

ADDRESSING PLAN

I Introduction

The Addressing Plan shall contain the following: definition and the structure of the International Signalling Point Codes, the National Signalling Point Codes, the Mobile Network Codes, the Data Network Identification Code and shall defined the manner of and addresses administration.

II International Signalling Point Codes (ISPC)

Signalling point (SP) is a common term for all network nodes that can operate with the ITU-T signalling system No.7.

Each signalling point shall be identified and addressed by a unique code called a Signalling Point Code (SPC). The numbering of signalling points in the national signalling network shall be independent of the numbering of signalling points in the international signalling network.

The International Signalling Point Code (ISPC) shall be used for identification of international signalling points in the international signalling networks operating with the ITU-T signalling system No.7. The structure of the International Signalling Point Codes must be in compliance with the format of the International Signalling Point Code defined in the ITU-T Recommendation Q.708.

The International Signalling Point Code shall be 14 bits in length and consist of three parts of three (3), eight (8) and three (3) bits in length. The first two parts shall define the Signalling Area Network Code in the international network (SANC- Signalling Area Network Code), assigned by the ITU-T. The third part shall identify the signalling points encompassing eight (8) points, and shall be fully available for assigning.

N M L	K J I H G F E D	C B A
3 bits	8 bits	3 bits
Signalling Area Network Code SANC		Signalling Point Identification
International Signalling Point Code		

Figure 1: The Structure of the International Signalling Point Code

The International Signalling Point Code shall be generally represented as an x-y-z, where “x” is a decimal numerical value of the first three (3) bits (NLM) ranging from 0 – 7; an “y” is a decimal numerical value of the following eight (8) bits (K J I H G F E D) ranging from 0-255; and “z” is a decimal numeric value of the last three bits (CBA) ranging from 0-7.

III National Signalling Point Codes (NSPC)

The National Signalling Point Code (NSPC) shall denote a signalling point in the national signalling network operating in line with the ITU-T signalling system No 7.

The structure of the National Signalling Point Code shall comply with the format of the International Signalling Point Code under the ITU-T Recommendation Q.704.

The National Signalling Point Code shall be 14 bits in length and divided into two fields (A and B) 7 bits in length each. The first field (A) shall represent the number of the administrative area and the second field (B) shall represent the number of the signalling point within the administrative area as shown in Figure 2.

A (7 bits)	B (7 bits)
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Figure 2: The structure of the National Signalling Point Code

In addition to the A-B format, the National Signalling Point Code may also be represented by the number suiting a decimal numerical value of all 14 bits ranging from 0-16,383.

IV Mobile Network Codes (MNC)

The Mobile Network Code (MNC) is a part of the International Mobile Subscriber Identification (IMSI), whose structure, assignment criteria and the use are defined by the ITU-T Recommendation E.212 and its pertaining Annexes. In line with the aforementioned Recommendation, MNC may be assigned to the mobile network operators (PLMN – Public Land Mobile Network), fixed network operators (PSTN – Public Switched Telephone Network) for the applications such as SMS and TEXT messages, satellite network operators as well as for the needs of providing the Universal Personal Telecommunications service (UPT).

The International Mobile Subscriber Identification shall consist of three parts. It shall contain digits ranging from 0-9 only with the maximum length of 15 digits as shown in Figure 3.

MCC	MNC	MSIN
3 digits	2 digits	Maximum 10 digits
International Mobile Subscriber Identification (IMSI)		
Maximum 15 digits		

Figure 3: The structure of the International Mobile Subscriber Identification (IMSI)

The Mobile Country Code (MCC) shall be the first part of the IMSI number assigned by the International Telecommunication Union under the ITU-T Recommendations E.212.

The Mobile Country Code for Montenegro is “297”.

The second part shall be the Mobile Network Code (MNC), with 2 digits in length ranging from “00” –“99” assigned by the Agency. The MNC in combination with MCC shall

uniquely identify the mobile telecommunications network.

The third part of IMSI number shall be the Mobile Station Identification Number (MSIN), with the maximum length of 10 digits assigned by the operator with the assigned MNC. The MSIN shall uniquely identify individual subscribers within the mobile network.

V Data Network Identification Code (DNIC)

The Data Network Identification Code (DNIC) shall be a part of the International Data Number, whose structure, importance and application are defined by the ITU-T Recommendation X.121.

DNIC- Data Network Identification Code	Network Terminal Number
4 digits	Maximum 10 digits

Figure 4: The structure of International Data Number

The maximum length of the International Data Number shall be 14 digits. The Data Network Identification Code shall consist of four (4) digits, of which the first three (3) shall be the Data Country Code (DCC).

The Data Country Code for Montenegro is 297.

Ten public data networks can be identified within one Data Country Code.

VI Cessation of Validity

The Addressing Plan published in the Official Gazette of Montenegro, No 34/09, shall cease to exist on the day of this Plan coming into force.

V Coming into Force

This Addressing Plan shall come into force on the eight day from the day of its publishing in the Official Gazette of Montenegro.

Number: 0901-2432/1
Podgorica, 24 April 2014
President of the Council,
Dr. Šaleta Đurović