Implementation of 112, the European emergency number

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Generic preparedness and response Workshop, Brussels, 3 June 2008

European Commission

Legal framework

Council Decision of 1991

– Introduction of 112 by 31 December 1996

1998 regulatory framework

 112 to be available free of charge from fixed and mobile telephones

Current (2002) framework

- Caller location for 112 calls
- States to inform citizens about 112
- Reform proposals (2007)
 - Access to 112 from all applications enabling calls to telephone numbers
 - Automatic provision of caller location

COCOM data gathering exercise - origins

European Parliament's Written Declaration on 112 of 6 September 2007

- Evaluation needed
- Telecommunications, health, internal security and civil protection policies concerned

• 112 Questionnaire

- Drawn up in COCOM, in consultation with Member States
- MS obligations (availability, call handling, call handling, information)
- Comparing 112 and national numbers
- Use of ETSI standards on the quality of call handling



COCOM Report – general issues

Systems of national emergency numbers

- 112 usually an additional number to one or several national emergency numbers
- Three countries have adopted 112 as their only emergency number (DK, NL, SE)
- Call statistics
- Hoax/false calls
 - Up to 90% in some countries
 - Technical and legal measures
- Call routing
- Structure of call centres



I. Access to 112

- Access possible from fixed and mobile telephones in all but one MS
- Particularities of mobile access
 - Users of international roaming services
 - Mobile subscribers when out of coverage of their home network
 - Access from mobile handsets without SIM cards or equipped with restricted SIM card
- Users of VoIP services
- Measures facilitating access by disabled users

II. Call handling – quality criteria

Unsuccessful calls

- Rather few responses
- Share of unsuccessful calls ranging from 0% to 25% for some operators in a MS

Call set-up time

- Responses from 8 MS
- Within the range of less than 0.5 sec. to 10 sec.

Response time to emergency calls

- 18 MS responded; average and/or maximum response times reported by 13 MS range from 1 sec. to 1 min.
- 97 to 100% of calls answered within 20 sec in three MS
- 71 to 90% of calls answered within 10 sec. in two MS



and Media

II. Call handling – foreign languages

- Conversation with 112 centres in foreign EU languages reported possible in 17 MS:
 - English normally possible in 16 MS
 - German possible in at least part of the emergency centres in seven MS
 - French possible in at least part of the emergency centres in three MS
 - Language of a bordering Member State possible in seven MS, in particular in border areas
- Special arrangements for foreign languages:
 - Call transfer possible in four countries
 - Interpretation services in six countries



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III. Caller location

- Six infringement proceedings still pending concerning mobile caller location
- Method used to provide caller location information
 - 'Push' recommended by the Commission, automatic with every call
 - 'Pull' upon request by emergency services for a specific call
- Time needed to provide caller location
 - From instantaneous to 3-4 hours in some countries
 - Automatic/manual procedure
- Accuracy of mobile caller location
- Updating of data used for fixed caller location

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IV. Awareness raising introduction

- Findings of Eurobarometer survey of 11 February 2008:
 - Only 22% European know 112 as the European emergency number
 - Two out of three respondents believe that more information needed about 112



VI. Awareness raising measures

- Measures taken by the authorities and/or NGOs
 - Mass media programmes/campaigns (15 MS)
 - Posters, leaflets, websites (18 MS)
 - Information in kindergartens/schools (10 MS)
 - Display on emergency vehicles (7 MS)
- Promotion by operators
 - Display on websites, invoices etc. (4 MS)
 - Inclusion in SIM card address books (2 MS)
 - Display in telephone directories (10 MS) and public pay telephone booths (7MS)
- Measures targeting specifically the travellers



112 Implementation – COCOM Report

Thank you for your attention!



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