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SERIES F: NON-TELEPHONE TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Mobile service – Mobile services and multideestination
satellite services

Operational provision for the maritime mobile service

ITU-T Recommendation F.110

(Previously "CCITT Recommendation")



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FOREWORD

The ITU-T (Telecommunication Standardization Sector) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of the ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 1 (Helsinki, March 1-12, 1993).

ITU-T Recommendation F.110 was revised by ITU-T Study Group 1 (1993-1996) and was approved under the WTSC Resolution No. 1 procedure on the 19th of July 1996.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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Recommendation F.110

OPERATIONAL PROVISION FOR THE MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

(revised in 1996)

DIVISION A – GENERAL

1 Scope

- A1 1.1** This Recommendation provides for all aspects of operation of the radiotelegram service, the radiotelex service, the radiotelephone service and the radiotelexogram service in terms of both communications via maritime mobile satellite, and radio media of HF, MF, VHF and UHF¹⁾.

2 References

- A2 2.1** The following Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision: all users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published.
- CCITT Recommendation E.105 (1992), *International telephone service*.
 - ITU-T Recommendation E.141 (1993), *Instructions for the international telephone service*.
 - CCITT Recommendation E.164 (1991), *Numbering plan for the ISDN era*.
 - CCITT Recommendation F.1 (1992), *Operational provisions for the international public telegram service*.
 - CCITT Recommendation F.17 (1992), *Operational aspects of service communications*.
 - CCITT Recommendation F.60 (1992), *Operational provisions for the international telex service*.
 - ITU-T Recommendation F.69 (1994), *The international telex service – Service and operational provisions of telex destination codes and telex network identification codes*.
 - ITU-T Recommendation F.72 (1993), *The international telex service – General principles and operational aspects of a store and forward facility*.
 - CCITT Recommendation F.111 (1991), *Principles of service for mobile systems*.
 - CCITT Recommendation F.120 (1988), *Ship station identification for VHF/UHF and maritime mobile-satellite services*.
 - ITU-T Recommendation D.90 (1995), *Charging, billing, international accounting and settlement in the maritime mobile service*.

¹⁾ This Recommendation constitutes part of a *Manual for Use by the Maritime Mobile and Maritime Mobile-Satellite Services* defined in *Radio Regulations*.



3 Definitions

- A3 3.1 For the purposes of this CCITT Recommendation, the following terms have the meanings defined below:
- A4 3.1.1 **controlling operator**: The controlling operator is the first land-based operator handling the radiotelegram, radiotelex call or radiotelephone call in the direction from the mobile station.
- A5 3.1.2 **accounting authority identification code**: An accounting authority identification code is assigned to each accounting authority (defined in the *International Telecommunication Regulations* [1]). In effect the accounting authority acts as a billing intermediary between mobile stations and ROAs.
- A6 3.1.3 **recognized operating agency (ROA)**: The term is defined in the *International Telecommunication Constitution* (Geneva, 1992) [2]. For the purpose of this CCITT Recommendation an ROA is, in effect, any individual, company, corporation or governmental agency that operates an international telecommunication service to carry public correspondence (as defined in the Constitution). Each ROA is authorized by an ITU Member, which imposes certain obligations on the ROA. (For further details, see the *Constitution*.)
- A7 3.1.4 **land stations**: A station in the mobile service not intended to be used while in motion.
- A8 3.1.5 **land earth station**: An earth station in the mobile-satellite service located at a specified fixed point or within a specified inland area to provide a feeder link for the mobile-satellite service.
- A9 3.1.6 **mobile stations**: A station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at an unspecified point.
- A10 3.1.7 **mobile earth station**: An earth station in the mobile-satellite service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.
- A11 3.1.8 The term *land station/land earth station* and *mobile station/mobile earth station* should imply *coast station/coast earth station* and *ship station/ship earth station*, respectively used in the *Radio Regulations* [3].
- A12 3.1.9 **ship station identity**: Ship's identification $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$ identifying the ship uniquely. The ship station identity may be transmitted on the radio path.
- A13 3.1.10 **coast station identity**: The coast station identification $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$ transmitted on the radio path.
- A14 3.1.11 **mobile station number**: The number that identifies a mobile station for access from a public network and forms part of the international number to be dialled or keyed by a public network subscriber.

4 Order of priority

- A15 4.1 The order of priority for communications in the maritime mobile service shall be as follows, except where impracticable in a fully automated system in which, nevertheless, communications described in A16 shall receive priority:
- A16 a) distress calls, distress messages and distress traffic;
- A17 b) communications preceded by the urgency signal;

- A18 c) communications preceded by the safety signal;
- A19 d) communications relating to radio direction-finding;
- A20 e) communications relating to the navigation and safe movement of aircraft engaged in search and rescue operations;
- A21 f) communications relating to the navigation, movements and need of ships, aircraft and weather observations messages destined for an official meteorological service;
- A22 g) radiotelegrams relative to the application of the United Nations Charter (**ETATPRIORITE**);
- A23 h) government radiotelegrams with priority (**ETATPRIORITE**) and government calls for which priority has been expressly requested;
- A24 i) ordinary private radiotelegrams and **RCT** radiotelegrams for which urgent transmission and delivery has been requested;
- A25 j) service communications relating to the operation²⁾ of the telecommunication service or to communications previously exchanged;
- A26 k) government communications other than those shown in A29 ordinary private communications and **RCT** radiotelegrams;
- A27 l) radiomaritime letters.

5 Limitations

- A28 5.1 The duration of distress calls is not limited.
- A29 5.2 Except in the automatic operation, the duration of private communications, and of government communications as the case may be, may be limited under certain circumstances (e.g. congestion or fault conditions). The ROAs concerned may agree to limit the duration of these communications.
- A30 5.3 If the duration of services is limited, the caller shall be informed when calls are about to be connected, that it will be cut off after due time.

