ECC WG NaN  
Stocktaking Paper

**WG NaN Activities in  
Harmonisation in Numbering**

**Stockholm, 21-22 November 2012**

# Executive summary

Harmonisation activities in the field of telecommunications numbering can be considered to start with document “Recommendation T/SF 1: Long Term Standardisation of National Numbering Plans” [1]. This document recommended, among other things, to use “00” as an international prefix and “112” as the number for emergency service.

European Telecommunications Office (ETO), the predecessor of the European Communications Office (ECO) wrote a report “Harmonisation of Short Codes in Europe” for the European Commission in 1998. The report concerned harmonisation across European countries of short codes that are in the national telephone numbering and dialling plans [2].

Harmonisation activities were continued by the ECC Working Group Numbering, Naming and Addressing (WG NNA) and especially its Project Team Harmonised European Short Codes (PT HESC), which held its first meeting in Bonn, Germany, on 2 July 2004. Document “Prehistory of Harmonised European Short Codes” [3] lists harmonisation activities till mid-2004. That document describes WG NNA/PT HESC activities on harmonising national number range starting with digits “116”. The PT HESC was discontinued at the first WG NaN meeting 24-25 November 2010 in Luxembourg. Thereafter WG NaN took measures to find additional national number ranges for long term harmonisation purposes, but without success.

The WG NaN meeting 10-11 May 2012 in Dubrovnik, Croatia, decided to stop current harmonisation activities because of lack of adequate support, and decided to document harmonisation activities to be presented at the WG NaN Stockholm, Sweden meeting 20-21 November 2012. This “Stocktaking Paper” acts as such a document.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Explanation** |
| **CEPT** | European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations |
| **COCOM** | Communications Committee (within European Commission) |
| **DEC** | Decision (here: an ECC Decision) |
| **EC** | European Commission |
| **ECC** | Electronic Communications Committee |
| **ECO** | European Communications Office |
| **ECTRA** | European Committee for Telecommunications Regulatory Affairs (predecessor of ECC) |
| **ENF** | European Numbering Forum |
| **ETNS** | European Telephony Numbering Space |
| **ERO** | European Radiocommunications Office (predecessor of ECO) |
| **ETO** | European Telecommunications Office (sister organisation of ERO, predecessor of ECO) |
| **ETTIN** | European Traffic and Traveller Information Number |
| **HESC** | Harmonised European Short Codes |
| **PT HESC** | Project Team Harmonised European Short Codes (within WG NNA) |
| **PT3** | Project Team 3 (within ECTRA, predecessor of WG NNA) |
| **PTN** | Project Team Numbering (within ECTRA, predecessor of PT3) |
| **REC** | Recommendation (here: an ECC Recommendation) |
| **SMS** | Short Message Service |
| **USD** | Universal Service Directive |
| **WG NaN** | Working Group Numbering and Networks (within ECC) |
| **WG NNA** | Working Group Numbering, Naming and Addressing (within ECC, predecessor of WG NaN) |
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# Introduction

This WG NaN Stocktaking Paper describes harmonisation activities within telecommunications numbering area carried out by WG NaN and its predecessors, such as ECTRA PTN, ECTRA PT3 and ECC WG NNA. The activities are written in chronological order as much as possible.

As this document acts as “history writing” and lists harmonisation facts in numbering, the format of this document is not an ECC Report and thus this will not be sent for public consultation.

In this document different meetings are referred to as footnotes, and only documents regarded as most relevant are listed in the List of References (ANNEX 2:).

At the 5th WG NaN meeting, Stockholm, Sweden, 21-22 November 2012

Jan Vannieuwenhuyse Jukka Rakkolainen  
WG NaN Chairman ECO Numbering Expert (2004-2012)

# History of Harmonisation

## Early Harmonisation Activities

### CEPT: Long Term Standardisation of National Numbering Plans

The CEPT prepared its first Recommendation on “Long Term Standardisation of National Numbering Plans” already in 1972 [1]. This document recommends that when network operators revise their national numbering plans, they should seek to introduce:

* “00” as an international prefix;
* “0” as a trunk prefix;
* “112” as the number for the emergency service;
* “115” as the number for the international operator;
* “118” as the code for national directory enquiries.

