ITU INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T   E.165

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
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TELEPHONE NETWORK AND ISDN

**OPERATION, NUMBERING, ROUTING
AND MOBILE SERVICE**

TIMETABLE FOR COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FULL CAPABILITY OF THE NUMBERING PLAN FOR THE ISDN ERA (RECOMMENDATION E.164)

ITU-T Recommendation E.165

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1   ITU-T Recommendation E.165 was published in Fascicle II.2 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 E.165

TIMETABLE FOR COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FULL CAPABILITY OF THE NUMBERING PLAN FOR THE ISDN ERA (RECOMMENDATION E.164)

1   Introduction

Recommendation I.330 describes ISDN numbering and addressing principles, while Recommendation E.164 describes the numbering plan for the ISDN era. Recommendation E.164 also identifies the need for interworking arrangements between ISDN and present dedicated networks.

This Recommendation sets a specific time (Time T), after which all ISDNs and PSTNs can use the full capability of Recommendation E.164, "Numbering plan for the ISDN era", and identifies the numbering requirements on ISDNs and on dedicated networks intending to interwork with ISDNs, before and after Time T.

Among the significant principles which form the basis for this Recommendation, the following are considered especially useful for ready reference:

- An E.163/E.164 telephony subscriber may become an ISDN subscriber without a number change.

- Numbers according to Recommendation E.164 apply to both PSTN and ISDN subscribers in the ISDN era. A mixture of PSTN and ISDN terminations on the same exchange is allowed.

- E.164 numbering arrangements may be used to distinguish between ISDN and PSTN subscribers. This is not necessary but is allowed, provided that possible effects on routing and digit analysis remain within the limits of Recommendation E.164.

2   Application and evolution of Time T

ISDNs are expected to interwork with dedicated networks. However, due to the different addressing capabilities between the ISDN and existing numbering plans, some temporary constraints need to be imposed on the number length and digit analysis required to access the user network interfaces of the ISDNs before Time T.

2.1   *Numbering constraints before Time T*

2.1.1   *ISDNs interworking with dedicated networks*

To allow numbering plan interworking with dedicated networks before Time T, an ISDN will not assign international E.164 numbers longer than 12 digits to its user network interfaces capable of receiving calls from dedicated networks.

In addition, for ISDNs and PSTNs, digit analysis as defined in Recommendation E.163 will apply.

2.1.2   *ISDNs which do not interwork with dedicated networks*

These ISDNs are allowed to assign numbers to user network interfaces according to the full capability of the numbering plan for the ISDN era.

Digit analysis according to Recommendation E.164 may be required to access user network interfaces connected to these networks.

2.2   *Evolution after Time T*

After Time T, ISDNs and PSTNs can make use of the full capability of E.164 numbers to identify their user network interfaces and terminals respectively. In addition, for routing purposes, the ISDNs and PSTNs conforming to Recommendation E.164 must be capable of analysing the ISDN international number to the extent required in that Recommendation.

Note - Digit analysis for other dedicated networks is for further study.

3   Date of Time T

The date for Time T has been set for 31 December 1996 at 23h59m Coordinated Universal Time UTC).

4   Network requirements at Time *T*

ISDNs and PSTNs supporting number length and digit analysis as described in Recommendation E.164 are said to be "E.164-conforming" networks.

All ISDNs must be E.164-conforming networks. Functions associated with E-164-conforming networks are:

a)   for calls originated within such a network, provision for carrying E.164 numbers of up to 15 digits to interfacing networks;

b)   comparable treatment for transit calls;

c)   capability for conducting digit analysis for ISDNs and PSTNs as indicated in Recommendation E.164;

d)   screening to ensure that, taking into account agreements between the networks concerned, no transit calls are offered to non-conforming networks incapable of handling number lengths as defined in Recommendation E.164;

e)   provision of interim procedures, such as two-stage selection, for internal network sources, e.g., local exchanges, not equipped to handle 15 digits, so that all internal network sources can originate calls to all E.164 addresses.

Note 1 - Other requirements on conforming networks are for further study. Non-conforming networks may seek bilateral agreements with conforming networks, or adopt intra-network procedures to provide means by which subscribers of the non-conforming networks may originate calls to subscribers connected to ISDNs and PSTNs requiring a number length or analysis in excess of the capabilities of the non-conforming network.

Note 2 - Limitations of non-conforming networks and interworking procedures are for further study.