الخطة الوطنية للترقيم
المملكة العربية السعودية

National Numbering Plan
Kingdom of Saudi Araabia

Contents

Chapter 1 General

1.1 Introduction

The National Numbering Plan is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC) statutes.

This National Numbering Plan (NNP) sets out the rules and guidelines for the numbering of all types of telecommunications services in the Kingdom, including Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) services, Public Mobile Networks-PMN (such as Global System Mobile-GSM, Paging services and Mobile satellite services), Packet Switched Data Network services and Telex. The rules and guidelines contained in the National Numbering Plan apply to all licensees and all users of this National Numbering Plan. In addition, concepts such as Number Portability, T**E**lephone **NU**mbering **M**apping (ENUM) are covered.

The plan also describes the regulatory and technical principles related to number structuring, allocation and reservation rules, and other numbering aspects of telecommunications services.

The content of this National Numbering Plan complies with the relevant International Telecommunications Union (ITU -T) recommendations.

All licensees are required to plan and implement their numbering usage in compliance with this National Numbering Plan.

1.2 Objectives of the Plan

The most important objectives of the National Numbering Plan are:

1.2.1 To ensure the availability of numbers by promoting efficient use of numbers by licensees and customers.

1.2.2 To establish a framework for the allocation and reservation of numbers that:

(a) promotes the long-term interests of customers; and
(b) facilitates the efficient supply of services.

1.2.3 To minimize obstacles to the continued and beneficial use by customers of the numbers legitimately assigned to them.

1.2.4 To minimize disruption and inconvenience to customers when assigned number are recovered or replaced .

1.2.5 To enable customers to understand the level of charges for calls to a number; and understand which numbers can be used in connection with the supply of particular services.

1.2.6 To ensure the availability of numbers to facilitate:

(a) the introduction and supply of services;
(b) access by customers, or connection of customers, to the services; and
(c) proper routing of calls by licensees.

1.2.7 To accommodate the capabilities and usage of different telecommunications technologies.

1.2.8 To remove barreier to competion, facilitate number portability and carrier pre-selection.

1.3 Planning Principles

The development of this Plan is based on the following planning principles:

1.3.1 The plan shall account for expected growth in demand for telecommunications services, so that numbers can be assigned without delay.

1.3.2 To promote and facilitate fairness and equity in:

(a) The allocation of numbers to licensees; and
(b) Assignment of numbers to customers by licensees.

1.3.3 Allocation of numbers shall minimize inconvenience to licensees and users and be consistent with the efficient use of the licensee's telecommunications network.

1.3.4 Allocation of numbers shall not confer an unreasonable advantage or disadvantage on any licensee.

1.3.5 Implementation of the National Numbering Plan shall be effected so as to limit inconvenience to licensees and users.

1.3.6 The National Numbering Plan shall be compatible with relevant international standards, and recommendations relavent to this NNP.

1.3.7 The National Numbering Plan shall, wherever possible, be formatted to ensure that numbers of different types give a broad indication of the service and the tariff.

1.3.8 Numbers and codes are a finite, and on occasion scarce, national resource. This plan shall promote high efficiency in allocation and distribution of these resources.

1.4 Glossary and Definitions

The glossary and definitions are set out in the Annex 1 and Annex 2. The definitions apply to the words and expressions in this plan unless otherwise clearly stated.

1.5 Commencement

This Plan will come into effect on the date of the CITC decision approving it.

Chapter 2 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 Overview

Pursuant to chapter 4 of Telecommunication Act and chapter 11 of the Telecommunication Bylaw, the CITC is mandated to prepare, publish and manage a National Numbering Plan and to assign numbers and number ranges to service provider in accordance with the National Numbering Plan.

Numbers are a limited national resource and must be managed in the overall national interest The challenge for the CITC is to ensure numbers are managed efficiently and effectively without impeding the growth and dynamic nature of the industry while ensuring continued consumer access to the telecommunications services. The roles and responsibilities are based on the aforementioned principles.

2.2 CITC Roles and Responsibilities

The CITC roles and responsiblities include:

2.2.1 set the National Numbering Plan, and manage it in order to meet the operators and users requirements.

2.2.2 ensure that adequate numbers are available for all telecommunications services throughout the Kingdom.

2.2.3 allocate codes for use within the dialling plan where necessary.

2.2.4 ensure that the number allocation process is fair and transparent so as to provide a level playing field with respect to the availability of numbers for all Service Providers.

2.2.5 monitor the use of the numbering capacity to ensure that service providers comply with the necessary standards and to address issues regarding the National Numbering Plan as and when they arise.

2.2.6 coordinate the responsibilities of service providers and other users of the National Numbering Plan with respect to the international obligations of the Kingdom and, where necessary and appropriate, to represent the Kingdom on numbering matters at international forums.

2.2.7 as appropriate, modify the numbering scheme in the National Numbering Plan, subject to prior notification to the operators and users, allowing sufficient time for the implementation of the modification

2.2.8 review the National Numbering Plan from time to time and update it as necessary to ensure its continued relevance.

2.2.9 manage the National Numbering Plan in the interests of the Kingdom, since numbers and codes are a national resource.

2.2.10 take into account the following guiding principles when managing, allocating, and reserving numbers:

(a) ensure that, as far as possible, there are sufficient numbers available to meet all reasonable demands that Service Providers and customers might have.

(b) be fair, equitable and transparent in the processes adopted for numbering allocation.

(c) ensure that, where changes are made to the designated numbering plan, costs or inconvenience to consumers and Service Providers are objectively justified, and are kept to the minimum consistent with meeting the demands for numbers and for sound management of the National Numbering Plan.

(d) allocate or reserve numbers in a fair and equitable manner. The allocation or reservation will normally be made to the Service Provider who first requests the block or code (i.e. it is done on a 'first come first served' basis).

(e) only allocate or reserve numbering capacity to Service Providers who meet the eligibility criteria set out in the chapter 13 of this plan.

(f) anticipate growth in meeting the demand for telecommunications services and, when allocating numbers, consider the need to conserve numbering capacity in all ranges. In particular, take into account the utilization of previous numbering allocations, including any numbers made available for porting, when considering new requests for number allocations.

2.2.11 Where appropriate, notify the ITU-T Telecommunications Standardization Sector ('ITU-T') of numbering changes and ensure that the correct notification is given in the ITU-T Operational Bulletin.

2.3 Service Provider Obligations

2.3.1 General Obligations

2.3.1.1 Service Providers must publish numbers or codes that are allocated to them.

2.3.1.2 Service Providers must use the numbers for the purpose stipulated at the time of the allocation and must comply with the relevant terms and conditions of the allocation.

2.3.1.3 Service Providers must submit a Smemi Annual Numbering Return (SANR) as specified in chapter 13 of this National Numbering Plan (NNP) and must provide any information to the CITC upon request regarding their use of numbers from the allocations received.

2.3.1.4 Service Providers shall use the numbers in an efficient manner and must comply with the utilization targets set by the CITC.

2.3.1.5 In advertising and other publicity material, Service Providers shall not use allocated numbers as brand names, or for commercial purposes.

2.3.1.6 Neither Service Providers nor users have any ownership rights over any numbers allocated by the CITC.

2.3.1.7 Each Service Provider must make and keep a register of the numbers allocated to it that have been ported to other Service Providers. The Service Provider must make the register of the ported numbers accessible to the CITC and other service providers.

2.3.2 Service Provider Obligations in Recovering and Replacing an Assigned Number

2.3.2.1 A service provider must not recover and then replace a number assigned to a customer unless it is required for one of the following reasons:

(a) the customer, in writing, asks for, or agrees to, the recovery and replacement of the number;
(b) this plan or any future amendment requires the recovery and replacement of the number;
(c) it would otherwise cause significant technical and financial consequences for the service provider or the customer.

2.3.2.2 In cases b)and c) of section 2.3.2.1, a service provider needing to replace an assigned number shall apply to the CITC, in writing and giving reasons for the application, to recover and replace the number. The CITC may ask an applicant, in writing, to give it further information on matters mentioned in the application to enable it to decide the application. The CITC will decide the application within 90 calendar days of receiving it. The 90 days do not include a period starting when the CITC asks the applicant for further information to allow it to consider the application; and ending when it receives the information.

2.3.2.3 A service provider needing to recover and replace a customer's number must advise the customer that the service provider needs to change the number in accordance with the requirements stipulated in chapter 13 of this plan.

2.3.3 Service provider Obligations in Recovering numbers without replacing them

The service provider may recover a number (without replacement) if:

2.3.3.1 The CITC directs the service provider for reasons the CITC deems to be in the public interest;

2.3.3.2 The customer, in writing, terminates the service or, asks for, or agrees to, the recovery of the number;

2.3.3.3 The customer and the service provider agree, in writing, to transfer the number to another customer of the same service provider;

2.3.3.4 The service provider legitimately ceases to offer:

a) the kind of service associated with the number; or
b) the kind of service to customers in the same location as the customer.

2.3.3.5 The number was assigned on a temporary basis in writing, and a condition of assignment was that the number would be recovered on or by a specified date.

2.3.4 Service Provider's Obligations in assigning recovered numbers to another customer

The following provisions must be adhered to by the service provider where recovered numbers are being reassigned to another customer:

2.3.4.1 If the customer asked for the recovery of the number because of nuisance calls, the number must not be assigned to another customer, by the service provider, for a period of at least (4) months after the number is recovered.

2.3.4.2 In any other case, a service provider must not assign a recovered number to another customer for a period of 3 months after the number is recovered, however, a service provider may assign the number to another customer after a shorter period if:

a) The number was recovered for a reason other than nuisance calls; and
b) The customer has been informed by the service provider that the number has been recovered for less than 3 months.

Chapter 3 Numbering Structure Overview

3.1 General

This chapter provides an overview of International Public Telecommunications Number Structure standards as well as of the current and planned number structure in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).

The Numbering Structure defined in this plan is designed to:

3.1.1 Comply with ITU-T recommendation E.164.

3.1.2 Allow sufficient provision for future growth and provide flexibility to accommodate new services as they become available.

3.1.3 Provide a simple dialling procedure, a uniform number length and standard number formats.

3.1.4 Fulfil the following criteria:

(a) Called number should indicate the area/location (except for global services such as mobile, UPT etc.).
(b) Prefixes should indicate the type of the call.
(c) Numbering should indicate the applied tariff level.

3.1.5 Accommodate registers dealing with International Traffic which have a maximum capacity of 15 digits.

3.2 International Public Telecommunications Number Structure

Based on ITU-T recommendations there are three different standard types of structure for international public telecommunications number as follows:

- International Public Telecommunications Number for geographic areas.
- International Public Telecommunications Number for global services.
- International Public Telecommunications Number for networks.

3.2.1 International Public Telecommunications Number for Geographic Areas.

The International Public Telecommunications Number for Geographic Areas as shown below is composed of a variable number of decimal digits arranged in specified code fields. The code fields are the Country Code (CC) and the National Significant Number (NSN) with a total of maximum 15 digits. National and International prefixes are not part of the International Public Telecommunications Number for geographic areas.

Max.15 digits		
1 to 3 digits	Max 15-n digits (NSN)	
CC	Z or (NDC)	SN

CC: the country code
SN: the subscriber number
NSN: NDC+ SN
Z or NDC is the national destination code
n: number of digits in the country code

3.2.2 International Public Telecommunications Number for Global Services

International Public Telecommunications Number for Global Services as shown below is composed of a variable number of decimal digits arranged in specified code fields. The code fields are the Country Code (CC) and the Global Service Number (GSN) with the total of 15 digits.
National and International prefixes are not part of International Public Telecommunications Number for Global service. Global numbers may be used for mobile services and radio paging services.

Max. 15 digits	
3 digits	Max 12 digits
CC	GSN

Where CC: the country code, GSN: Global Service Number

3.2.3 International Public Telecommunications Number for Networks

International Public Telecommunications Number for Networks as shown below is composed of a variable number of decimal digits arranged in specified code fields. The code fields are the Country Code (CC), the Identification Code (IC) and the Subscriber Number (SN) with a total of 15 digits.

National and International prefixes are not part of International Public Telecommunications Number for Networks.

Max. 15 digits		
3 digits	1 to 4 digits	Max 15-(n+x)
CC	IC	SN

Where CC: the country code,
IC: Identification Code for the network,
SN: Subscriber Number,
n: number of digits in the country code,
x: number of digits in the identification code

3.3 Current National Number structure

3.3.1 Country Code

The country code allocated by the ITU-T to the Kingdom is 966. This code follows the international dialling prefix for calls made from outside the Kingdom, and should be followed by the National Significant Number of the destination within the Kingdom.

3.3.2 Prefix " 0"

The prefix '0' is used for the national calls within the Kingdom. For calls within the Kingdom, the digits of a National Significant Number will follow this prefix.

3.3.3 Prefix " 00"

The international prefix '00' is used for international dialling from the Kingdom. The digits of the country code and the National Significant Number follow this prefix.

