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**SERIES F: NON-TELEPHONE TELECOMMUNICATION
SERVICES**

**Mobile service – Mobile services and multidestination
satellite services**

**Operational provision for the maritime mobile
service**

ITU-T Recommendation F.110

(Previously "CCITT Recommendation")

FOREWORD

The ITU-T (Telecommunication Standardization Sector) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). 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, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of the ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 1 (Helsinki, March 1-12, 1993).

ITU-T Recommendation F.110 was revised by ITU-T Study Group 1 (1993-1996) and was approved under the WTSC Resolution No. 1 procedure on the 19th of July 1996.

NOTE

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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**OPERATIONAL PROVISION FOR
THE MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE**

(revised in 1996)

DIVISION A – GENERAL

1 Scope

- A1 1.1** This Recommendation provides for all aspects of operation of the radiotelegram service, the radiotelex service, the radiotelephone service and the radiotelexogram service in terms of both communications via maritime mobile satellite, and radio media of HF, MF, VHF and UHF¹⁾.

2 References

- A2 2.1** The following Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision: all users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published.

- CCITT Recommendation E.105 (1992), *International telephone service*.
- ITU-T Recommendation E.141 (1993), *Instructions for the international telephone service*.
- CCITT Recommendation E.164 (1991), *Numbering plan for the ISDN era*.
- CCITT Recommendation F.1 (1992), *Operational provisions for the international public telegram service*.
- CCITT Recommendation F.17 (1992), *Operational aspects of service communications*.
- CCITT Recommendation F.60 (1992), *Operational provisions for the international telex service*.
- ITU-T Recommendation F.69 (1994), *The international telex service – Service and operational provisions of telex destination codes and telex network identification codes*.
- ITU-T Recommendation F.72 (1993), *The international telex service – General principles and operational aspects of a store and forward facility*.
- CCITT Recommendation F.111 (1991), *Principles of service for mobile systems*.
- CCITT Recommendation F.120 (1988), *Ship station identification for VHF/UHF and maritime mobile-satellite services*.
- ITU-T Recommendation D.90 (1995), *Charging, billing, international accounting and settlement in the maritime mobile service*.

¹⁾ This Recommendation constitutes part of a *Manual for Use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services* defined in *Radio Regulations*.

3 Definitions

- A3 3.1 For the purposes of this CCITT Recommendation, the following terms have the meanings defined below:
- A4 3.1.1 **controlling operator:** The controlling operator is the first land-based operator handling the radiotelegram, radiotelex call or radiotelephone call in the direction from the mobile station.
- A5 3.1.2 **accounting authority identification code:** An accounting authority identification code is assigned to each accounting authority (defined in the *International Telecommunication Regulations* [1]). In effect the accounting authority acts as a billing intermediary between mobile stations and ROAs.
- A6 3.1.3 **recognized operating agency (ROA):** The term is defined in the *International Telecommunication Constitution* (Geneva, 1992) [2]. For the purpose of this CCITT Recommendation an ROA is, in effect, any individual, company, corporation or governmental agency that operates an international telecommunication service to carry public correspondence (as defined in the Constitution). Each ROA is authorized by an ITU Member, which imposes certain obligations on the ROA. (For further details, see the *Constitution*.)
- A7 3.1.4 **land stations:** A station in the mobile service not intended to be used while in motion.
- A8 3.1.5 **land earth station:** An earth station in the mobile-satellite service located at a specified fixed point or within a specified inland area to provide a feeder link for the mobile-satellite service.
- A9 3.1.6 **mobile stations:** A station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at an unspecified point.
- A10 3.1.7 **mobile earth station:** An earth station in the mobile-satellite service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.
- A11 3.1.8 The term *land station/land earth station* and *mobile station/mobile earth station* should imply *coast station/coast earth station* and *ship station/ship earth station*, respectively used in the *Radio Regulations* [3].
- A12 3.1.9 **ship station identity:** Ship's identification $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$ identifying the ship uniquely. The ship station identity may be transmitted on the radio path.
- A13 3.1.10 **coast station identity:** The coast station identification $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$ transmitted on the radio path.
- A14 3.1.11 **mobile station number:** The number that identifies a mobile station for access from a public network and forms part of the international number to be dialled or keyed by a public network subscriber.

