

Pursuant to Article 84, paragraph 1, Article 85 of the Telecommunications Law (*Official Gazette of the RoS* No. 44/03 and 36/06) and Article 18, item 11) of the Statute of the Republic Telecommunication Agency (*Official Gazette of the RoS* No. 78/05),

The Managing Board of the Republic Telecommunication Agency, in its session held on 11 April 2008, adopted the

## **NUMBERING PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS**

### **1. General provisions**

Under this Numbering Plan for Telecommunication Networks, the Republic Telecommunication Agency (hereinafter: the Agency) defines the structure of numbers and addresses, lays down the way of their usage and gives an overview of the completed assignments on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

The structure of numbers and addresses, as well as the way of their usage referred to in paragraph 1 of this item was made in compliance with the Recommendations of the International Telecommunication Union (hereinafter: ITU-T Recommendation).

### **2. Structure of numbers**

#### ***2.1. International number***

An international number consists of the Country Code (CC – Country Code) followed by the National (Significant) Number (N (S) N), as shown in Figure 1.

| <b>International number</b> |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Country Code</b>         | <b>National (Significant) Number</b> |
| CC                          | N (S) N                              |

*Figure 1. International number structure*

In accordance with the ITU-T Recommendation E.164, the maximum length of the international number may be 15 digits.

The Country Code assigned to the Republic of Serbia is “381”.

For international calls from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, the international prefix “00” needs to be dialled first, followed by the Country Code of the country where the call is terminated and the national number, in accordance with the numbering plan of the country.

The transition period, during which the new international prefix "00" and the international prefix "99" used by now may both be used, shall last until 30.09.2008.

For international calls from a foreign country, when the call is terminated on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, the international prefix applicable in that country needs to be dialled first, followed by the international number in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3 of this item.

The international prefix is not part of the international number.

## **2.2. National number**

In the Republic of Serbia an open Numbering Plan for telecommunications networks (hereinafter: the Numbering Plan) is in use.

National number consists of the National Destination Code (NDC) followed by the Subscriber Number (SN), as shown in Figure 2.

| <b>National number</b>    |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| National Destination Code | Subscriber Number |
| NDC                       | SN                |

*Figure 2. National number structure*

Depending on the application, National Destination Code can be a geographic or a non-geographic number.

## **2.3. National number for Public Switched Telecommunications Network (PSTN) services**

National number for PSTN services is a geographic number. Therefore, in this case, the National Destination Code (NDC) determines a geographic area and it is marked as Trunk Code (TC). The Trunk Code is followed by the Subscriber Number (SN) as shown in Figure 3.

| <b>National number</b> |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Trunk Code             | Subscriber Number |
| TC                     | SN                |

*Figure 3. National number structure in PSTN*

The maximum length of a national number for PSTN services is 12 digits. Digits "0" and "9" cannot be used as leading digits of a Subscriber Number. The Trunk Code consists of two or three digits.

For calls inside the same geographic numbering area (local calls), the Subscriber Number only needs to be dialled. In other cases, for national calls, national prefix "0" needs to be dialled first, followed by the complete national number.

## ***2.4. National number for public mobile telecommunication network services***

National number for public mobile telecommunication network services is a non-geographic number and consists of the National Destination Code (NDC) and the Subscriber Number (SN), as shown in Figure 4. The National Destination Code is alternatively marked as mobile network code or access code.

| <b>National number</b>    |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| National Destination Code | Subscriber Number |
| NDC                       | SN                |

*Figure 4. National number structure for public mobile telecommunication network services*

The National Destination Code of the national number consists of two digits. The length of the Subscriber Number in public mobile telecommunication network is 6 or 7 digits.

For national calls made from a public mobile telecommunication network, the national prefix “0” needs to be dialled first, followed by the complete national destination number, except for calls to emergency services.

## ***2.5. National number for low-priority services***

National number for low-priority services is a non-geographic number and consists of the National Destination Code (NDC) and the Subscriber Number (SN), as shown in Figure 5. The National Destination Code is alternatively marked as service code or service identifier.

| <b>National number</b>    |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| National Destination Code | Subscriber Number |
| NDC                       | SN                |

*Figure 5. Structure of the national number for low-priority services*

The maximum length of the National Destination Code for low-priority services is three digits. The maximum length of the Subscriber Number for low-priority services is six digits.