3.3.4 Categorization of numbers by the first digit

Numbers are categorized into various Geographic Regions and services according to the first digit. The designation of numbers is such that the first digit of the number indicates the type of service or Geographic Region of that number.

The leading digits of the National Significant Number (NSN) are assigned as follows:

Leading Digit (NDC or Zone code)	Number of digits of subscriber number	Geographic Area/ Services
1	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 3)
2	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 4)
3	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 5)
4	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 6)
5	7 digits	Global System Mobile Services (GSM)
6	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 7)
7	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 8)
8		Reserved for future use
9		Reserved for future use

In addition, there are stand alone networks and services which are accessed through the following access codes:

Access Code	Networks/ Services
10	Voice Mail
114	Public Paging Network (ERMES)
115	Public Paging Network (FLEX)
19	Public paging network (POCSAG)
800	Free Phone Service
8008	International free phone service
1800	Home Country Direct
700	Premium Rate Service
360	PSTN Internet Access
368	ISDN Internet Access
420	Data Country Code (DCC) for KSA
F69	Telex
135	GMPCS-Globalstar
88216	GMPCS- Thuraya

3.4 Planned National Number structure

3.4.1 To accommodate long term future growth of number requirements for existing and new services, the National Number Structure will be evolved in conformance to international standards. The main elements of the planned National Number Structure are:

- PSTN, the NDC's (1,2,3,4,6,7) will change to two digits.
- NDC (5) will be used to cover all PMN Services (GSM, UMTS, new PRPS, Trunked Radio services and Satellite services except Inmarsat). The subscriber number will increase from 7 to 8 digits. The CITC has issued its decision number (7/1424) dated 9 June 2003 requiring changes to the current GSM number structure to make it conform to the planned PMN number structure to be implemented within one year from the date of the decision.
- UPT services will be introduced using NDC (8).

The resulting number structure will be as follows:

Leading Digit (NDC or Zone code)	Number of digits	Geographic Area/ Services
1x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region
2x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region
3x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region
4x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region
5	8 digits	Public Mobile Network
6x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region
7x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region
8x	7 digits	Universal Personal Telecommunications services, Next Generation Network Services (NGN), Corporate Networks
9x		Reserved for future use

Where x is 0 to 9

3.4.2 Existing access codes for the stand alone networks and services except GMPCS- Globalstar will remain as described in section 3.3 of this plan

3.4.3 For other changes except NDC (5), the CITC will determine the appropriate timing based on actual utilization of numbering capacity, and will consult with all licensees required to implement the numbering change, before it issues a decision requiring implementation.

Chapter 4 Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) Numbering

4.1 Current PSTN Number Structure

The PSTN numbering in the Kingdom is structured on a geographic basis. The arrangements for geographic number are consistent with the ITU-T recommendation E.164.
The structure of the PSTN national number is as follows:

8 digits		
1 digit	3 digits	4 digits
Zone Code Z	Exchange Code NXX	station Number XXXX

National Significant Number (NSN) = Zone Code + Exchange Code + Subscriber Number
= 8 digits

Where Z =1,2,3,4, 6, 7
N=any number from 2 through 8
X= any number from 0 through 9

The National Significant Number (NSN) consists of one digit for Zone Code or National destination Code (NDC) and a seven-digit telephone number made up of two parts: a three digit Local Exchange code plus a four digit station number.
This pattern gives a theoretical maximum of seven million numbers per zone. The total number space would accommodate a total of 42 million number.

4.1.1 Current National Destination Code- NDC or (Zone Code)

The first digit of the National Significant Number (NSN) is established to define geographic zone codes as follows:

Leading Digit (NDC or Zone code)	Number of digits	Geographic Area
1	7 digits	See Annex 3
2	7 digits	See Annex 4
3	7 digits	See Annex 5
4	7 digits	See Annex 6
6	7 digits	See Annex 7
7	7 digits	See Annex 8

4.1.2 Current Numbering Capacity for PSTN Services

The current arrangement for PSTN numbering provides a theoretical capacity of 42 million numbers as shown below. Some ranges such as (800) and (700) are used as access codes for specific services.

4.1.2.1 Zone code 1

Numbers in the range 1 200 XXXX to 1 899 XXXX have been designated for local calling areas shown in Annex 3. This numbering scheme provides seven million numbers.

4.1.2.2 Zone code 2

Numbers in the range 2 200 XXXX to 2 899 XXXX have been designated for local calling areas shown in Annex 4. This numbering scheme provides seven million numbers.

4.1.2.3 Zone code 3

Numbers in the range 3 200 XXXX to 3 899 XXXX have been designated for local calling areas shown in Annex 5. This numbering scheme provides seven million numbers.

4.1.2.4 Zone code 4

Numbers in the range 4 200 XXXX to 4 899 XXXX have been designated for local calling areas shown in Annex 6. This numbering scheme provides seven million numbers.

4.1.2.5 Zone code 6

Numbers in the range 6 200 XXXX to 6 899 XXXX have been designated for local calling areas shown in Annex 7. This numbering scheme provides seven million numbers.

4.1.2.6 Zone code 7

Numbers in the range 7 200 XXXX to 7 899 XXXX have been designated for local calling areas shown in Annex 8. This numbering scheme provides seven million numbers.

4.1.3 Local Exchange Codes Assignments (NXX)

The local exchange assignments and corresponding applications and sub-applications are given in Annex 9.

4.1.4 Local Calling Area (LCA) and Local Exchange codes (NXX) Relationship

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been divided into a number of Local Calling Areas (LCA). Each LCA covers a specific geographic area. The relationship between LCA's and the corresponding geographic areas are given in Annexes 3 to 8.

4.1.5 Current Dialling Procedure

The dialling procedures for originated calls within the Kingdom from PSTN customers are as follows:

4.1.5.1 Local calls are completed by dialling the seven digit number NXX-XXXX.

4.1.5.2 National toll calls are completed by dialling the toll access code "0" plus the National Significant Number.

4.1.5.3 International calls are completed by dialling the prefix "00" followed by the country code number and the national number in the called country.

4.1.5.4 Calls to the paging networks and voice mail in the Kingdom are completed by dialling the access code of that network plus the subscriber number.

4.1.5.5 Calls to other networks in the Kingdom are completed by dialling the toll code "0" plus the access code of that network plus the subscriber number.

4.1.5.6 From overseas international networks calls are completed by dialling the international prefix of the originating country followed by the country code (966) and the National Significant Number.

4.1.6 Utilization Target

Optimizing NXX Code utilization is an objective of the National Numbering Plan. An NXX code has a maximum of 10,000 subscriber numbers. For various reasons, including equipment technology, geography, and type of service, this maximum cannot be achieved for all NXX's.
However, Service Providers shall use the numbers in an efficient manner and must comply with the following number utilization targets when applying for new numbers:

- 60% average utilization in large city areas. The utilization to be calculated by dividing the quantity of working numbers in a given Local Calling Area by the total quantity of allocated and reserved numbers in that LCA.
- 40% average utilization in all other areas. The utilization to be calculated by dividing the quantity of working numbers in a given Local Calling Area by the total quantity of allocated and reserved numbers in that LCA

4.1.7 PSTN Services

All PSTN services are numbered within the zone codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. This includes ISDN, Direct Exchange lines, facsimile exchange lines; Direct Inward Dialling (DID) for PABXs, Freephone, Premium Rate Service and dial up internet access.

4.1.8 Planned PSTN Structure

To accommodate the long term future growth in demand for numbers, the NDC's will be increased to two digits. This arrangement will unify the number length for all services, provide sufficient numbering capacity and speed the allocation process. The length of the National Significant Number (NDC+ SN) will be a standard nine digits.
The planned National Destination Code (NDC) will be assigned as follows

Leading Digit (NDC or Zone Code)	Number of digits	Geographic Area
1x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 3
2x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 4)
3x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 5)
4x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 6)
6x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 7)
7x	7 digits	PSTN Geographic Region (See Annex 8)

Where X is 0 to 9

Planning for implementation of the two digit NDCs will be triggered Kingdom wide when the average utilization of available NXXs in any specific Local Calling Area reaches 80%. The utilization to be calculated by dividing the quantity of allocated and reserved NXXs, in any Local Calling Area by the total quantity of available NXX,s in that LCA.

When the 80% utilization trigger is reached, the CITC will consult with all licensees involved in implementing the numbering change before it issues a decision requiring implementation.

The CITC has reviewed various numbering options including the numbering plan concept called "Closed Numbering Plan". This expression designates a non-hierarchical numbering structure which groups the current PSTN codes into one or two codes. For calls between subscribers within the same zone (local calls) or different zones (national calls), it is always necessary to dial the full National Signifigant Number. When the above triggere (80%) is reached, the CITC will consider various options including the closed numbering plan concept.

4.2 Special Services Numbers

4.2.1 Basic Principles and Guidelines

4.2.1.1 Special services numbers or codes shall be consistent with ITU-T recommendation E.164.

4.2.1.2 Special services numbers or codes must only be used in connection with the supply of services specified for the number or code.

4.2.1.3 In order to conserve the 3-digit numbers to meet all justifiable demand for as long a period as possible, only facility-based Licensees are eligible to apply for the special numbers and these numbers shall be used to provide service for the mass consumer market.

4.2.1.4 The CITC may review the service providers' usage of 3-digit numbers from time to time to determine if they are being used appropriately. The CITC will recover those numbers that are not used appropriately by giving the service providers at least 3 months' advance notice.

4.2.1.5 Numbers beginning with the digit '9' are used for three digit special services, emergency numbers, codes and some special numbers. These numbers are only reachable from within the Kingdom.

4.2.1.6 The current allocation of the 9XX numbers used by the incumbent operator (Saudi Telecom Company-STC) is given in the Annex 10.

4.2.2 Number Length

Currently these numbers are 3 digits long (9XX). Those numbers are included in the Annex 10. In future, the CITC may assign 4 digit numbers (9XXX) or 5 digit numbers (9XXXX).

4.2.3 Shared Special Service Numbers

The shared numbers are used to reach commonly used services. These numbers must be used by all Service Providers offering equivalent services. The CITC has marked these numbers as type "A" as indicated in the Annex (10).

4.2.4 Special Service Numbers for Network Services

Special services numbers have network-wide significance and are used by callers to access services available from their own Service Provider's system. These numbers may be allocated to different network service providers. The CITC has marked these numbers as type "B".

4.3 Access Codes (1x, 1xx, 1xxx)

4.3.1 Currently, 1x, 1xx, 1xxx are allocated for access to various national and International networks, Corporate Networks and test codes For example 19 is used for PRPS- POCSAG and 11 is used for PRPS (ERMES).

4.3.2 The CITC will monitor the usage of these codes to determine if they are being used efficiently. The CITC will recover those codes that are not used efficiently by giving the service providers at least 3 months' advance notice.

4.4 Freephone Numbers

4.4.1 National Freephone Number (NFN)

4.4.1.1 Basic Principles

4.4.1.1.1 The National Freephone Service (NFS) enables an NFS customer to be assigned one or more special telephone numbers which allows callers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) to call the NFS customer free of charge. All the service and call related charges are paid by the NFS customer.

4.4.1.1.2 A NFN service provider is a licensee in the KSA which is responsible to ensure the establishment of access to the national free phone number.

4.4.1.1.3 A NFN Customer is the individual or entity who obtains a free phone number from NFS service provider, and is responsible for payment of all charges due to that NFS service provider.

4.4.1.1.4 The length of the number shall be in accordance with ITU-T Recommendation E.164.

4.4.1.2 Current Number Structure

4.4.1.2.1 The 800 range is currently designated for freephone services. The number structure is as follows:

10 digits			
3 digits	1 digit	2 digits	4 digits
Access Code	NDC	LCA Code	Subscriber Number (SN)
800	Z	YY	XXXX

Where 800 is the Access Code for freephone service

Z is the NDC code (Zone Code) specified in section 4.1.1 of this plan

YY is the local calling area specified in section 4.1.4 of this plan

XXXX is the freephone subscriber number

4.4.1.2.2 The current structure for NFN limits the freephone number ranges to 10,000 numbers per LCA. It also presents difficulties for administration of these numbers. The current structure needs to be changed and a standard numbering system adopted to accommodate growth in the future competitive environment.

4.4.1.3 Planned Structure

4.4.1.3.1 The planned number structure is as follows:

10 digits	
3 digits	7 digits
Access code	Global Service Number (GSN)
800	XXXXXXX

Where X = 0 to 9

4.4.1.3.2 The numbers take the form of '800' as an access code plus a 7-digit number. The full number string will be mapped to a real PSTN number at an IN platform, so that the call may be routed to the subscriber using the PSTN number.

4.4.1.3.3 In order to standerdize the PSTN number structure, the implementation of the planned structure will be in same time frame as implementation of the planned PSTN structure as described in sec 4.1.7.

