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**Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM);  
Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);  
General Packet Radio Service (GPRS);  
GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP)  
across the Gn and Gp interface  
(3GPP TS 29.060 version 15.6.0 Release 15)**



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# Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The present document defines the Gn and Gp interfaces for the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) within the 3GPP system.

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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# 1 Scope

The present document defines the second version of GTP used on:

- the Gn and Gp interfaces of the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS);
- the Iu, Gn and Gp interfaces of the UMTS system.

NOTE: The version number used in the message headers is 0 for the first version of GTP described in GSM 09.60, and 1 for the second version in 3GPP TS 29.060.

From release 8 onwards, the normative specification of the user plane of GTP version 1 is 3GPP TS 29.281 [41]. All provisions about GTPv1 user plane in the present document shall be superseded by 3GPP TS 29.281 [41].

The present document specifies functions, procedures and information which apply to GERAN Iu mode. However, functionality related to GERAN Iu mode is neither maintained nor enhanced.

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# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".
- [3] 3GPP TS 23.007: "Restoration procedures".
- [4] 3GPP TS 23.060: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Service description; Stage 2".
- [5] 3GPP TS 24.008: "Mobile radio interface Layer 3 specification; Core network protocols; Stage 3".
- [6] 3GPP TS 29.002: "Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".
- [7] 3GPP TS 25.413: "UTRAN Iu interface RANAP signalling".
- [8] 3GPP TS 33.102: "3G security; Security architecture".
- [9] 3GPP TS 43.020: " Security related network functions".
- [10] Void.
- [11] 3GPP TS 44.064: "Mobile Station - Serving GPRS Support Node (MS-SGSN) Logical Link Control (LLC) layer specification".
- [12] IETF RFC 791 (STD 0005): "Internet Protocol", J. Postel.
- [13] IETF RFC 768 (STD 0006): "User Datagram Protocol", J. Postel.
- [14] IETF RFC 3232: "Assigned numbers", J. Reynolds.
- [15] Void.
- [16] Void.

- [17] 3GPP TS 23.121: "Architectural requirements for Release 1999".
- [18] 3GPP TS 32.251: "Telecommunication management; Charging management; Packet Switched (PS) domain charging".
- [19] 3GPP TS 23.236: "Intra domain connection of Radio Access Network (RAN) nodes to multiple Core Network (CN) nodes".
- [20] 3GPP TS 48.018: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Base Station System (BSS) - Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN); BSS GPRS protocol".
- [21] Void.
- [22] 3GPP TS 33.210: "3G security; Network Domain Security (NDS); IP network layer security".
- [23] 3GPP TS 25.414: "UTRAN Iu interface data transport and transport signalling".
- [24] 3GPP TS 23.271: " Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; Functional stage 2 description of LCS".
- [25] Void.
- [26] 3GPP TS 23.246: "Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service (MBMS) Architecture and Functional Description".
- [27] 3GPP TS 29.061: "Interworking between the Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) supporting Packet Based Services and Packet Data Networks (PDN) "
- [28] 3GPP TS 23.040: "Technical realization of the Short Message Service (SMS)".
- [29] Void.
- [30] Void.
- [31] 3GPP TS 32.422: "Subscriber and equipment trace: Trace Control and Configuration Management".
- [32] 3GPP TS 32.423: "Subscriber and equipment trace: Trace data definition and management".
- [33] 3GPP TS 32.295: "Telecommunication management; Charging management; Charging Data Record (CDR) transfer".
- [34] 3GPP TS 32.298: "Telecommunication management; Charging management; Charging Data Record (CDR) parameter description".
- [35] 3GPP TS 23.251: "Network Sharing; Architecture and Functional Description".
- [36] IETF RFC 3588: "Diameter Base Protocol"
- [37] 3GPP TS 43.129: " Packet-switched handover for GERAN A/Gb mode; Stage 2".
- [38] 3GPP TS 44.065: "Mobile Station (MS) - Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN);Subnetwork Dependent Convergence Protocol (SNDCP)".
- [39] 3GPP TS 23.203: "Policy and charging control architecture; Stage 2".
- [40] 3GPP TR 25.999: " HSPA Evolution (FDD)".

- [41] 3GPP TS 29.281: "GPRS Tunnelling Protocol User Plane (GTPv1-U)".
- [42] 3GPP TS 24.301: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for Evolved Packet System (EPS); Stage 3".
- [43] 3GPP TS 29.212: "Policy and Charging Control (PCC); Reference points".
- [44] IETF RFC 4607: "Source-Specific Multicast for IP".
- [45] IETF RFC 1035: "Domain Names - Implementation and Specification".
- [46] 3GPP TS 29.303: "Domain Name System Procedures; Stage 3".
- [47] 3GPP TS 23.401: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) enhancements for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN) access".
- [48] 3GPP TS 29.010: "Information element mapping between Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) and Base Station System - Mobile-services Switching Centre (BSS - MSC); Signalling procedures and the Mobile Application Part (MAP)".
- [49] 3GPP TS 23.292: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) centralized services".
- [50] 3GPP TS 23.216: "Single Radio Voice Call Continuity (SRVCC); Stage 2".
- [51] 3GPP TS 36.413: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); S1 Application Protocol (S1AP)".
- [52] 3GPP TS 29.274: "3GPP Evolved Packet System (EPS); Evolved General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) Tunnelling Protocol for Control plane (GTPv2-C); Stage 3".
- [53] IETF RFC 2460: "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification".
- [54] IETF RFC 5735: "Special Use IPv4 Addresses".
- [55] IETF RFC 5905: "Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification".
- [56] 3GPP TS 32.299: "Telecommunication management; Charging management; Diameter charging application".
- [57] 3GPP TS 23.380: "IMS Restoration Procedures".
- [58] 3GPP TS 23.272: "Circuit Switched (CS) fallback in Evolved Packet System (EPS); Stage 2".
- [59] 3GPP TS 29.272: "Home Subscriber Server (HSS) diameter interfaces for interworking with packet data networks and applications".
- [60] 3GPP TS 29.244: "Interface between the Control Plane and the User Plane of EPC Nodes; stage 3".

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## 3 Definitions and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

**Enhanced Network Service Access Point Identifier (Enhanced NSAPI):** integer value in the range [128; 255], identifying a certain Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service (MBMS) UE Context. **G-PDU:** is a user data message, It consists of a T-PDU plus a GTP header

**GTP Tunnel:** in the GTP-U plane is defined for each PDP Context or each MBMS service in the GSNs and/or each RAB in the RNC. A GTP tunnel in the GTP-C plane is defined for all PDP Contexts with the same PDN Connection (for Tunnel Management messages and UE Specific MBMS message), for each MBMS service (for Service Specific MBMS messages) or for each MS (for other types of messages). A GTP tunnel is identified in each node with a TEID,

an IP address and a UDP port number. A GTP tunnel is necessary to forward packets between an external packet data network and an MS user.

**MBMS Bearer Context:** contains all information describing a particular MBMS bearer service.

**MBMS UE Context:** contains UE-specific information related to a particular MBMS service that the UE has joined.

**MM Context:** information sets held in MS and GSNs for a GPRS subscriber related to Mobility Management (MM) (please refer to the MM Context Information Element)

**Network Service Access Point Identifier (NSAPI):** integer value in the range [0; 15], identifying a certain PDP Context. It identifies a PDP context belonging to a specific MM Context ID

**path:** UDP/IP path is used to multiplex GTP tunnels

**Path Protocol:** protocol used as a bearer of GTP between GSNs or between a GSN and a RNC

**Packet Data Protocol (PDP):** network protocol used by an external packet data network interfacing to GPRS

**PDP Context:** information sets held in MS and GSNs for a PDP address or two IP addresses (one IPv4 and one IPv6 if PDP Type IPv4v6 is supported and used) (please refer to the PDP Context Information Element)

**PDN Connection:** the association between a MS represented by one IPv4 address and/or one IPv6 prefix and a PDN represented by an APN. In this specification, "PDN connection" refers to a PDN connection through a GGSN.

**PS Handover procedure:** used to enable MS with one or more packet flows to be moved between two cells with minimal service interruption through allocation of radio resources in the target cell while the MS is still in the source cell.

**PS Handover XID Parameters:** contains LLC XID parameters (with SMDCP XID parameters contained within) that need to be transferred between SGSNs during the PS handover procedure.

**Quality of Service (QoS):** may be applicable for the GPRS backbone and the Iu interface if the path media supports it. Separate paths with different priorities may be defined between a GSN pair or between a GSN and an RNC.

**GTP-C Message:** GTP-C or control plane messages are exchanged between GSN/RNC pairs in a path. The control plane messages are used to transfer GSN capability information between GSN pairs, to create, update and delete GTP tunnels and for path management.

**GTP-U Message:** GTP-U or user plane messages are exchanged between GSN pairs or GSN/RNC pairs in a path. The user plane messages are used to carry user data packets, and signalling messages for path management and error indication.

**GTP-PDU:** GTP Protocol Data Unit is either a GTP-C message or a GTP-U message

**Signalling Message:** any GTP-PDU except the G-PDU

**T-PDU:** original packet, for example an IP datagram, from an MS or a network node in an external packet data network. A T-PDU is the payload that is tunnelled in the GTP-U tunnel.

**Traffic Flow Template (TFTs):** used by GGSN to distinguish between different user payload packets and transmit packets with different QoS requirements via different PDP context but to the same PDP address or two IP addresses (one IPv4 and one IPv6 if PDP Type IPv4v6 is supported and used)

**Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (TEID):** unambiguously identifies a tunnel endpoint in the receiving GTP-U or GTP-C protocol entity

The receiving end side of a GTP tunnel locally assigns the TEID value the transmitting side has to use. The TEID values are exchanged between tunnel endpoints using GTP-C (or RANAP, over the Iu) messages.

**UDP/IP Path:** connection-less unidirectional or bidirectional path defined by two end-points. An IP address and a UDP port number define an end-point. A UDP/IP path carries GTP messages between GSN nodes, and between GSN and RNC nodes related to one or more GTP tunnels.

**SCEF PDN Connection:** The PDN connection to the SCEF. Unless otherwise indicated in a clause or clause, "PDN Connection" does not refer to any SCEF PDN Connection.

## 3.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the present document are listed in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1]

For the purposes of the present document, the following additional abbreviations apply:

ADD	Automatic Device Detection
APN-AMBR	APN-Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate
BB	Backbone Bearer
C-MSISDN	Correlation MSISDN
DF	Don't Fragment
DTI	Direct Tunnel Indication
FFS	For Further Study
GCSI	GPRS CAMEL Subscription Information
GMLC	Gateway Mobile Location Centre
Gn interface	Interface between GPRS Support Nodes (GSNs) within a PLMN
Gp interface	Interface between GPRS Support Nodes (GSNs) in different PLMNs
GTP	GPRS Tunnelling Protocol
GTP-C	GTP Control
GTP-U	GTP User
IANA	Internet Assigned Number Authority
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IE	Information Element
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
LGW	Local Gateway
LIPA	Local IP Access
MBMS	MultiMedia Broadcast/Multicast Service
MLD	Multicast Listener Discover
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
NACC	Network Assisted Cell Change
NRSN	Network Requested Support Network
PUESBINE	Provision of User Equipment Specific Behaviour Information to Network Entities
QoS	Quality of Service
RAN	Radio Access Network
RANAP	Radio Access Network Application Part
RIM	RAN Information Management
RNC	Radio Network Controller
SPID	Subscriber Profile ID for RAT/Frequency Priority
STN-SR	Session Transfer Number for SRVCC
TEID	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier
TFT	Traffic Flow Template
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UE-AMBR	UE- Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate
UTRAN	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

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## 4 General

### 4.1 General Description

From release 8 onwards, the normative specification of the user plane of GTP version 1 is 3GPP TS 29.281 [41]. All provisions about GTPv1 user plane in the present document shall be superseded by 3GPP TS 29.281 [41].

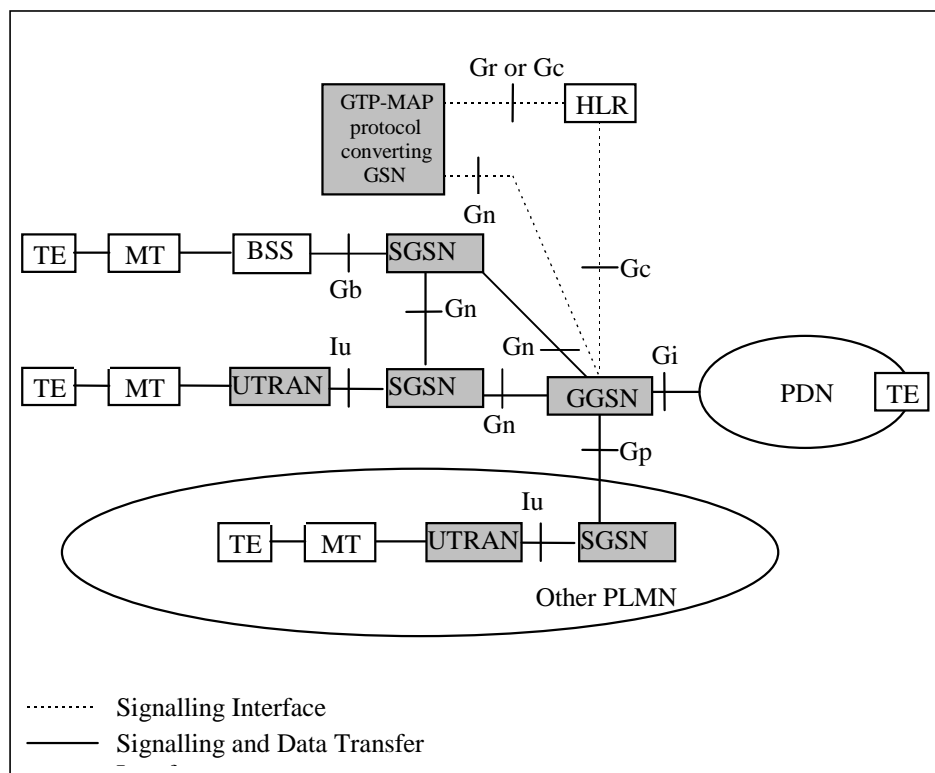
The present document defines the GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP), i.e. the protocol between GPRS Support Nodes (GSNs) in the UMTS/GPRS backbone network. It includes both the GTP control plane (GTP-C) and data transfer (GTP-U) procedures. GTP also lists the messages and information elements used by the GTP based charging protocol GTP', which is described in 3GPP TS 32.295 [33].

GTP (GTP-C and GTP-U) is defined for the Gn interface, i.e. the interface between GSNs within a PLMN, and for the Gp interface between GSNs in different PLMNs. Only GTP-U is defined for the Iu interface between Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) and the UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN).

GTP-C is also used for roaming and inter access mobility between Gn/Gp SGSNs and MMEs as specified in Annex D of 3GPP TS 23.401 [47].

On the Iu interface, the Radio Access Network Application Part (RANAP) protocol and signalling part of GTP-U are performing the control function for user plane (GTP-U).

GTP' is defined for the interface between CDR generating functional network elements and Charging Gateway(s) within a PLMN. Charging Gateway(s) and GTP' protocol are optional, as the Charging Gateway Functionality may either be located in separate network elements (Charging Gateways), or alternatively be embedded into the CDR generating network elements (GSNs) when the GSN-CGF interface is not necessarily visible outside the network element. These interfaces relevant to GTP are between the grey boxes shown in figure 1.



**Figure 1: GPRS Logical Architecture with interface name denotations**

GTP allows multi-protocol packets to be tunnelled through the UMTS/GPRS Backbone between GSNs and between SGSN and UTRAN.

In the control plane, GTP specifies a tunnel control and management protocol (GTP-C) which allows the SGSN to provide packet data network access for an MS. Control Plane signalling is used to create, modify and delete tunnels. GTP also allows creation, and deletion of a single multicast service tunnel, that can be used for delivering packets to all the users who have joined a particular multicast service.

In the user plane, GTP uses a tunnelling mechanism (GTP-U) to provide a service for carrying user data packets.

The GTP-U protocol is implemented by SGSNs and GGSNs in the UMTS/GPRS Backbone and by Radio Network Controllers (RNCs) in the UTRAN. SGSNs and GGSNs in the UMTS/GPRS Backbone implement the GTP-C protocol. No other systems need to be aware of GTP. UMTS/GPRS MSs are connected to an SGSN without being aware of GTP.



It is assumed that there will be a many-to-many relationship between SGSNs and GGSNs. A SGSN may provide service to many GGSNs. A single GGSN may associate with many SGSNs to deliver traffic to a large number of geographically diverse mobile stations.

## 4.2 Removing support for GTPv1 to GTPv0 interworking

Support for GTPv1 to GTPv0 interworking is removed from 3GPP Rel-8 GTPv1 specification. Therefore, 3GPP Rel-8 and onwards GTPv1 entity may or may not listen to the well-known GTPv0 port 3386. If GTPv1 entity listens to the GTPv0 port, the entity should silently discard any received GTPv0 message.

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# 5 Transmission Order and Bit Definitions

The messages in this document shall be transmitted in network octet order starting with octet 1. Where information elements are repeated within a message the order shall be determined by the order of appearance in the table defining the information elements in the message.

The most significant bit of an octet in a GTP message is bit 8. If a value in a GTP message spans several octets and nothing else is stated, the most significant bit is bit 8 of the octet with the lowest number.

---

# 6 GTP Header

The GTP header is a variable length header used for both the GTP-C and the GTP-U protocols. The minimum length of the GTP header is 8 bytes. There are three flags that are used to signal the presence of additional optional fields: the PN flag, the S flag and the E flag. The PN flag is used to signal the presence of N-PDU Numbers. The S flag is used to signal the presence of the GTP Sequence Number field. The E flag is used to signal the presence of the Extension Header field, used to enable future extensions of the GTP header defined in this document, without the need to use another version number. If and only if one or more of these three flags are set, the fields Sequence Number, N-PDU and Extension Header shall be present. The sender shall set all the bits of the unused fields to zero. The receiver shall not evaluate the unused fields.

The GTP-C and the GTP-U use some of the fields in the GTP header differently. The detailed use of such fields is described in the sections related to GTP-C and to GTP-U.

### Always present fields:

- Version field: This field is used to determine the version of the GTP protocol. For the treatment of other versions, see clause 11.1.1, "Different GTP versions". The version number shall be set to "1".
- Protocol Type (PT): This bit is used as a protocol discriminator between GTP (when PT is "1") and GTP' (when PT is "0"). GTP is described in this document and the GTP' protocol in 3GPP TS 32.295 [33]. Note that the interpretation of the header fields may be different in GTP' than in GTP.
- Extension Header flag (E): This flag indicates the presence of a meaningful value of the Next Extension Header field. When it is set to "0", the Next Extension Header field either is not present or, if present, shall not be interpreted. When it is set to "1", the Next Extension Header field is present, and shall be interpreted, as described below in this section.
- Sequence number flag (S): This flag indicates the presence of a meaningful value of the Sequence Number field. When it is set to "0", the Sequence Number field either is not present or, if present, shall not be interpreted. When it is set to "1", the Sequence Number field is present, and shall be interpreted, as described below in this section.
- N-PDU Number flag (PN): This flag indicates the presence of a meaningful value of the N-PDU Number field. When it is set to "0", the N-PDU Number field either is not present, or, if present, shall not be interpreted. When it is set to "1", the N-PDU Number field is present, and shall be interpreted, as described below in this section.
- Message Type: This field indicates the type of GTP message. The valid values of the message type are defined in clause 7.1 for both GTP-C and GTP-U.

- Length: This field indicates the length in octets of the payload, i.e. the rest of the packet following the mandatory part of the GTP header (that is the first 8 octets). The Sequence Number, the N-PDU Number or any Extension headers shall be considered to be part of the payload, i.e. included in the length count.
- Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (TEID): This field unambiguously identifies a tunnel endpoint in the receiving GTP-U or GTP-C protocol entity. The receiving end side of a GTP tunnel locally assigns the TEID value the transmitting side has to use. The TEID values are exchanged between tunnel endpoints using GTP-C (or RANAP, over the Iu) messages.

**Optional fields:**

- Sequence Number: This field is an optional field in G -PDUs. It is used as a transaction identity for signalling messages having a response message defined for a request message, that is the Sequence Number value is copied from the request to the response message header. In the user plane, an increasing sequence number for T-PDUs is transmitted via GTP-U tunnels, when transmission order must be preserved.
- N-PDU Number: This field is used at the Inter SGSN Routeing Area Update procedure and some inter-system handover procedures (e.g. between 2G and 3G radio access networks). This field is used to co-ordinate the data transmission for acknowledged mode of communication between the MS and the SGSN. The exact meaning of this field depends upon the scenario. (For example, for GSM/GPRS to GSM/GPRS, the SNDCCP N-PDU number is present in this field).
- Next Extension Header Type: This field defines the type of Extension Header that follows this field in the GTP-PDU.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Version		PT	(*)	E	S	PN	
2	Message Type							
3	Length (1 <sup>st</sup> Octet)							
4	Length (2 <sup>nd</sup> Octet)							
5	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (1 <sup>st</sup> Octet)							
6	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (2 <sup>nd</sup> Octet)							
7	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (3 <sup>rd</sup> Octet)							
8	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (4 <sup>th</sup> Octet)							
9	Sequence Number (1 <sup>st</sup> Octet) <sup>1) 4)</sup>							
10	Sequence Number (2 <sup>nd</sup> Octet) <sup>1) 4)</sup>							
11	N-PDU Number <sup>2) 4)</sup>							
12	Next Extension Header Type <sup>3) 4)</sup>							

NOTE 0: (\*) This bit is a spare bit. It shall be sent as "0". The receiver shall not evaluate this bit.

