



REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT



Telecommunications Numbering Plan

January 31, 2017

Telecommunications Numbering Plan

1. Status of this document

- a) This is the initial telecommunications numbering plan for Myanmar prepared by the Department in accordance with the opening paragraph of Part II (section 3) of the Numbering Rules 2015. It provides details of the meaning and use of numbers.
- b) The Numbering Rules complement this Numbering Plan by providing further information on Numbering Plan administration and management. In particular, the Numbering Rules govern number block allocation.
- c) Terms used in this Numbering Plan are generally as in the Numbering Rules. In particular:
 - i. The *Department* is the Posts and Telecommunications Department under the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Union Government.
 - ii. The *ITU-T* is the Telecommunication Standardization Sector of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), which develops standards for telecommunications. The ITU is the specialized agency responsible for telecommunications within the United Nations.
 - iii. A *National Destination Code (NDC)* is the digit or digits identifying a geographic area (in the fixed network), such as '1' for Yangon or '67' for Naypyitaw, or a non-geographic service type, such as '9' for mobile. NDCs can be dialled from outside the country when preceded by the *Country Code (CC)*.
 - iv. A *subscriber number (SN)* is the sequence of digits following a NDC that identifies a specific subscriber or network termination point within that NDC, such as '421053' for a particular office within Naypyitaw.
 - v. A *National Significant Number (NSN)* comprises an NDC followed by an SN. Where the word "number" is used on its own, it refers to a National Significant Number (unless the context requires otherwise, when the word refers to a subscriber number). *First (or second) significant digit* means the first or second digit of an NSN.
 - vi. The *national numbering plan* specifies the intended use of all NDCs, including the lengths of SNs within each. It applies to all operators and is meaningful internationally. It also covers *national-only numbers* (such as short numbers) which cannot be accessed from outside the country. Numbering plans change infrequently, following consultation.
 - vii. A *prefix* is a digit or set of digits dialled before a National (or International) Significant Number to signal to the network the caller's selection of a certain number format, service or carrier. It is not part of the national numbering plan. Common prefixes are the national prefix '0' and international prefix '00', which are recommended by the ITU-T and used in Myanmar.
 - viii. A *short number* is a dialable number that is shorter than an ordinary telephone number and which may be used to access special voice, SMS- and MMS-based services, for example services like mobile banking, and information services like the weather forecast and news. Short numbers may be either "common" (i.e., used to access the same service from different networks) or "network specific". They have *Types* as specified in this Numbering Plan.

- ix. A *geographic number* is an NSN whose NDC has geographic significance, referring to a specific area of the country.
- x. A *non-geographic number* is an NSN whose NDC does not have geographic significance. A *mobile number* is an NSN used for mobile services.
- xi. *Designation* is the setting aside of numbers or codes in the national numbering plan for particular usage, as in Numbering Rule.

2. Numbering Plan structure

- a) Myanmar's telecommunications numbering plan is in accordance with ITU-T Recommendation E.164 entitled "*The international public telecommunication numbering plan*". The Country Code is +95.
- b) It is an open plan (that is, it has separate procedures for local and national dialling) with National Significant Number (NSN) lengths between 7 and 10 digits, and National Destination Codes (NDCs) of 1 or 2 digits. The geographic NDCs for Yangon and Mandalay are 1 and 2 respectively, and the mobile NDC is 9; all other NDCs have 2 digits. The national prefix is 0 and the international prefix is 00.
- c) The uses of first and second significant digits as at August 2016 are shown in Table 1.