ECTRA Recommendation on Numbering Access to Voice Directory Enquiry Services [18] stated that Administrations should designate access code 118 to identify voice directory enquiry services.

### ETO: Harmonisation of Short Codes in Europe

European Telecommunications Office (ETO) wrote a report “Harmonisation of Short Codes in Europe” for the European Commission in 1998 [2]. The report concerns harmonisation across European countries of short codes that are in the national telephone numbering and dialling plans. According to the report the short codes consist of digits only, not more than five digits, in exceptional cases six digits, and they can be divided into three different types:

* Short numbers which are short telephone numbers;
* Prefixes, which are always followed by a telephone number;
* Access codes, which are always the first part of a telephone number or a prefix.

### ECTRA PTN / ECC PT3 Harmonisation Activities

After approval of the ETO’s Harmonisation report by the ECTRA Plenary, Project Team Numbering (PTN) members were asked[[1]](#footnote-1) to contribute to drafting a Recommendation on the harmonisation of short codes at the next PTN meeting[[2]](#footnote-2) where the first draft of an ECTRA Recommendation on guidelines for harmonising the use of short codes in national numbering plans was presented. In this draft [5] the national numbering range starting with digits “11” is used for “information and/or assistance services”.

The PTN decided[[3]](#footnote-3) to distribute a questionnaire on the need of harmonising the use of short codes. The result of the questionnaire [6] showed[[4]](#footnote-4) that there was no clear need among PTN members for further European harmonisation. However, the first candidates for harmonised services were listed: Voice mail, Helpdesk, Operator, Prepaid (see ANNEX 1: for description of these services). Thereafter number series, based on results of the questionnaire, were to be identified.

Because of lack of interest the PTN closed[[5]](#footnote-5) the harmonisation activities, but they came back on the agenda during 2003 when PTN had changed its name to Project Team 3 (PT3 of the ECC).

At the European Numbering Forum (ENF) meeting in Brussels, Belgium, 5 February 2003 the European Commission (EC) introduced an idea of “Card Stop Europe project” which should result in a memorable Europe-wide short number to block a missed credit card [7], [8]. Three options had been identified for implementation of a single European “Card Stop Europe” number: (1) a universal international freephone number, (2) an ETNS number, and (3) a three-digit ‘11x’ number. The ENF should assess the various options. The EC suggested that the CEPT could be the administrative body of such a harmonised number.

## WG NNA / PT HESC Harmonisation Activities

PT3 was renamed as Working Group Numbering, Naming and Addressing (WG NNA) in the end of year 2003.

After an analysis of the different numbering plans carried out in 2003 in the CEPT countries the WG NNA concluded[[6]](#footnote-6) that no number range could be found that was free in all countries which responded to the questionnaire. As the international format +CC 116 was clashing with the national numbering plan at least in half of the CEPT countries, the national “116” range was found as the most acceptable for future harmonisation as only in Greece that number range was used. The WG NNA decided to prepare a Recommendation on “116”. During 2004 Germany introduced a national card stop number “116 116” [9].

The WG NNA created[[7]](#footnote-7) a new Project Team Harmonised European Short Codes (PT HESC), and approved the draft Recommendation on “116” for public consultation. The PT HESC had its first meeting on 2 July 2004 in Bonn and started harmonisation activities by listing earlier activities: “Prehistory of Harmonised European Short Codes” [3]. These activities are summarised in chapter 2.1.3 of this document. The scope of the PT HESC was related to the numbering range 116 of the national numbering plans. At its second meeting in Rome, Italy, 20 September 2004, the PT HESC started drafting a report on HESC.

In 2004 the WG NNA approved[[8]](#footnote-8) the ECC Recommendation on “Designation of ‘116’ Number Range for Possible Future Europe-Wide Harmonised Short Numbers” (ECC/REC/(04)07) [11]. After the discussion on HESC number length (i.e. five digits [116xy] or six digits [116xyz]) without any formal decision on that, the WG NNA gave green light to PT HESC to continue drafting the HESC report.