4 Order of priority

- A15 4.1 The order of priority for communications in the maritime mobile service shall be as follows, except where impracticable in a fully automated system in which, nevertheless, communications described in A16 shall receive priority:
- A16 a) distress calls, distress messages and distress traffic;
- A17 b) communications preceded by the urgency signal;

- A18** c) communications preceded by the safety signal;
- A19** d) communications relating to radio direction-finding;
- A20** e) communications relating to the navigation and safe movement of aircraft engaged in search and rescue operations;
- A21** f) communications relating to the navigation, movements and need of ships, aircraft and weather observations messages destined for an official meteorological service;
- A22** g) radiotelegrams relative to the application of the United Nations Charter (**ETATPRIORITE**);
- A23** h) government radiotelegrams with priority (**ETATPRIORITE**) and government calls for which priority has been expressly requested;
- A24** i) ordinary private radiotelegrams and **RCT** radiotelegrams for which urgent transmission and delivery has been requested;
- A25** j) service communications relating to the operation²⁾ of the telecommunication service or to communications previously exchanged;
- A26** k) government communications other than those shown in A29 ordinary private communications and **RCT** radiotelegrams;
- A27** l) radiomaritime letters.

5 Limitations

- A28** **5.1** The duration of distress calls is not limited.
- A29** **5.2** Except in the automatic operation, the duration of private communications, and of government communications as the case may be, may be limited under certain circumstances (e.g. congestion or fault conditions). The ROAs concerned may agree to limit the duration of these communications.
- A30** **5.3** If the duration of services is limited, the caller shall be informed when calls are about to be connected, that it will be cut off after due time.

6 Service hours

- A31** **6.1** While the services of most land stations are continuous, certain land stations may have a service of limited duration. It is recommended, therefore, to refer to the *List of Coast Stations* [4].
- A32** **6.2** The working hours of a mobile station in the maritime mobile service are dependent on the categories of ship stations as defined in the Radio Regulations. It is recommended to refer to the *List of Ship Stations* [5] as appropriate.

²⁾ For the operational aspects of service telecommunications, see Recommendation F.17, which describes basic principles, acceptable content for service telecommunications and the principle of reciprocity regarding both service providers and services. More detailed provisions for specific telecommunication services may be found in Recommendations F.105, F.1 and F.60.

DIVISION B – RADIOTELEGRAMS

1 Preparation and handing-in of radiotelegrams

1.1 Indication of station of origin

B1 1.1.1 When, because of duplication of names, the name of a station is followed by its call sign/ship station identity, the latter shall be joined to the name of the station by a fraction bar.

Examples³⁾: **OREGON/OZOC** (not **OREGON/OZOC**);

ROSE/DDOR (not **ROSE/DDOR**).

B2 1.1.2 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 *List of Ship Stations* [5], followed by its own name. Where appropriate, B1 shall also apply.

B3 1.1.3 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.

1.2 Use of accounting authority identification codes by mobile stations

B4 1.2.1 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**.

1.3 Time of handing-in

B5 1.3.1 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.

B6 1.3.2 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).

1.4 Address

B7 1.4.1 The address of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations should be as complete as possible and must include:

B8 a) the name or the designation of the addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary;

B9 b) the name of the mobile station followed, when necessary, by its call sign/ship station identity, the latter joined by a fraction bar to the name of the station as shown in the *List of Ship Stations* [5];

B10 c) the name of the land station through which the radiotelegram is to be forwarded, as it appears in the *List of Coast Stations* [4].

B11 1.4.2 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.

³⁾ In the provision regarding the non-voice services, letters, figures and signs that are transmitted electrically are shown in bold font.

B12 1.4.3 However, the name and call sign/ship station identity required under B10 may be replaced, at the risk of the sender, by particulars of the passage made by such a mobile station, indicated by the names of the ports or airports of departure and of destination, or by any equivalent indication.

B13 1.4.4 Mobile stations may add to the name of the office of destination:

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

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

B14 1.4.5 The controlling operator retains or deletes the particulars in B13 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

B15 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.

B16 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

B17 3.1 Radiotelegrams, originating in or destined to a mobile station should be routed via the land station that is considered most suitable in relation to the mobile station concerned in terms of the coverage and of the land station and radio conditions.

B18 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).

B19 3.3 If the sender of a radiotelegram handed in at a mobile station has indicated the land station to which the radiotelegram 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 B17 and B18 are fulfilled.