NOTE 1: 1) This field shall only be evaluated when indicated by the S flag set to 1.

NOTE 2: 2) This field shall only be evaluated when indicated by the PN flag set to 1.

NOTE 3: 3) This field shall only be evaluated when indicated by the E flag set to 1.

NOTE 4: 4) This field shall be present if and only if any one or more of the S, PN and E flags are set.

**Figure 2: Outline of the GTP Header**

The format of GTP Extension Headers is depicted in figure 2. The Extension Header Length field specifies the length of the particular Extension header in 4 octets units. The Next Extension Header Type field specifies the type of any Extension Header that may follow a particular Extension Header. If no such Header follows, then the value of the Next Extension Header Type shall be 0.

Octets	1	Extension Header Length
	2 - m	Extension Header Content
	m+1	Next Extension Header Type (note)

NOTE: The value of this field is 0 if no other Extension header follows.

**Figure 3: Outline of the Extension Header Format**

The length of the Extension header shall be defined in a variable length of 4 octets, i.e.  $m+1 = n*4$  octets, where  $n$  is a positive integer.

Bits 7 and 8 of the Next Extension Header Type define how the recipient shall handle unknown Extension Types. The recipient of an extension header of unknown type but marked as "comprehension not required" for that recipient shall read the "Next Extension Header Type" field (using the Extension Header Length field to identify its location in the GTP-PDU).

The recipient of an extension header of unknown type but marked as "comprehension required" for that recipient shall:

- If the message with the unknown extension header was a request, send a response message back with CAUSE set to "unknown mandatory extension header".
- Send a Supported Extension Headers Notification to the originator of the GTP PDU.
- Log an error.

Bits 7 and 8 of the Next Extension Header Type have the following meaning:

Bits		Meaning
8	7	
0	0	Comprehension of this extension header is not required. An Intermediate Node shall forward it to any Receiver Endpoint
0	1	Comprehension of this extension header is not required. An Intermediate Node shall discard the Extension Header Content and not forward it to any Receiver Endpoint. Other extension headers shall be treated independently of this extension header.
1	0	Comprehension of this extension header is required by the Endpoint Receiver but not by an Intermediate Node. An Intermediate Node shall forward the whole field to the Endpoint Receiver.
1	1	Comprehension of this header type is required by recipient (either Endpoint Receiver or Intermediate Node)

**Figure 4: Definition of bits 7 and 8 of the Extension Header Type**

An Endpoint Receiver is the ultimate receiver of the GTP-PDU (e.g. an RNC or the GGSN for the GTP-U plane). An Intermediate Node is a node that handles GTP but is not the ultimate endpoint (e.g. an SGSN for the GTP-U plane traffic between GGSN and RNC).

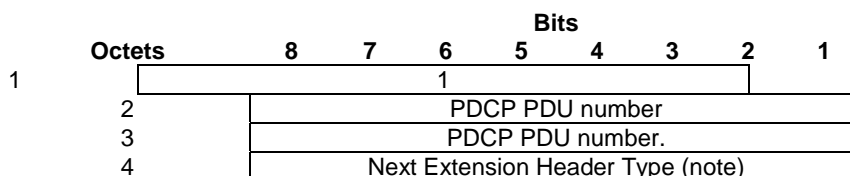
Next Extension Header Field Value	Type of Extension Header
0000 0000	No more extension headers
0000 0001	MBMS support indication
0000 0010	MS Info Change Reporting support indication
0010 0000	Reserved for GTP-U. See 3GPP TS 29.281 [41].
0100 0000	Reserved for GTP-U. See 3GPP TS 29.281 [41].
1000 0001	Reserved for GTP-U. See 3GPP TS 29.281 [41].
1100 0000	PDCP PDU number
1100 0001	Suspend Request
1100 0010	Suspend Response

**Figure 5: Definition of Extension Header Type**

## 6.1 Extension headers

### 6.1.1 PDCP PDU Number

This extension header is transmitted, for example, at SRNS relocation time to provide the PDCP sequence number of not yet acknowledged N-PDUs. It is 4 octets long, and therefore the Length field has value 1.



NOTE: The value of this field is 0 if no other Extension header follows.

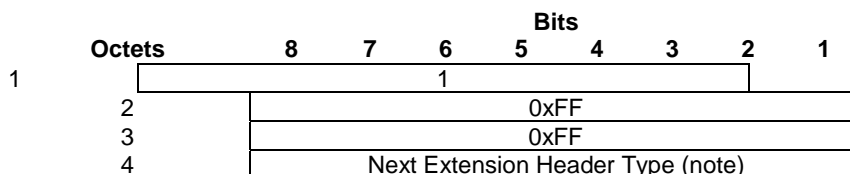
**Figure 6: PDCP PDU number Extension Header**

### 6.1.2 Suspend Request

This extension header is transmitted at inter-SGSN handover, when a DTM capable MS has an ongoing circuit call and it moves to a cell that does not support DTM, under the domain of a new 2G SGSN. When the new SGSN receives a "Suspend" message from the BSS, it sends a SGSN context request with this additional extension header to the old SGSN. The old SGSN shall reply with a SGSN context response, including the Extension Header described in clause 6.1.3. The SGSN Context Request message shall not be handled other than for the purpose of implementing the Suspend functionality as described in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. The "SGSN context request" message shall not include the "IMSI", "packet-TMSI", "packet TMSI signature" and "MS validated" IEs.

NOTE 1: The "packet TMSI signature" is not available in the BSSGP Suspend message (see sub-clause 10.3.6 of 3GPP TS 48.018 [20]) and hence an SGSN cannot include this IE.

NOTE 2: For an SGSN to MME Suspend Request, the MME cannot suspend the bearers after receiving the Suspend Request message from the SGSN, since the GUTI cannot be derived from the P-TMSI and RAI pair, as the P-TMSI Signature is not included in the message. The MME however still replies with an SGSN Context Response, including the Extension Header described in clause 6.1.3 to the SGSN. Suspend procedure on the MME is triggered by the S1 UE Context Release message sent from the eNodeB to the MME. Refer to section 6.3 and section 7.4 in 3GPP TS 23.272 [58] for detail.

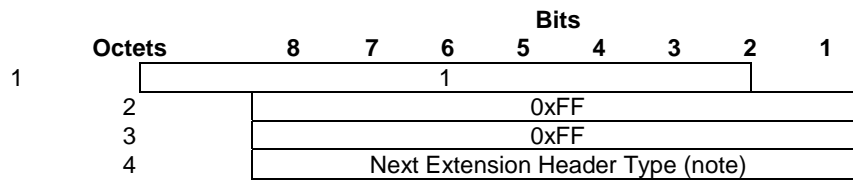


NOTE: The value of this field is 0 if no other Extension header follows.

**Figure 7: Suspend Request Extension Header**

### 6.1.3 Suspend Response

When a SGSN receives a SGSN Context Request with the extension header "Suspend Request" described in clause 6.1.2, it shall perform the actions specified in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] and it shall return a SGSN Context Response with this extension header included. The SGSN Context Response message shall not be handled other than for the purpose of implementing the Suspend functionality as described in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. The "SGSN context response" shall not include the "IMSI", "Radio priority SMS", "Radio priority", "packet flow ID", "MM context", "PDP context" and "SGSN Address for control plane" IEs.



NOTE: The value of this field is 0 if no other Extension header follows.

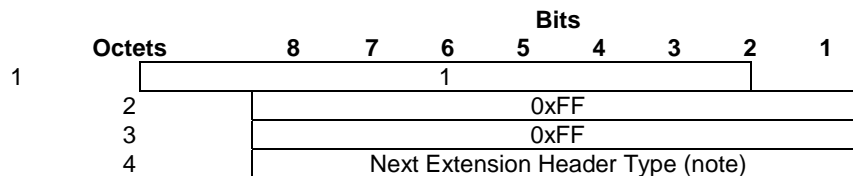
**Figure 8: Suspend Response Extension Header**

### 6.1.4 MBMS support indication

This Extension Header shall be included by an SGSN supporting MBMS in all Create PDP Context Request messages Update PDP Context Request messages, SGSN Context Request messages and Forward Relocation Response messages.

A GGSN supporting MBMS receiving this Extension Header in a Create PDP Context Request or in an Update PDP Context Request shall assume the SGSN originating the message supports MBMS in the handling of all subsequent MBMS-related procedures. If this Extension Header is not received in a Create PDP Context Request or in an Update PDP Context Request, then the GGSN shall assume that the SGSN originating the message does not support MBMS in the handling of all subsequent MBMS-related procedures.

An SGSN supporting MBMS receiving this Extension Header in an SGSN Context Request or in a Forward Relocation Response shall assume the SGSN originating the message supports MBMS in the handling of all subsequent MBMS-related procedures. If this Extension Header is not received in a SGSN Context Request or in a Forward Relocation Response, then the receiving SGSN shall deactivate the associated MBMS UE Contexts.



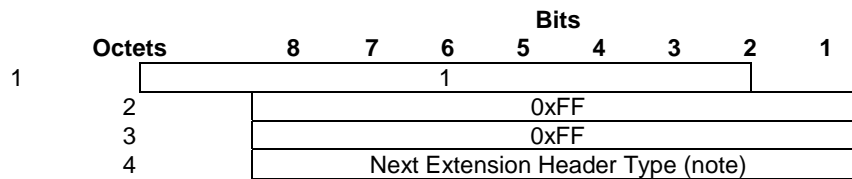
NOTE: The value of this field is 0 if no other Extension header follows.

**Figure 8A: MBMS support indication Extension Header**

### 6.1.5 MS Info Change Reporting support indication

If the SGSN supports MS Info Change Reporting mechanism and if the SGSN's operator policy permits reporting of the User Location Information change to the operator of the GGSN, the SGSN shall include this Extension Header in all Create PDP Context Request messages and Update PDP Context Request messages towards the corresponding GGSN. It is 4 octets long, and therefore the Length field has the value 1.

A GGSN supporting the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism receiving this Extension Header in a Create PDP Context Request or in an Update PDP Context Request shall assume that the SGSN originating the message supports the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism. If this Extension Header is not received by a GGSN in a Create PDP Context Request or in an Update PDP Context Request, then the GGSN shall assume that the SGSN originating the message does not support the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism. The MS Info Change Reporting mechanism is defined in clause 7.5B.1.



NOTE: The value of this field is 0 if no other Extension header follows.

**Figure 6.1.5/1: MS Info Change Reporting support indication Extension Header**

## 7 GTP Messages and Message Formats

### 7.1 Message Formats

GTP defines a set of messages between two associated GSNs or an SGSN and an RNC. The messages to be used are defined in the table below. The three columns to the right define which parts (GTP-C, GTP-U or GTP') that send or receive the specific message type.

**Table 1: Messages in GTP**

Message Type value (Decimal)	Message	Reference	GTP-C	GTP-U	GTP'
0	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
1	Echo Request	7.2.1	X	X	x
2	Echo Response	7.2.2	X	X	x
3	Version Not Supported	7.2.3	X		x
4	Node Alive Request	3GPP TS 32.295 [33]			X
5	Node Alive Response	3GPP TS 32.295 [33]			X
6	Redirection Request	3GPP TS 32.295 [33]			X
7	Redirection Response	3GPP TS 32.295 [33]			X
8-15	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
16	Create PDP Context Request	7.3.1	X		
17	Create PDP Context Response	7.3.2	X		
18	Update PDP Context Request	7.3.3	X		
19	Update PDP Context Response	7.3.4	X		
20	Delete PDP Context Request	7.3.5	X		
21	Delete PDP Context Response	7.3.6	X		
22	Initiate PDP Context Activation Request	7.3.12	X		
23	Initiate PDP Context Activation Response	7.3.13	X		
24-25	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
26	Error Indication	3GPP TS 29.281 [41]		X	
27	PDU Notification Request	7.3.8	X		
28	PDU Notification Response	7.3.9	X		
29	PDU Notification Reject Request	7.3.10	X		
30	PDU Notification Reject Response	7.3.11	X		
31	Supported Extension Headers Notification	7.2.4	X	X	
32	Send Routing Information for GPRS Request	7.4.1	X		
33	Send Routing Information for GPRS Response	7.4.2	X		
34	Failure Report Request	7.4.3	X		
35	Failure Report Response	7.4.4	X		

Message Type value (Decimal)	Message	Reference	GTP-C	GTP-U	GTP'
36	Note MS GPRS Present Request	7.4.5	X		
37	Note MS GPRS Present Response	7.4.6	X		
38-47	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
48	Identification Request	7.5.1	X		
49	Identification Response	7.5.2	X		
50	SGSN Context Request	7.5.3	X		
51	SGSN Context Response	7.5.4	X		
52	SGSN Context Acknowledge	7.5.5	X		
53	Forward Relocation Request	7.5.6	X		
54	Forward Relocation Response	7.5.7	X		
55	Forward Relocation Complete	7.5.8	X		
56	Relocation Cancel Request	7.5.9	X		
57	Relocation Cancel Response	7.5.10	X		
58	Forward SRNS Context	7.5.13	X		
59	Forward Relocation Complete Acknowledge	7.5.11	X		
60	Forward SRNS Context Acknowledge	7.5.12	X		
61	UE Registration Query Request	7.5.15	X		
62	UE Registration Query Response	7.5.16	X		
63-69	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
70	RAN Information Relay	7.5.14.1	X		
71-95	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
96	MBMS Notification Request	7.5A.1.1	X		
97	MBMS Notification Response	7.5A.1.2	X		
98	MBMS Notification Reject Request	7.5A.1.3	X		
99	MBMS Notification Reject Response	7.5A.1.4	X		
100	Create MBMS Context Request	7.5A.1.5	X		
101	Create MBMS Context Response	7.5A.1.6	X		
102	Update MBMS Context Request	7.5A.1.7	X		
103	Update MBMS Context Response	7.5A.1.8	X		
104	Delete MBMS Context Request	7.5A.1.9	X		
105	Delete MBMS Context Response	7.5A.1.10	X		
106 - 111	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
112	MBMS Registration Request	7.5A.2.1	X		
113	MBMS Registration Response	7.5A.2.2	X		
114	MBMS De-Registration Request	7.5A.2.3	X		
115	MBMS De-Registration Response	7.5A.2.4	X		
116	MBMS Session Start Request	7.5A.2.5	X		
117	MBMS Session Start Response	7.5A.2.6	X		
118	MBMS Session Stop Request	7.5A.2.7	X		
119	MBMS Session Stop Response	7.5A.2.8	X		
120	MBMS Session Update Request	7.5A.2.9	X		
121	MBMS Session Update Response	7.5A.2.10	X		
122-127	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
128	MS Info Change Notification Request	7.5B.1.1	X		
129	MS Info Change Notification Response	7.5B.1.2	X		
130-239	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
240	Data Record Transfer Request	3GPP TS 32.295 [33]			X
241	Data Record Transfer Response	3GPP TS 32.295 [33]			X
242-253	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
254	End Marker	3GPP TS 29.281 [41]		X	
255	G-PDU	3GPP TS 29.281 [41]		X	

## 7.1.1 Presence requirements of Information Elements

There are three different presence requirements (Mandatory, Conditional, or Optional) for an IE within a given GTP-PDU:

- **Mandatory** means that the IE shall be included by the sending side, and that the receiver diagnoses a "Mandatory IE missing" error when detecting that the IE is not present.
- **Conditional** means:
  - that inclusion of the IE by the sender depends on conditions specified in the relevant protocol specification;
  - that the receiver can expect that the IE is present based on its parameter combination in the message and/or on the state of the receiving node.
- **Optional** means that the IE shall be included as a service option. Therefore, the IE may be included or not in a message.

For error handling, refer to section 11.

## 7.2 Path Management Messages

### 7.2.0 General

The Path Management messages may be sent between any type of GSN or GSN - RNC pair.

### 7.2.1 Echo Request

A GSN or an RNC may send an Echo Request on a path to the other GSN or RNC to find out if the peer GSN or RNC is alive (see section Path Failure). Echo Request messages may be sent for each path associated with at least one of the active PDP context, or MBMS UE context, or MBMS bearer context. When and how often an Echo Request message may be sent is implementation specific but an Echo Request shall not be sent more often than every 60 s on each path.

Even if the path is not associated with any active PDP contexts, or MBMS UE contexts, or MBMS bearer contexts, a GSN or RNC shall be prepared to receive an Echo Request at any time and it shall reply with an Echo Response. The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 2: Information Elements in an Echo Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.2.2 Echo Response

The message shall be sent as a response to a received Echo Request.

The Recovery information element contains the local Restart Counter (see section Restoration and Recovery) value for the GSN that sends the Echo Response message. For GTP-U the Restart Counter value shall not be used, i.e. it shall be set to zero by the sender and shall be ignored by the receiver.

The GSN that receives an Echo Response from a peer GSN shall compare the Restart Counter value received with the previous Restart Counter value stored for that peer GSN. If no previous value was stored, the Restart Counter value received in the Echo Response shall be stored for the peer GSN.

The value of a Restart Counter previously stored for a peer GSN may differ from the Restart Counter value received in the Echo Response from that peer GSN. In this case, the GSN shall handle the Restart Counter as specified in clause 18 of 3GPP TS 23.007 [3].

If the sending GSN is a GGSN and the receiving GSN is an SGSN, the SGSN shall consider all PDP contexts using the GGSN as inactive. For further actions of the SGSN refer to 3GPP TS 23.007 [3].



If the sending GSN is an SGSN and the receiving GSN is a GGSN, the GGSN shall consider all PDP contexts using the SGSN as inactive. For further actions of the GGSN refer to 3GPP TS 23.007 [3].

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 3: Information Elements in an Echo Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Recovery	Mandatory	7.7.11
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.2.3 Version Not Supported

This message contains only the GTP header and indicates the latest GTP version that the GTP entity on the identified UDP/IP address can support (see clause 11.1.1).

### 7.2.4 Supported Extension Headers Notification

This message indicates a list of supported Extension Headers that the GTP entity on the identified IP address can support. This message is sent only in case a GTP entity was required to interpret a mandatory Extension Header but the GSN or RNC was not yet upgraded to support that extension header. The GTP endpoint at the GSN or RNC sending this message is marked as not enabled to support some extension headers (as derived from the supported extension header list). The GSN may retry to use all the extension headers with that node, in an attempt to verify it has been upgraded. Implementers should avoid repeated attempts to use unknown extension headers with an endpoint that has signalled its inability to interpret them.

**Table 4: Information Elements in Supported Extension Headers Notification**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Extension Header Type List	Mandatory	7.7.40

## 7.3 Tunnel Management Messages

### 7.3.1 Create PDP Context Request

A Create PDP Context Request shall be sent from a SGSN node to a GGSN node as a part of the GPRS PDP Context Activation procedure. For a PDP Type "Non-IP" the SGSN shall send the Create PDP Context Request to the GGSN only if the SGSN learns using the procedure specified in clause 5.9 of 3GPP TS 29.303 [46] that the GGSN supports the "Non-IP" PDP Type. After sending the Create PDP Context Request message, the SGSN marks the PDP context as "waiting for response". In this state the SGSN shall accept G-PDUs from the GGSN but shall not send these G-PDUs to the MS. A valid request initiates the creation of a tunnel between a PDP Context in a SGSN and a PDP Context in a GGSN. If the procedure is not successfully completed, the SGSN repeats the Create PDP Context Request message to the next GGSN address in the list of IP addresses, if there is one and if the SGSN did not receive a rejection message from the GGSN with a cause code indicating that the request cannot be fulfilled independently from any specific GGSN, e.g. "User Authentication failed" (see clause 7.7.1). Otherwise the activation procedure fails.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink G-PDUs which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for control plane messages which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink control plane messages which are related to the requested PDP context. If the SGSN has already confirmed successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane to the peer GGSN, this field shall not be present. The SGSN confirms successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane the GGSN when it receives any message with its assigned Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane in the GTP header from the GGSN.

The MSISDN of the MS shall be passed to the GGSN inside the Create PDP Context Request for a PDP Context Activation procedure other than the Secondary PDP Context Activation procedure. This additional information can be used when a secure access to a remote application residing on a server is needed. The GGSN would be in fact able to provide the user identity (i.e. the MSISDN) to the remote application server, providing it with the level of trust granted to users through successfully performing the GPRS authentication procedures, without having to re-authenticate the user at the application level. If no MSISDN is provided by the HSS, the MSISDN shall take the dummy MSISDN value (see clause 3 of 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]) in the aforementioned procedure.

If the MS requests a dynamic PDP address and a dynamic PDP address is allowed, then the PDP Address field in the End User Address information element shall be empty. If the MS requests a static PDP Address then the PDP Address field in the End User Address information element shall contain the static PDP Address. In case the PDP addresses carried in the End User Address and optionally in the Protocol Configuration Option information element contain contradicting information, the PDP address carried in the End User Address information element takes the higher precedence. The Quality of Service Profile information element shall be the QoS values to be negotiated between the MS and the SGSN at PDP Context activation. The Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I information element include the negotiated Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority based on the subscribed one received via Gr interface and SGSN capabilities if the SGSN supports it and if the support of Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority has been indicated by the current GGSN or if the SGSN has no information if GGSN supports Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority. If the SGSN has ever indicated the support of the eARP IE towards a GGSN, it then shall include it in all subsequent GTP messages (i.e. Create PDP Context Request and Update PDP Context Request) towards the same GGSN for a given PDN connection, assuming the eARP remains valid within the subscription and that GGSN supports eARP. The APN-AMBR IE shall be included based on the subscribed one received via Gr interface from the HLR and SGSN capabilities if the SGSN supports this IE.

The SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for control plane and an SGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The GGSN shall store these SGSN Addresses and use them when sending control plane on this GTP tunnel or G-PDUs to the SGSN for the MS.

The SGSN shall include a Recovery information element into the Create PDP Context Request if the SGSN is in contact with the GGSN for the very first time or if the SGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the GGSN. The GGSN that receives a Recovery information element in the Create PDP Context Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message. The Create PDP Context Request message shall be considered as a valid activation request for the PDP context included in the message.

The SGSN shall include either the MS provided APN, a subscribed APN or an SGSN selected APN in the message; the Access Point Name may be used by the GGSN to differentiate accesses to different external networks.

The Selection Mode information element shall indicate the origin of the APN in the message.

For contexts created by the Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure the SGSN shall include the linked NSAPI. Linked NSAPI indicates the NSAPI assigned to any one of the already activated PDP contexts for this PDN connection. If the requested PDP type is allowed by subscription and if the requested PDP type is IPv4v6, the SGSN sets the PDP type as requested if the GGSN supports PDP type IPv4v6. Otherwise, the SGSN shall set the PDP type to IPv4 or IPv6 where the selection between IPv4 and IPv6 is based on the result of the check.

NOTE 1: The check for PDP type IPv4v6 is implementation specific and configuration may be shared in roaming agreements.

NOTE 2: A Gn/Gp SGSN assumes coherent support for PDP type IPv4v6 across all SGSNs in a PLMN.

The Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure may be executed without providing a Traffic Flow Template (TFT) to the newly activated PDP context if all other active PDP contexts for this PDN connection already have an associated TFT, otherwise a TFT shall be provided. TFT is used for packet filtering in the GGSN.

When using the Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure, the Selection mode, IMSI, MSISDN, End User Address, Access Point Name and APN Restriction information elements shall not be included in the message.

If available, the IMSI shall be passed to the GGSN inside the Create PDP Context Request for a PDP Context Activation procedure other than the Secondary PDP Context Activation procedure.

If the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless (i.e. the mobile terminal cannot obtain IMSI at all) or the IMSI is unauthenticated, the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) shall be used as the MS identity. If the

MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless, the IMSI cannot be included in the message and therefore IMSI shall not be included in the message.

The Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element may be included in the request when the MS provides the GGSN with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Create PDP Context Request if the associated Activate PDP Context Request or Activate Secondary PDP Context Request from the MS includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the content of the PCO IE in the Activate PDP Context Request message or Activate Secondary PDP Context Request.

The SGSN shall select one GGSN based on the user provided or SGSN selected APN. The GGSN may have a logical name that is converted to an address. The conversion may be performed with any name-to-address function. The converted address shall be stored in the "GGSN Address in Use" field in the PDP context and be used during the entire lifetime of the PDP context.

If the converted address includes an IPv6 address, the IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN sends Create PDP Context Request to the GGSN including IPv6 addresses in the fields SGSN Address for Control Plane and SGSN Address for user traffic. If the converted address only includes an IPv4 address, IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include IPv4 addresses in the fields SGSN Address for Control Plane and SGSN Address for user traffic.

NOTE 3: A DNS query may be used as the name-to-IP address mapping of the GGSN. The IP address returned in the DNS response is then stored in the "GGSN Address in Use" field in the PDP context.

The IMSI information element, or the IMEI information element if the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless or the MS is emergency attached but the IMSI is not authenticated together with the NSAPI information element uniquely identifies the PDP context to be created.

The SGSN shall not send a Create PDP Context Request for an already active context.

If a new Create PDP Context Request is incoming on TEID 0 for an already active PDP context, this Create PDP Context Request must be considered related to a new session. The existing PDP context shall be torn down locally, and the associated PDP contexts deleted locally, before the new session is created. If a new Create PDP Context Request is incoming on a TEID which is different from 0 and this TEID is already allocated to one or more activated PDP contexts, and the NSAPI IE value in this message matches the NSAPI value of an active PDP context, the GGSN shall send back a Create PDP Context Response with a rejection cause code. It is implementation dependent deciding whether to teardown or keep the existing PDP context.

If the GGSN uses the MNRG flag and the flag is set, the GGSN should treat the Create PDP Context Request as a Note MS Present Request and clear the MNRG flag.

The SGSN shall determine Charging Characteristics from the Subscribed Charging Characteristics and/or PDP Context Charging Characteristics depending on the presence of the information in the Packet Domain Subscription Data as defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. The requirements for the presence of the Charging Characteristics IE are defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. The contents of the Charging Characteristics IE are defined in 3GPP TS 32.251 [18] and 3GPP TS 32.298 [34].

The SGSN shall include Trace Reference, Trace Type, Trigger Id, OMC Identity and Additional Trace Info (Trace reference2, Trace Recording Session Reference, triggering events in GGSN, Trace Depth, List of interfaces to trace in GGSN and Trace Activity Control) in the message if GGSN trace is activated. The SGSN shall copy Trace Reference, Trace Type, OMC Identity and Additional Trace Info from the trace request received from the HLR or OMC and the Trace Activity Control shall be set to Trace Activation

For more detailed description of Trace Session activation/deactivation procedures see 3GPP TS 32.422 [31]

For SGSN and GGSN trace record description see 3GPP TS 32.423 [32].

The SGSN shall include the Routing Area Identity (RAI) where the MCC and MNC components shall be populated with the MCC and MNC of the serving core network operator of the MS. The LAC and RAC components shall be populated by the SGSN with the value of "FFFE" and "FF", respectively. See one exception to this rule below in shared GERAN and UTRAN networks.

NOTE 4: The serving core network operator ID is the PLMN ID of the SGSN which is currently serving the UE. An SGSN which supports multiple PLMN IDs is considered as logically different SGSNs.

The APN Restriction is an optional information element. In this instance, it is used by the SGSN to convey to the GGSN the highest restriction type out of all the currently active PDP Contexts for a particular subscriber.

The presence of the Common Flags IE is optional. If the NRSN bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 1, the SGSN supports the network requested bearer control. If NRSN bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent then the SGSN does not support network requested bearer control. If the Upgrade QoS Supported bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 1, the SGSN supports the QoS upgrade in Response message functionality. If Upgrade QoS Supported bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent then the SGSN does not support QoS upgrade in Response message functionality. The Dual Address Bearer Flag bit of the Common Flags IE shall be set to 1 if the PDP type, determined based on the MS request and subscription information, is set to IPv4v6 and all SGSNs, which the MS may be handed over to, are Release 9 or above supporting dual addressing, which is determined based on node pre-configuration by the operator.

The SGSN may include the IMEI(SV) IE, CAMEL Charging Information Container IE and the User CSG Information IE if they are available (see sub-clause 15.1.1a of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] for more information). The SGSN shall include the User Location Information IE in the PDP Context Activation procedure. The SGSN shall include the CGI or SAI in the "Geographic Location" field of the User Location Information IE depending on whether the MS is in a cell or a service area respectively. The MS Time Zone IE shall be included in the Primary PDP Context Activation procedure, and may be included in the Secondary PDP Context Activation procedure. If the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless or the IMSI is unauthenticated, the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) shall be included and used as the MS identity. If the User CSG Information IE is included then the SGSN shall include the CSG ID, Access mode, the CSG Membership Indication shall also be included if the Access mode is Hybrid Mode.

In shared networks,

- when the message is sent from the VPLMN to the HPLMN, the PLMN ID that is communicated in the User Location Information IE, Routing Area Identity (RAI) IE and User CSG Information IE shall be that of the selected Core Network Operator for supporting UEs, or that of the allocated Core Network Operator for non-supporting UEs. As an exception, based on inter-operator roaming/sharing agreement, if the information on whether the UE is a supporting or non-supporting UE is available, the PLMN ID that is communicated to the HPLMN for non-supporting UEs shall be the Common PLMN ID. See clause 4.4 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [35];
- when the SGSN and GGSN pertain to the same PLMN, the Common PLMN ID shall be communicated in SAI/CGI to the GGSN, for both supporting and non-supporting UEs. The Core Network Operator PLMN ID (selected by the UE for supporting UEs or allocated by the network for non-supporting UEs) shall be communicated in RAI and User CSG Information.

The SGSN shall include the RAT Type IE during Primary PDP Context Activation procedure.

The Correlation-ID shall be included if the PDP Context Activation is performed as part of the Network Requested Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure.

The presence of the Extended Common Flags IE is optional. The Unauthenticated IMSI bit field shall be set to 1 if the IMSI present in the message is not authenticated and is for an emergency attached MS. The CSG Change Reporting Support Indication (CCRSI) bit field shall be set to 1 if the SGSN supports CSG Information Change Reporting and if the SGSN's operator policy permits reporting of User CSG Information change to the operator of the GGSN. If the CCRSI bit field is set to 0 or the Extended Common Flags IE is not included in the message, the GGSN shall assume that the SGSN originating the message does not support the CSG Information Change Reporting.

3GPP TS 23.060 [4] (e.g. clause 9.2.2.1) defines the SGSN shall send the MS Info Change Reporting Support Indication to the GGSN. This specification however specifies that the SGSN shall send the CSG Change Reporting Support Indication for CSG Information Reporting even if stage 2 refers to MS Info Change Reporting Support Indication.

The SGSN shall include the Signalling Priority Indication IE during the PDP Context Activation procedure and the Secondary PDP Context Activation procedure if the UE indicates low access priority during these procedures.

In shared networks, the SGSN shall include the CN Operator Selection Entity IE during the Primary PDP Context Activation procedure to indicate whether the Serving Network has been selected by the UE or by the network.

Based on operator policy, the SGSN shall include the Mapped UE Usage Type IE on the Gn interface, if available and if the SGSN supports the Dedicated Core Network feature. When present, it shall contain the mapped UE usage type applicable to the PDP Context.

NOTE 5: This information is used for the PGW-U selection (see Annex B.2 of 3GPP TS 29.244 [60]).

Based on operator policy, the SGSN shall include the UP Function Selection Indication Flags, if any of the applicable flags is set to 1. The DCNR flag shall be set to 1 on the Gn/Gp interface if it is desired to select a PGW-U which supports NR, e.g. for UEs indicating support of dual connectivity with NR in NAS signalling to the SGSN and without subscription restriction to use NR as secondary RAT.

NOTE 6: This information is used for the PGW-U selection (see Annex B.2 of 3GPP TS 29.244 [60]).

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 5: Information Elements in a Create PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Routeing Area Identity (RAI)	Optional	7.7.3
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Selection mode	Conditional	7.7.12
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Mandatory	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.17
Linked NSAPI	Conditional	7.7.17
Charging Characteristics	Conditional	7.7.23
Trace Reference	Optional	7.7.24
Trace Type	Optional	7.7.25
End User Address	Conditional	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Conditional	7.7.30
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
SGSN Address for signalling	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.32
SGSN Address for user traffic	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.32
MSISDN	Conditional	7.7.33
Quality of Service Profile	Mandatory	7.7.34
TFT	Conditional	7.7.36
Trigger Id	Optional	7.7.41
OMC Identity	Optional	7.7.42
Common Flags	Optional	7.7.48
APN Restriction	Optional	7.7.49
RAT Type	Optional	7.7.50
User Location Information	Optional	7.7.51
MS Time Zone	Optional	7.7.52
IMEI(SV)	Conditional	7.7.53
CAMEL Charging Information Container	Optional	7.7.54
Additional Trace Info	Optional	7.7.62
Correlation-ID	Optional	7.7.82
Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I	Optional	7.7.91
Extended Common Flags	Optional	7.7.93
User CSG Information	Optional	7.7.94
APN-AMBR	Optional	7.7.98
Signalling Priority Indication	Optional	7.7.103
CN Operator Selection Entity	Optional	7.7.116
Mapped UE Usage Type	Optional	7.7.123
UP Function Selection Indication Flags	Optional	7.7.124
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.2 Create PDP Context Response

The message shall be sent from a GGSN node to a SGSN node as a response of a Create PDP Context Request. When the SGSN receives a Create PDP Context Response with the Cause value indicating the request is accepted, the SGSN activates the PDP context and may start to forward T-PDUs to/from the MS from/to the external data network.

The Cause value indicates if a PDP context has been created in the GGSN or not. A PDP context has not been created in the GGSN if the Cause differs from "Request accepted", "New PDP type due to network preference" or "New PDP type due to single address bearer only". Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".

- "Context not found"
- "No resources available".
- "All dynamic PDP addresses are occupied".
- "No memory is available".
- "Missing or unknown APN".
- "Unknown PDP address or PDP type".
- "User authentication failed".
- "System failure".
- "Semantic error in the TFT operation".
- "Syntactic error in the TFT operation".
- "Semantic errors in packet filter(s)".
- "Syntactic errors in packet filters(s)".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "PDP context without TFT already activated".
- "APN access denied – no subscription".
- "APN Restriction type incompatibility with currently active PDP Contexts"
- "Collision with network initiated request".
- "New PDP type due to network preference".
- "New PDP type due to single address bearer only".
- "APN Congestion".
- "Bearer handling not supported".

"No resources available" indicates that not enough resources are available within the network to allow the PDP Context to be created. "Missing or unknown APN" indicates e.g. when the GGSN does not support the Access Point Name. "Unknown PDP address or PDP type" indicates when the GGSN does not support the PDP type or the PDP address.

"APN Congestion" indicates that the GGSN has detected congestion for the requested APN and performs overload control for that APN which does not allow the PDP Context to be created. When returning the cause "APN Congestion", the GGSN may include the GGSN Back-Off Time IE to indicate the time during which the SGSN should refrain from sending subsequent PDP Context requests to the GGSN for the congested APN for services other than emergency services. The last received value of the GGSN Back-Off Time IE shall supersede any previous values received from that GGSN and for this APN in the SGSN.

"User authentication failed" indicates that the external packet network has rejected the service requested by the user e.g. the authentication check in the RADIUS server failed. "PDP context without TFT already activated" indicates that a PDP context has already been activated without a TFT for that MS. "Context not found" indicates that a Create PDP Request for a subsequent PDP context has been received, but the PDP context associated with the request, which the SGSN believes to be active does not exist on the GGSN. "APN access denied – no subscription" indicates that the GGSN has denied the user access to an APN because a subscription is required, but the subscriber does not have the necessary subscription.

If the Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure is related to an established PDP context for LIPA or for SIPTO at the local network, the LGW shall reject the Create PDP Context request with the cause value of "Bearer handling not supported".

"New PDP type due to network preference" indicates that the MS has requested PDP type IPv4v6 and only IPv4 or IPv6 address is allowed for the PDN based on GGSN operator policy, as specified in sub-clause 9.2.1 in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. "New PDP type due to single address bearer only" indicates that the MS has requested PDP type IPv4v6 and both IPv4 and IPv6 addressing is possible in the PDN but the Dual Address Bearer Flag bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent, or only single IP version addressing is possible in the PDN, as specified in sub-clause 9.2.1 in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

Only the Cause information element, optionally Protocol Configuration Options and optionally the Recovery information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted", "New PDP type due to network preference" or "New PDP type due to single address bearer only". The GGSN Back-Off Time IE may also be returned when rejecting a Create PDP Context Request with the cause "APN Congestion".

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for Data (I) field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs that is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink G-PDUs which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for control plane messages, which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink-control plane messages, which are related to the requested PDP context. If the GGSN has already confirmed successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane to the peer SGSN, this field shall not be present. The GGSN confirms successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane to the SGSN when it receives any message with its assigned Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane in the GTP header from the SGSN.

The GGSN may include the NSAPI received from the SGSN in the Create PDP Context Request message, in order to facilitate error handling in SGSN.

NOTE 1: If an SGSN receives a Create PDP Context Response with an NSAPI IE included for which there is no corresponding outstanding request, an SGSN may send a Delete PDP Context Request towards the GGSN that sent the Create PDP Context Response with the NSAPI included

The GGSN shall include a GGSN Address for control plane and a GGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP).

If the Create PDP Context Request received from the SGSN included IPv6 SGSN address, an IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include IPv6 addresses in the fields GGSN Address for Control Plane and GGSN Address for user traffic, and IPv4 addresses in the fields Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane and Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic. If SGSN included IPv4 SGSN addresses in the request, an IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include IPv4 addresses in the fields GGSN Address for Control Plane and GGSN Address for user traffic, and IPv6 addresses in the fields Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane and Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic. An IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall store these GGSN Addresses and use the addresses received in the fields GGSN Address for Control Plane and GGSN Address for user traffic when sending control plane signalling on this GTP tunnel or G-PDUs to the GGSN for the MS. An IPv4 only SGSN shall not store the IPv6 address included in the Alternative GGSN Address.

NOTE 2: An IPv4/IPv6 SGSN also stores the addresses received in the fields Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane and Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic for inter-SGSN mobility scenarios. See clause 7.3.3. If the MS requests a dynamic PDP address with the PDP Type IPv4, IPv6 or IPv4v6 and a dynamic PDP address is allowed, then the End User Address information element shall be included and the PDP Address field in the End User Address information element shall contain the dynamic PDP Address(es) allocated by the GGSN.

NOTE 3: If the GGSN uses DHCPv4 for IPv4 address allocation, then the GGSN sets the PDP Address field in the End User Address information element to "0.0.0.0", as specified in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4], clause 9.2.1.

If the MS requests a static PDP address with the PDP Type IPv4, IPv6 or IPv4v6, or a PDP address is specified with PDP Type PPP or Non-IP, then the End User Address information element shall be included and the PDP Address field shall not be included.

The PDP address in End User Address IE and in the Protocol configuration options IE shall be the same, if both IEs are present in the create PDP context response. When using the Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure, the End User Address element shall not be included in the message.

The QoS values supplied in the Create PDP Context Request may be negotiated downwards by the GGSN. If the SGSN has indicated support for upgrade of QoS in the request message, the QoS values may also be negotiated upwards by the GGSN. The negotiated values or the original values from SGSN are inserted in the Quality of Service Profile information element of the Create PDP Context Response message. The Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I IE shall be included as the authorized Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority if the GGSN supports this IE and if the Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I IE has been included in the corresponding request message. If there is no authorized Evolved ARP received from GGSN, SGSN shall continue to use legacy ARP included in the Quality of Service (QoS) Profile IE. The APN-AMBR IE shall be included as the authorized APN-AMBR if the GGSN supports this IE and if the APN-AMBR IE has been included in the corresponding request message.

NOTE 4: The value of the authorized APN-AMBR is included in the APN-AMBR IE, which has a different type than the APN-AMBR with NSAPI IE (see clauses 7.7.98 and 7.7.101).

The GGSN may start to forward T-PDUs after the Create PDP Context Response has been sent. The SGSN may start to forward T-PDUs when the Create PDP Context Response has been received. In this case the SGSN shall also be prepared to receive T-PDUs from the GGSN after it has sent a Create PDP Context Request but before a Create PDP Context Response has been received.

The Reordering Required value supplied in the Create PDP Context Response indicates whether the end user protocol benefits from packet in sequence delivery and whether the SGSN and the GGSN therefore shall perform reordering or not. In other words, if reordering is required by the GGSN, the SGSN and the GGSN shall perform reordering of incoming T-PDUs on this path. When the Quality of Service (QoS) Profile is Release 99 the receiving entity shall ignore the Reordering Required.

The GGSN shall include the Recovery information element into the Create PDP Context Response if the GGSN is in contact with the SGSN for the first time or the GGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the SGSN. The SGSN receiving the Recovery information element shall handle it as when an Echo Response message is received but shall consider the PDP context being created as active if the response indicates successful context activation at the GGSN.

The Charging ID is used to identify all charging records produced in SGSN(s) and the GGSN for this PDP context. The Charging ID is generated by the GGSN and shall be unique within the GGSN.

The Charging Gateway Address is the IP address of the recommended Charging Gateway Functionality to which the SGSN should transfer the Charging Detail Records (CDR) for this PDP Context.

The Alternative Charging Gateway Address IE has a similar purpose as the Charging Gateway Address but enables co-existence of IPv4 and IPv6 stacks in the Ga charging interfaces, without mandating any node to have a dual stack. The format of the optional Alternative Charging Gateway Address information element is the same as the format of the Charging Gateway Address.

When both these addresses are present, the Charging Gateway address IE shall contain the IPv4 address of the Charging Gateway Function and the Alternative Charging Gateway address IE shall contain the IPv6 address of the Charging Gateway Function.

NOTE 5: The Charging Gateway Address and Alternative Charging Gateway Address both refer to the same Charging Gateway Function.

The APN Restriction is an optional information element. In this instance it is used by the GGSN to convey to the SGSN the restriction type of the associated PDP Context being set up.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

The Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element may be included in the response when the GGSN provides the MS with application specific parameters or to indicate the Bearer Control Mode to the MS.

If Bearer Control Mode is provided by the GGSN in the PCO, the Bearer Control Mode IE shall be included in order to inform the SGSN about the bearer control mode and shall indicate the same bearer control mode as indicated to the MS in the PCO.



The presence of the Common Flags IE is optional. If the Prohibit Payload Compression bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 1, then for A/Gb mode access the SGSN shall not compress the payload of user data regardless of whether the user asks for payload compression. If the Prohibit Payload Compression bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent then the SGSN shall perform payload compression when the user asks for it as per normal operation.

