

Setting the Scene Part 2

- Use of the Resources

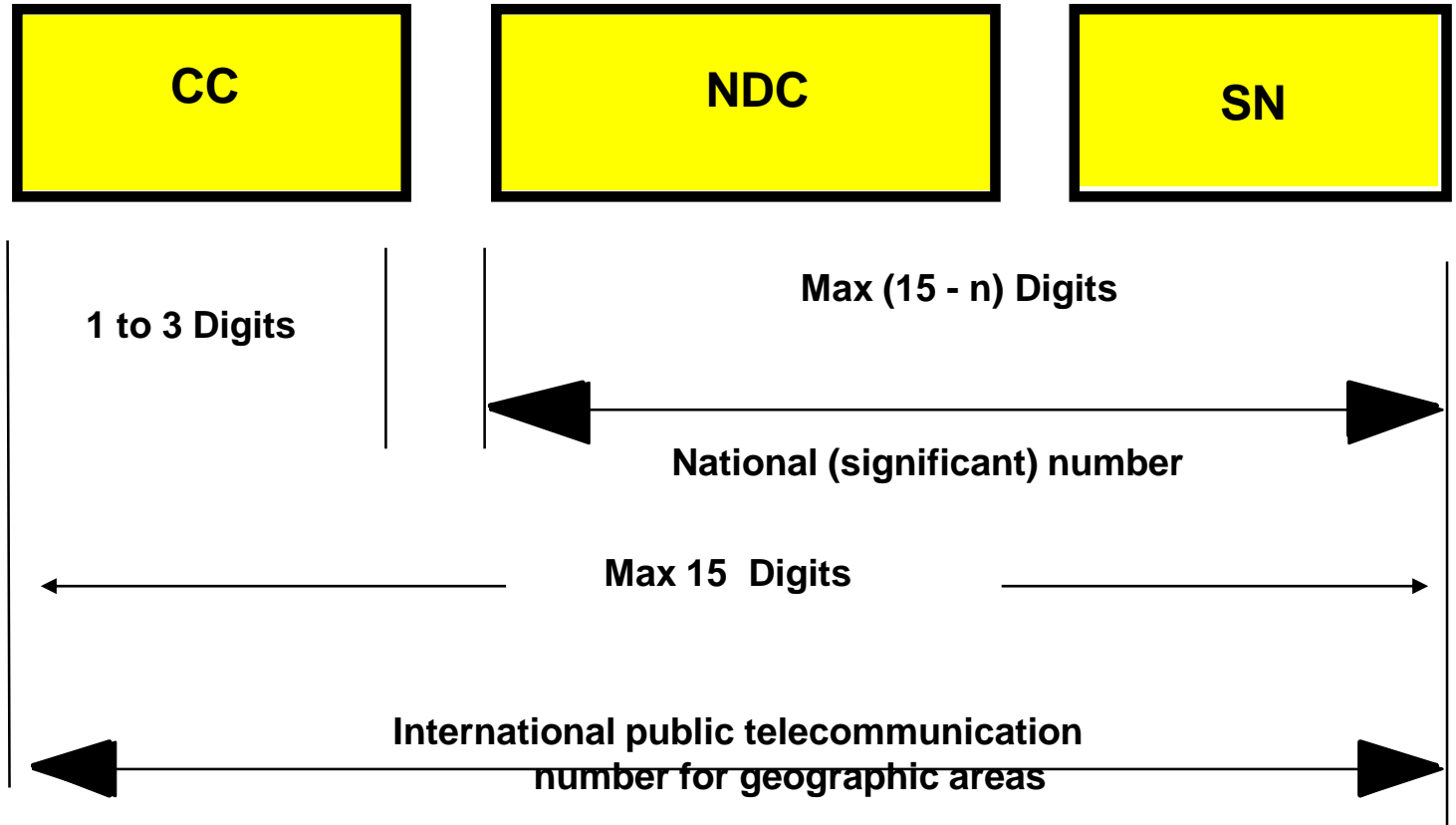
Requirements for telephone Numbers

- International Number vs. National only Number
 - role of escape digits
- Numbering Plans vs. Dialling Plans
 - Structure vs. Use
- Meet the various needs of stakeholders
 - Consumers
 - Operators (Incumbent and New Entrants)
 - Regulators
- One structure to cover multiple uses and roles
 - Geographic/non Geographic
 - Fixed/Mobile

Options for Number Plans

- Open Dialling Plan, codes and numbers
- Closed Dialling Plan
- Mixture of both
- Long term, natural migration to Closed Dialling Plans?

E.164 numbers



Open Dialling Plans

- Each element of the E.164 National Significant Number is dialled
 - Subscriber Number = Local Number
 - N(S)N = National Number
 - (but networks should always allow use of both)

How does the network “know” the difference

EITHER

- Use of an “escape” digit (such as “0”) at the start of the number

OR

- A rule must be established to determine whether the number string dialled is “local” or “national”
- Decision is made by the type of signalling being used
- User does not distinguish between dialling and numbering Plan

Closed dialling plans

- The N(S)N is dialled in entirety
- No escape digit
- No impact on incoming International calls
- No differentiation between signalling systems

Impact of Dialling Plans

- Impact use of digits in the NNP
- Recommended international dialling code is “00”
- Escape digits normally omitted on incoming international calls e.g.
 - (National) 0 1234 567890
 - (International) +44 1234 567890
- Mobiles use +
 - But not all mobile use international format for CLI
 - Specified in Recommendation ITU-T E.123

Benefits of Closed Dialling Plans

- Easier to administer

ADVANTAGES

- More flexible
- Number space more fully usable
- Easier to remember

BUT.....

- May become anti-competitive if care is not taken
- Results in loss of local dialling, hence longer numbers always dialled
- Can place greater requirements on equipment design
- Old PSTN used to be “local dialling” native

Requirements for E.212 Codes

- Identifies both Subscriber and Station
- Used to Manage roaming and mobility
- Replaces the use of Telephone Numbers for routing
- National and Global use
- Extra-territorial use vs. Permanent Roaming
- M2M/IoT a driver for E.212 Resources

Issuer Identifier Numbers

- Originally used on Home Country Direct Cards
- Assigned by Administrations
- Registered by ITU subject to a registration fee
- **Used to identify SIMs**
 - GSMA
 - Physical and eSIMS
- Increased demand for wireless M2M/IoT Implementations
- Replacement of physical SIMs with “virtual” SIMs

Embedded SIMs

- No decision....still under discussion
- Embedded SIMs also called Embedded Universal Integrated Circuit Card (eUICC)
- Not Physical
- Can be altered over the Air (OTA) interface