B20 3.4 In order to facilitate disposal of traffic, and subject to such conditions as individual ROAs may apply, land stations may, in exceptional circumstances and with discretion, without incurring additional charges, exchange radiotelegrams and service telegrams 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 CCITT Recommendation F.1 (A103) routine repetition may be used between land station and mobile station 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.
- 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 provision of B43 to B52 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 operated by the same ROA, the new transmission must bear, at the end of the preamble line, the service instruction **AMPLIATION VIA ...** (insert here the call sign/coast station identity of the land station to which the radiotelegram was transmitted in the first instance) and the ROA 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 ROA by which it is operated, 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 mobile station and land station cannot be given directly, it is forwarded through another mobile or land station by service advice (see Recommendation F.1, Division D) 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 An ROA may organize a long-distance radiocommunication service between land station and mobile stations, with deferred acknowledgement of receipt or without any acknowledgement of receipt.
- B37** 4.3.2 Each ROA 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* [4].
- 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/ship station identity 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 office of origin 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 office of origin accordingly.
- B45** 4.5.3 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.
- B46** 4.5.4 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.
- B47** 4.5.5 If there is reason to believe that no other land station of the ROA by which it is operated 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.
- B48** 4.5.6 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.
- B49** 4.5.7 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.
- B50** 4.5.8 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.
- B51** 4.5.9 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.
- B52** 4.5.10 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.

5 Advice of non-delivery

- B53** **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, a service advice of non-delivery is addressed to the land station or the telegraph office that received the radiotelegram.
- B54** **5.2** After checking the address, the land station forwards the service 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.
- B55** **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.
- B56** **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.
- B57** **5.5** In such cases the name or call sign/ship station identity of the station from which the radiotelegram was received is quoted.

6 Radiomaritime letters

- B58** **6.1** An ROA may organize a service of radiomaritime letters between mobile stations and its land stations.
- B59** **6.2** Such correspondence is transmitted by radio between mobile and land stations.
- B60** **6.3** They may be forwarded on the land section:
- B61** a) wholly or partly by post (ordinary or airmail);
- B62** b) exceptionally by telefax or other electronic means, but with low priority.
- B63** **6.4** Routine retransmission by mobile stations of radiomaritime letters is not permitted.
- B64** **6.5** Radiomaritime letters shall be addressed only to places in the country in which the land station is situated, unless the *List of Coast Stations* [4] indicates that the station concerned will accept such traffic for onward transmission by post to places in other countries.
- B65** **6.6** Radiomaritime letters bear the service indication **SLT**. This indication precedes the address.
- B66** **6.7** Except as otherwise provided in B58 to B68, radiomaritime letters may be accepted, taking into account ITU-T CCITT Recommendations relating to letter telegrams if the telegram service is used to convey radiomaritime letters.
- B67** **6.8** The address must enable delivery to be effected without enquiry or requests for information. Registered or abbreviated code addresses may be accepted where B62 above applies, exceptionally, radiomaritime letters are forwarded by means of telegram on the land section.
- B68** **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

- B69** **7.1** Telegrams with special services of urgent transmission and de luxe form are admitted, provided that the ROAs concerned accept them.

8 Special conditions relating to the maritime mobile-satellite service

- B70** **8.1** In the maritime mobile-satellite service radiotelegrams should normally be transmitted by radiotelex only.
- B71** **8.2** The radiotelegram service in B70 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, originating in or destined to a mobile station should be set up via the land station that is considered to be most suitable in relation to the mobile station concerned in terms of the coverage and of the land stations and radio conditions.

C2 1.1.2 For radiotelex calls in the direction from land station to mobile station, originator should give, if possible, the approximate geographical position and should also indicate the land station to be used unless the ROA has established a specific route to be followed. Such requests should be respected as far as is practicable.

C3 1.1.3 For radiotelex calls in the direction from mobile station to land station, the mobile station may call a particular land station it desires to use. This land station should either handle the call itself or advise the mobile station to use another land station that is more suitable.

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

C4 1.2.1 Calls from a subscriber of the international telex service to a mobile station:

- a) international telex number and/or answer-back code of the calling telex subscriber;
- b) telex number or mobile station number of the destination mobile station;
- c) name or call sign/ship station identity of the destination mobile station;
- d) international telex number and/or name of the land station to be used, or the approximate geographical position of the destination mobile station;
- e) priority when specifically requested.

C5 1.2.2 Calls from a mobile station to a subscriber of the international telex service:

- a) telex number or mobile station number of the calling mobile station;
- b) the Accounting Authority Identification Code (AAIC) in accordance with CCITT Recommendation D.90 in the single-operator or manual operation;
- c) destination country and/or network;
- d) telex number and/or answer-back code of the destination telex subscriber;
- e) priority when specifically requested.

