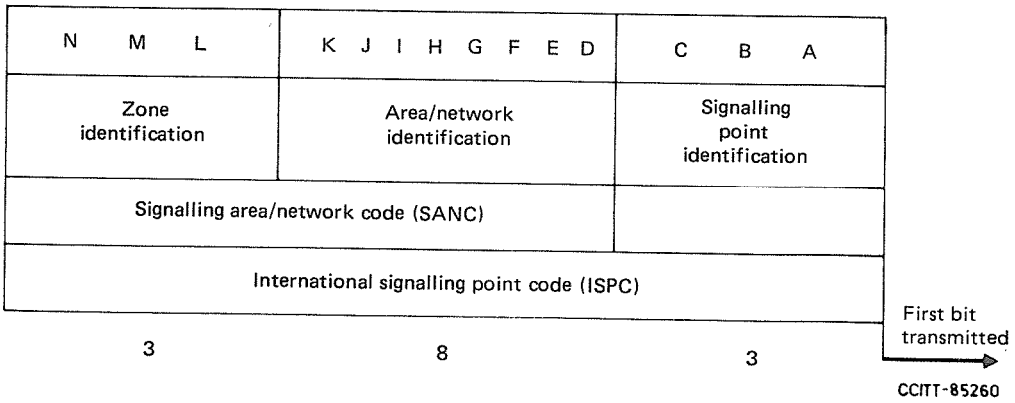

FIGURE 1/Q.708

Format for international signaling oint code (ISPC)

ANNEX A

(to Recommendation Q.708)

Lists of Signalling Area/Network Codes (SANC)

Note – These lists are shown by the decimal representation, i.e. Z–UUU where Z is zone identification and UUU is area/network identification.

Zone 2

Code	*Geographical Area or Signalling Network*
2–004	Greece
2–008	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
2–012	Belgium
2–016 through 2–023	France
2–024	Monaco
2–028	Spain
2–032	Hungarian People's Republic
2–036	German Democratic Republic
2–040	Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)
2–044 through 2–046	Italy
2–052	Romania (Socialist Republic of)
2–056	Switzerland (Confederation of)
2–060	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
2–064	Austria
2–068	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (British Telecom)
2–072	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Mercury Telecommunications Limited)
2–076	Denmark
2–080 and 2–081	Sweden
2–084	Norway
2–088	Finland
2–100	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
2–120	Poland (People's Republic of)
2–124 through 2–131	Germany (Federal Republic of)
2–132	Gibraltar
2–136	Portugal
2–140	Luxembourg
2–144	Ireland
2–148	Iceland
2–152	Albania (Socialist People's Republic of)
2–156	Malta (Republic of)
2–160	Cyprus (Republic of)
2–168	Bulgaria (People's Republic of)
2–172	Turkey

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Zone 2, Spare Codes: 224

Zone 3

Code	*Geographical Area or Signalling Network*
3–004	Canada
3–016	St. Pierre and Miquelon (French Department of)
3–020 through 3–059	United States of America
3–060	Puerto Rico
3–064	Virgin Islands (USA)

Zone 3 *(cont.)*

Code	*Geographical Area or Signalling Network*
3–068, 3–069 and 3–070	Mexico
3–076	Jamaica
3–080	French Antilles
3–084	Barbados
3–088	Antigua and Barbuda
3–092	Cayman Islands
3–096	British Virgin Islands
3–100	Bermuda
3–104	Grenada
3–108	Montserrat
3–112	St. Kitts and Nevis
3–116	St. Lucia
3–120	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
3–124	Netherlands Antilles
3–128	Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)
3–132	Dominica (Commonwealth of)
3–136	Cuba
3–140	Dominican Republic
3–144	Haiti (Republic of)
3–148	Trinidad and Tobago
3–152	Turks and Caicos Islands
3–156	Guadeloupe
3–160	Martinique

Zone 3, Spare Codes: 228

Zone 4

Code	*Geographical Area or Signalling Network*
4–008	India (Republic of)
4–020	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
4–024	Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of)
4–026	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
4–028	Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)
4–030	Lebanon
4–032	Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
4–034	Syrian Arab Republic
4–036	Iraq (Republic of)
4–038	Kuwait (State of)
4–040	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
4–042	Yemen (Arab Republic)
4–044	Oman (Sultanate of)
4–046	Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)
4–048	United Arab Emirates
4–050	Israel (State of)
4–052	Bahrain (State of)
4–054	Qatar (State of)
4–056	Mongolian People's Republic
4–058	Nepal
4–060	United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi)
4–062	United Arab Emirates (Dubai)
4–064	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
4–080	Japan
4–100	Korea (Republic of)
4–104	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