First and second significant digits	Designation	Further details of use (comprising, for geographic numbers, the main city or town served followed by its region or state)	Minimum NSN length	Maximum NSN length
1	Geographic numbers	Yangon(Yangon)	7	8
10	Non-geographic numbers	Location-independent voice services	9	9
11	Non-geographic numbers	Location-independent voice services	8	8
2	Geographic numbers	Mandalay (Mandalay)	6	8
3	Military numbers	-	7	8
42	Geographic numbers	Pathein (Ayeyawady)	7	7
43	Geographic numbers	Sittway (Rakhine)	7	9
44	Geographic numbers	Hinthada (Ayeyawady)	7	7
45	Geographic numbers	Maubin (Ayeyawady)	7	7
46	Geographic numbers	Nyaungdon (Ayeyawady)	7	9
52	Geographic numbers	Bago (Bago)	7	9
53	Geographic numbers	Pyay (Bago)	7	7
54	Geographic numbers	Toungoo (Bago)	7	9
55	Geographic numbers	Oakkan (Yangon)	7	7
56	Geographic numbers	Thanlyin (Yangon)	7	7
57	Geographic numbers	Mawlamyine (Mon)	7	7
58	Geographic numbers	Hpaan (Kayin)	7	9
59	Geographic numbers	Dawei (Tanintharyi)	7	7
60	Geographic numbers	Yenangyoung (Magway)	7	7
61	Geographic numbers	Chauk (Magway)	7	9
62	Geographic numbers	Pakokku (Magway)	7	7
63	Geographic numbers	Magway (Magway)	7	7
64	Geographic numbers	Meikhtila (Mandalay)	7	9
65	Geographic numbers	Minbu (Magway)	7	9

First and second significant digits	Designation	Further details of use (comprising, for geographic numbers, the main city or town served followed by its region or state)	Minimum NSN length	Maximum NSN length
66	Geographic numbers	Myingyan (Mandalay)	7	9
67	Geographic numbers	Naypyitaw (Naypyitaw)	7	9
68	Geographic numbers	Thayet (Magway)	7	7
69	Geographic numbers	Aunglan (Magway)	7	8
70	Geographic numbers	Haka (Chin)	7	7
71	Geographic numbers	Monywa (Sagaing)	7	8
72	Geographic numbers	Sagaing (Sagaing)	7	7
73	Geographic numbers	Kalay (Sagaing)	7	7
74	Geographic numbers	Myitkyina (Kachin)	7	7
75	Geographic numbers	Shwebo (Sagaing)	7	7
81	Geographic numbers	Taunggyi (Shan)	7	9
82	Geographic numbers	Lashio (Shan)	7	7
83	Geographic numbers	Loikaw (Kayah)	7	9
84	Geographic numbers	Kengtung (Shan)	7	7
85	Geographic numbers	Pyin Oo Lwin (Mandalay)	7	9
86	Geographic numbers	Mogok (Mandalay)	7	7
9	Non-geographic numbers	Mobile numbers	8	10

Table 1 Uses of first and second significant digits, August 2016

3. Geographic numbers

- a) Geographic numbering generally signifies network termination within a given geographic area, indicated by the place name shown against the geographic NDC. These areas taken together cover the whole of Myanmar, with no gaps or overlaps. The boundaries of the areas do not always align with administrative boundaries. On reasonable request from licensees, the Department will provide necessary information about specific area boundaries.
- b) A full geographic number consists of a geographic NDC followed by a subscriber number (SN). These SNs start with digits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and are of 5, 6 or 7 digits. All new SNs will be of 7 digits. Any given SN may recur in different geographic NDCs.
- c) Calls within a geographic NDC will be connected if they are dialled using either of the following two procedures:
 - The SN only, for example 234567;
 - The full National Significant Number preceded by the national prefix, for example 01 234567 (when both caller and called number are in Yangon).
- d) Calls from a geographic NDC to any other NDC must be dialled using the full National Significant Number preceded by the national prefix, for example 02 234567 if the caller is in Yangon and the called number in Mandalay.
- e) The actual location of a called party may exceptionally be outside the geographic area signified by its NDC (“out of area number”).

4. Mobile numbers

- a) The NDC 9 signifies mobile numbers. A full mobile number consists of the mobile NDC 9 followed by a subscriber number (SN). Mobile SNs may start with any of the digits 1 to 9, but 1 is not yet used. Since 2014, all new mobile SNs are of 9 digits; some older mobile SNs are of 7 or 8 digits.
- b) Calls from a mobile NDC to any NDC must be dialled using the full National Significant Number preceded by the national prefix.
- c) The option to connect calls that are dialled for delivery within a mobile network using only an SN will be removed.