If the SGSN has indicated the support for MS Info Change Reporting and if the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism is to be started or stopped for this PDN connection, then the GGSN shall include the MS Info Change Reporting Action IE in the message and shall set the value of the Action field appropriately.

If the SGSN has indicated the support for CSG Information Change Reporting and if the CSG Information Reporting mechanism is to be started or stopped for this subscriber, then the GGSN shall include the CSG Information Reporting Action IE in the message and shall set the value of the Action field appropriately. .

If the PDN connection is "Delay Tolerant", the GGSN shall set the DTICI (Delay Tolerant Connection Indication) bit of the Extended Common Flags II to 1.

**Table 6: Information Elements in a Create PDP Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Reordering required	Conditional	7.7.6
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Conditional	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
NSAPI	Optional	7.7.17
Charging ID	Conditional	7.7.26
End User Address	Conditional	7.7.27
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
GGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Quality of Service Profile	Conditional	7.7.34
Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.44
Alternative Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.44
Common Flags	Optional	7.7.48
APN Restriction	Optional	7.7.49
MS Info Change Reporting Action	Optional	7.7.80
Bearer Control Mode	Optional	7.7.83
Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I	Optional	7.7.91
Extended Common Flag	Optional	7.7.93
CSG Information Reporting Action	Optional	7.7.95
APN-AMBR	Optional	7.7.98
GGSN Back-Off Time	Optional	7.7.102
Extended Common Flags II	Optional	7.7.118
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.3 Update PDP Context Request

An Update PDP Context Request message shall be sent from an SGSN to a GGSN as part of the GPRS inter-SGSN Routing Area Update procedure, the PDP Context Modification procedure, to redistribute contexts due to load sharing or as part of the inter-system intra-SGSN update procedure i.e. UE transitioning between UTRAN and GERAN A/Gb mode (and vice versa) on the same SGSN and if the SGSN decides to enable a direct GTP-U tunnel between the GGSN and the RNC. It shall be used to change the QoS and the path. For the inter-SGSN Routing Area Update procedure the message shall be sent by the new SGSN.

The Update PDP Context Request shall also be used as part of:

- the Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure to indicate that RAN Procedures are ready and that the SGSN is ready to receive payload from the GGSN on the new PDP Context;

- the UTRAN/GERAN to UTRAN (HSPA) SRVCC Procedure when the target node is a Gn/Gp SGSN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.216 [50]; or
- the HSS-based P-CSCF restoration procedure as specified in 3GPP TS 23.380 [57].

The NSAPI information element together with the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header unambiguously identifies a PDP Context in the GGSN.

The IMSI, if available, should be included and the GGSN should use the IMSI to verify if the Update PDP Context Request message is received for the right UE context.

**NOTE:** In some error scenarios, e.g. a delete PDP context request is lost over Gn/Gp interface, the hanging PDP Context in the SGSN can trigger an update towards the GGSN, if the GGSN has reassigned the F-TEID of the hanging PDP Context for another UE.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink G-PDUs that are related to the requested PDP context.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane messages which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink control plane messages that are related to the requested PDP context. If the SGSN has already confirmed successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane to the peer GGSN, this field shall not be present. The SGSN confirms successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane to the GGSN when it receives any message with its assigned Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane in the GTP header from the GGSN.

The Quality of Service Profile information element shall include the QoS negotiated between the MS and SGSN at PDP Context activation or the new QoS negotiated in the PDP Context Modification procedure. The Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I information element shall include the negotiated Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority if the SGSN supports it and if the support of Evolved ARP has been indicated by the current GGSN or if the SGSN has no information if GGSN supports Evolved ARP. If the SGSN has ever indicated the support of the eARP IE towards a GGSN, it then shall include it in all subsequent GTP messages (i.e. Create PDP Context Request and Update PDP Context Request) towards the same GGSN for a given PDN connection, assuming the eARP remains valid within the subscription and that GGSN supports eARP. The APN-AMBR shall include the negotiated APN-AMBR if the SGSN supports it and if the support of APN-AMBR has been indicated by the current GGSN and the current SGSN changes the APN-AMBR or if the SGSN has no information if GGSN supports APN-AMBR.

The SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for control plane and an SGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP).

The following requirements apply for IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN and GGSN:

- For an Update PDP Context request triggered by an inter-SGSN mobility scenario, if an IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN did not receive IPv6 addresses for both the GGSN control plane and GGSN user plane from the old SGSN, it shall include IPv4 addresses in the fields SGSN Address for Control Plane and SGSN Address for User Traffic and IPv6 addresses in the fields Alternative SGSN Address for Control Plane and Alternative SGSN Address for User Traffic. Otherwise, an IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall use only SGSN IPv6 addresses if it has GGSN IPv6 addresses available for both the GGSN control plane and GGSN user plane.
- For an Update PDP Context Request triggered by an intra-SGSN scenario, an IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN should only include SGSN addresses of the same type as the address type currently in use between the SGSN and GGSN for the PDP context, i.e. of the same type as the GGSN Address for Control Plane and GGSN Address for user traffic earlier received from the GGSN. For instance, if IPv4 is currently in use between the SGSN and GGSN, the SGSN should include SGSN IPv4 addresses and it should not include Alternative SGSN Addresses for Control Plane or User Traffic.
- In either case, if IPv6 SGSN addresses are included in the request and the GGSN supports IPv6 below GTP, the GGSN shall store and use the IPv6 SGSN addresses for communication with the SGSN and ignore the IPv4 SGSN addresses. If IPv6 SGSN addresses are included in the request and the GGSN supports only IPv4 below GTP, the GGSN shall store and use the IPv4 SGSN addresses for communication with the SGSN and ignore the IPv6 SGSN addresses. When active contexts are being redistributed due to load sharing, G-PDUs that are in transit across the Gn-interface are in an undetermined state and may be lost.

The SGSN shall include a Recovery information element into the Update PDP Context Request if the SGSN is in contact with the GGSN for the very first time or if the SGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the GGSN. The GGSN that receives a Recovery information element in the Update PDP Context Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message. The Update PDP Context Request message shall be considered as a valid update request for the PDP context indicated in the message.

The Traffic Flow Template (TFT) is used to distinguish between different user traffic flows.

The SGSN shall include Trace Reference, Trace Type, Trigger Id, OMC Identity and Additional Trace Info (Trace reference 2, Trace Recording Session Reference, triggering events in GGSN, Trace Depth, List of interfaces to trace in GGSN and Trace Activity Control) in the message if GGSN trace is activated while the PDP context is active. The SGSN shall copy Trace Reference, Trace Type, OMC Identity and Additional Trace Info from the trace request received from the HLR or OMC and the Trace Activity Control of the Additional Trace Info shall be set to Trace Activation

If SGSN deactivates the Trace Session to GGSN, the SGSN shall include the Additional Trace Info in the message and the Trace Activity Control shall be set to Trace Deactivation.

For more detailed description of Trace Session activation/deactivation procedures see 3GPP TS 32.422 [31]

For SGSN and GGSN trace record description see 3GPP TS 32.423 [32]

The SGSN shall include the Routing Area Identity (RAI) if the serving core network operator has changed, or the SGSN may include it otherwise. The MCC and MNC components shall be populated with the MCC and MNC of the serving core network operator. The LAC and RAC components shall be populated by the SGSN with the value of "FFFE" and "FF", respectively. See one exception to this rule below in shared GERAN and UTRAN networks.

NOTE 1: The serving core network operator ID is the PLMN ID of the SGSN which is currently serving the UE. An SGSN which supports multiple PLMN IDs is considered as logically different SGSNs.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

The MS includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the request if the MS wishes to provide the GGSN with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Update PDP Context Request if the associated Modify PDP Context Request from the MS includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the content of the PCO IE in the Modify PDP Context Request message.

The presence of the Common Flags IE is optional. If the RAN Procedures Ready bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 1, then SGSN is ready to receive payload on the PDP Context indicated in the message. If RAN Procedures Ready bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent then the RAN procedures in the SGSN may or may not be ready. If the NRSN bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 1, the SGSN supports the network requested bearer control. If NRSN bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent then the SGSN does not support network requested bearer control. Handling of the Common Flags IE (also the handling of "No QoS negotiation" bit in the Common Flags IE) by GGSN is specified in clause 7.3.4 "Update PDP Context Response". If the Upgrade QoS Supported bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 1, the SGSN supports the QoS upgrade in Response message functionality. If Upgrade QoS Supported bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent then the SGSN does not support QoS upgrade in Response message functionality.

If the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is included and if the DTI bit of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is set to 1, this indicates to the GGSN that for this PDP Context the SGSN is invoking a direct tunnel. In this case, the GGSN shall not change the allocated userplane Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data and IP address in the corresponding Update PDP Context Response message. If the DTI bit of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is set to 0 or the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is absent, this indicates to the GGSN that for this PDP Context the SGSN is not invoking a direct tunnel. All other fields of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE shall be ignored.

The SGSN may include the MS Time Zone IE if it is available (see sub-clause 15.1.1a of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] for more information). The SGSN shall include the User Location Information IE in the PDP Context Modification procedure and, if the SGSN has deferred the reporting of a previous ULI change until a RAB or user plane is established (see clause 7.5B.1.1), in a Service Request procedure when establishing a direct GTP-U tunnel between the GGSN and the RNC. The SGSN may include the User Location Information IE in the other procedures. If the User Location Information IE is included then the SGSN shall include the CGI or SAI in the "Geographic Location" field depending on whether the MS is in a cell or a service area respectively. If the SGSN supports CSG Information Change Reporting and if CSG Change Reporting is requested by the GGSN via the CSG Information Reporting Action, the SGSN shall

include the User CSG Information IE if the UE is accessed via CSG cell or Hybrid cell. If the User CSG Information IE is included then the SGSN shall include the CSG ID, Access mode, the CSG Membership Indication shall also be included if the Access mode is Hybrid Mode. If the User CSG Information IE is not received, the GGSN shall consider that the UE has left CSG cell or the hybrid cell.

In shared networks,

- when the message is sent from the VPLMN to the HPLMN, the PLMN ID that is communicated in the User Location Information IE, Routeing Area Identity (RAI) IE and User CSG Information IE shall be that of the selected Core Network Operator for supporting UEs, or that of the allocated Core Network Operator for non-supporting UEs. As an exception, based on inter-operator roaming/sharing agreement, if the information on whether the UE is a supporting or non-supporting UE is available, the PLMN ID that is communicated to the HPLMN for non-supporting UEs shall be the Common PLMN ID. See clause 4.4 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [35];
- when the SGSN and GGSN pertain to the same PLMN, the Common PLMN ID shall be communicated in SAI/CGI to the GGSN, for both supporting and non-supporting UEs. The Core Network Operator PLMN ID (selected by the UE for supporting UEs or allocated by the network for non-supporting UEs) shall be communicated in RAI and User CSG Information.

The SGSN shall include the RAT Type IE if the RAT Type has changed or the SGSN may include it otherwise (see sub-clause 15.1.1a of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] for more information).

The presence of the Extended Common Flags IE is optional. The CSG Change Reporting Support Indication (CCRSI) bit field shall be set to 1 if the SGSN supports CSG Information Change Reporting and if the SGSN's operator policy permits reporting of User CSG Information change to the operator of the GGSN. If the CCRSI bit field is set to 0 or the Extended Common Flags IE is not included in the message, the GGSN shall assume that the SGSN originating the message does not support the CSG Information Change Reporting. 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] (e.g. clause 9.2.2.1) defines the SGSN shall send the MS Info Change Reporting Support Indication to the GGSN. In such case SGSN shall use the CSG Change Reporting Support Indication for CSG Information Reporting even if stage 2 refers to MS Info Change Reporting Support Indication. The CS to PS SRVCC indication (CPSR) bit field shall be set to 1 if UTRAN/GERAN to UTRAN (HSPA) SRVCC Procedure is underway as specified in 3GPP TS 23.216 [50].

The SGSN shall include the Extended Common Flags IE and set the PCRI (P-CSCF Restoration Indication) bit field to 1, for the IMS PDN connection, if the SGSN has received the indication from the HSS that a P-CSCF restoration is required for this user, as specified in 3GPP TS 23.380 [57]. If the PDN connection is "Delay Tolerant" and if there is pending network initiated PDN connection signalling, the SGSN shall set the UASI (UE Available for Signalling Indication) bit field during a RAU, a Service Request procedure for UTRAN, or at receipt of an uplink LLC PDU for user data or any valid LLC frame serving as a paging response for GERAN.

The SGSN shall include the Signalling Priority Indication IE during a PDP Context Modification procedure if the UE indicates low access priority during that procedure.

In shared networks, the SGSN shall include the CN Operator Selection Entity IE during the Routeing Area Update procedure, if the information is available, to indicate whether the Serving Network has been selected by the UE or by the network.

The IMEI(SV) should be included if the IMSI is not available and the GGSN should use the IMEI(SV) to verify if the Update PDP Context Request message is received for the right UE context.

**Table 7: Information Elements in an SGSN-Initiated Update PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Optional	7.7.2
Routing Area Identity (RAI)	Optional	7.7.3
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Mandatory	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.17
Trace Reference	Optional	7.7.24
Trace Type	Optional	7.7.25
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.32
SGSN Address for User Traffic	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative SGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative SGSN Address for User Traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Quality of Service Profile	Mandatory	7.7.34
TFT	Optional	7.7.36
Trigger Id	Optional	7.7.41
OMC Identity	Optional	7.7.42
Common Flags	Optional	7.7.48
RAT Type	Optional	7.7.50
User Location Information	Optional	7.7.51
MS Time Zone	Optional	7.7.52
Additional Trace Info	Optional	7.7.62
Direct Tunnel Flags	Optional	7.7.81
Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I	Optional	7.7.91
Extended Common Flags	Optional	7.7.93
User CSG Information	Optional	7.7.94
APN-AMBR	Optional	7.7.98
Signalling Priority Indication	Optional	7.7.103
CN Operator Selection Entity	Optional	7.7.116
IMEI(SV)	Optional	7.7.53
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

An Update PDP Context Request may also be sent from a GGSN to an SGSN:

- to re-negotiate the QoS of a PDP context;
- to provide a PDP address to the SGSN (and MS);
- to request the User Location Information IE from the SGSN. The latter shall be used by GGSN when it acts as a DHCP Relay Agent or Mobile IP Foreign Agent;
- to request the start/stop of MS Info Change Reporting and/or CSG Info Change Reporting;
- to check that the PDP context is still active at the SGSN. In such a case, the GGSN shall include the optional IMSI IE, to add robustness against the case the SGSN has re-assigned the TEID to another PDP context (this may happen when the PDP context is dangling at the GGSN). Also, the "Quality of service profile" IE and the "End user Address" IE shall not be included in this case;
- for network requested bearer control, to add, modify or delete the TFT related to the PDP Context or to change the Bearer Control Mode;
- when a direct tunnel is used and the GGSN receives an Error Indication message from the RNC. In such a case, the GGSN shall include the NSAPI IE and the Direct Tunnel Flags IE with the EI bit set; or NOTE 2: SGSN and GGSN behaviour for RNC failure and recovery is defined in 3GPP TS 23.007 [3].
- as part of the P-CSCF restoration procedure (see 3GPP TS 23.380 [57]).

The Quality of Service Profile information element shall include the GGSN requested QoS. The Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I IE shall be included if Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority has been newly authorized and if the GGSN supports this IE and if the support of Evolved ARP has been indicated by the current SGSN. The APN-AMBR IE shall be included if APN-AMBR has been newly authorized and if the GGSN supports this IE and if the support of APN-AMBR has been indicated by the current SGSN.

The End User Address information element shall contain a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address.

The GGSN shall include a Recovery information element into the Update PDP Context Request if the GGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the SGSN. The SGSN that receives a Recovery information element in the Update PDP Context Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message. The Update PDP Context Request message shall be considered as a valid update request for the PDP context indicated in the message.

The NSAPI information element together with the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header unambiguously identifies a PDP Context in the SGSN.

The GGSN includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the request if the GGSN wishes to provide the MS with application specific parameters or to indicate the Bearer Control Mode to the MS. The SGSN includes this IE in the Modify PDP Context Request message if the associated Update PDP Context Request message from the GGSN includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the content of the PCO IE in the Update PDP Context Request message.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

The TFT is optional and included in order to add, modify or delete the TFT related to the PDP Context for network requested bearer control.

If Bearer Control Mode is provided by the GGSN in the PCO, the Bearer Control Mode IE shall be included in order to inform the SGSN about the bearer control mode and shall indicate the same bearer control mode as indicated to the MS in the PCO.

The presence of the Common Flags IE is optional. If the Prohibit Payload Compression bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 1, then for A/Gb mode access the SGSN shall not compress the payload of user data regardless of whether the user asks for payload compression. If the Prohibit Payload Compression bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent then the SGSN shall perform payload compression when the user asks for it as per normal operation.

The APN Restriction is an optional information element. In this instance it is used by the GGSN to convey to the SGSN the restriction type of the associated PDP Context being updated.

If the SGSN has indicated the support for MS Info Change Reporting and if the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism is to be started or stopped for this subscriber, then the GGSN shall include the MS Info Change Reporting Action IE in the message and shall set the value of the Action field appropriately.

If the SGSN has indicated the support for CSG Information Change Reporting and if the CSG Information Reporting mechanism is to be started or stopped for this PDN connection, then the GGSN shall include the CSG Information Reporting Action IE in the message and shall set the value of the Action field appropriately.

The GGSN shall include the Extended Common Flags IE and set the RetLoc (Retrieve Location) bit field to 1 if it requests the SGSN to provide the user's location information, e.g. upon receipt of such a request from the PCRF. If the GGSN initiated Update PDP Context Request message is only used to request the user's location information from the SGSN, the NSAPI IE shall be any one of the already activated PDP contexts for this PDN connection.

**Table 8: Information Elements in a GGSN-Initiated Update PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Optional	7.7.2
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.17
End User Address	Optional	7.7.27
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
Quality of Service Profile	Optional	7.7.34
TFT	Optional	7.7.36
Common Flags	Optional	7.7.48
APN Restriction	Optional	7.7.49
MS Info Change Reporting Action	Optional	7.7.80
Direct Tunnel Flags	Optional	7.7.81
Bearer Control Mode	Optional	7.7.83
Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I	Optional	7.7.91
Extended Common Flags	Optional	7.7.93
CSG Information Reporting Action	Optional	7.7.95
APN-AMBR	Optional	7.7.98
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.4 Update PDP Context Response

The message shall be sent from a GGSN node to a SGSN node as a response of an Update PDP Context Request.

If the SGSN receives an Update PDP Context Response with a Cause value other than "Request accepted", it shall abort the update of the PDP context.

If the SGSN receives an Update PDP Context Response with a Cause value "Non-existent", it shall delete the PDP Context.

Only the Cause information element, optionally Protocol Configuration Options and optionally the Recovery information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Non-existent".
- "Service not supported".
- "System failure".
- "Semantic error in the TFT operation".
- "Syntactic error in the TFT operation".
- "Semantic errors in packet filter(s)".
- "Syntactic errors in packet filters(s)".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "Bearer Control Mode violation".
- "Bearer handling not supported".

- "UE is temporarily not reachable due to power saving".

If the update PDP context request is related to an established PDP context for LIPA or for SIPTO at the local network, the LGW shall reject the update PDP context request with the cause value of "Bearer handling not supported".

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs that is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink G-PDUs that are related to the requested PDP context. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted" and may contain a new Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data only if DTI bit of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is set to 0 or the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is absent in the corresponding Update PDP Context Request.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane messages which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink control plane messages which are related to the requested PDP context. If the GGSN has already confirmed successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane to the peer SGSN, this field shall not be present. The GGSN confirms successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane to the SGSN when it receives any message with its assigned Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane in the GTP header from the SGSN.

The QoS values supplied in the Update PDP Context Request may be negotiated downwards by the GGSN. If the SGSN has indicated support for upgrade of QoS in the request message, the QoS values may also be negotiated upwards by the GGSN. In case the "No QoS negotiation" flag has been set to 1 by the SGSN in the corresponding request, the QoS values shall not be renegotiated, neither upwards, nor downwards (see also PCO handling below). The negotiated values or the original value from SGSN is inserted in the Quality of Service Profile information element. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted". The Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I IE shall be included if Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority has been newly authorized and if the GGSN supports this IE and if the Evolved ARP has been included in the corresponding request message. If there is no authorized Evolved ARP received from GGSN, SGSN shall continue to use legacy ARP included in the Quality of Service (QoS) Profile IE. The APN-AMBR IE shall be included if APN-AMBR has been newly authorized and if the GGSN supports this IE and if the APN-AMBR has been included in the corresponding request message.

The GGSN may start to forward T-PDUs after the Update PDP Context Response has been sent. The SGSN may start to forward T-PDUs when the Update PDP Context Response has been received. In this case the SGSN shall also be prepared to receive T-PDUs from the GGSN after it has sent an Update PDP Context Request but before an Update PDP Context Response has been received.

The GGSN shall include a GGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). If DTI bit of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is set to 0 or the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is absent in the corresponding Update PDP Context Request, and the GGSN needs to change the IP Address, the GGSN shall include the new IP address. Otherwise, the GGSN shall include the currently used IP address. An IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include both its IP version addresses. If the Update PDP Context Request received from the SGSN included IPv6 SGSN addresses, an IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include an IPv6 address in the field GGSN Address for User Traffic and a corresponding IPv4 address in the field Alternative GGSN Address for User Traffic. If SGSN included only an IPv4 SGSN address in the request, IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include IPv4 address for user traffic in the field GGSN Address for User Traffic and IPv6 address in the field Alternative GGSN Address for User Traffic. An IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall store the GGSN Addresses and use the address received in the field GGSN Address for user traffic when sending G-PDUs to the GGSN for the MS. An IPv4 only SGSN shall not store the IPv6 address included in the Alternative GGSN Address. When active contexts are being redistributed due to load sharing, G-PDUs that are in transit across the Gn-interface are in an undetermined state and may be lost.