4.4.1.3.4 After the approval and issuance of this plan, the CITC will initiate a consultation process prior to issuing a decision requiring the implementation of the planned structure.

4.4.1.3.5 This arrangement increases number resources to 10 million thus facilitating number administration and allocation.

4.4.2 International Freephone Number (IFN)

4.4.2.1 Basic Principles and Guidelines

4.4.2.1.1 The International Freephone Service (IFS) enables an IFS customer in one country (host Country) to be assigned one or more special telephone numbers which allow IFS callers in another country to call the IFS customer free of charge. All service and call-related charges are paid by the IFS customer.

4.4.2.1.2 An IFS access provider is a recognized operating company in the country of origin of the call which is responsible to ensure the establishment of access to the international freephone number in the host country.

4.4.2.1.3 An IFS provider is a recognized operating company in the host country which provides the International Freephone Service to the IFS customer and is responsible for all relations with the IFS customer concerning the service.

4.4.2.1.4 An IFS customer is the individual or entity in the host countery who obtains an International Freephone Service from an IFS service provider, and is responsible for payment of all charges due to that IFN service provider.

4.4.2.1.5 The International Freephone Service is provided through bilateral agreement between IFS providers and IFS access providers.

4.4.2.2 IFN Structure

4.4.2.2.1 Current Structure

Currently an international freephone service arrangement is established with Bahrain. In this case the structure of the number is as follows:

a) Outbound Calls

The structure is as follow:

10 digits				
3 digits	1 digit	2 digits	1 digit	3 digits
Access Code	International Identifier	Bahrain identifier	Saudi Arabia identifier	Subscriber Number
800	8	01	2	XXX

Where 800 is the Access Code

8 is the international identifier

01 identifies Bahrain

2 identifies Saudi Arabia as the originating country

XXX identifies the subscriber.

b) Inbound Toll Free Call

10 digits				
3 digits	1 digit	1 digit	2 digits	3 digits
Access Code	NDC (Zone Code)	International Identifier	Pseudo Country Code	Subscriber Number
800	Z	8	YY	XXX

Where 800 is the Access Code

Z is the NDC (Zone Code) in Saudi Arabia

8 is the international identifier

YY is the pseudo country code assigned by the Saudi Telecom Company which identifies Saudi Arabia

XXX which identifies the subscriber.

4.4.2.2.2 Planned Structure

To accommodate growth in the future competitive environment, the current structure needs to be changed and a standard numbering system adopted. The numbers shall take the form '8008' access code + 8-digit number. The number is mapped to a real PSTN number at the host country's IN, so that the call may be routed to the subscriber using the PSTN number. The numbering structure is as follows

a) Inbound

12 digits			
3 digits	1 digit	3 digits	5 digits
Access Code	International Identifier(ID)	Country Code (CC)	Subscriber Number
800	8	966	SXXXX

Where 800 is the Access Code

8 is the international identifier

CC is the country code for KSA: 966.

S is the Service Provider identifier in the KSA (optional).

XXXX is the subscriber number (SN)

b) Outbound

12 digits			
3 digits	1 digit	1 to 3 digits	5 to 7 digits
Access Code	International Identifier(ID)	Country Code	Subscriber Number
800	8	C or CC or CCC	SXXXX or SXXXXX or SXXXXXX

Where 800 is the Access Code

8 is the international identifier

C or CC or CCC is the one, two or three digit ITU-T country code.

S is the overseas Service Provider identifier (optional).

XXXX or XXXXX or XXXXXX is the subscriber number (SN) depending on the length of CC.

The planned structure should be implemented shortly after the approval and issuance of this plan. The CITC will issue a decision including the precise timing for implementation of the planned structure.

4.5 Home Country Direct

4.5.1 Home Country Direct (HCD) is a feature of international telephone service which enables a caller in one country to access the international operator of his home country using a non-chargeable number for the purpose of placing an international call to his home country. HCD involves a two-stage international call and will require the HCD service provider to have a bilateral agreement in place with the service access provider.

4.5.2 The access number shall be a non-chargeable number.

4.5.3 Home Country Direct has the following number structure:

1800	XX

Where XX is the destination country operator service code.

4.5.4 HCD Calls are completed within the Kingdom by dialling 1800 plus XX for the destination country operator in order to place an international call.

4.6 Premium Rate Services (PRS) Numbering

4.6.1 Basic Principles and Guidelines

4.6.1.1 Premium Rate Service (PRS) enables an Information Service Provider to be assigned one or more premium rate numbers which allow the callers to access information provided by the Information Service Provider. For these calls, callers are charged at a premium rate.

4.6.1.2 A Premium Rate number is a number dialled by a caller to obtain a connection to an Information Service Provider.

4.6.1.3 PRS shall be provided through a bilateral agreement between the licensee and an Information Service Provider.

4.6.1.4 The Premium Rate is a charge over and above the standard call charge, established by the licensee and approved by the CITC for the access to an Information Service Provider.

4.6.1.5 The Premium Rate Number shall be structured in such away to denote the tariff rate to be charged to the caller.

4.6.1.6 The PRS service provider shall be a facility based operator.

4.6.2 Current Premium Rate Number Structure

The Premium Rate number (PRN) is a 8 digit number and has the following structure:

8 digits			
3 digits	1 digit	2 digits	2 digits
700	R	XX	YY

Where: 700 is the Access Code
R is the Tariff Rate indication(SR/Minute)
XX is the Information Service Provider Code (X=0 to 9)
YY is the Service Number (Y= 0 to 9)

4.6.3 Planned Premium Rate Number Structure

To accommodate future growth in the requirement for this service, the following structure is planned:

9 digits		
3 digits	1 digit	5 digits
700	R	XXXXX

Where: X = 0 to 9 and
R is the Tariff Rate indication (SR/Minute)

The planned structure should be implemented shortly after the approval and issuance of this plan. The CITC will issue a decision including the precise timing for implementation of the planned structure.

4.7 Universal Personal Telecommunications (UPT) Services Numbering

4.7.1 Basic Principles and Guidelines

4.7.1.1 Universal Personal Telecommunications (UPT) enables access to telecommunications services while allowing Personal Mobility. It enables each UPT user to participate in a User-defined set of subscribed services and to initiate and receive calls across multiple networks from any terminal, fixed or mobile, irrespective of geographic location through one access number, limited only by terminal and network capabilities and restrictions imposed by the service provider.

4.7.1.2 UPT is a number linked to a person rather than to a particular location or terminal.

4.7.1.3 UPT service allows subscribers to be reached through just one number for office, mobile or home.

4.7.1.4 The service provider shall provide security and privacy to UPT users including authentication (a process by which the verification of the UPT user identity is accomplished) and protection for third parties.

4.7.1.5 The UPT user may request various subscription options, such as basic telecommunications services and supplementary services

4.7.1.6 The UPT user shall have control of his services and calls.

4.7.2 UPT number structure

4.7.2.1 UPT numbers shall be unique to identify the UPT user and should enable the calling parties to know or infer that the call might be charged in a special manner.

4.7.2.2 If there is some form of UPT prefix, it shall be the same across national and international boundaries, amongst UPT service providers, and across networks.

4.7.2.3 The UPT number shall be diallable and routable from any terminal and may be based on an IN platform.

4.7.2.4 UPT subscribers shall be able to retain their UPT number(s) whenever they change service provider.

4.7.2.5 The structure of UPT numbers must conform to ITU-T Recommendation E.164.

4.7.2.6 The planned structure of UPT number is as follow:

12 digits		
3 digits	2 digits	7 digits
Country Code (CC)	NDC	SN
966	8x	XXXXXXX

Where UPT number= National Destination Code (NDC) + SN

4.7.3 UPT National Destination Code (NDC) Guidelines

4.7.3.1 The UPT National Destination Code (8x) shall be the same across national and international boundaries, amongst service providers, and across networks.

4.7.3.2 The UPT National Destination Code shall be as short as practicable.

4.7.3.3 The National Destination Code shall allow national calling parties and national network to identify a UPT number.

4.7.4 Dialling Procedure

4.7.4.1 Calls within the Kingdom from PSTN or PMN customers are completed by dialling the UPT number [Prefix (0) plus NDC (8x) plus seven digits UPT subscriber number].

4.7.4.2 From overseas international networks a calls are completed by dialling the international prefix of the originating country followed by the country code (966) and the NDC (8x) plus the UPT subscriber number.

4.8 Shared Cost and Shared Revenue Numbering

The shared cost and shared revenue services in the Kingdom are structured as follows:

9 digits		
2 digits	2 digits	5 digits
Access Code	Type of service	Subsciriber Number
92	YY	XXXXX

Where X and Y= any number from 0 through 9
YY represent the service type
YY = 00 to 49 for shared cost services and (00) is assigneed for universal aceess Number
YY =50 to 99 for shred revenue services

Chapter 5 Public Mobile Network (PMN) Numbering

5.1 Guidelines

5.1.1 Any subscriber of an international telephone network shall be able to call any subscriber on the Public Mobile Network (PMN) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).

5.1.2 It should be possible, for mobile subscribers to roam without constraints among technically compatible Public Mobile Network services globally.

5.1.3 Where applicable, the allocation of the International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) shall be made independently of the numbering plan. This enables the development of the numbering plan without the need for coordination with other countries.

5.1.4 The routing shall adhere to ITU-T recommendation E.164.

5.2 Number Structure

5.2.1 International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) Structure

The IMSI structure as follows:

IMSI (Max of 15 digits)		
3 digits	2	Max of 10 digits
MCC	MNC	MSIN

MCC : Mobile Country Code for KSA is (420)
MNC : Mobile Network Code (for STC_GSM, the MNC is 01)
MSIN : Mobile Subscriber Identification Number
IMSI : International Mobile Subscriber Identity
MCC codes are assigned for each country by the Telecommunications Standardization Bureau within ITU-T (TSB). For Saudi Arabia, the assigned MCC is (420). The MNC 's are assigned by the CITC.

5.2.2 Mobile Global Title (MGT) Structure

- The MGT shall permit identification of the country as well as the Public Mobile Network in which the mobile station is registered.
- The MGT structure is as follows:

MGT(Max of 15 digits)		
CC	NDC	MSIN

Where NDC is National Destination Code
CC is the Country Code (966)

5.2.3 Current GSM Number Structure

The Current GSM number structure in the Kingdom is as follow:

8 digits	
1 digit	7 digits
National Destination Code (NDC)	Mobile Subscriber Number (MSN)
Z	XXXXXXX

Where Z (NDC)= 5 and X= 0 to 9

5.2.4 Current Capacity

Currently the digit (5) is the National Destination Code (NDC) for GSM Services. This code is followed by 7 digits representing the Mobile Subscriber Number (MSN). This arrangement gives ten million numbers. Out of ten million numbers, nine million numbers are already open for Saudi Telecommunications Company for use in their GSM network. The current capacity of this arrangement is not enough to accommodate the forecasted requirements even if the remaining one million numbers are opened.

5.3 Planned PMN Number Structure

The planned number structure is as follow:

1 digit	8 digits
National Destination Code (NDC)	Mobile Subscriber Number (MSN)
Z	XXXXXXXX

Where Z (NDC) = 5
X = 0 to 9

5.4 Planned Number Structure Capacity

It is planned to maintain the current NDC (5) and use it for all Public Mobile Network services except the existing PRPS and Inmarsat. This includes PLMN-GSM, UMTS, new PRPS, GMPCS, Integrated digital Enhanced Network (IDEN) and Trunked Radio services.
To accommodate the growth in demand for GSM and other PMN numbers, it is planned to extend the mobile numbers by one digit. The new mobile subscriber numbers will have 8 digits as shown in section 5.3 above. All existing GSM and GMPCS numbers will migrate to this format.
This arrangement will provide a hundred million numbers to accommodate the forecasted requirements including new entrants.

5.5 Utilization Target

All licensees shall be efficient in their use of numbers and must achieve an 80% utilization target when applying for new numbers. The utilization be calculated by dividing the quantity of working numbers by the total quantity of allocated and reserved numbers.

5.6 Current Dialling Procedure

As of today only GSM services use the NDC "5". The current dialling procedures for all originated calls within the Kingdom from mobile customers are as follows:

5.6.1 Calls within the same GSM Mobile Network are completed by dialling the prefix “0” plus the NDC code “5” plus the mobile subscriber number.

5.6.3 Calls to the paging networks in the Kingdom are completed by dialling the access code of that network (11, 19) plus the subscriber number.

5.6.4 Calls to PSTN and other networks in the Kingdom are completed by dialling the prefix “0” plus the NDC cor access code of that network plus the subscriber number.

5.6.5 International calls are completed by dialling the prefix “00” followed by the country code and the national number in the called country.

5.7 Future Dialling Procedure

The future dialling procedures for all originated calls within the Kingdom from mobile customers will be as follows:

5.7.1 Calls within same Public Mobile Network will be completed by dialling the prefix “0” plus the NDC code “5” plus the mobile subscriber number. However Calls to the existing paging networks in the Kingdom will be completed by dialling the network aceess code "11 and 19" of each network plus the subscriber number.