5. **Other non-geographic numbers**

- a) All mobile numbers are non-geographic numbers.
- b) The NDCs 10 and 11 are used at present for location-independent (and hence non-geographic) voice services, with SNs of 7 digits and 6 digits respectively.
- c) The following NDCs are identified for new non-geographic services, to be designated when needed:
 - 800 (with SNs of 4 to 7 digits) for freephone/tollfree services, that is, services which impose no charge on the caller (both names are current and mean the same).
 - 11 (with SNs of 8 digits) for location-independent voice services, potentially including both voice over IP and satellite services.
 - 89 (with SNs of the maximum 11 digits permitted by ITU-T Recommendation E.164) for machine-related services, which are dialled by machines and not by humans.
- d) The NDCs 20, 40, 50, and 90 will be preferred for numbering of future non-geographic services requiring distinctive numbering. Other NDCs of the form X0 may also be used in this way if they become free from their current uses.

6. **Short Numbers**

- a) Short numbers are numbers of at least 3 digits, but of less than the shortest SN length in the type of NDC from which they are dialled and not more than 5 digits. This means that short numbers dialled from fixed phones have 3 or 4 digits, while short numbers dialled from mobile phones have 3, 4 or 5 digits.
- b) Where (as in current GSM technology) the end of dialling is marked by sending a channel request, a number range can be used simultaneously at different number lengths. For example, the short numbers 234, 2345 and 23456 could all be used from a mobile phone for different services without risk of misrouting (though care would be needed to avoid customer confusion and misdialling). With current fixed network technology, this is not possible without a risk of misrouting, so fixed subscriber number ranges and short number ranges do not overlap.
- c) The first dialled digit 1 is set aside for short numbers that may be dialled from fixed phones or mobile phones. These numbers are managed by the Department; more information on them is provided in Table 2. There are currently four Type A numbers, all related to emergency services. The Types of other numbers have not yet been officially identified.
- d) Short numbers are not allowed to start with 0, to avoid confusion with the national prefix.
- e) Short numbers starting with digits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 are in use from mobile phones, for both voice and messaging applications. These number ranges are not managed by the Department, but co-ordination of use among mobile network operators is encouraged.

- f) It is intended to allow for more Type A numbers, to clarify arrangements for other Types and to increase co-ordinated use of short numbers among operators and across different media (voice and messaging). Table 3 shows the expected evolution of arrangements for short numbers.

Type	Description	Example	Allocation	Regulation	Ranges	Voice or messaging
Type A	Common public services	Emergency services	Individually designated services	All licensees must provide these services on these numbers.	191, 192, 199, 112	Voice
Type B	Common service numbers	Customer enquiries, balance check and top-up	Individually designated services	If licensees provide these services, they must use these numbers (and must not use these numbers in other ways).	11X(Y) to 18X(Y) (shared with other types)	Voice
Carrier selection codes	Access from other networks to licensee in question	Alternative international carrier access	Allocated to specific licensees	Use would depend on other specific regulation which does not currently exist. No applications have been received.	16XY	Voice
Type C	Other service numbers	Weather forecast, sports results	Allocated to specific licensees	None, but co-ordination encouraged.	Any other code starting with 1	Voice
Others	None	Mobile banking	None	None	2 to 9	Both

Table 2 Current status of short number ranges

Type	Description	Example	Allocation	Regulation	Ranges	Voice or messaging
Type A	Public service numbers	Emergency services, social welfare helplines	Individually designated services	All licensees must provide these services on these numbers, free of charge to callers.	19X, 15X, 11X	Both
Type B	Common service numbers	Customer enquiries, balance check and top-up, national level charity program	Individually designated services	If licensees provide these services, they must use these numbers (and must not use these numbers in other ways).	10X (fixed), 12X (fixed and mobile), 2XY(Z) (mobile)	Both
Carrier selection codes	Access from other networks to licensee in question	Alternative international carrier access	Allocated to specific licensees	Use would depend on other specific regulation which does not currently exist. No applications have been received.	160XY	Both
Type C	Other service numbers (common use)	Weather forecast, sports results	Allocated for specific applications via industry body working with PTD	All licensees to provide access for services provided by non-licensees. Call charges to be clearly signalled, with positive confirmation before incurring rates above standard.	Other parts of 1 and some of 2 to 9	Both
Others (unregulated)	Telecom and non-telecom service numbers (network specific use)	Entertainment, mobile banking, business applications	None	Unregulated, in agreed ranges	Some of 2 to 9	Both
Others (protected)			None	Protected, in agreed ranges	Other parts of 2 to 9	Both

Table 3 Planned status of short number ranges