The GGSN shall also include a GGSN address for control plane, which shall not differ from that provided at PDP context setup time and shall remain unchanged for the lifetime of the PDP context. If the Update PDP Context Request received from the SGSN included IPv6 SGSN addresses, an IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include an IPv6 address in the field GGSN Address for Control Plane and a corresponding IPv4 address in the field Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane. If SGSN included only an IPv4 SGSN address in the request, IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include IPv4 address for Control plane in the field GGSN Address for Control Plane and IPv6 address for Control plane in the field Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane. An IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall use the address received in the field GGSN Address for Control Plane when sending control plane signalling on this GTP tunnel to the GGSN for the MS.

The GGSN Address for control plane and the GGSN Address for user traffic shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted". The Alternative GGSN Addresses shall be included if the GGSN supports IPv6 below GTP and the Cause contains the value "Request accepted".



The GGSN shall include the Recovery information element into the Update PDP Context Response if the GGSN is in contact with the SGSN for the first time or if the GGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the SGSN. The SGSN receiving the Recovery information element shall handle it as when an Echo Response message is received but shall consider the PDP context as updated and active if the response cause indicates a successful operation at the GGSN.

The Charging ID is used to identify all charging records produced in SGSN(s) and the GGSN for this PDP context. The Charging ID has been previously generated by the GGSN and is unique for this PDP context. If an inter-SGSN routing area update occurs, it is transferred to the new SGSN as part of each active PDP context. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted".

The Charging Gateway Address is the IP address of the recommended Charging Gateway Functionality to which the SGSN should transfer the Charging Detail Records (CDR) for this PDP Context.

The Alternative Charging Gateway Address IE has a similar purpose as the Charging Gateway Address but enables co-existence of IPv4 and IPv6 stacks in the Ga charging interfaces, without mandating any node to have a dual stack. The format of the optional Alternative Charging Gateway Address information element is the same as the format of the Charging Gateway Address.

When both these addresses are present, the Charging Gateway address IE shall contain the IPv4 address of the Charging Gateway Function and the Alternative Charging Gateway address IE shall contain the IPv6 address of the Charging Gateway Function.

NOTE: The Charging Gateway Address and Alternative Charging Gateway Address both refer to the same Charging Gateway Function.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

The GGSN may include the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the response if the GGSN wishes to provide the MS with application specific parameters or to indicate the Bearer Control Mode to the MS.

If the "No QoS negotiation" bit of the Common Flags IE in the Update PDP Context Request message was set to 1, then the GGSN shall not re-negotiate QoS in the corresponding Update PDP Context Response and shall not include the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the message). If the "No QoS negotiation" bit of the Common Flags IE was set to 0 or the Common Flags IE was absent from the Update PDP Context Request message (e.g. message was sent by pre Rel-7 SGSN), then:

- the GGSN may re-negotiate QoS in the corresponding Update PDP Context Response;
- the GGSN may include a PCO in the Update PDP Context Response message, but the PCO shall contain at least the same information as the PCO IE, which was sent earlier (see e.g. clause 9.2.2 "Activation Procedures" in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]).

The presence of the Common Flags IE is optional. If the Prohibit Payload Compression bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 1, then for A/Gb mode access the SGSN shall not compress the payload of user data regardless of whether the user asks for payload compression. If the Prohibit Payload Compression bit of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent then the SGSN shall perform payload compression when the user asks for it as per normal operation.

The APN Restriction is an optional information element. In this instance it is used by the GGSN to convey to the SGSN the restriction type of the associated PDP Context being updated.

If Bearer Control Mode is provided by the GGSN in the PCO, the Bearer Control Mode IE shall be included in order to inform the SGSN about the bearer control mode and shall indicate the same bearer control mode as indicated to the MS in the PCO.

If the SGSN has indicated the support for MS Info Change Reporting and if the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism is to be started or stopped for this PDN connection in the SGSN, then the GGSN shall include the MS Info Change Reporting Action IE in the message and shall set the value of Action field appropriately.

If the SGSN has indicated the support for CSG Information Change Reporting and if the CSG Information Reporting mechanism is to be started or stopped for this subscriber, then the GGSN shall include the CSG Information Reporting Action IE in the message and shall set the value of the Action field appropriately.

**Table 9: Information Elements in an Update PDP Context Response sent by a GGSN**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Conditional	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
Charging ID	Conditional	7.7.26
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
GGSN Address for User Traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for User Traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Quality of Service Profile	Conditional	7.7.34
Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.44
Alternative Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.44
Common Flags	Optional	7.7.48
APN Restriction	Optional	7.7.49
Bearer Control Mode	Optional	7.7.83
MS Info Change Reporting Action	Optional	7.7.80
Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I	Optional	7.7.91
CSG Information Reporting Action	Optional	7.7.95
APN-AMBR	Optional	7.7.98
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

The message can also be sent from a SGSN node to a GGSN node as a response of a GGSN-initiated Update PDP Context Request.

If the GGSN receives an Update PDP Context Response with a Cause value other than "Request accepted", it shall abort the update of the PDP context if the associated Update PDP Context Request was sent only to re-negotiate the QoS of a PDP context. Furthermore if the associated Update PDP Context Request included an "End User Address" information element the GGSN shall delete the PDP context using the Delete PDP Context procedure and may notify the Operation and Maintenance network element.

Only the Cause information element, optionally Protocol Configuration Options and optionally the Recovery information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

Possible Cause values are the same as for the Update PDP Context Response sent by a GGSN except the cause code "UE is temporarily not reachable due to power saving" shall only be included by a SGSN. When the optional IMSI IE value differs from the IMSI IE value associated to the PDP context, the SGSN shall respond using the cause value "Non-existent".

The SGSN includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the response if the MS wishes to provide the GGSN with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Update PDP Context Response message if the associated Modify PDP Context Accept message from the MS includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the content of the PCO IE in the Modify PDP Context Accept message.

The QoS values supplied in the Update PDP Context Request may be negotiated downwards by the SGSN. The negotiated values or the original value from GGSN is inserted in the Quality of Service Profile information element. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted" and a QoS information element was supplied in the corresponding request message. The Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I information element shall include the negotiated Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority if the SGSN supports this IE and if an Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I information element was supplied in the corresponding request message. The APN-AMBR IE shall be included if the SGSN supports this IE and if the APN-AMBR has been included in the corresponding request message.

The SGSN shall include the Recovery information element into the Update PDP Context Response if the SGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the GGSN. The GGSN receiving the Recovery information element shall handle it as when an Echo Response message is received but shall consider the PDP context as updated and active if the response cause indicates a successful operation at the SGSN.

If the SGSN sends Update PDP Context Response message in order to re-establish the user plane tunnel between SGSN and GGSN, then the SGSN includes only the Cause IE, the SGSN Address for User Traffic IE and Tunnel Endpoint

Identifier Data IE. The GGSN shall include Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink G-PDUs which are related to the requested PDP Context.

In the MS to GGSN direction, the SGSN shall include the User Location Information IE, and may include the MS Time Zone information element. The SGSN shall include the CGI or SAI in the "Geographic Location" field of the User Location Information IE depending on whether the MS is in a cell or a service area respectively.

In shared networks,

- when the message is sent from the VPLMN to the HPLMN, the PLMN ID that is communicated in the User Location Information IE shall be that of the selected Core Network Operator for supporting UEs, or that of the allocated Core Network Operator for non-supporting UEs. As an exception, based on inter-operator roaming/sharing agreement, if the information on whether the UE is a supporting or non-supporting UE is available, the PLMN ID that is communicated to the HPLMN for non-supported UEs shall be the Common PLMN ID. See clause 4.4 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [35];
- when the SGSN and GGSN pertain to the same PLMN, the Common PLMN ID shall be communicated in SAI/CGI to the GGSN, for both supporting and non-supporting UEs. The Core Network Operator PLMN ID (selected by the UE for supporting UEs or allocated by the network for non-supporting UEs) shall be communicated in RAI.

If the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is included and if the DTI bit of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is set to 1, this indicates to the GGSN that for this PDP Context the SGSN is invoking a direct tunnel. If the DTI bit of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is set to 0 or the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is absent, this indicates to the GGSN that for this PDP Context the SGSN is not invoking a direct tunnel. All other fields of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE shall be ignored.

If the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is included with the DTI bit set to 1, and if the SGSN Address for User Traffic IE and Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data IE are also included, they shall contain RNC's User Plane address and TEID.

If the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is absent, or the DTI bit is set to 0, but the SGSN Address for User Traffic IE and Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data IE are included they shall contain SGSN's User Plane addresses and TEID.

NOTE: Use case, when the DT is still used and the RNC TEID and/or user plane address has changed cannot be clarified in this release for backward compatibility reasons.

**Table 10: Information Elements in an Update PDP Context Response sent by a SGSN**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Optional	7.7.13
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
SGSN Address for User Traffic	Optional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Quality of Service Profile	Conditional	7.7.34
User Location Information	Optional	7.7.51
MS Time Zone	Optional	7.7.52
Direct Tunnel Flags	Optional	7.7.81
Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I	Optional	7.7.91
APN-AMBR	Optional	7.7.98
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.5 Delete PDP Context Request

A Delete PDP Context Request shall be sent from a SGSN node to a GGSN node as part of the GPRS Detach procedure or the GPRS PDP Context Deactivation procedure or from a GGSN node to a SGSN node as part of the PDP Context Deactivation Initiated by GGSN procedure. A request shall be used to deactivate an activated PDP Context or an activated set of PDP contexts associated to a PDN connection. The Delete PDP Context Request shall also be used as part of the UTRAN (HSPA) to UTRAN/GERAN SRVCC Procedure when the source node is a Gn/Gp SGSN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.216 [50].

A GSN shall be prepared to receive a Delete PDP Context Request at any time and shall always reply regardless if the PDP context exists or not (as per the Delete PDP Context Response message description section), except in cases described below.

If any collision occurs, the Delete PDP Context Request takes precedence over any other Tunnel Management message.

The Teardown Ind is used to indicate whether all PDP contexts that share the same PDN connection with the PDP context identified in the request should also be deactivated. This may trigger the deletion of all the information kept for a MS at a GSN, if no other PDP contexts associated to other PDP addresses are active on the GSN. If the Teardown Ind information element value is set to "1", then all PDP contexts that share the same PDN connection with the PDP context identified by the NSAPI included in the Delete PDP Context Request Message shall be torn down. If more than one PDP Contexts are active that share the same PDN connection, only the PDP context identified by the NSAPI included in the Delete PDP context Request shall be torn down if the value of this information element is "0" or this information is not included. The SGSN shall copy this IE to the Delete PDP Context Request from the associated Deactivate PDP Context Request initiated by MS, if it is included. This information element shall NOT be included by the SGSN if the Deactivate PDP Context Request message from the MS does NOT include the Tear down indicator at PDP Context Deactivation initiated by MS. However, exceptionally this information element shall be included and its value set to "1" by the sending GSN only when the last PDP context associated to a PDN connection is torn down and there are no outstanding Create PDP context requests for other PDP context different from the one being torn down for that PDN connection.

If a GSN receives a Delete PDP context without a Teardown Indicator or with a Teardown Indicator with value set to "0" and only that PDP context is active for a PDN connection, then the GSN shall ignore the message. (Note: This is symptom of a race condition. The reliable delivery of signalling messages will eventually lead to a consistent situation, allowing the teardown of the PDP context.)

In the MS to GGSN direction, the SGSN includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the request if the MS wishes to provide the GGSN with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Delete PDP Context Request message if the associated Deactivate PDP Context Request message from the MS includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the PCO IE in the Deactivate PDP Context Request message.

In the MS to GGSN direction, the SGSN shall include the MS Time Zone information element, if it has changed since last reported.

In the MS to GGSN direction, the SGSN shall include the User Location Information information element and the ULI Timestamp information element indicating the time when the User Location Information was acquired. The SGSN shall include the CGI or SAI in the "Geographic Location" field of the User Location Information IE depending on whether the MS is in a cell or a service area respectively.

In shared networks,

- when the message is sent from the VPLMN to the HPLMN, the PLMN ID that is communicated in the User Location Information IE shall be that of the selected Core Network Operator for supporting UEs, or that of the allocated Core Network Operator for non-supporting UEs. As an exception, based on inter-operator roaming/sharing agreement, if the information on whether the UE is a supporting or non-supporting UE is available, the PLMN ID that is communicated to the HPLMN for non-supported UEs shall be the Common PLMN ID. See clause 4.4 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [35];
- when the SGSN and GGSN pertain to the same PLMN, the Common PLMN ID shall be communicated in SAI/CGI to the GGSN, for both supporting and non-supporting UEs. The Core Network Operator PLMN ID (selected by the UE for supporting UEs or allocated by the network for non-supporting UEs) shall be communicated in RAI.

In the GGSN to MS direction, the GGSN includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the request if the GGSN wishes to provide the MS with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Deactivate PDP Context Request message if the associated Delete PDP Context Request message from the GGSN includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the PCO IE in the Delete PDP Context Request message.

In the GGSN to MS direction, the GGSN may include Cause IE with the value "Reactivation Requested". In that case, the GGSN shall include the Teardown Ind information element with its value set to "1". If the SGSN supports this IE in this message, it shall map it to corresponding NAS cause code with the same name (see 3GPP TS 24.008 [5]) in the Deactivate PDP Context Request message.

The presence of the Extended Common Flags IE is optional. The Voice Bearer (VB) bit field shall be set to 1 if the PDP context to be deleted is used for voice during UTRAN (HSPA) to UTRAN/GERAN SRVCC Procedure as specified in 3GPP TS 23.216 [50].

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

The SGSN shall include the Cause IE if the Delete PDP Context Request message is sent to the GGSN due to a network problem as specified in the clause 15.7 of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. It indicates to the peer entity the reason of the failure.

Possible Cause Values are:

- "Network Failure".
- "QoS parameter mismatch".

**Table 11: Information Elements in a Delete PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Optional	7.7.1
Teardown Ind	Conditional	7.7.16
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.17
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
User Location Information	Optional	7.7.51
MS Time Zone	Optional	7.7.52
Extended Common Flags	Optional	7.7.93
ULI Timestamp	Optional	7.7.114
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.6 Delete PDP Context Response

The message shall be sent as a response of a Delete PDP Context Request. A GSN shall delete PDP context(s) when GSN receives Delete PDP Context Request message.

A GSN shall ignore a Delete PDP Context Response for a non-existing PDP context.

If a GSN receives a Delete PDP Context Request message for a non existing PDP context, it shall send back to the source of the message a Delete PDP Context Response message with cause value "Non existent". The TEID value used in the response message shall be zero.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE Incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "Non existent".

For error handling, if the received Delete PDP Context Response contains a cause value other than "Request accepted" and "Non Existent", refer to section 11.

In the GGSN to MS direction, the GGSN includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the response if the GGSN wishes to provide the MS with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Deactivate PDP Context Accept message if the associated Delete PDP Context Response message from the GGSN includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of the IE transparently from the PCO IE in the Delete PDP Context Response message.

In the MS to GGSN direction, the SGSN includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the response if the MS wishes to provide the GGSN with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Delete PDP Context Response message if the associated Deactivate PDP Context Accept message from the MS

includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of the IE transparently from the PCO IE in the Deactivate PDP Context Accept message.

In the MS to GGSN direction, the SGSN shall include the MS Time Zone information element, if it has changed since last reported.

In the MS to GGSN direction, the SGSN shall include the User Location Information information element and the ULI Timestamp information element indicating the time when the User Location Information was acquired. The SGSN shall include the CGI or SAI in the "Geographic Location" field of the User Location Information IE depending on whether the MS is in a cell or a service area respectively.

In shared networks,

- when the message is sent from the VPLMN to the HPLMN, the PLMN ID that is communicated in the User Location Information IE shall be that of the selected Core Network Operator for supporting UEs, or that of the allocated Core Network Operator for non-supporting UEs. As an exception, based on inter-operator roaming/sharing agreement, if the information on whether the UE is a supporting or non-supporting UE is available, the PLMN ID that is communicated to the HPLMN for non-supported UEs shall be the Common PLMN ID. See clause 4.4 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [35];
- when the SGSN and GGSN pertain to the same PLMN, the Common PLMN ID shall be communicated in SAI/CGI to the GGSN, for both supporting and non-supporting UEs. The Core Network Operator PLMN ID (selected by the UE for supporting UEs or allocated by the network for non-supporting UEs) shall be communicated in RAI.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 12: Information Elements in a Delete PDP Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
User Location Information	Optional	7.7.51
MS Time Zone	Optional	7.7.52
ULI Timestamp	Optional	7.7.114
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.7 Error Indication

Error Indication message is specified in 3GPP TS 29.281 [42].

### 7.3.8 PDU Notification Request

When receiving a T-PDU the GGSN checks if a PDP context is established for that PDP address. If no PDP context has been previously established, the GGSN may try to deliver the T-PDU by initiating the Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure. The criteria, used by the GGSN to determine whether trying to deliver the T-PDU to the MS or not, may be based on subscription information in the GGSN and are outside the scope of GPRS standardisation.

As part of the Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure the GGSN sends a PDU Notification Request message to the SGSN indicated by the HLR. If the GGSN has an active PDP context with different SGSN from the one indicated by the HLR, then the SGSN information shall be obtained from an active PDP context. When receiving this message, the SGSN shall be responsible for requesting the MS to activate the indicated PDP Context.

The IMSI is inserted in the IMSI information element in the PDU Notification Request message.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and PDP address that the SGSN shall request the MS to activate.

The Access Point Name information element identifies the access point of packet data network that wishes to connect to the MS.

The GGSN shall include a GGSN Address for control plane. The SGSN shall store this GGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages to the GGSN.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane information element shall be a tunnel endpoint identifier Control Plane selected by the GGSN and shall be used by the SGSN in the GTP header of the corresponding PDU Notification Response or PDU Notification Request Reject message.

The GGSN includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the request if the GGSN wishes to provide the MS with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Request PDP Context Activation message if the associated PDU Notification Request message from the GGSN includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of the IE transparently from the PCO IE in the PDU Notification Request message.

If the GGSN receives a Create PDP Context Request before the PDU Notification Response, the GGSN shall handle the Create PDP Context Request as normal context activation and ignore the following PDU Notification Response.

If the SGSN receives a PDU Notification Request after a Create PDP Context Request has been sent but before a Create PDP Context Response has been received, the SGSN shall:

- send a PDU Notification Response with Cause "Request accepted" without any further processing; and then
- wait for the Create PDP Context Response.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 14: Information Elements in a PDU Notification Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.14
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
GGSN Address for Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.9 PDU Notification Response

The message is sent by a SGSN to GGSN as a response of a PDU Notification Request.

The Cause value "Request accepted" indicates if the PDP context activation will proceed. The PDP context activation procedure will not proceed for other Cause values.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "No resources available".
- "Service not supported".
- "System failure".
- "IMSI/IMEI not known".
- "MS is GPRS Detached".
- "GPRS connection suspended".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "Roaming restriction".

After an unsuccessful activation attempt the GSNs may perform some actions to prevent unnecessary enquires to the HLR as described in the section Unsuccessful Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 15: Information Elements in a PDU Notification Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.10 PDU Notification Reject Request

If the PDP context activation proceeds after the PDU Notification Response, but the PDP context was not established, the SGSN sends a PDU Notification Reject Request message. The Cause value indicates the reason why the PDP Context could not be established:

- "MS is not GPRS Responding".
- "MS Refuses".

When receiving the PDU Notification Reject Request message the GGSN may reject or discard the stored T-PDU(s) depending on the PDP type.

After an unsuccessful activation attempt the GSNs may perform some actions to prevent unnecessary enquiries to the HLR as described in the section Unsuccessful Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of the PDU Notification Reject Request message shall be the same as the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane information element of the PDU Notification Request that triggered the reject.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane information element shall be a tunnel endpoint identifier Control Plane selected by the SGSN and shall be used by the GGSN in the GTP header of the corresponding PDU Notification Reject Response message.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and PDP address of the PDP context that could not be activated.

The Access Point Name shall be the same as the Access Point Name of the received PDU Notification Request message that triggered the reject.

The SGSN includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the request if the MS wishes to provide the GGSN with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the PDU Notification Reject Request message if the associated Request PDP Context Activation Reject message from the MS includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of the IE transparently from the PCO IE in the Request PDP Context Activation Reject message.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 16: Information Elements in a PDU Notification Reject Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.14
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46



### 7.3.11 PDU Notification Reject Response

The message is sent by a GGSN to SGSN as a response of a PDU Notification Reject Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 17: Information Elements in a PDU Notification Reject Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.12 Initiate PDP Context Activation Request

The GGSN sends an Initiate PDP Context Activation Request message to the SGSN to initiate the Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure for network requested bearer control.

The Initiate PDP Context Activation Request shall be sent to the SGSN Address for Control Plane and TEID associated with any one of the already activated PDP contexts for this PDN connection.

Linked NSAPI indicates the NSAPI assigned to any one of the already activated PDP contexts for this PDN connection.