5.7.2 Calls between Public Mobile Networks in the kingdom will be completed by dialling the prefix “0” plus the NDC code “5” plus the mobile subscriber number of that network.

5.7.3 Calls to PSTN and other networks in the Kingdom will completed by dialling the prefix “0” plus the NDC code of that network plus the subscriber number.

5.7.5 International calls will be completed by dialling the prefix “00” followed by the country code and the national number in the called country.

5.8 Numbers Eligibility Criteria

5.8.1 All licensees in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) offering Public Mobile Network services are eligible to apply to the CITC for allocation and reservation of Public Mobile Network number blocks.

5.8.2 Licensees shall have the right to use the numbers allocated to them, in accordance with directions, guidelines and principles set by the CITC.

5.8.3 No licensee shall be entitled to ownership of any number or numbers allocated to that licensee or to any customer thereof.

Chapter 6 Public Radio Paging System (PRPS) Numbering

6.1 Post Office Standard Advisory Group (POCSAG) Numbering

6.1.1 Number structure

6.1.1.1 A National Significant Number length of eight digits is used for this paging system.

6.1.1.2 The Paging subscriber number structure adheres to ITU-T recommendation E.164. The format is as follows:

11 digits		
3 digits	2 digits	6 digits
Country Code (CC)	Network Access Code	Subscriber Number
966	19	NX – XXXX

Where NX identifies the geographic area as follows:

Area	PRPS (POCSAG) **NX**
Riyadh City	40,41,42,43,44,45
Riyadh District	30
Qassim	32,33
Hail	35
Jeddah	60,61,62,63
Makkah	50,51
Tabuk	76
Madinah	87,88
Taif	72
Yanbu	74
Baha	73
Dammam	80,81,82,83
Al Hasa	95
Jubail	90
Asir	78

6.1.2 Dialling Procedure

6.1.2.1 The national dialling format is :19 NX XXXX

6.1.2.2 The Incoming International dialling format is: 966 19 NX XXXX.

6.2 European Radio Messaging Standard (ERMES) and FLEX Networks Numbering

6.2.1 The uniform National Significant number length is 9 digits.

6.2.2 The Address Code (ADC) of a pager subscriber is defined as the number dialled by the calling party into the ERMES or FLEX networks to identify the Radio Identify Code (RIC).

6.2.3 One-stage National direct dialling will only be for Numeric messages, while two-stage National dialling is required for Alphanumeric, Supplementary Services and Subscriber Feature Changes.

6.2.1 One-stage National Dialling structure

One-stage selection for Numeric Paging service has the following Structure:

9 digits	
2 digits	7 digits
Network Access Code	Address Code
11	M R C XXXX

Where M = 5 (for the first one million ERMES customers)
M= 4 (for the first one million FLEX customers)

R identifies the Region (0 to 9)

C identifies the city within the region where the Home Paging Network Controller (PNC-H) is located.

XXXX is the pager number

The following table gives the “R” and "C" geographical association.

Location	R digit	C Digit
Riyadh City	0	4
Al Kharj	1	0
Qassim	0	1
Hail	0	1
Zilfi, Majmaa	1	1
Jeddah	6	0
Makkah	5	0
Madinah	3	0
Taif	7	0
Abha, Baha	7	4
,Sharurah	7	9
Tabuk	5	8
Jizan	7	8
Najran	7	8
Dammam	8	0
Hofuf	8	0
Jubail	9	0
Arar		9
Sakaka	9	1
Qurayarah	9	2
Hafr Al Baten	9	3
Khafji	9	4

6.2.2 Two-stage National dialling Structure

6.2.2.1 Two-stage National dialling is required for alphanumeric messages and Supplementary Services (SS). The National Dialling structure is as follow:

11 digits	
4 digits	7 digits
Service Code	Address Code
SC	M R C XXXX

Where the address code is the same as identified above and SC is:

Service Code	SC 1
Numeric Page @ SS	1921
Alphanumeric (20)	1922
Alphanumeric (60)	1923
Alpha (20) @ SS	1924

6.2.2.2 The structure of the two-stage selection dialling of command initiated features - activation/deactivation, is similar to the structure of National Alphanumeric outlined above:

Service	SC 2
Activate Roaming	1926
Activate Other	1927 **P**

Where p = 1 for Riyadh PNC (Paging Network Controller),
p = 2 for Jeddah PNC and
p = 3 for Dammam PNC.

6.2.2.3 Incoming International calls will enter the Kingdom with two-stage selection through the international PSTN. In this case, a certain International Service Access Number, 966 11 25 25 25, has been allocated.

6.2.2.4 The structure of two-stage selection for Incoming International calls on the PSTN is:

00 966 11 25 25 25 + M R C XXXX

6.2.2.5 To provide for ERMES growth, the following M digits have been reserved: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9. This provides an additional 9 million pager numbers to the one million already assigned.

6.2.3 Planned Number Structure

The current number structure has sufficient capacity to accommodate the forecasted growth for existing STC (incumbent) networks, therefore, there is no requirement to change the current number structure.
Future paging networks will adopt the planned PMN number structure using NDC (5) as described in chapter 5.

Chapter 7 Satellite Services Numbering

7.1 Inmarsat Numbering

7.1.1 Inmarsat Mobile international Number Structure

The Inmarsat mobile structure is as follow:

Inmarsat Code	Ocean Region	Inmarsat Mobile Number	
		Inmarsat Application Identification	Ship identification Number
CC	R	T	X_1…..X_k
2 digits	1 digit	1 digit	6 to 8 digits

Where CC = 87 for telephone
= 58 for telex
R is the Ocean Region as follows:

R	Description
1	Atlantic Ocean Region - East (AOR- E)
2	Pacific Ocean Region (POR)
3	Indian Ocean Region (IOR)
4	Atlantic Ocean Region - West (AOR-W)

And T is the Inmarsat application identification as follows:

T	**Application**
0	Group Call - Inmarsat A
1	Ordinary Call - Inmarsat A
2	Reserved for Future Use
3	Ordinary Call - Inmarsat B
4	Ordinary Call - Inmarsat C
5	Ordinary Call in Aeronautical
6	Ordinary Call - Inmarsat M
7	Reserved for Future Use
8	Special Service Terminations – A
9	Reserved for Future Expansion

and X_1…X_k is Ship identification Number allocated to the ship by Inmarsat.

7.1.2 Number Structure for Inmarsat A

7.1.2.1 Ordinary Calls

The number structure for ordinary calls to ship earth station (SES) is as follows:

T X_1…..X_6 (7 digits) where T=1

7.1.2.2 Group Calls

For group calls, the Inmarsat mobile number takes the following structure:

T X_1……X_8 (9 digits) where T=0 and X_1 to X_8 are as follows:

$M_2I_3D_40_50_60_70_80_9$	National group call
$M_2I_3D_4F_5F_6F_7F_8F_9$	Fleet group call
$0_20_3S_4S_5S_6S_7S_8S_9$	Selected group call
$0_20_30_4A_5A_6A_7A_8A_9$	Area group call

where: M2 ±0, M2 ±1, F5 ±0 and S4 ±0.

7.1.3 Number Structure for Inmarsat B

7.1.3.1 Maritime Mobile

The number structure for ordinary calls to ship earth station (SES) is as follows:

T $M_1I_2D_3X_4X_5X_6Z_1Z_2$ (9 digits)

where T=3 and;
$M_1I_2D_3X_4X_5X_6$ is the ship station Identity and;

Z_1Z_2 may be used for identifying terminal equipment connected to a Ship Earth Station, for discriminating between channels of multi-channel SES and for discriminating between several SES on the same ship.

7.1.3.2 Land Mobile

The number structure for ordinary calls to land–based mobile earth station is as follows:

T 8 $L_2I_3D_4X_5X_6X_7X_8$ (9 digits)

where T=3 and the digit 8 signifies a land-based mobile earth station and the digits $L_2I_3D_4$ provide land identification digits which are used to identify the country of registry.

7.1.4 Number Structure for Inmarsat C

7.1.4.1 Maritime Mobile

The number structure for ordinary calls to ship earth station (SES) is as follows:

T $M_1I_2D_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8$ (9 digits)

where T=4 and where at least the digits $M_1I_2D_3X_4X_5X_6$ are part of the ship station identity. The digits X_7X_8 may also be part of the ship station identity or be used for discrimination between several ship earth stations on the same ship.

7.1.4.2 Land mobile – Ordinary calls

The number structure for ordinary calls to land-based mobile earth stations is as follows:

T 9 $L_2I_3D_4$ $X_5X_6X_7X_8$ (9 digits)

where T=4 and the digit 9 signifies a land-based mobile earth station and the digits $L_2I_3D_4$ provide land identification digits which are used to identify the country of registry.

7.1.5 Number Structure for Inmarsat M

7.1.5.1 Maritime Mobile

The number structure for ordinary calls to ship earth stations (SES) is as follows:

T M1I2D3X4X5X6Z1Z2 (9 digits)

where T=6 and the digits $M_1I_2D_3X_4X_5X_6$ are the first six digits of the ship station identity. The digits Z_1Z_2 may be used for identifying terminal equipment connected to a ship earth station, for discriminating between channels of a multi channel ship earth station.

7.1.5.2 Land mobile – Ordinary calls

The number structure for ordinary calls to land-based mobile earth is as follows:

T 8/9L2I3D4 X5X6X7X8 (9 digits)

where 6 corresponds to the T digit, and the digits 8 or 9 signify a land-based mobile terminal and the digits $L_2I_3D_4$ provide land identification digits which are used to identify the country of registry.

7.1.6 Number Structure for Aeronautical System

The number structure system is as follows:

T $X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8$ (9 digits)

where T=5
and the digit X1 through X8 are the Inmarsat (aeronautical) mobile number.

7.1.7 Dialling Procedure fleet

The international access prefix "00" shall be used before the Inmarsat Country Code (87) followed by Ocean Region and Inmarsat Mobile Number.

7.2 Global Mobile Personal Communications System (GMPCS)

7.2.1 Globalstar Service

7.2.1.1 Currently the Globalstar numbering uses NXX's within zone "1" which are part of PSTN numbering. The number structure is as follow:

8 digits	
Access Code	Subscriber Number
3 digits	5 digits
135	N XXXX

Where N and X =0 to 9

7.2.1.2 It is planned to use Public Mobile Network numbering as described in chapter (5) for GMPCS services. After this plan is issued CITC will consult the licensees on the appropriate timing for the implementation of this change

7.2.2 Thuraya Service

The gateway of Thuraya system is located outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The numbering of this service is Thuraya Company responsibility.
For record purposes only, the access Code is “88216”.

Chapter 8 Voice Mail Numbering

8.1 Voice Mail Numbering Structure

8 digits		
2 digits	2 digits	4 digits
National Destination Code (NDC)	TAU Address (RCC)	Subscriber Number (SN)
10	RC	XXXX

Where 10 is the National Destination Code for Voice Mail.
R identifies the region
C identifies the city within the region.
XXXX is the subscriber number.

Currently assignments of R and C As follows:

Area	RC digits
Central Region	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41,42,43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 4960, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69,74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79
West Region	30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59,
East Region	80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

8.2 Dialling Procedure

8.2.1 Voice Mail is a stand-alone service. The Voice Mail subscriber will have a separate directory number with separate routing for Voice Mail.

8.2.2 Voice Mail calls are routed through the PSTN as normal National voice calls to the Tele-Access Unit (TAU) in which the Voice Mail subscriber belongs.

8.2.3 The national dialling format from PSTN and Mobile networks for Voice Mail is: 10 R C XXXX

8.2.4 The incoming international dialling format for Voice Mail is:

966 10 R C XXXX

Where 966 is the country code for Saudi Arabia

Chapter 9 Data Network Numbering

9.1 Basic Principles and Guidelines

9.1.1 The data numbering plan shall apply only on the Public Switched Data Network (PSPDN).

9.1.2 The numbering plan for data shall be consistent with the international numbering plan described in International Telecommunications Union Recommendation X.121 and X. 122.

9.1.3 Data numbering structure shall allow the destination number to be transmitted by a terminal, for addressing purposes, to the data network to which the destination terminal is connected.

9.1.4 The international data number is used to identify a country, a particular network, if several data networks exist in the same country, and a specific data terminal equipment/data circuit-terminating equipment (DTE/DCE) interface on that network.

9.1.5 A national data number assigned to a DTE/DCE interface should be unique within a particular national network. This national data number should form part of the international data number which should also be unique on a worldwide basis.

9.1.6 The Data Numbering should make provision for the interworking of data terminals on public data networks with data terminals on public telephone, mobile, telex networks and on Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDNs).

9.1.7 The numbering plan for interworking between PSTN and PSPDN shall be in accordance with ITU-T recommendation E.166/X.122

9.1.8 The 10-digit numeric character set 0-9 should be used for numbers (or addresses) assigned to DTE/DCE interfaces on public data networks. This principle should apply to both national and international data numbers.