C5A 1.2.3 C4 and C5 above apply to mobile station-to-mobile stations calls as appropriate.

1.3 Call duration

C6 1.3.1 The chargeable duration of a call will be fixed at the end of the call:

- a) by the controlling operator for a call originating from a mobile station;
- b) for a call originating in the international telex service;
 - by the land station operator in either manual or single-operator operation;
 - by the operator of the international position of the originating country in the semi-automatic operation.

C7 1.3.2 For a call originating from a mobile station and where two land stations participate in the handling of the call, the decision of the controlling operator who has accepted the call from the originating mobile station shall prevail.

C8 **1.3.3** Should service difficulties be 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 ITU-T Recommendations (F.60 and F.61).

1.4 Validity of requests

C9 **1.4.1** For a call to a mobile station where it becomes obvious that the required mobile station cannot be reached by the land station, the originating telex subscriber 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 the automatic service any information concerning unsuccessful call attempts shall be provided to the calling subscriber using the service signal format described in Recommendation F.60. The period of validity for store-and-forward messages in the automatic service shall be in accordance with 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 to subscribers of the international telex service

2.1 Automatic operation

C13 **2.1.1** Whenever possible, fully automatic procedures should be used.

C14 **2.1.2** For a call originating from a mobile station and after connection with the desired land station is established, the mobile station should forward the international telex number, including the telex destination code in accordance with Recommendation F.69. The selection procedures for calls from a mobile station in the maritime mobile-satellite service to a subscriber of the international telex service are described in clause 6 of Division C.

2.2 Single-operator operation

C15 **2.2.1** The land station operator should select the destination telex subscriber directly via the international telex network if fully automatic procedures (C13) are not possible.

2.3 Semi-automatic operation

C16 **2.3.1** The destination telex subscriber should be automatically selected if fully automatic procedures (C13) or single operator procedures (C15) cannot be applied.

2.4 Manual operation

C17 **2.4.1** The land station operator should apply manual procedures if fully automatic (C13), single-operator (C15) or semi-automatic (C16) procedures are not possible.

2.5 Store-and-forward service

C17A **2.5.1** The mobile station should transmit the message to the land station using automatic procedures. The land station should forward the message via the international telex network to the destination telex subscriber.

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

2.6 Operational procedures

- C18 2.6.1** The manual, semi-automatic and fully automatic procedures for the international telex service, as laid down in Recommendations F.60 and F.61, should be taken into account.

3 Traffic from subscribers of the international telex service-to-mobile stations

3.1 Fully automatic operation

- C19 3.1.1** Whenever possible fully automatic procedures should be used.
- C20 3.1.2** A subscriber of the international telex service should forward the international telex number of the destination mobile station including the mobile station number and if necessary the telex destination code of the ocean region in which the mobile station is thought to be located. The call will then be routed, through an appropriate land station to the destination mobile station. The selection procedures for calls from a subscriber of the international telex service to mobile earth station are described in clause 6 of Division C.
- C21 3.1.3** If the originating telex subscriber, for some technical reason, cannot use fully automatic procedures to establish contact with the mobile station, semi-automatic (C35) or single-operator (C24) procedures should be used.
- C22 3.1.4** On international telex links a destination code in accordance with Recommendation F.69 will be used unless otherwise agreed bilaterally.
- C23 3.1.5** Normal telex procedure should be forwarded once the connection between the subscriber of the international telex service and the mobile service and the mobile station has been established.

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

3.2.1 Booking

- C24 3.2.1.1** If automatic operation (C19) is not possible and where an ROA allows its subscribers to book a call directly with a land station in another country, the originating telex subscriber should select the desired foreign land station, when known, using automatic procedures and submit the call details to the land station operator.
- C25 3.2.1.2** The charges fixed by the land station operator should be levied on the calling subscriber through international accounting.
- C26 3.2.1.3** In addition to the information in C4, the calling subscriber should designate the originating national telex network.
- C27 3.2.1.4** As an alternative to C25 and C26, a land station may accept direct calls from foreign subscribers in other countries provided that the calling telex subscriber supplies the name and address of a party in the country in which the land station is located who 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 ROAs 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 the connection to the destination mobile station can be immediately established, the originating telex subscriber should be released by the land station. When appropriate, the land station operator should recall the originating telex subscriber using automatic procedures. In this particular case, the country in which the land station is located is to be considered as the outgoing country for the call.
- C31** 3.2.2.2 In case C30, the land station should include in the maritime bill:
- a) the landline charge;
 - b) the land station charge.
- C32** 3.2.2.3 When the connection to the destination mobile station can be immediately established, the maritime bill made out by the land station operator should include 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 ROA on a regular basis to be determined by the ROAs involved.
- C34** 3.2.2.5 The methods to be used in collecting the charges are described in Recommendation D.90.