Quality of Service Profile is the QoS Requested by the GGSN. The Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I IE may be included if the GGSN supports this IE and if the support of Evolved ARP has been indicated by the current SGSN.

The Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element may be included in the request when the GGSN provides the UE with application specific parameters. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently to the content of the PCO IE in the Request Secondary PDP Context Activation.

The Traffic Flow Template (TFT) may be provided. The detailed use cases are detailed described in clause 9.2.2.3 of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. TFT is used for packet filtering. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently to the content of the TFT IE in the Request Secondary PDP Context Activation.

The Correlation-ID shall be included and is used to correlate the subsequent Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure with the Initiate PDP Context Activation message.

NOTE: The Correlation-ID is used in GTP and corresponds over the air-interface to the TI, which is assigned by the SGSN and sent to MS in the Request Secondary Context Activation as described in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.3.12.1: Information Elements in an Initiate PDP Context Activation Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Linked NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.17
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.31
Quality of Service Profile	Mandatory	7.7.34
TFT	Conditional	7.7.36
Correlation-ID	Mandatory	7.7.82
Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I	Optional	7.7.91
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.3.13 Initiate PDP Context Activation Response

The message is sent by a SGSN to GGSN as a response of an Initiate PDP Context Activation Request message after the SGSN receives from the UE either a positive acknowledgment (Activate Secondary PDP Context Request message) or a negative acknowledgment (Secondary PDP Context Activation Reject message), or if SGSN does not receive any response from the UE before the Radio Interface timer T3385 expires (see TS 24.008 [5]), or if the UE is temporarily not reachable due to power saving. If the PDP context was not established, the SGSN includes a Cause Code to indicate the reason why the PDP Context could not be established.

The Cause value "Request accepted" indicates that the Initiate PDP Context Activation was successful. The Initiate PDP Context Activation procedure was not successful for other Cause values.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "No resources available".
- "Service not supported".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "Context not found".
- "Semantic error in the TFT operation".
- "Syntactic error in the TFT operation".
- "Semantic errors in packet filter(s)".
- "Syntactic errors in packet filters(s)".
- "MS is not GPRS Responding".
- "MS Refuses".
- "Invalid Correlation-ID".
- "PDP Context without TFT already activated".
- "Bearer Control Mode violation".
- "UE is temporarily not reachable due to power saving".

The SGSN includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the response if the MS wishes to provide the GGSN with application specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Initiate PDP Context Activation Response message if the Request PDP Context Activation Reject message from the MS includes protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of the IE transparently from the PCO IE in the Request PDP Context Activation Reject message. The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

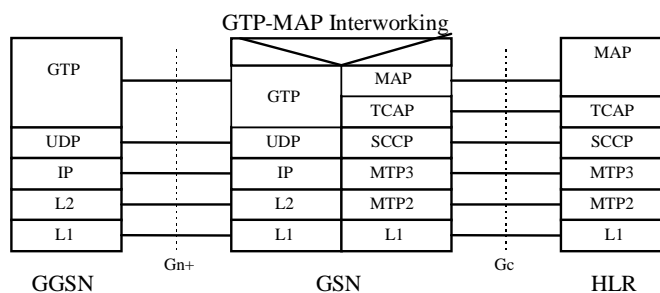
**Table 7.3.13.1: Information Elements in an Initiate PDP Context Activation Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Protocol Configuration Options	Conditional	7.7.31
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.4 Location Management Messages

### 7.4.0 General

The optional Location Management messages are defined to support the case when Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedures are used and a GGSN does not have a SS7 MAP interface, i.e. a Gc interface. GTP is then used to transfer control plane messages between the GGSN and a GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN in the GPRS backbone network. The GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN converts the control plane messages described in this section between GTP and MAP. The MAP messages are sent to and received from the HLR. The GTP-MAP protocol-converting function is described in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. The MAP protocol describing the corresponding procedures and messages is described in 3GPP TS 29.002 [6]. This alternative method is illustrated in figure 7.



**Figure 7: GGSN - HLR Signalling via a GTP-MAP Protocol-Converter in a GSN**

When receiving a T-PDU the GGSN checks if a PDP Context is established for that PDP address. If no PDP context has been previously established the GGSN may store the T-PDU, try to initiate the Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure and, when the activation procedure is completed, deliver the T-PDU.

To support Network-Requested PDP Context Activation the GGSN has to have static PDP information about the PDP address.

#### 7.4.1 Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request

The GGSN may send a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request message to a GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN, to obtain the IP address of the SGSN where the MS is located, when no PDP context is established.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI to be used as a key to get the IP address of the SGSN.

If the GGSN receives a Create PDP Context Request after a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request has been sent but before a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response has been received, the GGSN shall:

- handle the Create PDP Context Request as a normal context activation; and
- ignore the following Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 18: Information Elements in a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

#### 7.4.2 Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response

The GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN sends a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response message as a response to the Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request message to the GGSN that sent the request.

The Cause value indicates if the GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN accepted the request or not.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "No resources available".
- "Service not supported".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

The MAP Cause information element contains the MAP error code received from the HLR and shall not be included if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

The GSN Address information element contains the IP address of the SGSN and shall not be included if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

It is an implementation issue what to do if the Cause or MAP Cause indicates that no location information is available. The MS not Reachable Reason information element indicates the reason for the setting of the Mobile station Not Reachable for GPRS (MNRG) flag and shall not be included if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 19: Information Elements in a Send Routing Information for GPRS Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
MAP Cause	Optional	7.7.8
MS not Reachable Reason	Optional	7.7.25A
GSN Address	Optional	7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.4.3 Failure Report Request

The GGSN may send this message to the GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN to set the MNRG flag for the IMSI in the HLR.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI for which the MNRG shall be set.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 20: Information Elements in a Failure Report Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.4.4 Failure Report Response

The GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN sends a Failure Report Response message as a response to the Failure Report Request message to the GGSN that sent the request.

The Cause value indicates if the GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN accepted the request or not.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "No resources available".
- "Service not supported".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

The MAP Cause information element contains the MAP error code received from the HLR and shall not be included if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

It is an implementation issue what to do if the Cause or MAP Cause indicates that the HLR has not received the request or rejected the request.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 21: Information Elements in a Failure Report Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
MAP Cause	Optional	7.7.8
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.4.5 Note MS GPRS Present Request

The GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN sends a Note MS GPRS Present message to notify that an MS should be reachable for GPRS again.

The GGSN shall use the IMSI in the request and find all PDP contexts for the IMSI. The MNRG shall be cleared and the SGSN IP address from the request shall be stored in each found PDP context.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI for the PDP contexts.

The GSN Address information element contains the IP address of the SGSN.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 22: Information Elements in a Note MS Present Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
GSN Address	Mandatory	7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.4.6 Note MS GPRS Present Response

The GGSN sends a Note MS GPRS Present Response message to the GTP-MAP protocol converting GSN as a response to the Note MS GPRS Present Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".

- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 23: Information Elements in a Note MS Present Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5 Mobility Management Messages

### 7.5.0 General

The Mobility Management messages are the control plane messages, defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] and 3GPP TS 24.008 [5], that are sent between SGSNs at the GPRS Attach and Inter SGSN Routing Update procedures. The new SGSN derives the address of the old SGSN from the old routing area identity. The address translation mechanism is implementation specific. Some possible translation mechanisms are found in annex C in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2].

Generally, the purpose of the control plane is to transfer data associated with the MS from the old SGSN to the new SGSN.

The requirements specified in this clause for SGSN also apply to MME if the MME supports GTP-C (v1) for roaming and inter access mobility between Gn/Gp SGSNs and MMEs as specified in Annex D of 3GPP TS 23.401 [47].

#### 7.5.1 Identification Request

If the MS, at GPRS Attach, identifies itself with P-TMSI and it has changed SGSN since detach, the new SGSN shall send an Identification Request message to the old SGSN to request the IMSI.

For Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes, where the old SGSN belongs to an SGSN pool, the new SGSN cannot in the general case determine the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall in this case send the Identification Request message to an SGSN based on the old RAI, as usual. If an SGSN within an SGSN pool receives an Identification Request message for an MS that has been attached to another SGSN of the same SGSN pool, the SGSN shall:

- a) include the source IP address of the received Identification Request message in the optional parameter "SGSN Address for Control Plane" if the optional parameter "SGSN Address for Control Plane" is not present in the received Identification Request message; and
- b) decrement the Hop Counter value if the optional parameter "Hop Counter" is present in the received Identification Request message; otherwise may include a Hop Counter with a value of max-1 where max is the maximum defined value for Hop Counter.

The Identification Request message is then relayed to the old SGSN, keeping the other parts of the message unchanged. Received Identification Request messages with a Hop Counter value of 0 shall not be relayed; instead a system failure indication shall be returned to the new SGSN. The SGSN within an SGSN pool can determine if the received Identification Request message was meant for itself or for another SGSN of the SGSN pool by looking at the Network Resource Identifier contained in the P-TMSI parameter. See 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] for details on the coding of the P-TMSI and see 3GPP TS 23.236 [19] for details on SGSN pool.

Note that an SGSN relaying the Identification Request message shall not supervise the Identification Response message.

The P-TMSI and RAI is a P-TMSI and an RAI in the old SGSN. The P-TMSI Signature is conditionally provided by the MS to the new SGSN for identification checking purposes as defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] and 3GPP TS 24.008 [5]. If the MS has provided the P-TMSI Signature, the new SGSN shall include this parameter in the Identification Request message.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 24: Information Elements in an Identification Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Routing Area Identity (RAI)	Mandatory	7.7.3
Packet TMSI	Mandatory	7.7.5
P-TMSI Signature	Conditional	7.7.9
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Optional	7.7.32
Hop Counter	Optional	7.7.63
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.2 Identification Response

The old SGSN shall send an Identification Response to the new SGSN as a response to a previous Identification Request.

For Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes, if an old SGSN within an SGSN pool receives an Identification Request message that contains the optional parameter SGSN Address for Control Plane, the old SGSN shall use this address as destination IP address of the Identification Response message.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "IMSI/IMEI not known".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "P-TMSI Signature mismatch".

Only the Cause information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

The IMSI information element is mandatory if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted".

The old SGSN shall include the UE Usage Type if the old SGSN supports the Dedicated Core Network feature as specified in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. If the UE Usage Type is not available in the old SGSN, the length field of this IE shall be set to 0.

NOTE 1: A UE Usage Type IE with the length field equal to 0 is used for the receiver to differentiate the case where the sender does not support the Dedicated Core Network feature from the case where the sender supports the Dedicated Core Network feature but no UE Usage type was received in UE's subscription.

The old SGSN shall include the IOV\_updates counter if it is supported and available for a UMTS subscriber capable of UMTS AKA.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 25: Information Elements in an Identification Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Authentication Triplet	Conditional	7.7.7
Authentication Quintuplet	Conditional	7.7.35
UE Usage Type	Optional	7.7.117
IOV_updates counter	Optional	7.7.122

### 7.5.3 SGSN Context Request

The new SGSN shall send an SGSN Context Request to the old SGSN to get the MM and PDP Contexts for the MS.

For Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes, where the old SGSN belongs to an SGSN pool, the new SGSN cannot in the general case determine the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall in this case send the SGSN Context Request message to an SGSN based on the old RAI, as usual. If an SGSN within an SGSN pool receives an SGSN Context Request message for an MS that has been attached to another SGSN of the same SGSN pool, the SGSN shall:

if the optional parameter "Hop Counter" is present in the received SGSN Context Request message, decrement the Hop Counter value, otherwise may include a Hop Counter with a value of max-1 where max is the maximum defined value for Hop Counter;

the SGSN Context Request message is then relayed to the old SGSN, keeping the other parts of the message unchanged. Received SGSN Context Request messages with a Hop Counter value of 0 shall not be relayed; instead a system failure indication shall be returned to the new SGSN. The SGSN within an SGSN pool can determine if the received SGSN Context Request message was meant for itself or for another SGSN of the SGSN pool by looking at the Network Resource Identifier contained in the P-TMSI parameter, or alternatively in the TLLI parameter. See 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] for details on the coding of the P-TMSI and see 3GPP TS 23.236 [19] for details on SGSN pool.

Note that an SGSN relaying the SGSN Context Request message shall not supervise the SGSN Context Response message.

The MS is identified in the old SGSN by its old RAI and old TLLI/old P-TMSI values. The TLLI/P-TMSI and RAI is a foreign TLLI/P-TMSI and an RAI in the old SGSN. Exactly one of the TLLI, P-TMSI or IMSI information fields shall be present.

The old SGSN responds with an SGSN Context Response.

The new SGSN shall include a SGSN Address for control plane. If the new SGSN is IPv4/ IPv6 capable, it shall include IPv4 address in the field of SGSN Address for Control Plane and IPv6 address in the field of Alternative SGSN Address for Control Plane. If the old SGSN is IPv6 capable, it shall store and use the IPv6 SGSN address when sending control plane messages for the MS to the new SGSN in the SGSN context transfer procedure. Otherwise if the old SGSN is only IPv4 capable, it shall store and use the IPv4 SGSN address in the SGSN context transfer procedure. The old SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages for the MS to the new SGSN in the SGSN context transfer procedure

The new SGSN may include its SGSN number. If the old SGSN receives the SGSN number of the new SGSN it shall include this number when informing interworking core network nodes that there is a need to re-route previously sent requests against the new SGSN, e.g. in LCS the GMLC will use this SGSN number to re-activate the Location Request to the new SGSN (3GPP TS 23.271 [24]).

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for control plane messages, which is chosen by the new SGSN. The old SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent control plane messages that are sent from the old SGSN to the new SGSN and related to the PDP context(s) requested.

The MS Validated indicates that the new SGSN has successfully authenticated the MS. IMSI shall be included if MS Validated indicates "Yes".

The P-TMSI Signature is conditionally provided by the MS to the new SGSN for identification checking purposes as defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] and 3GPP TS 24.008 [5]. If the MS has provided the P-TMSI Signature, the new SGSN shall include this parameter in the SGSN Context Request message.



The RAT Type indicates the Radio Access Technology which is used in the new SGSN or the new MME.

The new SGSN shall include the CIoT Optimizations Support Indication IE if it supports at least one CIoT optimization.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 26: Information Elements in a SGSN Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Routing Area Identity (RAI)	Mandatory	7.7.3
Temporary Logical Link Identifier (TLLI)	Conditional	7.7.4
Packet TMSI (P-TMSI)	Conditional	7.7.5
P-TMSI Signature	Conditional	7.7.9
MS Validated	Optional	7.7.10
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.14
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.32
Alternative SGSN Address for Control Plane	Optional	7.7.32
SGSN Number	Optional	7.7.47
RAT Type	Optional	7.7.50
Hop Counter	Optional	7.7.63
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.4 SGSN Context Response

The old SGSN shall send an SGSN Context Response to the new SGSN as a response to a previous SGSN Context Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "IMSI/IMEI not known".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "P-TMSI Signature mismatch".
- "Target access restricted for the subscriber".

Based on the subscription profile, when the access to the target RAT is prohibited for the subscriber, the old SGSN may reject the SGSN Context Request message with the cause "Target access restricted for the subscriber".

If the Cause contains the value "P-TMSI Signature mismatch" the IMSI information element and, for Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes, a SGSN Address for control plane shall be included in the response, otherwise only the Cause information element shall be included in the response. The IMSI shall not be included in the message if the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless.

NOTE 1: The rule to include the IMSI when the Cause contains the value "P-TMSI Signature mismatch" also applies to an old MME interoperating with a Gn/Gp SGSN.

The old SGSN shall also include a SGSN Address for control plane if the Cause contains the value "Request Accepted". If the SGSN Context Request received from the new SGSN includes an IPv6 SGSN address, an IPv4/IPv6 capable old SGSN shall include IPv6 address in the field of SGSN address for control plane. Otherwise it shall include IPv4 address

in this field. The new SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages for the MS to the old SGSN in the SGSN context transfer procedure.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier, which is chosen by the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent control plane messages, which are sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN and related to the PDP context(s) requested.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI matching the TLLI or P-TMSI (for GSM or UMTS respectively) and RAI in the SGSN Context Request.

The MM Context contains necessary mobility management and security parameters. The IMEISV shall, if available, be included in the MM Context from the old SGSN to the new SGSN. If the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless or the IMSI is unauthenticated, the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) shall be included and used as the MS identity.

All active PDP contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as PDP Context information elements. The PDP contexts are included in an implementation dependant prioritized order, and the most important PDP context is placed first. When the PDP Context Prioritization IE is included, it informs the new SGSN that the PDP contexts are sent prioritized. If the new SGSN is not able to maintain active all the PDP contexts received from the old SGSN when it is indicated that prioritization of the PDP contexts is applied, the new SGSN should use the prioritisation sent by old SGSN as input when deciding which PDP contexts to maintain active and which ones to delete.

The old SGSN shall include the current Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority for each active PDP Context in the Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority II information elements if the information is available.

If available, the old SGSN shall include:

- Subscribed and Authorized UE-AMBRs for Uplink and Downlink into the UE-AMBR IE for all non-GBR PDP Contexts according to the subscription of the user. If Authorized UE-AMBRs are available but no Subscribed UE-AMBR is received from the HLR, the value of the Subscribed UE-AMBR shall be set to "0" by the old SGSN and the new SGSN shall consider that there is no Subscribed UE-AMBR received from the old SGSN.
- Authorized APN-AMBRs for Uplink and Downlink into the APN-AMBR with NSAPI IE(s) for all non-GBR PDP Contexts of the APN. One occurrence of this IE shall be included per PDN connection. The NSAPI shall be the value assigned to any PDP Context that is associated with the PDN connection.

NOTE 2: The old SGSN can receive the authorized APN-AMBRs from GGSN at PDP context activation or PDP context update.

If there is at least one active PDP context, the old SGSN shall start the T3-TUNNEL timer and store the address of the new SGSN in the "New SGSN Address" field of the MM context. The old SGSN shall wait for SGSN Context Acknowledge before sending T-PDUs to the new SGSN. If an SGSN Context Acknowledge message is not received within a time defined by T3-RESPONSE, the old SGSN shall retransmit the SGSN Context Response to the new SGSN as long as the total number of attempts is less than N3-REQUESTS. After N3-REQUESTS unsuccessfully attempts, the old SGSN shall proceed as described in section "Reliable delivery of signalling messages" in case the transmission of a control plane message fails N3-REQUESTS times.

For each RAB using lossless PDCP context, the old SGSN shall include a RAB Context. If a RAB Context is included in the SGSN Context Response, the new SGSN shall ignore the N-PDU number fields and sequence number fields received in the PDP Context IE.

Radio Priority SMS contains the radio priority level for MO SMS transmission, and shall be included if a valid Radio Priority SMS value exists for the MS in the old SGSN.

Radio Priority LCS contains the radio priority level for MO LCS transmission, and shall be included if a valid Radio Priority LCS value exists for the MS in the old SGSN.

Radio Priority is the radio priority level that the MS uses when accessing the network for the transmission of uplink user data for a particular PDP context. One Radio Priority IE shall be included per PDP context that has a valid radio priority value assigned to it in the old SGSN.

Packet Flow Id is the packet flow identifier assigned to the PDP context. One Packet Flow Id IE shall be included per PDP context that has a valid packet flow identifier value assigned to it in the old SGSN.

Charging Characteristics IE contains the charging characteristics which apply for a PDP context; see 3GPP TS 32.251 [18] and 3GPP TS 32.298 [34]. If the charging characteristics are available for all the active PDP contexts, one Charging Characteristics IE shall be included per PDP context IE; otherwise no Charging Characteristics IE shall be included. If no PDP context is active, this IE shall not be included. The mapping of a Charging Characteristics IE to a PDP Context IE is done according to the sequence of their appearance, e.g. the first Charging Characteristics IE is mapped to the first PDP Context IE.

NOTE 3: The Charging Characteristics applicable for a PDP context may not be available in the source node, e.g. during mobility from E-UTRAN to GERAN/UTRAN if they are not received from the HSS.

All MBMS UE Contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as MBMS UE Context information elements if the new SGSN supports MBMS (i.e. MBMS support indication has been sent from the new SGSN).

Both RFSP Index values shall be forwarded to the new SGSN if at least one RFSP Index is available during inter-SGSN mobility procedures. In this case, when one of the RFSP Indexes is not available, e.g. the Subscribed RFSP Index is not received from the HLR/HSS while the RFSP Index in use is included in the message, the value of the RFSP Index that is not available shall be set to 0.

The Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN may be included which applies for a PDP context. One Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN shall be included per PDP context IE. The mapping of a Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN IE to a PDP Context IE is done according to the sequence of their appearance, e.g. the first Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN IE is mapped to the first PDP Context IE. If the activated PDP Contexts of the PDP address and APN do not have the Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN Information, the length field of the Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN IE shall be set to 0. If all the activated PDP Contexts of the UE do not have the Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN Information, the FQDN IE shall not be present in this message.

The presence of the Extended Common Flags IE is optional.

- The Unauthenticated IMSI bit field shall be set to 1 if the IMSI present in the message is not authenticated and is for an emergency attached MS.
- The Buffered DL Data Waiting Indication bit field shall be set to 1 when it is required to forward to the UE DL data buffered in the old SGW or in the old Gn/Gp SGSN, i.e. when the DL Data Buffer Expiration Time has not expired yet in the old MME or SGSN, as specified in the clause 5.3.13.7 of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

UE network capability provides the network with information concerning aspects of the UE related to EPS or interworking with GPRS.