In 2005 the EC had adopted a more flexible approach regarding the scope of possible HESC services. WG NNA came in to a conclusion that national number ranges starting with “116” must follow national assignment procedures and requirements, and thus WG NNA would not be interested in the management and assignment of “116”. The WG NNA approved the draft ECC report “Services Based on HESC” for public consultation[[9]](#footnote-9). The WG NNA approved that ECCReport at its meeting in Paris[[10]](#footnote-10) in October 2005 [10]. According to this report the number length of the HESC would be four (4) digits.

## European Commission

### Activities within “00” and “112”

The (European Union) Council Decision of 29 July 1991 on the introduction of a single European emergency call number [19] states that the number “112” shall be introduced in public telephone networks as the single European emergency call number by 31 December 1992 at the latest.

The (European Union) Council Decision of 11 May 1992 on the introduction of a standard international telephone access code in the Community [20] states that the “00” code shall be introduced in public telephone networks as the standard international telephone access code by 31 December 1992 at the latest.

### Activities within “116”

The EC introduced its idea on the introduction of pan-European freephone services of general public interest towards the end of the year 2004[[11]](#footnote-11). This was based on Article 10(4) of the Universal Service Directive valid at that time. A “Draft Commission Decision on reserving the number range beginning with 116 for harmonized numbers for harmonized European services”, would be submitted to the COCOM meeting of 12 October 2005. In the Commission’s proposal the number length of the HESC was six digits.

The EC issued Commission Decision on “reserving the national numbering range beginning with ‘116’ for harmonised numbers for harmonised services of social value” on 15 February 2007 (2007/116/EC). In its annex a national number “116 000” was reserved for “Hotlines for missing children” [12].

Commission Decision of 29 October 2007 added numbers [12]:

* “116 111” for “Child helplines”, and
* “116 123” for “Emotional support helplines”.

Commission Decision of 30 November 2009 added numbers [12]:

* “116 006” for “Helpline for victims of crime”, and
* “116 117” for “Non-emergency medical on-call service”.

The Universal Service Directive (USD) Articles 26 – 27a address harmonising of numbers:

* Art 26: Emergency services and the single European emergency call number
* Art 27: European telephone access codes
* Art 27a: Harmonised numbers for harmonised services of social value, including the missing children hotline number

## WG NNA and WG NaN Harmonisation Activities

The ECC Plenary meeting held in Galway, Ireland, 3-7 July 2006 asked WG NNA to expand the EU Commission’s Decision 2007/116/EC on the 116 to all other non-EU CEPT members[[12]](#footnote-12).

The WG NNA decided[[13]](#footnote-13) to copy the text of the final EU Commission decision on 116 in a ECC Decision and approved[[14]](#footnote-14) the ECC Decision on “Reserving the National Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’ for Harmonised Numbers for Harmonised Services of Social Value” (ECC/DEC/(07)03) [13] to be forwarded to the ECC Plenary for final approval. The ECC Plenary, at its meeting in Constanta, Romania, 2-6 July 2007 approved the Decision on HESC[[15]](#footnote-15). This Decision was amended on 26 February 2008 and 16 June 2010 to address additional 116-range numbers as stated in chapter 2.3. This implies that the harmonisation of the 116 number is extended from the EU to the whole CEPT area.

After approval of the above mentioned ECC Decision the PT HESC started to draft an ECC Recommendation regarding tariff transparency especially related with HESC numbers15. The WG NNA approved[[16]](#footnote-16) the draft ECC Recommendation on “Services Using Harmonized European Short Codes in the National Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’“ (ECC/REC/(08)03) [14] for public consultation in Amsterdam meeting and made the final adoption in Ljubljana[[17]](#footnote-17).

For HESC voice calls the PT HESC had mainly moved to a monitoring stage. Furthermore, the WG NNA asked PT HESC to develop a draft Decision extending the scope of the 116 HESC to SMS numbers17. The draft Decision was approved for public consultation at the Istanbul meeting[[18]](#footnote-18). The ECC Decision on “Reserving the National Short Message Service (SMS) Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’ for Harmonised SMS Numbers for Harmonised Services of Social Value” (ECC/DEC/(09)06) [15] was approved[[19]](#footnote-19) in 2009. The Decision was amended on 16 June 2010 to accommodate new service numbers in the annex.