## ***2.6. National number for high-priority services***

National number for high-priority services is a non-geographic number and consists of the National Destination Code (NDC), Tariff Identifier (TI) and Subscriber Number (SN), as shown in Figure 6. The National Destination Code is alternatively marked as service code or service identifier.

| <b>National number</b>    |                   |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| National Destination Code | Tariff Identifier | Subscriber Number |
| NDC                       | TI                | SN                |

*Figure 6. Structure of the national number for high-priority services*

The maximum length of the National Destination Code of the national number for high-priority services is three digits. The maximum length of the Tariff Identifier is one digit. The maximum length of the Subscriber Number for high-priority services is 5 digits.

For high-priority services, the complete national number for this service needs to be dialled.

### ***2.7. National numbers for emergency services and non-commercial services of public interest***

National number for emergency services and non-commercial services of public interest is a non-geographic number and consists of the Service Identifier and Operator's Code, as shown in Figure 7.

| National number    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Service Identifier | Operator's Code |

*Figure 7. Structure of the national number for emergency services and non-commercial services of public interest*

The minimum length of the Service Identifier and Operator's Code is 2 digits, and the maximum length is 4 digits, where the maximum length of Operator's Code is 2 digits. There are no Operator's Code in the Republic of Serbia, so far. These numbers are declared as "short codes".

Access to emergency services is provided from all public telecommunications networks, free of charge.

Access to non-commercial services of public interest from a mobile network is provided by dialling geographic code first, followed by the Service Identifier.

### 3. Address structure

#### 3.1. International Signalling Point Codes (ISPC)

International Signalling Point Code is used for identifying international signalling points in the international signalling networks operating with ITU-T No.7 signalling system. The International Signalling Point Code structure has to be in compliance with the form of International Signalling Point Code in the ITU-T Recommendation Q.708.

The length of the International Signalling Point Code is 14 bits and is divided into three parts of 3, 8 and 3 bit length, as show in the Figure 8 below. The first two parts define the Signalling Area Network Code (SANC) assigned by the ITU. The third part is the Signalling Point Identification, which is available for assignment in its full capacity comprising eight points.

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

*Figure 8. Structure of the International Signalling Point Code*

International Signalling Point Code is usually given as x-y-z: where “x” is the decimal numeric value of the first thee bits (NML) and can be given a value from 0 to 7; “y” is the decimal numeric value of the following eight bits (KJIHGFED) and can be given a value from 0 to 255; and “z” is the decimal numeric value of the last three bits (CBA) and can be given numeric value from 0 to 7.

In the Republic of Serbia SANC 2-040 and SANC 4-248 have been assigned, which enables identifying the total of 2x8 international signalling points.

#### 3.2. National Signalling Point Code (NSPC)

National Signalling Point Code (NSPC) identifies a signalling point in the national signalling network operating in compliance with ITU-T No.7 signalling system. The National Signalling Point Code structure has to be in compliance with the form of International Signalling Point Code in the ITU-T Recommendation Q.704.

The length of the National Signalling Point Code is 14 bits and is divided into two parts of 7 bit each. The first part (A) is the number of administrative area and the second part (B) is the number of signalling point within the administrative area, as shown in the Figure 9. below.

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A (7 bits) | B (7 bits) |
|------------|------------|

*Figure 9. Structure of the National Signalling Point Code*

In addition to format A-B, the National Signalling Point Code can be represented with a number which equals decadal numeric value of all 14 bits, i.e. it can have a numeric value from 0 to 16 383.

National signalling point codes allocation within the existing and new administrative areas shall be within the competence of the Agency, with the exception of the national signalling point codes already allocated to public telecommunications operators that shall continue using them in accordance with this Plan.

### **3.3. Mobile Network Codes (MNC)**

Mobile Network Code (MNC) is a part of International Mobile Sign Identification (IMSI), whose structure is defined by ITU-T recommendation E.212.