3.3 Semi-automatic operation (access by a calling subscriber to one's international centre for the establishment of a direct connection)

- C35** 3.3.1 If fully automatic (C19) or single-operator (C24) procedures are not possible, the telex operator of the outgoing international centre should receive the booking and selects the mobile station directly. The procedures of Recommendation F.60 should be applied.

3.4 Manual operation

3.4.1 Booking

- C36** 3.4.1.1 If fully automatic (C19), single-operator (C24) or semi-automatic (C35) procedures are not available, the originating telex subscriber should make his booking at the international telex centre of the outgoing country or network.
- C37** 3.4.1.2 Where conditions permit, the international telex position should select directly the appropriate foreign land station. Alternatively, the international telex position of the outgoing country or network should contact the international telex position in the country or network in which the desired land station is located for the necessary assistance to obtain contact with the land station.

3.4.2 Setting-up

- C38** 3.4.2.1 The land station operator will establish a connection with the originating telex subscriber either directly or with the assistance of the own international telex position in the country of the land station.
- 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 position 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/ship station identity;
 - 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 originating telex subscriber should select the appropriate land station and deposit the message using the procedures desired in Recommendations F.72 and U.80.

4 Traffic exchanged between mobile stations

C39B 4.1 Provisions from C13 to C39A apply to traffic exchanged between mobile stations.

5 Radiomaritime telex letter

5.1 Definition

C40 5.1.1 **Radiomaritime telex letter:** A message sent by radiotelex 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.

5.2 Operational procedures

C41 5.2.1 The mobile station should select the access code allocated for the radiomaritime telex letter service, or the access code allocated for the fully automatic telex service followed, if appropriate, by the telex number of the selected land station telegraph office.

C42 5.2.2 The mobile station should supply the following information:

- a) international telex number of the mobile station or mobile station number (as provided in Recommendation F.125);
- b) the Accounting Authority Identification Code (AAIC);
- c) destination name and address;
- d) the words "RADIOMARITIME TELEX LETTER".

6 Special provisions for the maritime mobile-satellite telex service

6.1 Procedures for calls from subscribers of the international telex service to a mobile earth station

C43 6.1.1 To establish a call from subscribers of the international telex service to Mobile Earth Stations (MES), the calling telex subscriber should select the telex destination code of the appropriate satellite region followed by the mobile station number.

C44 6.1.2 The originating telex subscriber, when calling an MES, should input the following selection information, plus any necessary prefix and end-of-selection signal:

58STX₁ X_n

where:

58S is the telex destination code in accordance with Recommendation F.69 (S = 1, 2, 3 or 4);

T is the T-digit in accordance with Recommendation F.125; and

X₁ X_n are part of the MES identity in accordance with Recommendation F.125.

To meet the requirements of the international telex service and in particular the signalling conditions specified in Recommendations U.11 and U.12, the Inmarsat mobile station number should not contain more than 9 digits.

6.2 Procedures for calls from MES to subscribers of the international telex service

6.2.1 Setting up a communication channel

C45 6.2.1.1 The necessary communication channel should be set up in accordance with the procedures established by the appropriate satellite organization.

6.2.2 Information to be provided

C46 6.2.2.1 The MES should provide all information necessary for setting up the call to the destination telex subscriber. Such information may include:

- a) international telex number of the destination telex subscriber;
- b) desired land earth station whether or not the land earth station is located in the country of the called telex subscriber;
- c) supplementary service requests.

The information in a) is required for all calls. The information in b) and c) may be required on some calls, e.g. if the user requests a specific routing of the call or if specific service characteristics are to be applied.