9.2 Data Network Identification Codes (DNIC) Structure

9.2.1 The DNIC shall consist of 4 digits as follows:

4 digits	
3 digits	1 digit
Data Country Code(DCC)	Network Code(NC)
Z X X	X

Where Z = 2 to 7 (for country or geographic DNICs), and
X= 0 to 9
(if Z =1 , the DNIC identifies a public mobile satellite system or global public data network)

9.2.2 The First three digits (ZXX) shall always identify the country and the fourth digit (X) shall identify a specific data network in the country.

9.2.3 The DCCs assignment are made by ITU-T and the network code assignments will be made by the CITC and will be notified to the ITU-T.

9.2.4 The Saudi Arabia DNIC is 420(2-7) and for Saudi Telecom Company it is 420 (2).

9.3 Data Number Structure

The data number structure is as follows:

Prefix	International Data Number (Maximum of 14 digits)		
	Data Network Identification Code (DNIC)		Network Terminal Number (NTN)
	DCC	NC	NTN
	3 digits	Max of 11 digits	

Where Prefix is “0”,DCC for KSA is “420” and NC for STC is “2”.

9.3.1 The Network Terminal Number (NTN) should consist of the full address that is used when calling the data terminal from within its serving public data network.

9.3.2 The data numbers shall have a maximum length of 14 digits according to ITU-T recommendation X.121 and X.122.

9.3.3 The limit of 14 digits specified above applies exclusively to the international data number information. Adequate register capacity should be made available at data switching exchanges to accommodate the above digits as well as any additional digits that might be introduced for signalling, or other purposes.

9.3.4 The prefix "0" is an indicator allowing the selection of different types of address (e.g. national or international). The prefix is not part of the international data number format and is not signalled between data networks or international boundaries.

Chapter 10 Telex Network Numbering

10.1 National Number structure

10.1.1 The national number structure for telex is as follows:

6 digits		
1 digit	1 digit	4 digits
Area Code	City Code	Concentrator Number
Z	X	YYYY

10.1.2 The region codes assignments are as follow:

Area	Z
Riyadh	4
Hail, Qassim	3
Makkah, Madinah	5
Jeddah,Tabuk, Yenbu,	6
Taif, Baha,	7
Dammam, Ahsa, Jubail, Al Jouf, Arar	8
Asir, Jizan , Najran	9

10.2 International Number Structure

10.2.1 The International number structure for telex is as follows:

TNIC	National Telex Number
CC	Z+X+YYYY
3 digits	6 digits

Where TNIC is F69 for Saudi Arabia.

10.2.2 A telex number shall be used in connection with the supply of the service that allow a person to send a message using telex equipment.

10.2.3 The telex network identification code (TNIC) consists of either one or more letters in accordance with Recommendation F.68.

10.3 Dialling Procedure

10.3.1 The national address format from Telex terminal is: Z+X+YYYY.

10.3.2 The incoming international address format is: F69+ Z+X+YYYY.

Chapter 11 Other Numbering Issues

11.1 Golden Number

11.1.1 Golden numbers are classified as numbers that contain easily recognisable patterns of digits are easily memorable.

11.1.2 All licensees must accept the allocations of golden numbers as integral part of each number blocks.

11.1.3 The golden numbers are subject to special fees.

11.1.4 The golden numbers shall apply to PSTN (local, special services, freephone, PRS, UPT), Public Mobile Network, PRPS and voice mail services.

11.1.5 The CITC has adopted the following guide to identify the golden numbers:

- 8 digits including NDC:

a) Z ZZZZZZZ (same digits including access code)
b) Z ZZZZZZX (same digits repeated 7 times at front)
c) Z ZZZZZXX (same digits repeated 6 times at front plus same digit repeated 2 times at the end)
d) Z ZZZZXXX (same digits repeated 5times at front plus same digit repeated 3 times at the end)
e) Z XXXXXXX (same digit repeated 7 times at the end)
f) Z AXXXXXX (same digit repeated 6 times at the end)
g) Z ABXXXXX (same digit repeated 5 times at the end)
h) Z ABCXXXX (same digit repeated 4 times at the end)
i) Z XXXXXXA (same digit repeated 6 times in the middle)
j) Z XXXXXAB (same digit repeated 5 times in the middle)
k) Z AXXXXXB (same digit repeated 5 times in the middle
l) Z AXXXXBC (same digit repeated 4 times in the middle)
m) Z ABXXXXC (same digit repeated 4 times in the middle)
n) Z 2345678 (7 digits increasing or descending at the end)
o) Z A 234567 (6 digits increasing or descending at the end)
p) Z AB23456 (5 digits increasing or descending at the end)
q) Z ABC5678 (4 digits increasing or descending at the end)
r) ZAXYXYXY (same pairs of digits repeated 3 times at the end)
s) ZABCXYXY (same pairs of digits repeated 2 times at the end)

➢ 9 digits including NDC:

a) Z ZZZZZZZZ (same digits including access code)
b) Z ZZZZZZZX (same digits repeated 8 times at front)
c) Z ZZZZZZXX (same digits repeated 7 times at front plus same digit repeated 2 times at the end)
d) Z ZZZZZXXX (same digits repeated 6 times at front plus same digit repeated 3 times at the end)
e) Z XXXXXXXX (same digit repeated 8 times at the end)
f) Z AXXXXXXX (same digit repeated 7 times at the end)
g) Z ABXXXXXX (same digit repeated 6 times at the end)
h) Z ABCXXXXX (same digit repeated 5 times at the end)
i) Z ABCD XXXX (same digit repeated 4 times at the end)
j) Z XXXXXXXA (same digit repeated 7 times in the middle)
k) Z XXXXXXAB (same digit repeated 6 times in the middle)
l) Z AXXXXXXB (same digit repeated 6 times in the middle)
m) Z AXXXXXBC (same digit repeated 5 times in the middle)
n) Z ABXXXXXC (same digit repeated 5 times in the middle)
o) Z ABXXXXCD (same digit repeated 4 times in the middle)
p) Z AXXXXBCD (same digit repeated 4 times in the middle)
q) Z ABCXXXXD (same digit repeated 4 times in the middle)
r) Z 23456789 (8 digits increasing or descending at the end)
s) Z A 2345678 (7 digits increasing or descending at the end)
t) Z AB234567 (6 digits increasing or descending at the end)
u) Z ABC56789 (5 digits increasing or descending at the end)
v) Z ABCD6789 (4 digits increasing or descending at the end)
w) ZXYXYXYXY (same pairs of digits repeated 4 times at the end)
x) ZABXYXYXY (same pairs of digits repeated 3 times at the end)
y) ZABCDXYXY (same pairs of digits repeated 2 times at the end)
z) ZABZABZAB (3digits repeated 3times)
aa) ZBCXXXYYY (a pair of 3 same digits at the end)

Where
A, B, C, D, E, any random numbers and may equal or not equal Z.

11.2 Carrier Pre-selection / Selection

11.2.1 Basic principles and guidelines

11.2.1.1 Carrier pre-selection is a service offered to customers which allows them to opt for certain defined classes of call to be carried by an operator (licensed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) selected in advance (and having a contract with the customer), without having to dial a routing prefix or follow any other different procedure to invoke such routing. This has no numbering implications.

11.2.1.2 Carrier selection is a service offered to the customers on a call-by-call basis, whereby a customer can dial an access code in front of the called subscriber number and the call is routed to a chosen alternative service

provider licensed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for onward carriage. This could apply where no pre-selection has been made by the customer, or on a call-by-call basis to over-ride pre-selection.

11.2.2 Carrier selection Code

11.2.2.1 The Carrier selection Code will be 4 digits and can accommodate up to 100 Service Providers as follows:

94XX

Where XX is the code for the chosen alternate service provider

11.2.2.2 This arrangement can accommodate up to 100 service providers.

11.2.3 Dialling procedure

11.2.3.1 Therefore the format for a dialled call using call-by-call selection, will be:

94 XX 01 34 56789

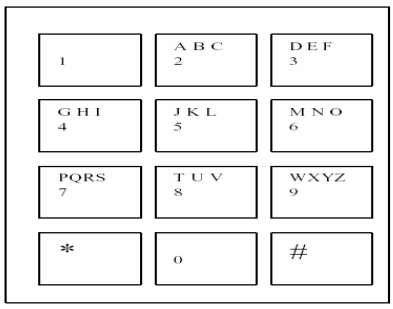
where 01 34 56789 is an example dialled number

11.2.3.2 The prefix "0" shall be dialled for national call.

11.3 Alphanumeric arrangement

11.3.1 The National Numbering Plan uses the decimal character set 0-9 for all number allocations. Letters and other non-decimal characters will not normally form any part of the Kingdom's National Numbering Plan.

11.3.2 The use of alphanumeric keypads is recommended for telecommunications terminals to facilitate a harmonised means of transfer of information including across country borders. In the event that an alphanumeric arrangement is used, the following set of keypad arrangement is recommended, in line with ITU-T Recommendation E.161:



11.4 Number Portability

11.4.1 Number Portability refers to the ability for subscribers to retain their current numbers when they decide to change service provider, their location or their service. The Number Portability applies to 'PSTN, Freephone, Premium Rate, PRPS and Public Mobile Network services numbers. All licensees are required to implement and support number portability.

11.4.2 A customer should have the right to change from one service provider, or network, to another service provider, or network, within particular services and retain the same telephone number.

11.4.3 The Act and its Bylaw require a service provider to provide number portability according to the customers requirements.

11.4.4 The CITC intends to issue a policy and guidelines for number portability.

11.5 Shared Access Codes

11.5.1 All licensees must share the following access codes:

Code	Description
0	Prefix for National toll access
00	Prefix for International Dial Direct Access Code
1	PSTN Geographic region
2	PSTN Geographic region
3	PSTN Geographic region
4	PSTN Geographic region
5	Public Mobile Network
6	PSTN Geographic region
7	PSTN Geographic region
8	UPT and future services
800	National Freephone Service
8008	International Freephone Service
1800	Home Country Direct (HCD)
700	Premium Rate Service (PRS)
966	Country Code for KSA for PSTN services
420	Mobile Country Code (MCC) for KSA
420	Data Country Code (DCC) for KSA
94	Carrier Selection
92	Shared cost and shared revenu services
F69	Telex

11.5.2 The CITC may review the current shared access codes and allocate more shared codes where necessary.

11.6 Numbering Standards

Relevant ITU-T- Recommendations include the following:

E.105	International Telephone Service
E.152	International Freephone service
E.153	Home Country Code
E.161	Arrangement
E.164	International Public Telecommunications Numbering Plan
E.165	Arrangements of Figures, Letters and Symbols on Telephones and other Devices that can be used for gaining access to a telephone network
E.166/X.122	Numbering Plan interworking for E.164 and X.121 Numbering Plan
E.168	Application of E.164 Numbering Plan for UPT
E.191	B-ISDN Addressing
Q.705	Signalling network Functions and Messages
Q.708	Numbering of international Signalling Point Codes
E.212	International Identification Plan for Mobile Terminal
E.213	Telephone and ISDN Numbering Plan for PLMN
E.215	ISDN Numbering Plan for Mobile-satellite Services of Inmarsat
E.220	Interconnection of PLMNs
I.330	ISDN Numbering and Addressing
X.121	International Numbering Plan for Public Data Networks

Chapter 12 Future Development of Numbering

Over the next few years it is predicted that there will be a gradual integration of conventional circuit switched networks and IP based networks. This integration will have many far-reaching consequences for almost all aspects of telecommunications, including numbering.

Currently within the various standards and technical development committees around the world, there are some numbering specific initiatives underway, such as ENUM (Telephone Number Mapping) and Tiphon (Telecommunications and Internet Protocol Harmonization over Networks) Study Group 4 of ITU-T who are actively working on these aspects.

In general what these groups are endeavouring to achieve is integration of the E.164 numbering space within the IP telephony services and thereby to support universal number portability in a mixed packet and circuit switched environment.

In particular, since the telephone number is an easily recognised "front end" to various communications services used by an customer, the integration of numbering across conventional telephony and IP based services will enable any communications application to determine the availability of internet-based communications services, providing interoperability between different naming/addressing schemes across different networks.

In the ENUM proposals, there exists the possibility to have a single contact point (the E.164 number) for different services across different networks whereby telephone numbers are translated to internet universal resource identifiers (URIs).

Details of the translation from telephone number to the URI are specified in a database containing names/ address records. These are stored in the internet domain name system that can be accessed by client applications and therefore can be used to obtain lists of URIs.

E.164 numbers are used as the base because they are well understood, are authoritatively managed and are well accepted by users. E.164 numbers are translated into DNS (Domain Name System) since this is global, is low cost to operate, is reliable and most importantly is scalable. DNS is the mechanism that allows translating "user-friendly" names domain names into numeric, network oriented addresses and vice versa. What will this mean for the future of existing E.164 numbering schemes?