The old SGSN shall include the Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI IE if the UE indicated low access priority when establishing the PDP Context. Only one occurrence of this IE may be included per PDN connection. Any of the NSAPI values may be used that are associated with the given PDN connection.

The SGSN shall include the Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag if it is received from the RNC or stored (received from an SGSN via the SGSN Context Response or Forward Relocation Request during earlier procedures) and if the SGSN support it.

The old SGSN shall include the Selection Mode with NSAPI IE. The Selection Mode indicates the origin of the APN used while activating the PDN connection, which is identified by the NSAPI. Only one occurrence of this IE may be included per PDN connection. Any of the NSAPI values may be used that are associated with the given PDN connection.

The old SGSN shall include the Local Home Network ID with NSAPI IE per PDN connection if SIPTO at the Local Network is supported and is active for the PDN connection in the SIPTO at Local Network architecture with stand-alone GW. Only one occurrence of this IE may be included per PDN connection. Any of the NSAPI values may be used that are associated with the given PDN connection.

The old SGSN shall include the UE Usage Type if the old SGSN supports the Dedicated Core Network feature as specified in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. If the UE Usage Type is not available in the old SGSN, the length field of this IE shall be set to 0.

NOTE 4: A UE Usage Type IE with the length field equal to 0 is used for the receiver to differentiate the case where the sender does not support the Dedicated Core Network feature from the case where the sender supports the Dedicated Core Network feature but no UE Usage type was received in UE's subscription. The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

The presence of the Extended Common Flags II IE is optional.

- The Pending Network Initiated PDN Connection Signalling Indication bit field shall be set to 1 when there is pending network initiated PDN connection signalling for this PDN connection.
- The Delay Tolerant Connection Indication shall be set to 1 if the GGSN indicated that the PDN connection is delay tolerant.
- The Pending MT Short Message Indication shall be set to 1 if the source SGSN/MME knows that there is one (or more) pending MT Short Message(s) in the SMS-GMSC for the UE as specified in clause 10.1 of 3GPP TS 23.040 [28], Figure 17c).

The old SGSN shall include the UE SCEF PDN Connection(s), if there is at least one SCEF PDN connection for this UE at the old SGSN and if the target SGSN has set the SCNIPDN bit of the CIoT Optimizations Support Indication IE to 1 in the SGSN Context Request, as specified in clause 7.7.120. Several IEs with this type value shall be included as necessary to represent a list of SCEF PDN Connections.

If the MS has a PDP context of "Non-IP" PDP type at the old SGSN, then in the following cases the old SGSN shall release the PDP context with PDP Type "Non-IP" and shall continue with the SGSN Context Request procedure:

- For a PDP context established through a GGSN, if the target SGSN does not include the CIoT Optimizations Support Indication, or if it includes it but with the SGNIPDN (Gi Non IP PDN Support Indication) bit not set;
- For a PDP context established through a SCEF, if the target SGSN does not include the CIoT Optimizations Support Indication, or if it includes it but with the SCNIPDN (SCEF Non IP PDN Support Indication) bit not set.

The old SGSN shall include the IOV\_updates counter if it is supported and available for a UMTS subscriber capable of UMTS AKA.

If the Cause contains the value "Request Accepted" and the old SGSN has IPv4 and IPv6 control plane addresses of the GGSN available, the old IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include one of the GGSN control plane addresses in the PDP Context IE as specified in clause 7.7.29 and the other GGSN control plane address in the Alternative GGSN Address for control plane.

If the Cause contains the value "Request Accepted" and the old SGSN has IPv4 and IPv6 user traffic addresses of the GGSN available, the old IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include one of the GGSN user traffic addresses in the PDP Context IE as specified in clause 7.7.29 and the other GGSN user traffic address in the Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic.

One Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE and one Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE shall be included per PDP context IE, as follows:

- The Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE and the Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE shall be encoded in pairs, one after the other, per PDP context. The mapping of the Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE and the Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE to a PDP Context IE shall be done according to the sequence of their appearance in the message.
- The Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE for a secondary PDP context shall be the same as for the primary PDP context.
- If multiple PDP contexts exist with a mix of PDP contexts with both IPv4/IPv6 addresses and PDP contexts with only an IPv4 or IPv6 address, the PDP contexts with both IPv4/IPv6 addresses shall be encoded first in the message, followed by PDP contexts without alternative GGSN addresses.
- The Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IEs and Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IEs shall be encoded after the SGSN Address for Control Plane IE.
- If an alternative IP address is available either for the control plane or for the user plane (but not both), a pair of Alternative GGSN Address for control plane IE and Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE shall be encoded, where one of these IEs includes the alternative address and the other IE is set to a null IPv4 or IPv6 address (i.e. 4 or 16 octets set all to zero).

EXAMPLE 1: Assuming 2 PDP contexts (primary and/or secondary PDP contexts) having both IPv4 and IPv6 GGSN addresses for control plane and user traffic, the message encodes the IEs in the following order:

- Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE (first PDP context);
- Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE (first PDP context);
- Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE (second PDP context);
- Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE (second PDP context).

EXAMPLE 2: Assuming 1 PDP context having an IPv4 GGSN address for control plane and IPv4 and IPv6 GGSN addresses for user traffic, the message encodes the IEs as follows:

- Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE (null IP address);
- Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE (alternative IPv4 or IPv6 address to the one encoded in PDP Context IE).

EXAMPLE 3: Assuming 1 PDP context having IPv4 and IPv6 GGSN addresses for control plane and an IPv4 GGSN address for user traffic, the message encodes the IEs as follows:

- Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE (alternative IPv4 or IPv6 address to the one encoded in PDP Context IE);
- Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE (null IP address).

**Table 27: Information Elements in a SGSN Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
RAB Context	Conditional	7.7.19
Radio Priority SMS	Optional	7.7.20
Radio Priority	Optional	7.7.21
Packet Flow Id	Optional	7.7.22
Charging Characteristics	Optional	7.7.23
Radio Priority LCS	Optional	7.7.25B
MM Context	Conditional	7.7.28
PDP Context	Conditional	7.7.29
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane	Optional	7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic	Optional	7.7.32
PDP Context Prioritization	Optional	7.7.45
MBMS UE Context	Optional	7.7.55
Subscribed RFSP Index	Optional	7.7.88
RFSP Index in use	Optional	7.7.88
Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN	Optional	7.7.90
Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority II	Optional	7.7.92
Extended Common Flags	Optional	7.7.93
UE Network Capability	Optional	7.7.99
UE-AMBR	Optional	7.7.100
APN-AMBR with NSAPI	Optional	7.7.101
Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI	Optional	7.7.104
Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag	Optional	7.7.105
Selection Mode with NSAPI	Optional	7.7.113
Local Home Network ID with NSAPI	Optional	7.7.115
UE Usage Type	Optional	7.7.117
Extended Common Flags II	Optional	7.7.118
UE SCEF PDN Connection	Optional	7.7.121
IOV_updates counter	Optional	7.7.122
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.5 SGSN Context Acknowledge

The new SGSN shall send an SGSN Context Acknowledge message to the old SGSN as a response to the SGSN Context Response message. Only after receiving the SGSN Context Acknowledge message, shall the old SGSN start to forward user data packets. SGSN Context Acknowledge indicates to the old SGSN that the new SGSN has correctly

received PDP Context information and is ready to receive user data packets identified by the corresponding Tunnel Endpoint Identifier values. This message shall not be sent if the SGSN Context Request was rejected.

Possible cause values are:

- "Request accepted".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "No resources available".
- "Invalid message format".
- "Authentication failure".
- "Relocation failure due to NAS message redirection".

Only the Cause information element shall be included in the acknowledgement if the Cause contains a value other than "Request accepted".

Upon receiving cause value other than the request was accepted, the old SGSN shall continue as if the SGSN Context Request was never received.

For each active PDP context (i.e. those which have a tunnel established between the old SGSN and the GGSN) the new SGSN shall include a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II information element. The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II field specifies a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier which is chosen by the new SGSN for a particular PDP context. The old SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent G-PDUs which are sent from the old SGSN to the new SGSN and related to the particular PDP context. When active PDP context(s) exist, this information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted".

The new SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP).

If High latency communication (see clause 5.3.13.7 of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]) is not supported, during a Gn/Gp SGSN to S4-SGSN RAU procedure (see clause 6.9.2.1 of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]) when a Direct Tunnel is established by the S4-SGSN, or during a Gn/Gp SGSN to MME TAU procedure (see annex D.3.6 in 3GPP TS 23.401 [47]), the S4-SGSN or MME, acting as a new SGSN, shall send the following values in the SGSN Context Acknowledge message in order to discard the packets received from the old SGSN (because the MME and the S4-SGSN do not have user plane):

- any reserved TEID (e.g. all 0's, or all 1's) for Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II value;
- any reserved (implementation dependent) IP address for SGSN Address for user traffic value.

NOTE: An implementation may provide the mentioned reserved IP address e.g. from one of the reserved IP address ranges (see RFC5735 [54] or <http://www.iana.net/assignments/ipv4-address-space/ipv4-address-space.xml>), or the IP address may be provisioned by a configuration.

The S4-SGSN, acting as a new SGSN, may send an S4-U F-TEID or the above reserved values in the SGSN Context Acknowledge message during a Gn/Gp SGSN to S4-SGSN RAU procedure (see clause 6.9.2.1 of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]) when no Direct Tunnel is used.

If High latency communication (see clause 5.3.13.7 of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]) is supported, and if the old Gn/Gp SGSN has indicated in the SGSN Context Response message that forwarding of DL data buffered in the old Gn/Gp SGSN to the UE is required, the new S4-SGSN or the new MME shall set the SGSN Address for user traffic and Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II to either:

- the F-TEID allocated by a forwarding SGW for indirect data forwarding;
- the target S4-U SGSN F-TEID, or

- the target eNB F-TEID, or target S12 RNC F-TEID (when Direct Tunnel is established by the new S4-SGSN), if the eNB or RNC supports such forwarding.

If the SGSN Context Response received from the old SGSN includes an IPv6 SGSN address, an IPv4/IPv6 capable new SGSN shall include an IPv6 address in the field of SGSN Address for user traffic, Otherwise it shall include IPv4 address in this field. The old SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending G-PDUs to the new SGSN for the MS. When active PDP context(s) exist, this information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted".

If the PMTSMI flag in the SGSN Context Response message is set to 1, the target SGSN/MME shall include its E.164 number in the SGSN Number IE and, if available, its Diameter Identity in the Node Identifier IE, for retransmission of pending MT-SMS to the UE.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 28: Information Elements in a SGSN Context Acknowledge**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II	Conditional	7.7.15
SGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
SGSN Number	Optional	7.7.47
Node Identifier	Optional	7.7.119
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.6 Forward Relocation Request

The old SGSN shall send a Forward Relocation Request to the new SGSN to convey necessary information to perform the SRNS Relocation procedure between new SGSN and Target RNC or to perform the PS handover procedure between new SGSN and Target BSS.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI of the target MS for SRNS Relocation or PS handover procedure. The IMSI shall not be included in the message if the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless.

The old SGSN shall include a SGSN Address for control plane. The new SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages for the MS to the old SGSN in the SRNS Relocation procedure. If the new SGSN is IPv6 capable, an IPv4/IPv6 capable old SGSN shall include an IPv6 address in the field SGSN Address for Control Plane, otherwise it shall include an IPv4 address in this field.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a tunnel endpoint identifier, which is chosen by the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane in the GTP header of all subsequent control plane messages, which are sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN.

The MM Context contains necessary mobility management and security parameters. The IMEISV shall, if available, be included in the MM Context from the old SGSN to the new SGSN. If the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless or the IMSI is unauthenticated, the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) shall be included and used as the MS identity.

All active PDP contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as PDP Context information elements. The PDP contexts are included in an implementation dependant prioritized order, and the most important PDP context is placed first. When the PDP Context Prioritization IE is included, it informs the new SGSN that the PDP contexts are sent prioritized. If the new SGSN is not able to maintain active all the PDP contexts received from the old SGSN when it is indicated that prioritization of the PDP contexts is applied, the new SGSN should use the prioritisation sent by old SGSN as input when deciding which PDP contexts to maintain active and which ones to delete. In case no PDP context is active, neither of these IEs shall be included.

The old SGSN shall include the current Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority for each active PDP Context in the Allocation/Retention Priority II information elements if the information is available.

If available, the old SGSN shall include:

- Subscribed and Authorized UE-AMBRs for Uplink and Downlink into the UE-AMBR IE for all non-GBR PDP Contexts according to the subscription of the user. If Authorized UE-AMBRs are available but no Subscribed

UE-AMBR is received from the HLR, the value of the Subscribed UE-AMBR shall be set to "0" by the old SGSN and the new SGSN shall consider that there is no Subscribed UE-AMBR received from the old SGSN.

- Authorized APN-AMBRs for Uplink and Downlink into the APN-AMBR with NSAPI IE(s) for all non-GBR PDP Contexts of the APN. One occurrence of this IE shall be included per PDN connection. The NSAPI shall be the value assigned to any PDP Context that is associated with the PDN connection.

NOTE 1: The old SGSN can receive the authorized APN-AMBRs from GGSN at PDP context activation or PDP context update.

The old SGSN or MME shall include in the Forward Relocation Request message:

- the Packet Flow ID IE, BSS Container IE and Cell Identification IE when this message is used for PS handover from A/Gb mode to A/Gb mode, from Iu mode to A/Gb mode or from S1 mode to A/Gb mode.
- the PS Handover XID Parameters IE when this message is used for PS Handover to or from A/Gb mode. The old SGSN or MME may not be able to provide the XID parameters in the PS Handover XID Parameters IE for PS handover from Iu or S1 mode to A/Gb mode, see clause 7.7.79.

The old SGSN should include in the Forward Relocation Request message the "Reliable INTER RAT HANDOVER INFO" if received in a PS Handover Required message from the BSS.

The new SGSN receiving the PS Handover XID Parameters IE shall proceed with the PS Handover procedure. The PS Handover XID Parameters IE shall be included for each SAPI included in the Forward Relocation Request. The Packet Flow ID IE shall be included for each PDP Context included in the Forward Relocation Request.

BSS Container IE and Cell Identification IE are the IEs sent from the source BSS/RNC/eNB to the old SGSN/MME. These IEs will be included in the Forward Relocation Request message to the new SGSN only if the PS Handover XID Parameter IE and the Packet Flow ID IE are present. BSS Container IE contains the radio-related network information for the PS handover procedure. Cell Identification IE contains the identification of a source cell (for PS handover from A/Gb mode to A/Gb mode) or an RNC-ID (for PS handover from Iu mode to A/Gb mode) and the identification of the target cell.

All MBMS UE Contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as MBMS UE Context information elements.

UTRAN transparent container, Target identification and RANAP Cause are information from the source RNC/BSS in the old SGSN. The old SGSN shall include in the Forward Relocation Request message the RANAP Cause IE, UTRAN transparent container IE and Target Identification IE when this message is used for the SRNS relocation procedure. For PS handover from A/Gb mode to A/Gb mode, or PS handover from S1 mode to A/Gb mode, the old SGSN or old MME shall set the value part of UTRAN transparent container IE and Target Identification IE to empty, according to their defined minimum length and set the RANAP Cause to cause #43 "Relocation desirable for radio reasons" as defined in 3GPP TS25.413 [7]. For PS handover from A/Gb mode to Iu mode, the old SGSN shall set the RANAP Cause to cause #43 "Relocation desirable for radio reasons" as defined in 3GPP TS25.413 [7]. For PS handover from Iu mode to A/Gb mode, the old SGSN shall set the value part of UTRAN transparent container IE and Target Identification IE to empty, according to their defined minimum length and set the RANAP Cause to the value received from the source RNC/BSS.

During the inter RAT handover from UTRAN/GERAN to E-UTRAN, if the old SGSN receives the target eNodeB ID from the source RNC/BSS, it may include this information in the eNodeB IE in the Forward Relocation Request message to the target MME. The old SGSN shall also include the Target Identification IE, which is mapped from the target eNodeB ID received.

When the old SGSN receives RANAP Cause value higher than 255 from source RNC, the RANAP Cause IE shall be included and may be set to implementation dependant value. Please refer to 3GPP TS 25.413 [7] for possible cause values which are relevant to the procedure in progress. When the old SGSN receives RANAP Cause value higher than 255 from source RNC, the old SGSN shall also copy it to Extended RANAP Cause IE, if it supports this IE.

If the new SGSN supports Extended Cause IE and if it receives the same from old SGSN, it should ignore the RANAP Cause IE.

The old SGSN shall include the CSG ID if the CSG ID is received from the source RNC. The old SGSN shall include the CSG Membership Indication if the source RNC indicates the target cell is a hybrid cell, or if the UE has emergency PDP context(s) and the target cell is a CSG cell.



For PS handover from A/Gb mode the BSSGP Cause IE shall be included and shall be set to the cause value received from the source BSC.

Charging Characteristics IE contains the charging characteristics which apply for a PDP context; see 3GPP TS 32.251 [18] and 3GPP TS 32.298 [34]. If the charging characteristics are available for all the active PDP contexts, one Charging Characteristics IE shall be included per PDP context IE; otherwise no Charging Characteristics IE shall be included. If no PDP context is active, this IE shall not be included. The mapping of a Charging Characteristics IE to a PDP Context IE is done according to the sequence of their appearance, e.g. the first Charging Characteristics IE is mapped to the first PDP Context IE.

NOTE 2: The Charging Characteristics applicable for a PDP context may not be available in the source node, e.g. during mobility from E-UTRAN to GERAN/UTRAN if they are not received from the HSS.

The Selected PLMN ID IE indicates the core network operator selected for the MS in a shared network. The old SGSN shall include this IE if the selected PLMN identity is available; see 3GPP TS 23.251 [35] and 3GPP TS 25.413 [7] for details.

The presence of the Extended Common Flags IE is optional. The Unauthenticated IMSI bit field shall be set to 1 if the IMSI present in the message is not authenticated and is for an emergency attached MS.

If the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is included and if the GCSI bit of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is set to 1, this indicates to the new SGSN that a GPRS-CSI was present in the subscriber's profile in the old SGSN and hence, a direct GTP-U tunnel was prohibited. If the GCSI bit of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is set to 0, this indicates to the new SGSN that a GPRS-CSI was absent from the subscriber's profile in the old SGSN and the new SGSN may or may not wait for the subscriber's profile from HLR before establishing a direct tunnel between the RNC and GGSN. All other fields of the Direct Tunnel Flags IE shall be ignored.

NOTE 3: If the Direct Tunnel Flags IE is absent, then the new SGSN cannot know if a GPRS-CSI was present in the subscriber's profile in the old SGSN. Hence, the new SGSN has to wait for the subscriber's profile from the HLR before the direct tunnel decisions are made. Therefore, sending the Direct Tunnel Flags IE allows the new SGSN to make the direct tunnel decisions before the subscriber's profile is received from HLR.

Both RFSP Index values shall be forwarded to the new SGSN if at least one RFSP Index is available during inter-SGSN mobility procedures. In this case, when one of the RFSP Indexes is not available, e.g. the Subscribed RFSP Index is not received from the HLR/HSS while the RFSP Index in use is included in the message, the value of the RFSP Index that is not available shall be set to 0.

The Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN which applies for a PDP context may be included. One Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN shall be included per PDP context IE. The mapping of a Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN IE to a PDP Context IE is done according to the sequence of their appearance, e.g. the first Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN IE is mapped to the first PDP Context IE. If the activated PDP Contexts of the PDP address and APN do not have the Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN Information, the length field of the Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN IE shall be set to 0. If all the activated PDP Contexts of the UE do not have the Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN Information, the FQDN IE shall not be present in this message.

UE network capability provides the network with information concerning aspects of the UE related to EPS or interworking with GPRS.

The old SGSN shall include the Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI IE if the UE indicated low access priority when establishing the PDP Context. Only one occurrence of this IE may be included per PDN connection. Any of the NSAPI values may be used that are associated with the given PDN connection.

The SGSN shall include the Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag if it is received from the RNC or stored (received from an SGSN via the SGSN Context Response or Forward Relocation Request during earlier procedures) and if the SGSN support it.

To enable the target SGSN to initiate an SRVCC handover if required just after the PS handover, the source SGSN shall also include:

- the Additional MM context for SRVCC IE if the MS Classmark2, MS Classmark3 and the Supported Codec are available;
- the Additional flags for SRVCC IE if the ICS Indicator is available;

- the STN-SR IE if the STN-SR is available;
- the C-MSISDN IE if the C-MSISDN is available.

The old SGSN shall include the Selection Mode with NSAPI IE. The Selection Mode indicates the origin of the APN used while activating the PDN connection, which is identified by the NSAPI. Only one occurrence of this IE may be included per PDN connection. Any of the NSAPI values may be used that are associated with the given PDN connection.

The old SGSN shall include the UE Usage Type if the old SGSN supports the Dedicated Core Network feature as specified in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. If the UE Usage Type is not available in the old SGSN, the length field of this IE shall be set to 0.

NOTE 4: A UE Usage Type IE with the length field equal to 0 is used for the receiver to differentiate the case where the sender does not support the Dedicated Core Network feature from the case where the sender supports the Dedicated Core Network feature but no UE Usage type was received in UE's subscription.

The presence of the Extended Common Flags II IE is optional.

- The Delay Tolerant Connection Indication shall be set to 1 if the GGSN indicated that the PDN connection is delay tolerant.
- The Pending MT Short Message Indication shall be set to 1 if the source SGSN/MME knows that there is one (or more) pending MT Short Message(s) in the SMS-GMSC for the UE as specified in clause 10.1 of 3GPP TS 23.040 [28], Figure 17c).