The European Traffic and Traveller Information Number (ETTIN) is a service project interested in getting similar number as 116 HESC, but which would not be based on the freephone concept. As finding a suitable short number range is not an easy exercise, the WG NNA asked the ERO (today: ECO) to provide an update of the available 10X and 11X codes in CEPT countries17. Based on results of analysis of 10X and 11X ranges the PT HESC decided to further analyse national number ranges starting with digits 111, 115 and 117[[20]](#footnote-20). The conclusion of this exercise was that no short number in the 11X range is free in all CEPT countries18. See ANNEX 2:.

The WG NNA was merged with PT TRIS and changed its name to WG NaN the first meeting of which took place in Luxembourg[[21]](#footnote-21). The first draft ECC Decision on “Reserving the National Number Range 111 for Long Term European Harmonisation Purposes” was presented. This was endorsed by the ECC Plenary at its meeting in Porto, Portugal, 7-11 March 2011. At the ECC Plenary France, Portugal and the United Kingdom reserved their position.

The ECO was also asked to draft an ECC Recommendation regarding the reserving of 11X numbering ranges and identifying those 11X ranges already in use.

The WG NaN, at the Luxembourg meeting, decided to discontinue PT HESC.

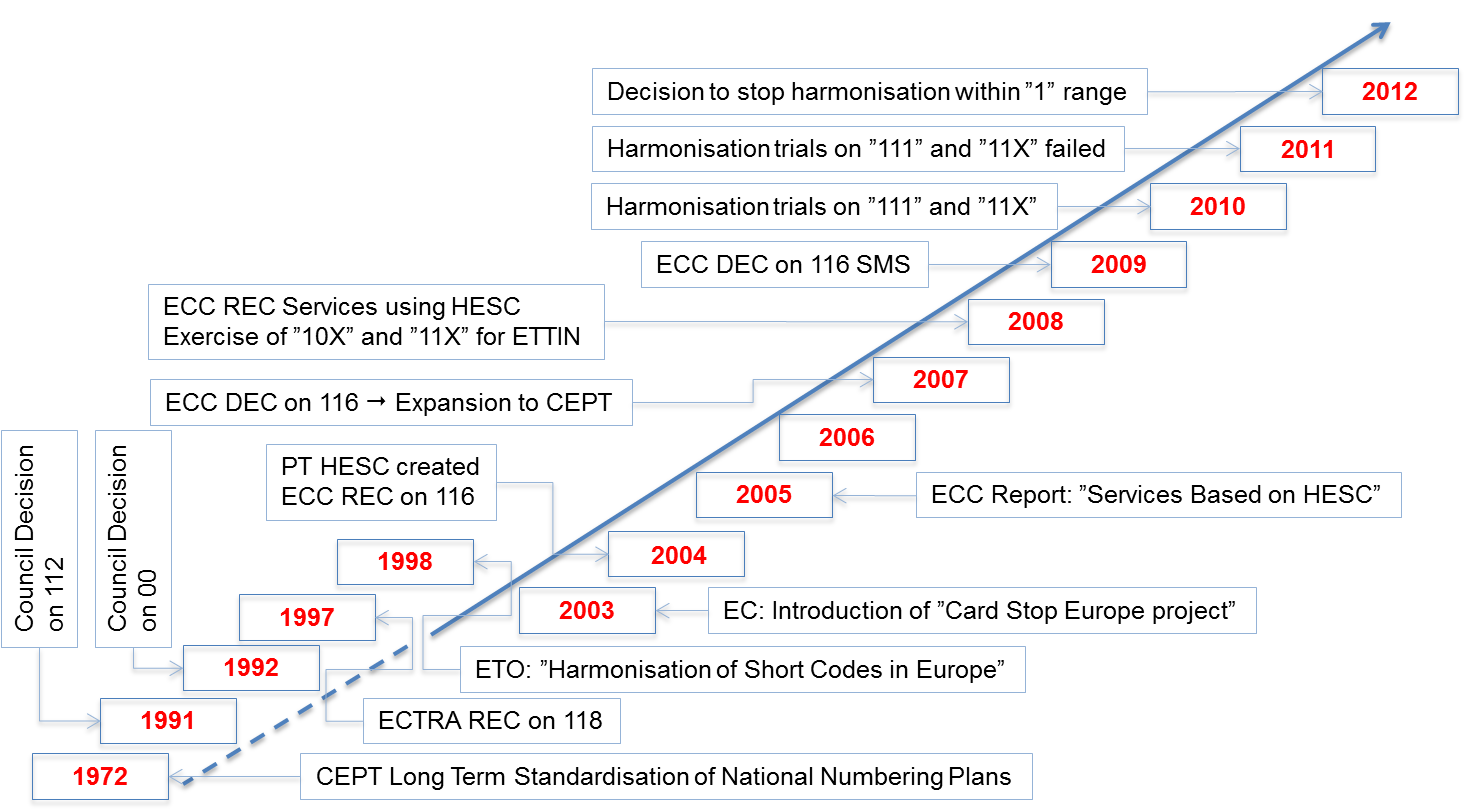
At its meeting in Athens[[22]](#footnote-22) the WG NaN discussed widely the two draft documents, namely the draft Decision on 111 (Reserving the National Number Range 111 for Long Term European Harmonisation Purposes) [16] and draft Recommendation on 11X (Usage and Reservation of National Short Numbers Beginning with 11X) [17] that were submitted to the WG NaN for adoption to public consultation. The WG NaN adopted by a majority the draft ECC Decision and the draft ECC Recommendation for public consultation.