IMSI number consists of three parts, as shown in Figure 10. below, where only numerical signs from 0 to 9 are used, as follows:

- \* Mobile Country Code (MCC), 3 digits long, assigned by the International Telecommunication Union according to Recommendation E.212. The Republic of Serbia has been assigned Mobile Country Code 220;
- \* Mobile Network Code (MNC), 2 digits long, in combination with MCC indicates a specific mobile telecommunications network. In the Republic of Serbia, Mobile Network Code can be from 00 to 99.
- \* Mobile Station Identification Number, which identifies a specific mobile station within a mobile telecommunications network, has a maximum length of 10 digits.

|                                                        |          |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| MCC                                                    | MNC      | MSIN              |
| 3 digits                                               | 2 digits | Maximum 10 digits |
| <b>International Mobile Sign Identification (IMSI)</b> |          |                   |
| Maximum 15 digits                                      |          |                   |

*Figure 10. Structure of International Mobile Sign Identification (IMSI)*

### **3.4. Data Network Identification Code (DNIC)**

Data Network Identification Code (DNIC) is a part of International Data Number, whose structure, meaning and application are defined by ITU-T Recommendation X.121.

The maximum length of the International Data Number is 14 digits. Data Network Identification Code consists of four digits, as shown in Figure 11. below, where the first three digits represent Data Country Code (DCC) and the fourth digit indicates one of the public data networks. The Republic of Serbia has been assigned Data Country Code 220.

|             |                                |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>DNIC</b> | <b>Network terminal number</b> |
| 4 digits    | Maximum 10 digits              |

*Figure 11. Structure of International Data Number*

## 4. An overview of national numbers and addresses

### 4.1. Geographic numbering area– Trunk Codes

The following Trunk Codes are in use in the Republic of Serbia:

| Geographic area (network group) | Population<br>(2005 census) | Trunk Code<br>(Geographic<br>Code) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Pirot                           | 101 538                     | 10                                 |
| Beograd (TC)                    | 1 596 919                   | 11                                 |
| Požarevac                       | 197 194                     | 12                                 |
| Pančevo                         | 310 862                     | 13                                 |
| Valjevo                         | 187 629                     | 14                                 |
| Šabac                           | 322 703                     | 15                                 |
| Leskovac                        | 236 062                     | 16                                 |
| Vranje                          | 229 707                     | 17                                 |
| Niš (TC)                        | 379 076                     | 18                                 |
| Zaječar                         | 131 896                     | 19                                 |
| Novi Pazar                      | 132 127                     | 20                                 |
| Novi Sad (TC)                   | 598 331                     | 21                                 |
| Sremska Mitrovica               | 337 216                     | 22                                 |
| Zrenjanin                       | 202 286                     | 23                                 |
| Kikinda                         | 160 757                     | 230                                |
| Subotica                        | 196 843                     | 24                                 |
| Sombor                          | 206 623                     | 25                                 |
| Smederevo                       | 208 297                     | 26                                 |
| Prokuplje                       | 99 288                      | 27                                 |
| Kosovska Mitrovica              | 234 620*                    | 28                                 |
| Gnjilane                        | 179 520*                    | 280                                |
| Prizren                         | 290 000*                    | 29                                 |
| Uroševac                        | 145 000*                    | 290                                |
| Bor                             | 140 367                     | 30                                 |
| Užice (TC)                      | 199 000                     | 31                                 |
| Čačak                           | 221 523                     | 32                                 |
| Prijepolje                      | 108 620                     | 33                                 |
| Kragujevac (TC)                 | 295 241                     | 34                                 |
| Jagodina                        | 223 391                     | 35                                 |
| Kraljevo                        | 163 448                     | 36                                 |
| Kruševac                        | 253 823                     | 37                                 |
| Priština (TC)                   | 327 000*                    | 38                                 |
| Peć                             | 215 530*                    | 39                                 |
| Đakovica                        | 132 750*                    | 390                                |

\* 1981 census

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

### 4.2. Emergency numbers and numbers for non-commercial services of public interest

The following emergency numbers and numbers for non-commercial services of public interest are in use in the Republic of Serbia:

| <b>Emergency numbers</b>                          | <b>Service Number</b> |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Police                                            | 92                    |
| Fire department                                   | 93                    |
| Ambulance                                         | 94                    |
| Military hospital ambulance                       | 976                   |
| <b>Non-commercial services of public interest</b> | <b>Service Number</b> |
| Operator-assisted international calls             | 901                   |
| Time-signal service                               | 95                    |
| Telegrams                                         | 96                    |
| Taxi                                              | 970                   |
| Fault repair                                      | 977                   |
| Alert and information service                     | 985                   |
| Road and traffic information and assistance       | 987                   |
| Directory service                                 | 988                   |
| Security Intelligence Agency                      | 9191                  |

All numbers from the table above are universal numbers for any geographic area on the territory of the Republic of Serbia and their application and purpose are not within the competence of the telecommunication operator.