6.2.3 Calling a subscriber of the international telex service

C47 6.2.3.1 The MES should select the access code 00 followed by the full international telex number of the destination telex subscriber. Hence the numbering sequence selected by MES should be of the form:

00 <F.69> <national telex number>+

where:

00	Access code for automatic call
<F.69>	2- or 3-digit telex destination code in accordance with Recommendation F.69
<national telex number>	National number of the destination telex subscriber
+	End of selection

C48 6.2.3.2 It may be possible to select specific supplementary services associated with the call by use of access codes other than 00, for example:

A ₁ A ₂	Access code including supplementary service requests
<F.69>	2- or 3-digit telex destination code in accordance with Recommendation F.69
<national telex number> N ₁ -N _n	National number of the destination telex subscriber
+	End of selection

C49 6.2.3.3 The operational procedures should permit the MES to choose land earth stations through which the call is to be routed, for example, in order to minimize call charges.

C50 6.2.3.4 The provision of C3 notwithstanding, the land earth station called should always handle the call whenever a MES is within the coverage area of the land earth station.

6.3 Procedures for MES-to-MES calls

C51 6.3.1 A MES participating in the mobile satellite telex service may send a message to another MES. Selection procedures for MES-to-MES calls which are carried by the international telex service should be similar to those for calls from a MES to subscribers of the international telex service as described in C47. This format will be used whether or not the MESs are in the same satellite region.

C52 6.3.2 The procedures for calls between MESs in the same satellite region, or in satellite regions served by the same LES and which do not utilize the international telex service are not the subject for international standardization.

6.4 Instructions for maritime mobile-satellite telex service

C53 6.4.1 The general principles laid down in Recommendation F.60 apply also to the maritime mobile-satellite telex service. The instructions should contain the full procedures.

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 related provisions of *Radio Regulations* [3] 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 **A15** to **A27**, radiotelephone calls shall have precedence in the terrestrial network, so far as possible, over other telephone calls of the same class.

1.3 Routing of calls

D3 1.3.1 A radiotelephone call, originating in or destined to a mobile station, should be set up via the land station that is considered to be the most suitable in relation to the mobile station concerned in terms of the coverage and of the land station and radio condition.

D4 1.3.2 For radiotelephone calls in the direction from land station to mobile station, the caller should give the one approximate geographical position if possible and may also indicate the land station to be used unless the ROA has established a specific route to be followed. Such requests should be respected as far as is practicable.

D5 1.3.3 For radiotelephone calls in the direction from mobile station to land station, the mobile station may call a land station it desires to use. This land station shall either handle the call itself or advise the mobile station to use another land station that is more suitable.

1.4 Information to be supplied, as necessary, by the calling party

D6 1.4.1 Calls from a telephone subscriber to a mobile station:

- a) complete telephone number of the calling subscriber;
- b) appropriate identification of the mobile station;
- c) name of the land station to be used or the approximate geographical position of the destination mobile station;
- d) 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;
- e) priority when specifically requested.

D7 1.4.2 Call from a mobile station to a telephone subscriber:

- a) appropriate identification of the mobile station;
- b) the Accounting Authority Identification Code (AAIC) in accordance with Recommendation D.90 in the single-operator or manual operation;
- c) the information specified in Article 63 of the *Instructions for the International Telephone Service*;
- d) priority when specifically requested.

D7A 1.4.3 D6 and D7 above apply to mobile station-to-mobile station calls as appropriate.

1.5 Call duration

D8 1.5.1 The chargeable duration of a call shall be fixed at the end of the call:

- a) by the controlling operator for a call originating from a mobile station;
- b) for a call originating in the terrestrial telephone network;
 - by the land station operator in manual or single-operator operation;
 - by the operator of the international position of the outgoing country in the semi-automatic operation.

D9 1.5.2 For a call originating from a mobile station where two land stations participate in the handling of the call, decision of the controlling operator that has accepted the call from the originating mobile station shall prevail.

D10 1.5.3 Should service difficulties be 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 ITU-T Recommendations.

1.6 Validity of requests

D11 1.6.1 If not cancelled by the caller or refused by the called party, 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 to land stations 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 ROA, 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 to telephone subscribers

2.1 Automatic operation

D15 2.1.1 Whenever possible, fully automatic procedures should be used.

D16 2.1.2 For a call originating from a mobile station and after connection with the desired land station has been established, the mobile station should forward the appropriate telephone country code (Recommendation E.164) and the number of the subscriber of an ROA's telephone network. The selection procedures for calls in the maritime mobile-satellite service, see clause 4 of Division D.

2.2 Single-operator operation

D17 2.2.1 The land station operator should select the called subscriber directly via the automatic telephone networks if automatic procedures (D15) are not possible.