At its meeting in Dublin[[23]](#footnote-23) the WG NaN, due to a lack of majority support, decided to abrogate the further development of above mentioned ECC Decision and Recommendation. However, it was agreed to start to develop a Recommendation on the harmonisation of 11X numbers recognizing the principle that numbers are set aside without identifying the application/service (“decoupling”) and with as 2nd principle the freezing of the actual situation, namely that those numbers which are used can remain in service and those numbers not in service may not be assigned.

At its Dubrovnik[[24]](#footnote-24) meeting the WG NAN decided that as a result of the discussions and studies carried out during the last two years the harmonization work on short numbers which start with the digit “1” will be stopped. In order not to lose the knowledge and different arguments the ECO was asked to document all the work developed in the matter of harmonization and to present it at the next WG NaN meeting in Stockholm in November 2012. This document aims to fulfil that task.

## Harmonisation Time-line

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Harmonisation activity** |
| 1972 | * CEPT Long Term Standardisation of National Numbering Plans |
| - - - |  |
| 1991 | * Council Decision: “introduction of a single European emergency call number” **approved** |
| 1992 | * Council Decision: “introduction of a standard international telephone access code in the Community” **approved** |
| 1997 | * ECTRA Recommendation: “Numbering Access to Voice Directory Enquiry Services” **approved** |
| 1998 | * ECTRA Report (ETO): “Harmonisation of Short Codes in Europe” **approved** |
| 1999 | * Draft ECTRA REC on harmonisation: 11 range reserved for “information and/or assistance service” – REC was **not finalised** because of lack of interest |
| **2000** |  |
| 2001 |  |
| 2002 |  |
| 2003 | * EC: Introduction of “Card Stop Europe project” |
| 2004 | * WG NNA: national number range ‘116’ most suitable for future harmonisation * PT HESC created * ECC REC “Designation of ‘116’ Number Range for Possible Future Europe-Wide Harmonised Short Numbers” **approved** |
| **2005** | * ECC Report “Services Based on HESC” **approved** |
| 2006 |  |
| 2007 | * EC Decision: “Reserving the national numbering range beginning with ‘116’ for harmonised numbers for harmonised services of social value” **approved** * ECC DEC expands the EC Decision to cover CEPT countries outside the EU |
| 2008 | * ECC REC “Services Using Harmonized European Short Codes in the National Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’” **approved** * Exercise about 10X and 11X ranges begin to accommodate non-freephone services, such as ETTIN * Exercise concentrates on number ranges beginning with ‘111’, ‘115’ and ‘117’ |
| 2009 | * ECC DEC “Reserving the National Short Message Service (SMS) Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’ for Harmonised SMS Numbers for Harmonised Services of Social Value” **approved** |
| **2010** | * Draft ECC DEC “Reserving the National Number Range 111 for Long Term European Harmonisation Purposes” – DEC was **not finalised** because of lack of interest (see below) * Draft ECC REC “Usage and Reservation of National Short Numbers Beginning with 11X” – REC was **not finalised** because of lack of interest (see below) |
| 2011 | * No support to approve above mentioned DEC and REC from 2010 |
| 2012 | * Decision to stop harmonisation work within the studied context * Decision to draft this document * Approval of this document[[25]](#footnote-25) |



