INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T U.7

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

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TELEGRAPH SWITCHING

GENERAL

NUMBERING SCHEMES FOR AUTOMATIC SWITCHING NETWORKS

ITU-T Recommendation U.7

(Previously “CCITT Recommendation”)

FOREWORD

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union. The ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, established the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

ITU-T Recommendation U.7 was revised by the ITU-T Study Group IX (1988-1993) and was approved by the WTSC (Helsinki, March 1-12, 1993).

NOTES

1 As a consequence of a reform process within the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the CCITT ceased to exist as of 28 February 1993. In its place, the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) was created as of 1 March 1993. Similarly, in this reform process, the CCIR and the IFRB have been replaced by the Radiocommunication Sector.

In order not to delay publication of this Recommendation, no change has been made in the text to references containing the acronyms "CCITT, CCIR or IFRB" or their associated entities such as Plenary Assembly, Secretariat, etc. Future editions of this Recommendation will contain the proper terminology related to the new ITU structure.

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

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NUMBERING SCHEMES FOR AUTOMATIC SWITCHING NETWORKS

(Former CCIT Recommendation E.7, Geneva, 1956; revised Helsinki, 1993)

The CCITT,

considering

the plan for telex destination codes contained in Recommendation F.69;

that with fully automatic working between subscribers of the international telex service it is desirable to envisage the possibility:

a) of routing traffic over the appropriate international trunk route where more than one such route exists between two countries;

b) of enabling the appropriate tariff to be determined automatically (in the originating country), even if the destination country is divided into several tariff zones,

unanimously declares the view

(1) that national numbering plans should be systematically arranged;

(2) that, where more than one international trunk route exist between two countries, the corresponding geographical division and hence the appropriate point of entry should be identifiable by examination of the initial digits of the called subscriber's national number;

(3) that, where a multiple tariff scale exists, the different tariff zones should be identifiable in the originating country by the initial digits of the called subscriber's national number;

(4) that the number of initial digits of the subscriber's national number to be examined for routing purposes should be limited, to one, but in any case should not exceed two. When a single digit provides the discrimination it will usually be the first digit, but, where the subscribers' national numbers have a uniform initial digit (usually 0) to permit discrimination on national calls, the following (second) digit should be used;

NOTE – The attention of Administrations (and recognized operating agencies) is drawn to the considerable technical advantage that would result from the adoption of a single tariff between two countries.

(5) that the national telex numbering plan should be arranged in such a way that the destination code and the national number does not exceed 12 digits in accordance with Recommendations U.11 and U.12.