2.3 Semi-automatic operation

D18 2.3.1 The called telephone subscriber should be automatically selected by a telephone operator in the country in which land station is situated if fully automatic (D15) or single-operator (D17) procedures cannot be applied.

2.4 Manual operation

D19 2.4.1 The land station operator should apply manual procedures if fully automatic (D15), single-operator (D17) or semi-automatic (D18) procedures are not possible.

2.5 Operational procedures

D20 2.5.1 The fully automatic, semi-automatic and manual procedures for the terrestrial telephone network, as laid down in Recommendations E.105 and E.140 and the *Instructions for the International Telephone Service* [6] should be taken into account.

3 Traffic from telephone subscribers to mobile stations

3.1 Fully automatic operation

D21 3.1.1 Whenever possible, fully automatic procedures should be used.

D22 3.1.2 The subscriber of an ROA's telephone network should select the appropriate international telephone number, which would include the mobile station number. The call routing will be determined by the appropriate country code which is chosen and which will form part of the international telephone number (see D41). The call will then be routed through an appropriate land station to the destination mobile station. The selection procedures for calls from a subscriber of the international telephone service are described in clause 5 of Division D.

D23 3.1.3 If the calling subscriber, for some technical reason, cannot use fully automatic procedures to establish contact with mobile station, semi-automatic or single operator procedures should be used.

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

3.2.1 Booking

D24 3.2.1.1 If fully automatic operation is not possible and where an appropriate bilateral agreement between ROA's allows its subscriber to book a call directly with a land station in another country, the calling telephone subscriber should select desired foreign land station, where known, using automatic procedures and submit the call details to the land station operator. If such an agreement does not exist, the land station should refuse such calls to avoid accounting difficulties.

D25 3.2.1.2 The charges fixed by the land station operator should be levied on the calling subscriber through international accounting.

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 D25, land stations may accept direct calls from telephone subscribers in other countries provided that the calling telephone subscriber supplies the name and address of a party in the country, in which the land station is located, who 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 ROAs concerned.

D29 3.2.1.6 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 calling telephone subscriber will be disconnected by the land station. When the land station operator then recalls the caller using automatic direct selection, the land station country is considered as the outgoing country for the call.

D31 3.2.2.2 In case D30, the land station includes in the maritime bill:

- a) the land-line charge;
- b) the land station charge.

D32 3.2.2.3 When demand operation has been used, the maritime bill made out by 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 ROA on a regular basis to be determined by the ROAs involved.

D34 3.2.2.5 The methods to be used in collecting the charges are described in Recommendation D.90.

3.3 Semi-automatic procedure (access by a calling subscriber to one's international centre 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 centre of the outgoing country receives the booking and selects the mobile station directly. Normal international semi-automatic telephone procedures shall be applied.

3.4 Manual operation

3.4.1 Booking

D36 3.4.1.1 If automatic (D21), single-operator (D24) or semi-automatic (D35) procedures cannot be applied, the subscriber should make his booking at an international centre in the outgoing country.

D37 3.4.1.2 If conditions permit, an international position should select the foreign land station in question directly. Otherwise an international position in the land station country should be selected to give the necessary assistance to obtain contact with the land station in question. Alternatively, the international telephone position of the outgoing country or network should contact the international telephone position in the country of network in which the desired land station is located for the necessary assistance to obtain contact with the land station.

3.4.2 Setting-up

D38 3.4.2.1 The land station operator will establish a connection with the originating telephone subscriber either directly or with the assistance of his own international telephone position.

D39 3.4.2.2 After the termination of the call, the land station shall pass the following information to the international telephone position 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 appropriate identification;
- c) the chargeable duration of the call;
- d) the land station charge to be collected.

D40 3.4.2.3 Alternatively all information regarding collection of charges should be submitted to the caller's ROA on a regular basis to be determined by the ROAs involved.

4 Traffic exchanged between mobile stations

D40A 4.1 Provisions from D15 to D40 apply to traffic exchanged between mobile stations as appropriate.

5 Special provisions for the maritime mobile-satellite telephone service

5.1 Procedures for calls from subscribers of a terrestrial telephone network to a mobile earth station

D41 To establish a call from a telephone subscriber to a Mobile Earth Station (MES), the calling telephone subscriber should select the international mobile number appropriate to the mobile system being accessed. The international mobile number may vary according to the maritime mobile-satellite system offering the service. Where the system provides service on the basis of individual satellite regions, the originating subscriber should select the international mobile number which will contain the telephone country code for the appropriate satellite region followed by the MES number. Where the system offers service on the basis Single Network Access Code operation (SNAC), the originating subscriber should select the international mobile number which will contain the appropriate telephone country code for worldwide access followed by the MES number.