# Harmonisation Related Deliverables

## ECC/ECTRA Deliverables

### Decisions

* ECC/DEC/(07)03: Reserving the National Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’ for Harmonised Numbers for Harmonised Services of Social Value [13]
* ECC/DEC/(09)06: Reserving the National Short Message Service (SMS) Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’ for Harmonised SMS Numbers for Harmonised Services of Social Value [14]

### Recommendations

* Recommendation T/SF 1: Long Term Standardisation of National Numbering Plans [1]
* ECTRA/REC(97)01: Numbering Access to Voice Directory Enquiry Services [18]
* ECC/REC/(04)07: Designation of ‘116’ Number Range for Possible Future Europe-Wide Harmonised Short Numbers [10]
* ECC/REC/(08)03: Services Using Harmonised European Short Codes in the National Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’ [15]

### Reports

* ECTRA Report (ETO): Harmonisation of Short Codes in Europe [2]
* ECC Report 70: Services Based on HESC [10]

## European Commission

* Council Decision (91/396/EEC) of 29 July 1991 on the introduction of a single European emergency call number [19]
* Council Decision (92/264/EEC) of 11 May 1992 on the introduction of a standard international telephone access code in the Community [20]
* Commission Decision (2007/116/EC) of 15 February 2007 on Reserving the national numbering range beginning with ‘116’ for harmonised numbers for harmonised services of social value [and its amendments] [12]

# Conclusions

The first principles of harmonisation of numbers were laid down 40 years ago.

Only the last 15 years, intensive work has been done assessing the possibilities of harmonisation numbers in Europe. This led to some successes like the general acceptance of “00” as international prefix, “0” as trunk prefix, “112” as number for emergency services and “116” as short code of a 6 digit structure for harmonised services.

In 2012 the WG NaN came after long deliberation to the conclusion that it is unlikely that in the CEPT countries additional numbers can be found which could be used for further harmonisation. This is due the lack of convergence between the different national numbering plans and the unclear benefits of further harmonised numbers.

With the introduction of smart terminals the visibility of numbers is decreasing and as argued in conclusion #8 of the Green Paper on long term evolution in numbering, naming and addressing the needs for harmonization of numbers could decrease on the long term.

1. **First Candidates for Harmonised Services**

The PTN Doc 691 (1999) [4] indicates candidates for possible harmonised services in Europe.

* 1. Telephone Assistance Services
     1. Voice mail

The voice mail service is a very popular service in telephony. It is useful for mobile users to have a simple access to this service also from other countries; at this moment this is a laborious procedure.

* + 1. Helpdesk

A customer service is important for new users on a network but also for visitors on a network in another country.

* + 1. Operator

Connect (international destinations), call completion.

* + 1. Prepaid

When international roaming with prepaid phones is possible it will be useful for users to have an upgrade facility that is accessible by harmonised number.

* + 1. Carrier selection

Pan-European carrier selection; Providers of CS can advertise with one CS-code.

* + 1. International directory services

Additional to 118 directory service

* 1. Public Services
     1. Calamity

Access to information when disaster has occurred.

* + 1. Police

For non-urgent calls (additional to 112 emergency).

* + 1. Fire Brigade
    2. Ambulance

1. **The Survey on the Availability of Short Codes in the Numbering Ranges 10X and 11X**
   1. 14th WG NNA meeting, Kristiansand, Norway, 29 September – 1 October 2009

Minutes point 12. PT HESC (quotation):

“- - -

2) The survey on the availability of Short Codes in the numbering ranges 10X and 11X

NNA discussed the results of the survey on the availability of Short Codes in the numbering ranges 10X and 11X, contained in Doc. ECC/NNA(2009)044.