Primarily it means that existing E.164 based schemes will not be overtaken by future IP based services, but instead they will be integrated into the IP addressing scheme. Secondly it means that E.164 based schemes will increasingly be device based (not location or even person based). This will on the one hand lead to an expansion of the demand for numbers, but on the other hand will relax some of the structure in the

existing telephony based numbering plans, thereby leading to greater efficiencies of use of the numbering schemes.

Voice over IP (VoIP) has problems to overcome before it gains widespread adoption. One problems is addressing. Every softswitch translates an E.164 telephone number to an IP endpoint. This assumes users are unwilling to dial IP addressing to place calls over the Internet — a reasonably safe assumption.

History has proven businesses and consumers are reluctant to change carriers or enable technologies if they have to change telephone numbers. Softswitch vendors implemented a solution for the E.164-to-IP address translation. The issue is this: Most solutions are proprietary, and proprietary solutions rarely work between multiple vendors' products and cross-network domain boundaries.

If VoIP is to gain widespread usage, softswitches must work together. A key issue is global addressing, and the only recognized Internet solution is ENUM.

While the CITC is mindful of developments in the utilization of electronic addressing, it is of the view that the current numbering system will continue to be the primary means of accessing telecommunications services for the majority of customers for the foreseeable future. Indeed recent developments such as ENUM have signalled that telephone numbering is still viewed as the dominant global addressing system.

Chapter 13 Management and Implementation of National Numbering Plan

13.1 Numbers Eligibility Criteria

13.1.1 All licensees in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia providing telecommunications services are eligible to apply to the CITC for reservation and allocation of relevant number blocks.

13.1.2 Licensees shall use the numbers allocated to them, in accordance with directions, guidelines and principles set by the CITC.

13.1.3 No licensee shall be entitled to ownership of any number or numbers allocated to that licensee or to any customer thereof.

13.2 Number Block Sizes for Reservation and Allocation

13.2.1 The number block sizes in which will be reserved or allocated to a licensee are as shown in Annex 11.

13.2.2 If a number block size has not been mentioned in Annex (11) for the reservation or allocation of a type of number, the CITC may determine, in writing, a number block size that is appropriate for the type of number.

13.3 Numbers Reservation Rules

The following rules shall apply to all number types:

13.3.1 An application for a reservation shall be made to the CITC in accordance with these rules and the forms in Annexes (12 to15). The CITC may, at its discretion, agree to reserve number blocks to licensees. The reservation does not automatically entitle the licensee who submits the application to activate the blocks reserved for him. To activate the reserved blocks, the licensee must submit an application for allocation.

13.3.2 The CITC will, within 45 calendar days, inform the licensee in writing whether the application is accepted and the reservation has been made or not. This specified period (45 calendar days) will be counted from the date that the CITC receives the required complete information.

13.3.3 A reservation can be made if:

(a) A five year rolling forecast is provided to the CITC by licensees entitled to apply for a reservation, and

(b) a specific request is submitted by a licensee eligible for a reservation (e.g. for the expansion or growth of existing services or for the introduction of new services).

(c) The requested blocks of numbers are available and the application meets the eligibility criteria.

(d) The application fees have been paid.

13.3.4 Reservations will be time-limited and the limit for reservations will be six months from the date of notifying the licensee. Reservation will lapse after that period unless covered by an application for an allocation or for extension of the period of reservation.

13.3.5 For any reservation, the period of reservation can only be extended once.

13.3.6 Licensees shall not use number reservation in an anti-competitive way.

13.3.7 Reserved numbers shall not be directly transferred between licensees.

13.3.8 At any time, the CITC may, at its discretion, apply additional specific conditions of use to a reservation if the CITC considers that it is in the national interest to impose such conditions.

13.3.9 The reservation will automatically be cancelled if:

(a) the time limit has expired

(b) the licensee withdraws the reservation, or

(c) the CITC approves the licensee's request for a substitute reservation.

13.3.10 Where available number ranges are limited, and several licensees have requested the same number block, the CITC may reserve the block for more than one licensee, but will allocate it to the first licensee who provides the CITC with firm evidence, including customer orders.

13.3.11 The CITC may make an alternative reservation that has the potential to satisfy the licensee’s requirements.

13.3.12 When applying for a reservation of number blocks, the licensee shall provide the following information to the CITC:

(a) Name and contact details of the licensee. Where a person submits an application form on behalf of the licensee, a signed and dated letter of authorisation shall accompany it from that licensee.

(b) Details of the relevant telecommunications license or authorisation under which the licensee intends to operate the number blocks sought and of the system being operated.
(c) Details of any existing ranges held by the licensee that are relevant to that application.
(d) A five year rolling forecast.
(e) Details of the utilization of existing number allocations and a forecast of expected utilization of the requested numbers.
(f) A description, nature and function of the service for which numbers are reserved.
(g) Target service date.
(h) Authorized signature of the licensee.
(i) Any other information that the licensee considers necessary or appropriate to justify the application.

13.4 Numbers Allocation Rules

The following allocation rules shall apply to all number types:

13.4.1 Licensees in KSA may apply to the CITC for numbers allocation when the utilization targets set out by the CITC as shown in Annex (11) are met. Otherwise, the licensee should provide justifications to substantiate the timing of the application.

13.4.2 Normally the allocation is a subsequent step to the reservation. The application for allocation shall be submitted to the CITC at least three months prior to the estimated date for number activation.the application shall be in accordance with the provisions of this plan including these rules and using the forms shown in Annex (12).

13.4.3 In exceptional cases, the CITC may accept a request for allocation without a prior reservation. In these cases the licensee shall provide the CITC with supporting evidence to justify his request.

13.4.4 The CITC will, within 45 calendar days, inform the licensee in writing whether the application is accepted and whether the allocation has been granted or not. The specified period (45 calendar days) will be counted from the date that the CITC receives the application with the required complete information.

13.4.5 Numbers for all services are generally allocated in blocks as shown in Annex (11) sequentially from the pool of available number resources. The total quantity allocated will depend on the requirements and will be at the CITC's discretion. Normally sufficient numbers will be allocated to meet 12 months requirements as indicated in the five year rolling forecast. Subsequent allocation of numbers to individual subscribers is considered as secondary allocation and is under the responsibility and control of the licensee who submits the application.

13.4.6 The allocation shall be used for the purpose specified in the application.

13.4.7 Licensees shall not use number allocations in an anti-competitive way.

13.4.8 Licensees shall maintain an up to date record of the percentages of number blocks in use and reserved.

13.4.9 Licensees shall maintain a record of numbers that have been ported to other licensees.

13.4.10 Allocated numbers shall not be traded.

13.4.11 Allocated numbers shall not be directly transferred between licensees.

13.4.12 The CITC may, at its discretion, apply additional specific conditions of use to an allocation if the CITC considers that it is in the national interest to impose such conditions.

13.4.13 The licensees who have been allocated number blocks are required to apply to the CITC for approval it they require any changes to the use of the number allocation or to any conditions placed on the allocation.

13.4.14 When applying for an allocation of number blocks, the licensee shall provide the following information to the CITC:

(a) Name and contact details of the licensee. Where a person submits an application form on behalf of the licensee, a signed and dated letter of authorization shall accompany it from that licensee.
(b) Details of the relevant telecommunications license or authorization under which the licensee intends to operate the number blocks sought and of the system being operated.
(c) Details of any existing ranges held by the licensee that are relevant to that application.
(d) a five year rolling forecast is provided to the CITC.
(e) Details of the utilization of existing number allocations and a forecast of expected utilisation of the requested numbers.
(f) A description, nature and function of the service for which numbers are reserved.
(g) Target service date.
(h) Authorized signature of the licensee.
(i) Any other information that the licensee considers necessary or appropriate to justify the application.

13.4.15 In addition, licensees shall provide to the CITC any other information required by the CITC. This may include a description of the licensee's technical and operational system configuration.

13.4.16 The CITC may make an alternative allocation that has the potential to satisfy the licensee's requirements.

13.4.17 Applications must be in writing on the official CITC forms. Specimen copies of these forms are attached to this document (Annexes 16 to 19).

13.4.18 If the CITC cannot make the allocation based on the information supplied in the application form and accompanying documentation, then it will request additional details. These must be submitted in writing.

13.4.19 The licensees who have been allocated number blocks are required to apply to the CITC to make any changes:

(a) to the purpose or use of the number allocation, or
(b) which relate to conditions of use placed on the allocation

13.5 Additional Reservation and Allocation Rules Specific to Geographic Numbers

In addition to the general rules under sections 13.3 and 13.4, the following information must be attached with the application for reservation or allocation of geographic numbers:

13.5.1 Numbers reserved for actual customer orders and a forecast of expected utilization for the reserved numbers.

13.5.2 The zone code (National Destination Code for which the numbers are requested).

13.5.3 The exchange service area for which the numbers are requested.

13.5.4 The Local Calling Area (LCA) for which the numbers are requested.

13.6 Additional Reservation and Allocation Rules Specific to Special Services Numbers and Codes

In addition to the general rules under sections 13.3 and 13.4, the following information must be attached with the application for reservation or allocation of special services numbers or codes:

13.6.1 Whether the request is for number is an access code or a special service number.

13.6.2 The length of the number or code.

13.6.3 The amount of requested numbers or codes for use in connection with the same service.

13.6.4 The amount of other numbers already allocated to the licensee for use in connection with that service.

13.6.5 A full description of the service and dialling procedure for originated and terminated calls.

13.6.6 For incoming international calls, evidence of an agreement with at least one foreign telecommunications operator for international interconnection between a foreign public telecommunications network and the licensee network, to allow routing of incoming international calls.

13.7 Additional Reservation and Allocation Rules Specific to Data Numbers

In addition to the general rules under sections 13.3 and 13.4, if the application includes a request for the reservation or allocation of a data network identification code, evidence must be provided of an agreement with at least one foreign telecommunications operator for international physical interconnection between a foreign public telecommunications network and the licensee's network, to allow routing of data calls.

13.8 Fees

13.8.1 The application shall be accompanied by a payment of the fee set out by the CITC.

13.8.2 Reservation and allocation of numbers is subject to payment of the necessary fees. Failure to pay the fees will result in refusal of the application.

13.8.3 The CITC will publish the scale and categories of the fees for numbers. Once the fees are published, they shall apply to all eligible licensees.

13.9 Cancellation of Reservation or Allocation

13.9.1 The CITC may cancel number reservations or allocations for reasons which include but are not limited to:

(a) Failure to comply with allocation and reservation rules.
(b) Insufficient usage of allocated number blocks as determined by the CITC.
(c) All numbers of an allocated range have become deactivated.
(d) The fees have been unpaid for at least 3 months after their due date.
(e) The need for additional number blocks elsewhere mandates such cancellation.

(f) Cancellation is necessary to ensure that fair and open competition is maintained.
(g) International harmonisation mandates such cancellation.
(h) Cancellation is deemed to be in the overall national interest.
(i) It is necessary as part of a change to the National Numbering Plan.

13.9.2 Cancellation of an in-service numbering range, which has been allocated by the CITC, can be made only after the CITC has issued a notice with a period of not less than three months.

13.9.3 The CITC will not have any liability in the event of cancellation.

13.9.4 If a licensee no longer requires the use of a reservation or allocation that has been made, then the reservation or allocation should be returned to the CITC at the earliest opportunity.

13.9.5 The CITC will not accept partial return of any blocks.

13.10 Assessment of Applications

13.10.1 Assessment Criteria

The CITC will take into account the following criteria when assessing an application.

13.10.1.1 The principles and guidelines within the National Numbering Plan.

13.10.1.2 Any relevant licence conditions.

13.10.1.3 Whether the CITC considers that the proposed use of the numbering range is appropriate.

13.10.1.4 The views of the licensee and other interested parties.

13.10.1.5 The rules, guidelines and eligibility criteria set out in the National Numbering Plan.

13.10.1.6 Any other matters that the CITC deems relevant (e.g. any requirement to open a new range or make changes to the National Numbering Plan in order to allocate the required numbers or codes).

13.10.2 Timing of Application and Assessment

13.10.2.1 Applications for numbering allocations should be submitted after utilization of existing capacity has reached 80%.

13.10.2.2 The CITC will make the reservation or allocation within a period of 45 calendar days following receipt of a complete application that contains all of the relevant information. The period referred to above may be exceeded where:

a) additional information is required from the licensee.
b) a period of consultation is necessary, as initiated by the CITC.
c) there are significant issues relating to the application that cannot be reasonably handled within that period.
d) The CITC considers that an alternative period of time is justified.

13.10.2.3 Where the CITC considers that an increase to the specified 45 day period after receipt of a complete application is required, then the CITC will inform the licensee in writing of the revised period.