D42 The selection information for the Inmarsat systems providing service on the basis of either satellite regions or SNAC operation may be located in CCITT Recommendation E.215.

5.2 Procedures for calls from MES to subscribers of the terrestrial telephone networks

5.2.1 Setting up a communication channel

D43 The necessary communication channel should be set up in accordance with the procedures established by the appropriate satellite organization.

5.2.2 Information to be provided

D44 The MES should provide all information necessary for setting up the call to the called subscriber:

- a) called party address international telephone number of the called subscriber including any prefix;
- b) desired land earth station whether or not the land earth station is located in the country of the called subscriber;
- c) selection of a specific ROA (for further study);
- d) bearer service/teleservice characteristics, including supplementary service requests.

The information in a) is required for all calls. The information in b) and c) may be required on some calls, e.g. if the user requests a specific routing of the call or if specific service characteristics are to be applied.

5.2.3 Calling a telephone subscriber

D45 5.2.3.1 The MES should select the prefix 00 followed by the full international telephone or ISDN number of the called telephone subscriber. Hence, the numbering sequence selected by a MES should be of the form:

$$00I_1I_2I_3N_1 \dots N_n$$

where:

00	Prefix for automatic call
I₁I₂I₃	1-, 2- or 3-digit county code in accordance with Recommendation E.164
N₁ ... N_n	National (subscriber) telephone number

D46 5.2.3.2 It may also be possible to select specific services associated with the call by use of prefixed numbers other than 00. For example:

P₁P₂ Prefix

I₁I₂I₃ 1-, 2- or 3-digit county code in accordance with Recommendation E.164

N₁ ... N_n National (subscriber) telephone number

D47 5.2.3.3 The operational procedures should allow the MES to choose the land earth station through which the call is to be routed, for example, in order to minimize call charges.

D48 5.2.3.4 The provision of D5 notwithstanding, the land earth station called should always handle itself the ship-to-shore call whenever the calling ship earth station is within the coverage area of the land earth station.

5.2.4 Access to special destination, services or facilities

D49 5.2.4.1 The MES will have access to a special destination, service or facility by selecting a special prefix otherwise allocated.

D50 5.2.4.2 Each ROA may decide which special destinations, services or facilities to provide, where they are to be located and how the call would be routed.

D51 5.2.4.3 An example of general selection sequence will be as follows:

D₁D₂I₁I₂I₃X₁X₂

where:

D₁D₂ Prefix, identifying the category and type of special destinations, service or facilities

I₁I₂I₃ Optional country code

X₁X₂ Other optional digits

5.3 Procedures for MES-to-MES calls

D52 5.3.1 A MES participating in the mobile satellite telephone service may send a call to another MES. Selection procedures for MES-to-MES calls which are carried by the ROA's telephone service should be similar to those for calls from a MES to telephone subscriber, as described in D44. This format will be used whether or not MESs are in the same satellite region.

D53 5.3.2 Each ROA operating a land earth station may decide whether to switch ship-to-ship traffic within satellite region at the land earth station or at an international telephone exchange. The procedures for calls between MESs in the same satellite region, or in satellite regions served by the same land earth station and which do not utilize the ROA's telephone service are not the subject of international standardization.

5.4 Instruction for maritime mobile-satellite telephone service

D54 5.4.1 For telephone subscribers the general principles laid down in Recommendation E.120 apply also to the maritime mobile-satellite telephone service. The instructions should contain the full selection procedures.

DIVISION E – RADIOTELEXOGRAM

1 General

1.1 Definition

E1 1.1.1 A **radiotelexogram** is a message sent by telex or telefax direct from an originator 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 directly to a telefax or telex subscriber (see Note in E5).

1.2 Provision of service

E2 1.2.1 Operating, charging and accounting procedures should be subject to a bilateral agreement between the ROAs 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 originators 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 originator 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** or other ITU-T Recommendations as appropriate except as specified below or where varied through bilateral agreement.

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

E6 2.2 Information to be supplied to the land station, as necessary, by the originator.

E7 2.2.1 Radiotelexogram to a mobile station:

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

E8 2.2.2 Radiotelexogram from a mobile station:

- a) name and/or call sign/ship station identity 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 answer-back code or telefax number.

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