In general the short codes 111, 115 and 117 were identified as the short codes being less used in the 31 European countries who participated in the survey. During the meeting, the representatives of the countries which had services running on the above mentioned short codes and which were present at the meeting were asked to detail the kind of use that was made of these codes. They were also asked to make a preliminary assessment whether it is possible to make the short codes in question available for future harmonized European use in the long term and, if this seemed not the case, whether a longer string of digits can coexist with the existing short code (e.g. 115 XYZ besides 115)

A number of NNA members (France, United Kingdom, Portugal) expressed their reservations on this last question, because it was feared that creating a sub range to a short code will create misdialling, especially for fixed telephony services, where en-bloc sending of digits is not the standard solution .

In the end, NNA asked the ECO to prepare a questionnaire allowing all NNA members to respond in detail to the following questions:

1. What kind of service currently uses the 111, 115 and 117 short code in your country? (the intention of this question is to have concrete feedback on the current use, possibly with examples, not to have a generic service description of the type of use which is permitted)
2. Can the 111, 115 or 117 short code, which is currently in use, be made available in the long term (i.e. within five (5) years)?
3. If the answer to question 2 is negative, is it envisage able to create sub ranges and/or to change the routeing rules to support this?”
   1. 15th WG NNA meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania, 14-16 June 2010

Minutes point 11. PT HESC – future HESC numbers for services offered on cost recovery (quotation):

“ - - -

b) Use of 111, 115 and 117 number ranges

After this, a discussion took place on what to do with the results of the questionnaire on the usability of the 111, 115 and 117 ranges, contained in Doc. ECC/NNA(2010)013rev1.

The discussion made it clear that not all the facts are there to make a fair judgment on whether there are possibilities to freeze extra short number (sub)ranges for European harmonized use in the long term (e.g. not all ECC member states replied to the questionnaire, there is not enough clarity on all current services making use of the identified (sub)ranges, etc...).

The Chairman called upon NNA members to check their replies to the questionnaire and to give updates, if needed. He also asked NNA members to consult internally whether there is support for developing an ECC Recommendation that recommends the reservation of extra short number (sub)ranges for future harmonized European use.

ECO was asked to resubmit the questionnaire to the non-responding ECC/NNA members and to present an updated, more refined version of responses to the questionnaire to the next WG meeting.

- - -“

* 1. Collection of 10x and 11x related information

1st WG NaN meeting, Luxembourg, 24-25 November 2010:

NaN(2010)018rev1 – Result of Questionnaire on 111-115-117



2nd WG NaN meeting, Athens, Greece, 4-5 May 2011:

NaN(2011)007rev1 – Report on Responses to 11X data collection



1. **List of references**

The following reference documents are considered as key information sources within the area of number harmonisation in the context of this Stocktaking Paper. The actual reference documents are embedded with the reference for easier access to them.

1. Recommendation T/SF 1: Long Term Standardisation of National Numbering Plans  
   (The Hague 1972, revised at Puerto de la Cruz 1974, at Málaga-Torremolinos 1975, at Stockholm 1976 and by correspondence 1990)  
    
2. European Telecommunications Office (ETO): Harmonisation of Short Codes in Europe  
   (25 September 1998, work order 48380, © European Commission)  
   
3. ECC WG NNA PT HESC (HESC 006): Prehistory of Harmonised European Short Codes  
   (Chairman of PT HESC, Bonn, Germany, 2 July 2004)  
   
4. ECTRA PTN Doc 691: Harmonisation of short codes  
   (Klaas Bouma, Ministry of Transport, DGTP, the Netherlands, 13 September 1999)  
   
5. ECTRA PTN Doc 642: Draft CEPT/ECTRA Recommendation of {Date} on guidelines for harmonising the use of short codes in national numbering plans  
   (36th ECTRA PTN meeting, Budapest, Hungary, 25-26 March 1999)  
   
6. ECTRA PTN Doc 688-1: Steps towards Short Code Harmonization – Answers to the Questionnaire on National Services and National Applications using short Numbers and Prefixes  
   (38th ECTRA PTN meeting, Paris, France, 14-15 September 1999)  
   
7. ENF 332: Card Stop Europe Project  
   (ENF meeting, Brussels, Belgium, 5 February 2003)  
   
8. ECC PT3 (51) 997: Report of European Numbering Forum Meeting  
   (Brussels, Belgium, 5 February 2003)  
   
9. ECC WG NNA(2004)051: Introduction of a centralised service on 116 116 in Germany to block electronic authorisations  
   (2nd ECC WG NNA meeting, Valencia, Spain, 1-2 June 2004)  
   
