

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR

STUDY PERIOD 2005-2008

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Ref.: TD 146 (PLEN/2)

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Title: Recommendation E.161.1 – Guidelines to select Emergency Number for public

telecommunications networks

LIAISON STATEMENT

To: ITU-T SG13 & SG19, ITU-D SG2, ITU-R, ETSI EMTEL, ETSI TISPAN, 3GPP

TSG SA WG1, IETF

Approval: ITU-T SG2 plenary, 15 May 2008

For: Information
Deadline: August 2008

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Please don't change the structure of this table, just insert the necessary information.

ITU-T Study Group 2 has at its May 2008 meeting determined new Recommendation E.161.1 (former E.hen) concerning guidelines to select emergency number for public telecommunications networks.

The purpose of this Recommendation is to provide guidance to help Member States who are in the process of selecting a single emergency number for the first time or selecting a secondary alternative emergency number for public telecommunications networks.

The determined Recommendation E.161.1 is enclosed for your information.

Attachment: TD 264 (WP 1/2)

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR

STUDY PERIOD 2005-2008

STUDY GROUP 2 TD 264 (WP 1/2)

English only

Original: English

Question(s): 1/2 Geneva, 6-15 May 2008

TEMPORARY DOCUMENT

Source: Editor, E.161.1 (former E.hen)

Title: Draft new Recommendation E.161.1 (former E.hen)

Draft ITU-T Recommendation E.161.1 (former E.hen)

Guidelines to select Emergency Number for public telecommunications networks

Summary

The purpose of this Recommendation is to provide guidance to help Member States who are in the process of selecting a single emergency number for the first time or selecting a secondary alternative emergency number for public telecommunications networks.

Source

ITU-T Recommendation E.161.1 was approved on xx 2008 by ITU-T Study Group 2 (2005-2008) under the WTSA Resolution 1 procedure.

Draft ITU-T Recommendation E.161.1 (former E.hen)

Guidelines to select Emergency Number for public telecommunications networks

1 Scope

This recommendation is intended for use by Member States who are in the process of selecting a) a single emergency number for the first time

b) a secondary alternative emergency number.

Either emergency number will be made available to users and subscribers and therefore the mapping of these numbers to technology requirements is considered out of scope of this Recommendation.

In the long run this Recommendation will contribute to globally harmonized emergency numbers.

2 References

The following ITU-T 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; 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.

The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation.

- [1] Supplement 47 to ITU-T Recommendations Series Q (11/2003), *Emergency services for IMT-2000 networks Requirements for harmonization and convergence*
- [2] ITU-T E.101 (xx/2008), Definitions of terms used for identifiers (names, numbers, addresses and other identifiers) for public telecommunication services and networks in the E-series Recommendations

3 Definitions

3.1 Terms defined elsewhere:

This Recommendation uses the following terms defined elsewhere:

- **3.1.1** Emergency Call [Supplement 47 to ITU-T Series Q]: A call requesting emergency services. A caller is given a fast and easy means of giving information about an emergency situation to the appropriate emergency organization (e.g. fire department, police, ambulance). Emergency calls will be routed to the emergency services in accordance with national regulations.
- **3.1.2** Country [ITU-T Supplement 3 to E.164]: A specific country, a group of countries in an integrated numbering plan or a specific geographical area.
- **3.1.3** Short Code [ITU-T E.101]: String of digits in the national numbering plan as defined by the national Numbering Plan Administrator which can be used as a complete dialling sequence on public networks to access a specific type of service/network. The short code is referred as a non-

E.164 number and its length is normally shorter than a subscriber number. An example is the emergency number 112 used in the EU.

3.1.4 Universal Subscriber Identity Module (USIM) [3GPP TR 21.905]: An application residing on the UICC used for accessing services provided by mobile networks, which the application is able to register on with the appropriate security.

3.2 Terms defined in this Recommendation

This Recommendation defines the following terms:

3.2.1 Emergency Number: A non-E.164 number allocated in the national numbering plan to enable emergency calls. Normally the emergency number is a short code.

4 Abbreviations and acronyms

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations and acronyms:

GSM Global System for Mobile communications

IM IP Multimedia

ISIM IM Services Identity Module

ME Mobile Equipment

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network
SIM GSM Subscriber Identity Module

UMTS Universal Mobile Telecommunications System

USIM Universal Subscriber Identity Module

5 Single initial Emergency Number

A Member State that is planning to introduce an emergency number could use either 112 or 911, in adherence with applicable regulations concerning emergency numbers (e.g. the usage of 112 for EU Member States [EU 91/396/ECC]).

6 Selection of a second alternative Emergency Number

A Member State that is planning to introduce a second alternative emergency number could use either 112 or 911, or both, which should be routed to the existing emergency number. A second alternative emergency number facilitates for example emergency calling by travelers visiting the country.

7 Emergency Numbers for mobile networks

This clause give examples of how emergency numbers are used in terminals and identity module cards (e.g. SIM) for different kind of mobile networks (PLMNs).

7.1 PLMNs based on GSM/UMTS system

For mobile equipment (ME) based on the GSM/UMTS system there is a built-in recognition of the emergency numbers 112 and 911. If the SIM/USIM/ISIM card is not present in the ME then in addition to 112 and 911 the following national numbers will act in a similar way as national emergency numbers; 000, 08, 110, 999, 118 and 119 [3GPP TS 22.101]. It will be left to the Member State to decide whether the public telecommunications network accept emergency calls without the SIM/USIM/ISIM.

Bibliography

[EU 91/396/ECC] EU Decision 91/396/EEC, Council Decision of 29 July 1991 on the introduction of a single European emergency call number

[CEPT T/SF 1] CEPT Recommendation T/SF 1 (The Hague 1972, revised at Puerto de la Cruz 1974, at Málaga-Torremolinos 1975, at Stockholm 1976 and by correspondence 1990), Long term standardisation of national numbering plans

[3GPP TR 21.905] 3GPP TR 21.905 V8.0.0 (2007-03), *Vocabulary for 3GPP specifications* [3GPP TS 22.101] 3GPP TS 22.101 V8.7.0 (2007-12), *Service aspects, Service principles* (*Release 8*).