The number groups from 9800 to 9849 and from 9860 to 9869 are assigned to the operator Telekom Srbija a.d., and are allocated to special non-commercial services of public interest.

#### ***4.3. National Destination Codes for public mobile networks***

The following National Destination Codes for public mobile networks are in use in the Republic of Serbia:

| <b>Public mobile network</b>                             | <b>National Destination Code</b> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mobile telecom GSM and UMTS network, Vip mobile d.o.o.   | 60                               |
| Mobile telecom GSM and UMTS network, Vip mobile d.o.o.   | 61                               |
| Mobile telecom GSM and UMTS network, Telenor d.o.o.      | 62                               |
| Mobile telecom GSM and UMTS network, Telenor d.o.o.      | 63                               |
| Mobile telecom GSM and UMTS network, Telekom Srbija a.d. | 64                               |
| Mobile telecom GSM and UMTS network, Telekom Srbija a.d. | 65                               |
| Mobile telecom GSM and UMTS network, Telekom Srbija a.d. | 66                               |
| Mobile telecom GSM and UMTS network, Vip mobile d.o.o.   | 68                               |

|                                                        |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Mobile telecom GSM and UMTS network,<br>Telenor d.o.o. | 69 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|

#### ***4.4. Service codes for low-priority services***

The following national destination codes for national numbers for low-priority services have been assigned in the Republic of Serbia:

| <b>Type of service</b>                                | <b>Service Code</b> |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Universal access number service (Telekom Srbija a.d.) | 70B<br>B=0,1,...9   |
| Free of charge call service                           | 800                 |
| Prepaid telephone card Telekom Srbija a.d.            | 808                 |

Note: In the Subscriber Number for free of charge call service, the initial digit following “800” may be: 0,1,2 or 3 for Telekom Srbija a.d, 4 for JP PTT Srbija and 5 for Telenor d.o.o.

#### ***4.5. Service codes for high-priority services***

The following National Destination Codes for national number for high-priority services have been assigned in the Republic of Serbia:

| <b>Type of service</b>                         | <b>Service Code</b> |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Telephone voting service (Telekom Srbija a.d.) | 78B                 |
| Value added service (Telekom Srbija a.d.)      | 9AB                 |
| Value added service (Telekom Srbija a.d.)      | 42                  |

Note: Symbol A stands for a digit 0, 1 or 2, whereas symbol B stands for digit within the range from 0 to 9.

#### ***4.6. International signalling points***

In Republic of Serbia the following international signalling point codes have been assigned:

| <b>International signalling point</b> | <b>International signalling point code-ISPC</b> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Telekom Srbija a.d.                   | 2-040-0                                         |
| Telekom Srbija a.d.                   | 2-040-1                                         |
| Telekom Srbija a.d.                   | 2-040-3                                         |
| Telenor d.o.o.                        | 2-040-6                                         |
| Telekom Srbija a.d.                   | 4-248-0                                         |
| Telekom Srbija a.d.                   | 4-248-1                                         |
| Vip mobile d.o.o.                     | 4-248-2                                         |
| Vip mobile d.o.o.                     | 4-248-3                                         |

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| Telenor d.o.o. | 4-248-4 |
|----------------|---------|

#### ***4.7. International public mobile network codes***

In Republic of Serbia the following international public mobile network codes have been assigned:

|                            | Telekom Srbija a.d. | Telenor d.o.o. | Vip mobile d.o.o. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Mobile Country Code</b> | 220                 | 220            | 220               |
| <b>Mobile Network Code</b> | 03                  | 01             | 05                |

### **5. Transitional and final provisions**

The day this Numbering Plan enters into force, the Numbering Plan of the Republic of Serbia for telecommunications networks (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No. 87/07) shall cease to be valid.

This Numbering Plan enters into force on the eight day following the day of its publication in the *Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*.

**Number: 1-01-110-4/1-08**

**Belgrade, 11 April 2008**

**Chairman of the  
Managing Board**

***Prof. Dr. Jovan Radunović***