10. ECC Report 70: Services Based on HESC  
    (WG NNA, October 2005)  
    
11. ECC/REC/(04)07: Designation of ‘116’ Number Range for Possible Future Europe-Wide Harmonised Short Numbers  
    (WG NNA, December 2004)  
    
12. Commission Decision (2007/116/EC) of 15 February 2007 on  
    Reserving the national numbering range beginning with ‘116’ for harmonised numbers for harmonised services of social value [and its amendments]  
      
13. ECC/DEC/(07)03: Reserving the National Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’ for Harmonised Numbers for Harmonised Services of Social Value  
    (ECC/WG NaN, 6 July 2007, amended 26 February 2008 and 16 June 2010)  
    
14. ECC/REC/(08)03: Services Using Harmonised European Short Codes in the National Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’  
    (WG NaN, October 2008)  
    
15. ECC/DEC/(09)06: Reserving the National Short Message Service (SMS) Numbering Range Beginning with ‘116’ for Harmonised SMS Numbers for Harmonised Services of Social Value  
    (ECC/WG NaN, 30 October 2009)  
    
16. Draft ECC Decision: Reserving the National Number Range 111 for Long Term European Harmonisation Purposes (was adopted for public consultation, but never finally approved)  
    (WG NaN, November 2011)  
    
17. Draft ECC Recommendation: Usage and Reservation of National Short Numbers Beginning with 11X (was adopted for public consultation, but never finally approved)  
    (WG NaN, November 2011)  
    
18. ECTRA/REC(97)01: Numbering Access to Voice Directory Enquiry Services  
    (the XXIV ECTRA Plenary Meeting, Brugge, 4 December 1997)  
    
19. Council Decision of 29 July 1991 on the introduction of a single European emergency call number (91/396/EEC)  
    
20. Council Decision of 11 May 1992 on the introduction of a standard international telephone access code in the Community (92/264/EEC)  
    

1. 35th ECTRA PTN meeting, Bern, Switzerland, 14-15 January 1999 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 36th ECTRA PTN meeting, Budapest, Hungary, 25-26 March 1999 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 37th ECTRA PTN meeting, Dublin, Ireland, 16-18 June 1999 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 38th ECTRA PTN meeting, Paris, France, 14-15 September 1999 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 39th ECTRA PTN meeting, Madrid, Spain, 9-10 December 1999 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 1st WG NNA meeting, Bucharest, Romania, 22-23 January 2004 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 2nd WG NNA meeting, Valencia, Spain, 1-2 June 2004 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. 3rd WG NNA meeting, Oxford, UK, 15-16 December 2004 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 4th WG NNA meeting, Malta, 3-4 May 2005 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. 5th WG NNA meeting, Paris, France, 4-5 October 2005 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. COCOM04-32: Non-geographic telephony-based services: proposal for the way ahead, Brussels, Belgium, 28 April 2004 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. 7th WG NNA meeting, Lisbon, Portugal, 20-21 September 2006 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. 8th WG NNA meeting, Bonn, Germany, 21-22 February 2007 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. 9th WG NNA meeting, Bucharest, 13-14 June 2007 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. 10th WG NNA meeting, Prague, Czech Republic, 10-11 October 2007 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. 11th WG NNA meeting, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 26-27 February 2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. 12th WG NNA meeting, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 7-8 October 2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. 13th WG NNA meeting, Istanbul, Turkey, 28-29 April 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. 14th WG NNA meeting, Kristiansand, Norway, 29 September – 1 October 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. 12th PT HESC meeting, Brussels, Belgium, 8 December 2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. 1st WG NaN meeting, Luxembourg, 24-25 November 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. 2nd WG NaN meeting, Athens, Greece, 4-5 May 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. 3rd WG NaN meeting, Dublin, Ireland, 9-10 November 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. 4th WG NaN meeting, Dubrovnik, Croatia, 10-11 May 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. 5th WG NaN meeting, Stockholm, Sweden, 21-22 November 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)