

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NUMBERING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Circuit-to-number Ratio for Direct-Dialling-In (DDI) Services

Purpose

This paper proposes to adopt a circuit-to-number ratio of 1:12.5 for the assignment of Direct-Dialling-In (DDI) numbers to customers of PABX systems by Fixed Telecommunications Network Services (FTNS) operators.

Circuit-to-Number Ratio for DDI Services

2. The Telecommunications Authority (TA) is aware that FTNS operators may have adopted different approaches in assigning DDI numbers to customers of PABX systems. In order to ensure that such assignment of numbering resources would be efficient and transparent to customers, the TA would therefore like to propose the following approach to be adopted by FTNS operators in the allocation of DDI number blocks to customers of PABX systems.

Proposal

3. In dimensioning the trunk lines for PABX systems, an incoming traffic of 0.055 Erlang per PABX extension is generally used by the industry. Since the traffic handling capacity of a T1 line (i.e. equivalent to 24 DDI lines) is 15.3 Erlangs at 1 % Grade of Services (GOS), one T1 line could therefore handle the traffic for 278 PABX extensions. Given DDI numbers are assigned in blocks of 100 numbers, this implies that each T1 line require 300 numbers or 3 number blocks of 100 numbers. This is equivalent to a circuit-to-number ratio of 1:12.5. The TA considers that FTNS operators could assign to any customers of PABX system a basic quantum of 100 DDI numbers. However, if customers have any requirement or need of using more than 100 DDI numbers, FTNS operators need to follow the 1:12.5 ratio instead.

4. If this proposal is acceptable, the TA will amend the "Code of Practice Relating to the Use of Numbers and Codes in the Hong Kong Numbering Plan (Cap.269)" to incorporate the above criterion.

Advice Sought

5. Members and FTNS operators are invited to give their views and comments on the above circuit-to-number ratio of 1:12.5 for DDI services given in paragraphs 2-4 above.