13.10.3 Denial of applications

13.10.3.1 The CITC may deny an application for a reservation or allocation of number blocks for reasons which include but are not limitted to:

a) The requested number blocks are not available for allocation or reservation.
b) The applicant is not a holder of an appropriate licence for such an reservation or allocation.
c) The applicant is not meeting the numbering eligibility criteria.
d) The planned activation date is beyond the allowed period.
e) The planned services are not considered by the CITC to be appropriate for implementation on the requested number blocks.
f) A previous related allocation remains significantly under utilized vis-à-vis the licensee's stated plans.
g) A previous related reservation has not yet been used in accordance with the licensee's stated plans.
h) A previous related allocation has been used for services or purposes other than those specified or permitted in the terms of reservation or allocation.
i) The CITC considers that reservation or allocation would not be in the national interest;
j) It is considered that the reservation or allocation would unfairly impede competition.

13.10.3.2 In the event of a refusal, whether in part or in full, the CITC will inform the licensee, in writing.

13.11 Confidentiality of Application

13.11.4.1 A licensee may request the CITC to treat its application for reservation or allocation in confidence

13.11.4.2 The CITC will consider the request in accordance with the Commission statute.

13.12 Number Activation Rules

13.12.1 When activating allocated numbers, it is the responsibility of the licensee who holds the allocation to notify relevant licensees in the Kingdom, the CITC and, where appropriate, overseas authorities. This shall be done within a timescale agreed between the licensee in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Recognized Authority either in the Kingdom or overseas.

13.12.2 The licensees shall advise the CITC, of the contact persons in their organisations who are responsible to notify the concerned parties by the activation dates.

13.13 Renumbering and Notice of Number Changes

13.13.1 At least 6 months before the date of activation of the new number, the licensee must take reasonable steps to inform the customers assigned with a number affected by the change that the change will happen.

13.13.2 Calls to the old numbers must be directed for a reasonable period by the licensee to an explanatory message, containing information that a change of number has happened. The explanatory message may be a recorded message.

13.13.3 The licensee must ensure that the new number will have, at least, the same services and features as the old number.

13.14 Reporting process

13.14.1 All licensees who hold an allocation of numbers shall submit to the CITC a 'Semi-Annual Numbering Return' within 45 calendar days after the end of each half year. The following information shall be provided in the Semi-Annual Numbering Return for each allocation:

(a) The current use of the allocation.
(b) Numbers in service assigned to customers

(c) Details of numbers reserved for planned growth, customer orders or other usage, with explanations and justifications.
(d) The proportion of numbers ported, at the request of customers, to another Service Provider.
(e) A five year forecast of demand.
(f) The justification for continuing reservation of number blocks, and
(g) Any other information requested by the CITC.

13.14.2 At any time, the CITC may request, the status of their numbering resource. Information submitted should include all number ranges allocated, level of utilisation and projected number usage within their networks.

13.15 Status indicators

All numbers or codes within the the database record of the National Numbering Plan will be structured according to the following categories:

- **'Reserved' (R)**: indicates a provisional allocation of numbers or codes, subject to confirmation by the licensee and/or the CITC. The licensee's name will not normally appear.

- **'Allocated' (A)** : indicates the numbers or codes that have been allocated to a licensee whose name will be listed as well as identification of whether the numbers or codes are in service.

- **'Allocated for Migration Only' (AM)** – indicates that the numbers or codes has been allocated to a licensee for the express purpose of managing a migration from one range to another. This may be a temporary allocation and, after a suitable, specified time, and the meeting of allocation criteria, the CITC may determine that the block could be used for new business and its status changed accordingly**.**

- **'Free' (F):** indicates numbers or codes that are available for reservation or allocation. Licensees should note that a number block or codes shown as 'Free' could have already been requested by another service provider between the time of the last update of the list and the time of applying for the number block.

- **'Protected' (P):** indicates numbers or codes that are protected until further notice or, where a date is shown, until that date. Numbers are protected, eg, for future planning purposes or to avoid temporary or permanent dialling problems.

Annex 1
Acronyms

ADC	Address Code
ANR	Annual Numbering Return
AOR-E	Atlantic Ocean Region - East
AOR-W	Atlantic Ocean Region – West
CC	Country Code
CPCT	Centralized Paging Control Terminal
DEL	Direct Exchange Line
DNC	Data Network Code
DDI	Direct Dialling Inward
DID	Direct Inward Dialling
DNIC	Data Network Identification Code
ENUM	Telephone Number Mapping
ERMES	European Radio Messaging Standard
GMPCS	Global Mobile Personal Commmunication Services
GSM	Global System for Mobile Telephone
GSN	Global Service Number
HCDS	Home Country Direct Service
IC	Identification Code
IDEN	Integrated Digital Enhanced Network
IDD	International Direct Dialling
IFN	International Freephone Number
IFS	International Freephone Service
IMN	INMARSAT Mobile Number
IMSI	International Mobile Station Identity
INMARSAT	International Maritime Satellite
IN	Intelligent Network
IOR	Indian Ocean Region
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISP	Information Service Provider
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
LCA	Local Calling Area
LE	Local Exchange
LES	Land Earth Station
MCC	Mobile Country Code
MES	Mobile Earth Station
MGT	Mobile Global Title
MID	Maritime Identification Digits
MNC	Mobile Network Code
MSC	Mobile Switching Centre
MSIN	Mobile subscriber Identification Number

MSISDN	Mobile Station Integrated Services Digital Network
MSN	Mobile Subscriber Number
MSRN	Mobile Station Roaming Number
NDC	National Destination Code
NFN	National Freephone Number
NFS	National Freephone Service
NGN	Next Generation Network
NNP	National Numbering Plan
NP	Number Portability
NSN	National Significant Number
NTN	Network Terminal Number
ORC	Ocean Region Code
POR	Pacific Ocean Region
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PMN	Public Mobile Network
PNC-H	Home Paging Network Controller
POCSAG	Post Office Standard Advisory Group
PRA	Primary Rate Access
PRN	Premium Rate Number
PRPS	Public Radio Paging System
PRS	Premium Rate Service
PSPDN	Public Switched Packet Data Network
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
RIC	Radio Identity Code
SC	Service Code for ERMES
SES	Ship Earth Station
SN	Subscriber Number
SPC	Signalling Point Code
SS	Supplementary Services
SS7	Signalling System #7
TAU	Tele Access Unit
TAU-H	Tele Access Unit - Home
Tiphon	Telecommunications and Internet Protocol Harmonization over Networks
TSB	Telecommunications Standardization Bureau within ITU-T
TNIC	Telex Network Identification Code
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications Service
UPT	Universal Personal Telecommunications
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol

Annex 2
Definitions

Address

A string or combination of decimal digits, symbols, and additional information which identifies the specific termination point(s) of a connection in a public network(s) or, where applicable, in interconnected private network(s).

Carrier Selection

The facility offered to end users which allow them to opt for a specific carrier. The term carrier selection is used when the decision is controlled by the calling party.

Country Code (CC)

The combination of one, two or three digits identifying a specific country or countries.

Country Code (CC) For Global Services

A 3-digit Country Code used to identify the global service.

Global Subscriber Number (GSN)

The number identifying a subscriber for a particular global service.

Home Country Direct

Home country direct is an optional feature of the international telephone service which enables a caller in one country to access directly the home country direct service provider in a second country for the purpose of placing a call terminating within the second country. This feature is provided on the basis of a bilateral agreement between the cooperating ROAs.

International Prefix

A digit or combination of digits used to indicate that the number following is an International Public Telecommunications Number.

National (Significant) Number [N(S)N]

That portion of the number that follows the country code for geographic areas. The national (significant) number consists of the National Destination Code (NDC) followed by the Subscriber Number (SN).

National Destination Code (NDC)

A nationally optional code field, within the ITU-T recommendation E.164 number plan, which combined with the Subscriber's Number (SN) will constitute the national (significant) number.

National (Trunk) Prefix

A digit or combination of digits used by a calling subscriber, making a call to a subscriber in his own country but outside his own numbering area. It provides access to the automatic outgoing trunk equipment.

Number

A string of decimal digits that uniquely indicates the public network termination point. The number contains the information necessary to route the call to this termination point.
The international format is known as the International Public Telecommunications Number which includes the country code and subsequent digits, but not the international prefix.

Numbering Plan

A numbering plan specifies the format and structure of the numbers used within that plan. It typically consists of decimal digits segmented into groups in order to identify specific elements used for identification, routing and charging capabilities,

Number Block

A set of contiguous numbers of a specified or unspecified size.

Number Portability

This is a facility by which a user can retain an existing number without impairment of quality, reliability or convenience when switching from one service provider to another.

Prefix

A prefix is an indicator consisting of one or more digits, that allows the selection of different types of number formats, networks and/or service.

Premium Rate Services (PRS)

Services that are paid for through the telephone bill of a subscriber. The revenue for a PRS call may be shared between the operator and the provider of the service.

Signalling Point Code (SPC)

The code used in public telephone networks using the ITU-T Recommendation on Signalling System Number 7 (known as CCS 7).

Subscriber Number (SN)

The number identifying a subscriber in a network or numbering area.

Universal Personal Telecommunications (UPT)

Universal Personal Telecommunications enables access to telecommunications services while allowing personal mobility. It enables each UPT user to participate in a user-defined set of subscribed services and to initiate and receive calls across multiple networks on any fixed terminal and or mobile terminal, irrespective of geographical location, limited only by network capabilities and restrictions imposed by the service provider.

UPT Service Profile:

The UPT service profile is a record containing all the information related to a UPT user in order to provide that user with the UPT service. Each UPT service profile is associated with a single UPT number.

Open Numbering Plan

This expression designates a hierarchical numbering structure containing a distribution of subscribers into zones identified by a NDC. For calls between subscribers within a zone, it is sufficient to dial the subscriber's number. For calls between subscribers in different zones, it is necessary to dial the NDC (including the prefix "0") and the subscriber's number.

Closed Numbering Plan

This expression designates a non-hierarchical numbering structure. For calls between subscribers within the same zone (local calls) or different zones (national calls), it is always necessary to dial the full National Significant Number (NSN).

Annex 3
Zone code "1" and Geographic Area

LCA	NXX	Geographic Area
16	7XX	Afif
18	6XX	Dawadmi, Sajir, Artawi, Arja, Bijadiyah, Faydah, Nifi, Qurayn
19	6XX	Shaqra, Marat, Ushayqir, Qasab
20	5XX	Hurayamala, Uyaynah
21	5XX	Rimah
22	6XX	Quwayiyah, Jilah, Rayn, Muhhayriqah, Halaban, Al Ruwaydah, Al Khasirah
23	5XX	Durma, Muzahimiyah, Jow, Ghat, Al Jufayr
24	2XX, 4XX, 8XX	Riyadh
25	5XX	Al Kharj, Sahnah, Dilam
26	5XX	Hawtat Bani Tamim, Hariq
27	6XX	Layla
28	7XX	Sulayil, Tamarh, Khamasin, Nowayimah
	3XX	Sattelite services

Annex 4
Zone code 2 and Geographic Area

LCA	NXX	Geographic Area
44	4XX, 6XX, 2XX	Jeddah
45	5XX	Makkah, Jumum, Sharayi Al Mujahidin
46	7XX	Taif, Al Qoray, Sahan Bani Saad, Yelamlam, Hadad Bani Malik, Ushayrah
47	8XX	Muwayah, Zalim, Al Dafinah
48	8XX	Khurmah, Turabah, Ranyah, Al Amlah
	3XX	Future use

Annex 5
Zone code 3 and Geographic Area

LCA	NXX	Geographic Area
01	7XX	Hafer Al Baten, Ruqi , Quaysmah, King Khalid City
02	3XX, 7XX	Nairiyah, Khafji,Sarar, Qariyat Al Ulya, Ma'aqala, Nita
03	3XX	Jubail
04	6XX, 8XX	Dammam, Khobar, Dahran, Seihat, Qatif, Safwa, Ras Tanurah, Traut, Thoqbah, Rahimah
05	5XX	Abqaiq, Ain Dar, Urayirah
06	5XX	Hofuf, Salwa, Uqayr, Ahsa, Harad, Khurais
	2XX, 4XX	Future use

Annex 6
Zone code 4 and Geographic Area

LCA	NXX	Geographic Area
29	6XX	Rafha, Duwayd, Uwayqilah, Maaniyah, Lawqah, Linah, Shuabat Nisab, Nisab, Um Ruhaymah, Samah, Samudah
30	6XX	Arar, Turayf, Judaidah
31	6XX	Sakaka, Domat Al Jandal, Nabk Abu Qasr, Qara, Tabarjal
32	6XX	Qurayat, Isawiyah, Haditha, Kaf, Qaraqir, Hadraj, Maabiyah
33	4XX	Tabuk, Haql, Hallet Amar, Uyaynah, Talaah, Badiah, Fajr, Akhadar, Qalibah
34	3XX, 4XX	Umluj, Wajh
35	4XX	Duba, Bada, Shaqrah, Sharaf, Shawq
37	4XX	Tayma, Al Jabawiyah
38	8XX	Al Ula
39	8XX	Khaybar, Al Silsilah
40	3XX	Badr Hunayn, Al Musayjid, Al Wasitah, Al Rayyan, Al Akhal, Al Rayyis
41	8XX	Hanakiyah, Mahd Al Dahab, Al Suwaydrah, Al Hisu
42	8XX	Medinah, Al Mulayleeh
43	3XX	Yenbu, Al Ayiss
	2XX, 5XX, 7XX	Future use