Zone 4 *(suite)*

Code	*Geographical Area or Signalling Network*
4–108	Hong Kong
4–110	Macao
4–112	Democratic Kampuchea
4–114	Lao People's Democratic Republic
4–120	China (People's Republic of)
4–135	Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)
4–140	Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
4–144	Maldives (Republic of)

Zone 4, Spare Codes: 223

Zone 5

Code	*Geographical Area or Signalling Network*
5–004	Malaysia
5–010	Australia
5–020	Indonesia (Republic of)
5–030	Philippines (Republic of)
5–040	Thailand
5–050	Singapore (Republic of)
5–056	Brunei Darussalam
5–060	New Zealand
5–070	Guam
5–072	Nauru (Republic of)
5–074	Papua New Guinea
5–078	Tonga (Kingdom of)
5–080	Solomon Islands
5–082	Vanatu (Republic of)
5–084	Fiji (Republic of)
5–086	Wallis and Futuna Islands
5–088	American Samoa
5–090	Niue Island
5–092	New Caledonia and Dependencies
5–094	French Polynesia
5–096	Cook Islands
5–098	Western Samoa (Independent State of)
5–100	Kiribati (Republic of)
5–102	Tuvalu

Zone 5, Spare Codes: 232

Zone 6

Code	*Geographical Area or Signalling Network*
6–004	Egypt (Arab Republic of)
6–006	Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
6–008	Morocco (Kingdom of)
6–010	Tunisia
6–012	Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
6–014	Gambia (Republic of the)
6–016	Senegal (Republic of the)
6–018	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
6–020	Mali (Republic of)
6–022	Guinea (Republic of)

Zone 6 *(cont.)*

Code	*Geographical Area or Signalling Network*
6–024	Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of the)
6–026	Burkina Faso
6–028	Niger (Republic of the)
6–030	Togolese Republic
6–032	Benin (People's Republic of)
6–034	Mauritius
6–036	Liberia (Republic of)
6–038	Sierra Leone
6–040	Ghana
6–042	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
6–044	Chad (Republic of)
6–046	Central African Republic
6–048	Cameroon (Republic of)
6–050	Cape Verde (Republic of)
6–052	Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)
6–054	Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)
6–056	Gabon Republic
6–058	Congo (People's Republic of the)
6–060	Zaire (Republic of)
6–062	Angola (People's Republic of)
6–064	Guinea–Bissau (Republic of)
6–066	Seychelles (Republic of the)
6–068	Sudan (Republic of the)
6–070	Rwanda (Republic of)
6–072	Ethiopia (People's Democratic Republic of)
6–074	Somali Democratic Republic
6–076	Republic of Djibouti
6–078	Kenya (Republic of)
6–080	Tanzania (United Republic of)
6–082	Uganda (Republic of)
6–084	Burundi (Republic of)
6–086	Mozambique (People's Republic of)
6–090	Zambia (Republic of)
6–092	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
6–094	Reunion (French Department of)
6–096	Zimbabwe (Republic of)
6–098	Namibia
6–100	Malawi
6–102	Lesotho (Kingdom of)
6–104	Botswana (Republic of)
6–106	Swaziland (Kingdom of)
6–108	Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)
6–110	South Africa (Republic of)

Zone 6, Spare Codes: 203

Zone 7

Code	*Geographical Area or Signalling Network*
7–004	Belize
7–008	Guatemala (Republic of)
7–012	El Salvador (Republic of)
7–016	Honduras (Republic of)
7–020	Nicaragua
7–024	Costa Rica
7–028	Panama (Republic of)
7–032	Peru
7–044	Argentine Republic
7–048	Brazil (Federative Republic of)
7–060	Chile
7–064	Colombia (Republic of)
7–068	Venezuela (Republic of)
7–072	Bolivia (Republic of)
7–076	Guyana
7–080	Ecuador
7–084	Guiana (French Department of)
7–088	Paraguay (Republic of)
7–092	Suriname (Republic of)
7–096	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)

Zone 7, Spare Codes: 236

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