6 Service hours

- A31 6.1 While the services of most land stations are continuous, certain land stations may have a service of limited duration. It is recommended, therefore, to refer to the *List of Coast Stations* [4].
- A32 6.2 The working hours of a mobile station in the maritime mobile service are dependent on the categories of ship stations as defined in the Radio Regulations. It is recommended to refer to the *List of Ship Stations* [5] as appropriate.

²⁾ For the operational aspects of service telecommunications, see Recommendation F.17, which describes basic principles, acceptable content for service telecommunications and the principle of reciprocity regarding both service providers and services. More detailed provisions for specific telecommunication services may be found in Recommendations F.105, F.1 and F.60.

DIVISION B – RADIOTELEGRAMS

1 Preparation and handing-in of radiotelegrams

1.1 Indication of station of origin

- B1** 1.1.1 When, because of duplication of names, the name of a station is followed by its call sign/ship station identity, the latter shall be joined to the name of the station by a fraction bar.

Examples³⁾: **OREGON/OZOC** (not **OREGON/OZOC**);

ROSE/DDOR (not **ROSEDDOR**).

- B2** 1.1.2 When a land station retransmits a radiotelegram received from a mobile station, it shall transmit, as office of origin, the name of the mobile station in which the radiotelegram originated as this name appears in the *List of Ship Stations* [5], followed by its own name. Where appropriate, B1 shall also apply.

- B3** 1.1.3 In order to avoid any confusion with a telegraph office or a fixed station of the same name, the land station may, if desirable, complete the indication of the name of the mobile station of origin by the word **SHIP** or **AIRCRAFT**, placed before the station of origin.

1.2 Use of accounting authority identification codes by mobile stations

- B4** 1.2.1 The mobile station operator should, as a standard operating procedure, give the Accounting Authority Identification Code (AAIC) at the end of the preamble line. If the AAIC is missing, the land station operator should request **QRC**.

1.3 Time of handing-in

- B5** 1.3.1 In the transmission of radiotelegrams originating in a mobile station, the date and time of handing-in at this station are given by two groups of figures in the preamble line, the first indicating the day of the month (1 to 31) and the second consisting of a group of figures (0001 to 2400) indicating the hours and the minutes.

- B6** 1.3.2 The time of handing-in is indicated in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

NOTE – For practical operating purposes, UTC may be considered as equivalent to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

1.4 Address

- B7** 1.4.1 The address of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations should be as complete as possible and must include:

- B8** a) the name or the designation of the addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary;
- B9** b) the name of the mobile station followed, when necessary, by its call sign/ship station identity, the latter joined by a fraction bar to the name of the station as shown in the *List of Ship Stations* [5];
- B10** c) the name of the land station through which the radiotelegram is to be forwarded, as it appears in the *List of Coast Stations* [4].

- B11** 1.4.2 If the mobile station does not appear in the *List of Ship Stations* [5], the sender should, if possible, indicate the nationality and route followed by the mobile station.

³⁾ In the provision regarding the non-voice services, letters, figures and signs that are transmitted electrically are shown in bold type.

B12 1.4.3 However, the name and call sign/ship station identity required under B10 may be replaced, at the risk of the sender, by particulars of the passage made by such a mobile station, indicated by the names of the ports or airports of departure and of destination, or by any equivalent indication.

B13 1.4.4 Mobile stations may add to the name of the office of destination:

- the name of the territorial subdivision; and/or
- the destination country,

if it is doubtful whether, without such addition, the radiotelegram could be correctly routed without difficulty.

B14 1.4.5 The controlling operator retains or deletes the particulars in B13 or further amends the name of the office of destination as is necessary or sufficient for forwarding the radiotelegram to its proper destination.

2 Counting of words

B15 2.1 The word count of the office of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations, and that of the controlling operator is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations.

B16 2.2 If two land stations participate in the handling of a radiotelegram, the decision of the controlling operator accepting the radiotelegram from the originating mobile station will prevail and will be valid for international accounting.

3 Routing of radiotelegrams

B17 3.1 Radiotelegrams, originating in or destined to a mobile station should be routed via the land station that is considered most suitable in relation to the mobile station concerned in terms of the coverage and of the land station and radio conditions.

B18 3.2 However, to expedite or to facilitate the routing of radiotelegrams to a land station, a mobile station may transmit them to another mobile station. The latter shall dispose of such radiotelegrams in the same manner as if they originated with itself (see B39 to B42).

B19 3.3 If the sender of a radiotelegram handed in at a mobile station has indicated the land station to which the radiotelegram be sent, the mobile station shall, in order to effect this transmission to the land station indicated, wait, if necessary until the conditions specified in B17 and B18 are fulfilled.

B20 3.4 In order to facilitate disposal of traffic, and subject to such conditions as individual ROAs may apply, land stations may, in exceptional circumstances and with discretion, without incurring additional charges, exchange radiotelegrams and service telegrams relating thereto.

4 Transmission of radiotelegrams

4.1 Routine repetition

B21A 4.1.1 Routine repetition means the repetition of isolated figures and mixed groups containing figures in the address and text parts. Any such repetition should be given after the text part and be preceded by the code COL.

B21B 4.1.2 In view of CCITT Recommendation F.1 (A103) routine repetition may be used between land station and mobile station at the discretion of the sending station where the transmission conditions warrant it.

B21C 4.1.3 Where a mobile station gives a routine repetition, the land station shall use the repeated groups to check the received address and text parts, but should not retransmit the routine repetition.