Annex 7
Zone code 6 and Geographic Area

LCA	NXX	Geographic Area
07	3XX	Ain Bin Fuhayd
09	3XX	Buraydah, Unayzah, Badaya, Al Rass, Riyadh Al Khabrah, Al Bukayriyah, Al Miznab, Uyun Al Jiwa, Al Safra, Al Shihiyah, Shamasiyah
10	2XX	Subayh, Uqalat As Suqur, Dulaymiyah
11	2XX	Dukhnah,
12	5XX	Baqa
14	5XX	Hail, Jubbah
15	2XX	Hayit, Shamli
17	4XX	Al Maah, Al Zilfi, Al Ghat, Thumair, Hawtat Sudair, Thadiq, Rawdat Sudair, Al Artawiyah, Jalajil
	6XX, 7XX, 8XX	Future use

Annex 8
Zone code 7 and Geographic Area

LCA	NXX	Geographic Area
49	7XX	Lith, Qunfudah
53	7XX	Biljurashi, Hamir, Baha, Bani Dhabyan, Atawlah Mandaq
54	2XX	Abha, Khamis Mushait, Usran, Rownah, Ahad Rofiydah, Sorat Abidah Dharan Al Janoub
55	6XX	Bisha, Sabt Al Alaya
57	2XX	Al Nimas, Al Sarh, Tanumah, Balasmar, Barik
58	3XX	Jizan, Tuwal, Abu Arish, Sabya, Samitah, Baysh, Suq Al Ahad, Damad, Darb,
59	5XX	Najran, Al Arissah, Al Faysaliyah
60	5XX	Sharorah
	4XX, 8XX	Future use

Annex 9
Current Exchange Codes (NXX) Assignments

NXX	Application	Sub- Application
0	National Access Code	
1XX	Network Access Code, Service Access Code, Test Codes	PSPDN (175) PRPS-ERMS (115) PRPS-POCSAG (19) Voce Mail (10)
2XX	Subscribers	
3XX	Subscribers	(360) forPSTN Internet Dial-up Access, (368) for ISDN Internet Access
4XX	Subscribers	
5XX	Subscribers	
6XX	Subscribers	
7XX	Subscribers	
8XX	Subscribers Free phone service(800)	National free phone (800)
9XX	Special Services Service Access Code	Official Services Directory Inquiry Services Community Services Emergency Services

Annex 10
Special Services Numbers

Number	Description	Type
Emergency Numbers		
112	Emergency	A
992	Illegal Overstayers Reporting/ Passport Control	A
993	Traffic Police	A
994	Border Security	A
995	Narcotics Control	A
996	Highway Security	A
997	Ambulance	A
998	Fire	A
999	Police	A
980	Ministry of interior (Security Reporting)	A
989	Ministry of interior (Security Reporting)	A
966	National Envirnment Emergency-Arabic	A
Special numbers		
900	International calls (Operator)	B
902	GSM Customer Care	B
903	Marine Service Operator	B
904	PSTN Repair	B
905	PSTN Dirctory Information	B
906	Cable Location Inquiry	B
907	PSTN Customer Care-(Records)	B
909	Leased Line Maintanance - National	B
915	Alwaseet Maintenance	B
919	Leased Line Maintanance- local	B
930	Telex Maintenance	B
955	GSM Voice Mail	B
968	Phonogram- English	B
969	Phonogram- Arabic	B
Special services		
940	Municipility Emergency	B
933	SCECO (Electricity)	B
939	Water and Sewage	B
961	Talking Clock- Arabic	B
963	Talking Clock- English	B

Annex 11
Number Block Size for Reservation or Allocation and Utilization Targets

Service	Block Size	Utilization Target
Local number (Geographic-PSTN)	10,000	As specified in section 4.1.6
Special Service number	1	100 %
National Freephone number	1000	90%
International freephone number	10	90%
Home Country Direct	10	80%
Premium Rate number	1000	90%
Universal Personal Telecommunications number	10,000	80%
Public Mobile number	10,000	80%
Public Radio Paging number	10,000	80%
Voice Mail number	10,000	80%
Data number	10,000	80%
Telex number	10,000	80%
Satellite number	10,000	80%
Testing number	10	100%
Access Codes	1	100%
Pre-selection	1	100%
Shared Cost and Shared Services	1	100%

Annex 12

Application form for Local PSTN numbers reservation

Name of Licensee ……..

Registered business name (if different)
……..

Postal Address
……...
……..
…..

Registered office address (if different)
…….
……

Contact Person
Name
……
Telephone number
……
Facsimile number
……..
E-mail address
……..

Description of the reservation requirement and intended use (including qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the service-zone code shall be identified).
……
……
……

Reason for requesting reservation
……
……
……
Estimated starting date
……..……..
……

Estimated quantity of numbers required (supported by 5 year forecasts)
(Note: More information shall be attached in a separate document)
……
……
……

For Licensee with existing allocations to be used in conjunction with the current application, details of the existing utilization of the current allocations and the anticipated exhaust dates (Note: More information can be attached in a separate document)……..……
…….
……
……
……..……

Reservations will normally be published along with numbering allocations. If you wish that your name and / or the intended use of the reservation is not published, then please state your preference and the reasons.
……
……
……
……..……

Declaration
I certify that the information provided in this application is true and correct

Signature of authorised person ……..

Name ……..

Position ……..
Date ……

Annex 13

Application form for Special Numbers and Codes reservation

Name of Licensee ……..

Registered business name (if different)
……....

Postal Address
……..……...
……..
…..

Registered office address (if different)
……
……

Contact Person
Name
……
Telephone number
……..…
Facsimile number
……..……..
E-mail address
……..……...

Description of the reservation requirement and intended use of number or codes (including qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the service)
……
……..……
……

Reason for requesting reservation

……
……
……

Estimated starting date

……..……..
……

Estimated quantity of numbers or codes required

……
……
……

For Licensee with existing allocations to be used in conjunction with the current application, details of the existing utilization of the current allocations and the anticipated exhaust dates (Note: More information can be attached in a separate document)..……..……
…….
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……
……..……

Reservations will normally be published along with numbering allocations. If you wish that your name and / or the intended use of the reservation is not published, then please state your preference and the reasons.

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……..……

Declaration

I certify that the information provided in this application is true and correct

Signature of authorised person ……..

Name ……..

Position ……..

Date ……

Annex 14

Application form for Non Telephone Numbers reservation

Name of Licensee ……..

Registered business name (if different)
……....

Postal Address
……..……...
……..
…..

Registered office address (if different)
……
……

Contact Person
Name
…….
Telephone number
……..…
Facsimile number
……..……..
E-mail address
……..……...

Description of the reservation requirement and intended use of numbers (including qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the service access code for the requested numbers shall identified)
……
……..……
……

Reason for requesting reservation
……
……
……
Estimated starting date
……..……..
……

Estimated quantity of numbers required (supported by 5 year forecasts)
(Note: More information shall be attached in a separate document)
……
……
……

For Licensee with existing allocations to be used in conjunction with the current application, details of the existing utilisation of the current allocations and the anticipated exhaust dates (Note: More information can be attached in a separate document)……..……
…….
……
……
……..……

Reservations will normally be published along with numbering allocations. If you wish that your name and / or the intended use of the reservation is not published, then please state your preference and the reasons.
……
……
……
……..……

Declaration
I certify that the information provided in this application is true and correct

Signature of authorised person ……..

Name ……..

Position ……..
Date ……

Annex 15

Application form for PMN numbers reservation

Name of Licensee ……..

Registered business name (if different)
……..

Postal Address
……...
……..
…..

Registered office address (if different)
…….
……

Contact Person
Name
…….
Telephone number
……
Facsimile number
……..
E-mail address
…….……..

Description of the reservation requirement (including qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the service)
……
……
……

Reason for requesting reservation

……
……
……

Estimated starting date

……..……..
……

Estimated quantity of numbers required (supported by 5 year forecasts)
(Note: More information shall be attached in a separate document)

……
……
……

For Licensee with existing allocations to be used in conjunction with the current application, details of the existing utilization of the current allocations and the anticipated exhaust dates (Note: More information can be attached in a separate document)..……..……
…….
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……..……

Reservations will normally be published along with numbering allocations. If you wish that your name and / or the intended use of the reservation is not published, then please state your preference and the reasons.

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……..……

Declaration
I certify that the information provided in this application is true and correct

Signature of authorised person ……..

Name ……..

Position ……..
Date ……

Annex 16

Application form for Local PSTN numbers allocation

Name of Licensee ……..……..

Registered business name (if different)
…….

Postal Address
……..……...
……..

Registered office address (if different)
…….
……
……

Contact Person
Name
…….
Telephone number
……..……
Facsimile number
…….
E-mail address
…….

Description of the reservation requirement (including qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the service-zone code shall be identified)
……..……
……
……

Estimated starting date of service
…….....
……..

Estimated quantity of numbers required (supported by 5 year forecasts)
(Note: More information shall be attached in a separate document)
……
……
……
……
……
……..……..

For Licensee with existing allocations to be used in conjunction with the current application, details of the existing utilization of the current allocations and the anticipated exhaust date. (Note: More information can be attached in a separate document)
……..……
……
……
……..……

Declaration
I certify that the information provided in this application is true and correct

Signature of authorised person ……..

Name ……..

Position ……..

Date ……

Annex 17

Application form for Special numbers and codes allocation

Name of Licensee ……..

Registered business name (if different)
……....

Postal Address
……..……...
……..
…..

Registered office address (if different)
……
……

Contact Person
Name
…….
Telephone number
……..…
Facsimile number
……..……..
E-mail address
……..……...

Description of the reservation requirement and intended use of number or codes (including qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the service)
……
……..……
……

Reason for requesting reservation

……
……
……

Estimated starting date

……..……..
……

Estimated quantity of numbers or codes required

……
……
……

For Licensee with existing allocations to be used in conjunction with the current application, details of the existing utilization of the current allocations and the anticipated exhaust dates (Note: More information can be attached in a separate document)..……..……
…….
……
……
……..……

Reservations will normally be published along with numbering allocations. If you wish that your name and / or the intended use of the reservation is not published, then please state your preference and the reasons.

……
……
……
……..……

Declaration

I certify that the information provided in this application is true and correct

Signature of authorised person ……..

Name ……..

Position ……..

Date ……

Annex 18

Application form for Non Telephone Numbers allocation

Name of Licensee ……..

Registered business name (if different)
……....

Postal Address
……..……...
……..
…..

Registered office address (if different)
……
……

Contact Person
Name
……
Telephone number
……..…
Facsimile number
……..……..
E-mail address
……..……...

Description of the reservation requirement and intended use of numbers (including qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the service-the access code for the requested numbers shall identified)
……
……..……
……

Reason for requesting reservation
……
……
……
Estimated starting date
……..……..
……

Estimated quantity of numbers required (supported by 5 year forecasts)
(Note: More information shall be attached in a separate document)
……
……
……

For Licensee with existing allocations to be used in conjunction with the current application, details of the existing utilization of the current allocations and the anticipated exhaust dates (Note: More information can be attached in a separate document)……..……
…….
……
……
……..……

Reservations will normally be published along with numbering allocations. If you wish that your name and / or the intended use of the reservation is not published, then please state your preference and the reasons.
……
……
……
……..……

Declaration
I certify that the information provided in this application is true and correct

Signature of authorised person ……..

Name ……..

Position ……..
Date ……

Annex 19

Application form for PMN numbers allocation

Name of Licensee ……..

Registered business name (if different)
……..

Postal Address
……...
……..
…..

Registered office address (if different)
…….
……

Contact Person
Name
……
Telephone number
……
Facsimile number
……..
E-mail address
……..

Description of the reservation requirement (including qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the service)
……
……
……

Reason for requesting reservation
……
……
……
Estimated starting date
……..……..
……

Estimated quantity of numbers required (supported by 5 year forecasts)
(Note: More information shall be attached in a separate document)
……
……
……

For Licensee with existing allocations to be used in conjunction with the current application, details of the existing utilization of the current allocations and the anticipated exhaust dates (Note: More information can be attached in a separate document)……..……
…….
……
……
……..……

Reservations will normally be published along with numbering allocations. If you wish that your name and / or the intended use of the reservation is not published, then please state your preference and the reasons.
……
……
……
……..……

Declaration
I certify that the information provided in this application is true and correct

Signature of authorised person ……..

Name ……..

Position ……..
Date ……