NOTE 5: There may be a pending MT Short Message at the SMS-GMSC during a handover scenario, when the UE performs a Service Request towards the source MME/SGSN and a handover procedure occurs shortly afterward, before the SMS-GMSC is alerted to retransmit the pending MT Short Message.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

For an MS using a "Non-IP" connection to a GGSN/PGW, or a PDP context at SCEF, the source SGSN shall ensure that the target SGSN supports this kind of connection based on local configuration before sending the Forward Relocation Request, else it shall release them.

If the target SGSN supports it then the old SGSN shall include UE SCEF PDN Connection or PDP Context IE with PDP Type set to "Non-IP". Several IEs with the type UE SCEF PDN Connection value shall be included as necessary to represent a list of SCEF PDN Connections.

If the old SGSN has IPv4 and IPv6 control plane addresses of the GGSN available, the old IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include one of the GGSN control plane addresses in the PDP Context IE as specified in clause 7.7.29 and the other GGSN control plane address in the Alternative GGSN Address for control plane.

If the old SGSN has IPv4 and IPv6 user traffic addresses of the GGSN available, the old IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include one of the GGSN user traffic addresses in the PDP Context IE as specified in clause 7.7.29 and the other GGSN user traffic address in the Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic.

One Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE and one Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE shall be included per PDP context IE, as follows:

- The Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE and the Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE shall be encoded in pairs, one after the other, per PDP context. The mapping of the Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE and the Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE to a PDP Context IE shall be done according to the sequence of their appearance in the message.
- The Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE for a secondary PDP context shall be the same as for the primary PDP context.
- If multiple PDP contexts exist with a mix of PDP contexts with both IPv4/IPv6 addresses and PDP contexts with only an IPv4 or IPv6 address, the PDP contexts with both IPv4/IPv6 addresses shall be encoded first in the message, followed by PDP contexts without alternative GGSN addresses.
- The Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IEs and Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IEs shall be encoded after the SGSN Address for Control plane IE.

- If an alternative IP address is available either for the control plane or for the user plane (but not both), a pair of Alternative GGSN Address for control plane IE and Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE shall be encoded, where one of these IEs includes the alternative address and the other IE is set to a null IPv4 or IPv6 address (i.e. 4 or 16 octets set all to zero).

EXAMPLE 1: Assuming 2 PDP contexts (primary and/or secondary PDP contexts) having both IPv4 and IPv6 GGSN addresses for control plane and user traffic, the message encodes the IEs in the following order:

- Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE (first PDP context);
- Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE (first PDP context);
- Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE (second PDP context);
- Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE (second PDP context).

EXAMPLE 2: Assuming 1 PDP context having an IPv4 GGSN address for control plane and IPv4 and IPv6 GGSN addresses for user traffic, the message encodes the IEs as follows:

- Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE (null IP address);
- Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE (alternative IPv4 or IPv6 address to the one encoded in PDP Context IE).

EXAMPLE 3: Assuming 1 PDP context having IPv4 and IPv6 GGSN addresses for control plane and an IPv4 GGSN address for user traffic, the message encodes the IEs as follows:

- Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane IE (alternative IPv4 or IPv6 address to the one encoded in PDP Context IE);
- Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic IE (null IP address).

**Table 29: Information Elements in a Forward Relocation Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.14
RANAP Cause	Mandatory	7.7.18
Packet Flow ID	Optional	7.7.22
Charging Characteristics	Optional	7.7.23
MM Context	Mandatory	7.7.28
PDP Context	Conditional	7.7.29
SGSN Address for Control plane	Mandatory	7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for control Plane	Optional	7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic	Optional	7.7.32
Target Identification	Mandatory	7.7.37
UTRAN transparent container	Mandatory	7.7.38
PDP Context Prioritization	Optional	7.7.45
MBMS UE Context	Optional	7.7.55
Selected PLMN ID	Optional	7.7.64
BSS Container	Optional	7.7.72
Cell Identification	Optional	7.7.73
BSSGP Cause	Optional	7.7.75
PS Handover XID Parameters	Optional	7.7.79
Direct Tunnel Flags	Optional	7.7.81
Reliable INTER RAT HANDOVER INFO	Optional	7.7.87
Subscribed RFSP Index	Optional	7.7.88
RFSP Index in use	Optional	7.7.88
Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN	Optional	7.7.90
Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority II	Optional	7.7.92
Extended Common Flags	Optional	7.7.93
CSG ID	Optional	7.7.96
CSG Membership Indication	Optional	7.7.97
UE Network Capability	Optional	7.7.99
UE-AMBR	Optional	7.7.100
APN-AMBR with NSAPI	Optional	7.7.101
Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI	Optional	7.7.104
Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag	Optional	7.7.105
Additional MM context for SRVCC	Optional	7.7.107
Additional flags for SRVCC	Optional	7.7.108
STN-SR	Optional	7.7.109
C-MSISDN	Optional	7.7.110
Extended RANAP Cause	Optional	7.7.111
eNodeB ID	Optional	7.7.112
Selection Mode with NSAPI	Optional	7.7.113
UE Usage Type	Optional	7.7.117
Extended Common Flags II	Optional	7.7.118
UE SCEF PDN Connection	Optional	7.7.121
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.7 Forward Relocation Response

The new SGSN shall send a Forward Relocation Response to the old SGSN as a response to a previous Forward Relocation Request.

Possible Cause values is:

- "Request Accepted".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".

- "No resources available".
- "Invalid message format".
- "Relocation failure".

RANAP Cause is mandatory if cause value is contained in RANAP message.

RAB Setup Information, UTRAN transparent container and RANAP Cause are information from the target RNC in the new SGSN.

One or more RAB Setup Information parameters may be sent in this message. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted" and there is at least one RAB assigned in the new SGSN. During an inter RAT handover to E-UTRAN, the MME may provide reserved TEID/IP address values (see clause 7.5.5) within the RAB Setup Information, if the MME has determined that no Data forwarding is performed for a RAB.

The new SGSN shall include a SGSN Address for control plane. The old SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages for the MS to the new SGSN in the SRNS Relocation Procedure. If the Forward Relocation Request received from the old SGSN includes an IPv6 SGSN address, an IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include an IPv6 address in the field SGSN Address for Control Plane, otherwise, it shall include an IPv4 address in this field.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier that is chosen by the new SGSN. The old SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent signalling messages that are sent from the old SGSN to the new SGSN. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted".

One or more Additional RAB Setup Information parameters may be sent in this message for IPv6. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted" and there is at least one RAB assigned in the new SGSN. During an inter RAT handover to E-UTRAN the MME may provide reserved TEID/ IP address values within the RAB Setup Information, if the MME has determined that no Data forwarding is performed for a RAB.

The new SGSN may include its SGSN number. If the old SGSN receives the SGSN number of the new SGSN it shall include this number when informing interworking core network nodes that there is a need to re-route previously sent requests against the new SGSN, e.g. in LCS the GMLC will use this SGSN number to re-activate the Location Request to the new SGSN (3GPP TS 23.271 [24]), or e.g. for MT SMS the SMS-GMSC will use this SGSN number to retransmit pending MT SMS to the new SGSN (see 3GPP TS 23.040 [28]).

For PS handover to A/Gb mode, if a cause value is received from the Target BSC, the BSSGP Cause IE shall be included and shall be set to the cause value received from the target BSC.

If the new SGSN has received the Cell Identification IE in the Forward Relocation Request message and the PS handover continues for at least one PDP Context, the NSAPI for each of the active PDP Contexts received in the Forward Relocation Request for which the PS handover continues are indicated in their priority order, highest priority first. One instance of the NSAPI IE will be inserted for each of these PDP Contexts.

The BSS Container information element contains the radio-related and core network information for the PS handover to A/Gb mode. For PS handover to Iu mode, the UTRAN transparent container shall be used. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted" .

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II IE, one information for each PDP context, contains the tunnel endpoint of the new SGSN. The SGSN Address for User Traffic contains the IP address of the new SGSN for data forwarding to the new SGSN during the PS handover procedure. The List of set-up PFCs IE contains the Packet Flow Identifiers of the PFCs that were successfully allocated in the target system during a PS handover.

The new SGSN receiving a Forward Relocation Request with the optional PS Handover XID Parameters, Packet Flow ID IE, BSS Container, Cell Identification IEs mandatory UTRAN transparent container, Target identification IEs having their value part empty according to their minimum defined length and RANAP Cause IEs set to cause #43 shall not reject this message if it supports the PS handover.

When the new SGSN receives RANAP Cause value higher than 255 from target RNC, the RANAP Cause IE shall be included and may be set to implementation dependant value. Please refer to 3GPP TS 25.413 [7] for possible cause values which are relevant to the procedure in progress. When the new SGSN receives RANAP Cause value higher than 255 from target RNC, the new SGSN shall also copy it to Extended RANAP Cause IE, if it supports this IE.

If the old SGSN supports Extended Cause IE and if it receives the same from new SGSN, it should ignore the RANAP Cause IE.

If the PMTSMI flag in the Forward Relocation Request message is set to 1, the target SGSN/MME shall include its E.164 Number in the SGSN Number IE and, if available, its Diameter Identity in the Node Identifier IE, for retransmission of pending MT-SMS to the UE.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 30: Information Elements in a Forward Relocation Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II	Optional	7.7.15
RANAP Cause	Conditional	7.7.18
SGSN Address for Control plane	Conditional	7.7.32
SGSN Address for User Traffic	Optional	7.7.32
UTRAN transparent container	Optional	7.7.38
RAB Setup Information	Conditional	7.7.39
Additional RAB Setup Information	Conditional	7.7.45A
SGSN Number	Optional	7.7.47
BSS Container	Optional	7.7.72
BSSGP Cause	Optional	7.7.75
List of set-up PFCs	Optional	7.7.78
Extended RANAP Cause	Optional	7.7.111
Node Identifier	Optional	7.7.119
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.8 Forward Relocation Complete

The new SGSN shall send a Forward Relocation Complete to the old SGSN to indicate that the SRNS relocation procedure or the PS Handover procedure has been successfully finished.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 31: Information Elements in a Forward Relocation Complete**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.9 Relocation Cancel Request

The Relocation Cancel Request message is sent from the old SGSN to the new SGSN either when the old SGSN is requested to cancel the relocation procedure by the source RNC by means of a RANAP message or is requested to cancel the PS Handover procedure by the source BSS by means of a BSSGP message.

If the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless (i.e. the mobile terminal cannot obtain IMSI at all) or the IMSI is unauthenticated, the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) shall be included by the SGSN.

If the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless, the IMSI cannot not be included in the message. In all the other cases, the IMSI shall be included by the SGSN.

The Unauthenticated IMSI bit field shall be set to 1 if the IMSI present in the message is not authenticated and is for an emergency attached MS.

The old SGSN shall include the Extended RANAP Cause in the case of SRNS relocation cancel procedure. It shall contain the cause value received from the source RNC in the Relocation Cancel message received over the Iu interface.

The old SGSN terminates the PS Handover towards the target cell by sending a Relocation Cancel Request message to the new SGSN.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 32: Information Elements in a Relocation Cancel Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
IMEI(SV)	Conditional	7.7.53
Extended Common Flags	Optional	7.7.93
Extended RANAP Cause	Optional	7.7.111
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.10 Relocation Cancel Response

The Relocation Cancel Response message is sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN either when the relocation procedure has been cancelled in the old SGSN or when the PS handover procedure has been cancelled in the old SGSN. This message is used as the response to the Relocation Cancel Request message.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "IMSI/IMEI not known".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 33: Information Elements in a Relocation Cancel Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.11 Forward Relocation Complete Acknowledge

The old SGSN sends a Forward Relocation Complete Acknowledge message to the new SGSN as a response to Forward Relocation Complete.

Possible Cause Values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 34: Information elements in a Forward Relocation Complete Acknowledge**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

## 7.5.12 Forward SRNS Context Acknowledge

The new SGSN sends a Forward SRNS Context Acknowledge message to the old SGSN as a response to Forward SRNS Context.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

**Table 35: Information elements in a Forward SRNS Context Acknowledge**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.5.13 Forward SRNS Context

The Forward SRNS Context message is used for hard handover with switch in CN. When the old SGSN receives the RANAP message Forward SRNS Context, the old SGSN shall send a Forward SRNS Context message to the new SGSN. The new SGSN shall forward the message to the target RNC using the corresponding RANAP message.

When the old SGSN receives a BSSGP message PS Handover Required and the acknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context or when "delivery order" is set in the PDP Context QoS profile, the old SGSN shall send a Forward SRNS Context message with the PDU Numbers IE to the new SGSN. The new SGSN shall forward the Forward SRNS Context message to the target RNC / target BSS using the corresponding RANAP message only for PS handover to *lu mode*.

For each RAB context in the received RANAP message, the old SGSN shall include a RAB Context IE in the GTP-C Forward SRNS Context message.

If available, the old SGSN shall include a Source RNC PDCP context info in the Forward SRNS Context message.

When the old SGSN receives a BSSGP message PS Handover Required from source BSS/RNC for PS handover to A/Gb mode, the value part of RAB Context IE shall be empty according to its defined minimum length.

**Table 36: Information Elements in a Forward SRNS Context**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
RAB Context	Mandatory	7.7.19
Source RNC PDCP context info	Optional	7.7.61
PDU Numbers	Optional	7.7.74
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5.14 RAN Information Management Messages

#### 7.5.14.0 General

The RAN Information Relay is used over the Gn interface to tunnel RAN INFORMATION messages received by an SGSN from a BSS or from RNS. The procedures are specified in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] and the RAN INFORMATION messages are specified in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20].

#### 7.5.14.1 RAN Information Relay

All information elements from the RAN INFORMATION messages, starting from and including the BSSGP "PDU type", shall be contained within the RAN Transparent Container and forwarded to the destination SGSN or MME in the RAN Information Relay message. For handling of protocol errors the RAN Information Relay message is treated as a Response message.

The RIM Routing Address contains:



- the destination RNC Identity when the target is UTRAN or GERAN operating in GERAN Iu mode;
- the destination Cell Identifier when the target is GERAN;
- the Target eNodeB ID when the target is E-UTRAN.

The RIM Routing Address Discriminator indicates which type of address is provided in the RIM Routing Address. If RIM Routing Address Discriminator IE is not included, the RIM Routing Address shall be processed as an RNC identifier, or as if "RIM Routing Address discriminator = 0001".

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5.14.1: Information Elements in a RAN Information Relay**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
RAN Transparent Container	Mandatory	7.7.43
RIM Routing Address	Optional	7.7.57
RIM Routing Address Discriminator	Optional	7.7.77
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.15 UE Registration Query Request

This message is sent by an SGSN to an MME to support CS/PS coordination for shared UTRAN and GERAN access. When an SGSN receives a UE Registration Query from a RAN node, including an indication to also query MMEs, and if the UE (identified by IMSI) is not registered in the SGSN, the SGSN shall send a UE Registration Query Request message to all MMEs that may hold the UE's context, as specified in the clause 7.1.6 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [55].

NOTE: How the SGSN determines which MME it will query, is based on local configuration.

**Table 7.5.15-1 specifies the presence of IEs in this message. Table 7.5.15-1: Information Elements in UE Registration Query Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5.16 UE Registration Query Response

The UE Registration Query Response message shall be sent as a response to UE Registration Query Request, to report whether the inquired UE is registered in the MME and if so, with which Core Network Operator, as specified in the clause 7.1.6 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [55].

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted", to be used when the UE is registered in the MME
- "IMSI/IMEI not known", to be used when the UE is not registered in the MME
- "Mandatory IE incorrect"
- "Mandatory IE missing"
- "Optional IE incorrect"
- "Invalid message format"

The IMSI shall be included even when the UE is not registered in the MME, to enable the SGSN to correlate the received response with a sent request.

The Selected PLMN ID identifies the core network operator currently serving the UE, and shall be included if the inquired UE is registered in the MME.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

Table 7.5.16-1 specifies the presence of IEs in this message.

**Table 7.5.16-1: Information Elements in UE Registration Query Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Selected PLMN ID	Conditional	7.7.64
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5A MBMS Messages

### 7.5A.0 General

The MBMS messages defined here are control plane messages that are used in accordance with 3GPP TS 23.246 [26]. These are further categorised into control plane messages related to UE specific MBMS signalling, and control plane messages related to MBMS service specific signalling.

### 7.5A.1 UE Specific MBMS Messages

#### 7.5A.1.1 MBMS Notification Request

When receiving an IGMP/MLD join message within a G-PDU, an MBMS capable GGSN shall initiate the authorisation procedure towards the BM-SC as outlined within TS29.061 [27]. Upon successful authorisation, the GGSN sends an MBMS Notification Request message to the SGSN from where the G-PDU was received. The IP address of the SGSN shall be derived from the address currently stored in the GGSN under the SGSN Address for Control Plane for the UE's active PDP context.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and IP Multicast PDP address that the SGSN shall request the MS to activate. The IP multicast address shall be the one requested by the UE in the Join request.

The Access Point Name information element identifies the access point of packet data network that the UE should connect to receive the required MBMS service. It should be noted that the APN may resolve to a GGSN that is different from the GGSN sending the MBMS Notification Request. The configuration of this APN may be based on subscription information in the GGSN and is outside the scope of the standardisation.

The NSAPI information element is the NSAPI of the PDP context over which the IGMP/MLD join message was received.

The GGSN shall include a GGSN Address for control plane. The SGSN shall store this GGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages to the GGSN.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane information element shall be a tunnel endpoint identifier Control Plane selected by the GGSN and shall be used by the SGSN in the GTP header of the corresponding MBMS Notification Response or MBMS Notification Request Reject message.

The MBMS Protocol Configuration Options (MBMS PCO) information element may be included in the request when the GGSN wishes to provide the MS with MBMS specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Request MBMS Context Activation message if the associated MBMS Notification Request message from the GGSN includes MBMS protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the content of the MBMS PCO IE in the MBMS Notification Request message.

**Table 7.5A.1: Information Elements in an MBMS Notification Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.14
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.17
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
GGSN Address for Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.32
MBMS Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.58
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.1.2 MBMS Notification Response

The message is sent by a SGSN to GGSN as a response of a MBMS Notification Request.

The Cause value "Request accepted" indicates if the MBMS context activation will proceed. The MBMS context activation procedure will not proceed for all other Cause values.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "No resources available".
- "Service not supported".
- "System failure".
- "GPRS connection suspended".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "Roaming restriction".

After an unsuccessful MBMS activation attempt the GGSN may, dependent the cause value indicated, and based on operator configuration fall back to IP multicast access as defined in 3GPP TS29.061[27].

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.2: Information Elements in a MBMS Notification Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.1.3 MBMS Notification Reject Request

If the MBMS context activation proceeds after the MBMS Notification Response, but the MBMS UE context was not established, due to explicit rejection of the MBMS context Activation Request by the MS, or the MS not responding, or the MS MBMS Bearer Capabilities are insufficient, the SGSN sends a MBMS Notification Reject Request message. The Cause value indicates the reason why the MBMS UE Context could not be established:

- "MS is not GPRS Responding".
- "MS Refuses".
- "MS MBMS Capabilities Insufficient".

When receiving the MBMS Notification Reject Request message the GGSN may, dependent the cause value indicated, and based on operator configuration fall back to IP multicast access as defined in 3GPP TS29.061[27].

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of the MBMS Notification Reject Request message shall be the same as the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane information element of the MBMS Notification Request that triggered the reject.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane information element shall be a tunnel endpoint identifier Control Plane selected by the SGSN and shall be used by the GGSN in the GTP header of the corresponding MBMS Notification Reject Response message.

The SGSN may include an SGSN Address for control plane, which may be used by the GGSN in the corresponding MBMS Notification Reject Response message.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and IP Multicast PDP address that could not be activated. The IP multicast address shall be the one requested by the UE in the Join request.

The Access Point Name shall be the same as the Access Point Name of the received MBMS Notification Request message that triggered the reject.

The NSAPI information element is the NSAPI of the PDP context over which the IGMP/MLD join message was received that triggered the MBMS Notification Request

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.3: Information Elements in a MBMS Notification Reject Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.14
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.17
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Optional	7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

#### 7.5A.1.4 MBMS Notification Reject Response

The message is sent by a GGSN to SGSN as a response of a MBMS Notification Reject Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.4: Information Elements in a MBMS Notification Reject Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.1.5 Create MBMS Context Request

A Create MBMS Context Request shall be sent from an SGSN node to a GGSN node as part of the MBMS Context Activation procedure. After sending the Create MBMS Context Request message, the SGSN marks the MBMS UE context as "waiting for response". A valid request creates a MBMS UE Context within the SGSN and GGSN, (see 3GPP TS 23.246 [26]). Furthermore, a valid request creates a GTP tunnel in the GTP-C plane, however no GTP-U tunnel is created at this step.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for control plane messages which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink control plane messages which are related to the requested MBMS UE context.

The MSISDN of the MS shall be passed to the GGSN inside the Create MBMS Context Request. This additional information can be used when a secure access to a remote application residing on a server is needed. If no MSISDN is provided by the HSS, the MSISDN shall take the dummy MSISDN value (see clause 3 of 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]). The GGSN would be in fact able to provide the user identity (i.e. the MSISDN) to the remote application server, providing it with the level of trust granted to users through successfully performing the GPRS authentication procedures, without having to re-authenticate the user at the application level.

The IMSI information element together with the Enhanced NSAPI information element uniquely identifies the MBMS UE context to be created. If available, the IMSI shall be passed to the GGSN inside the Create MBMS Context Request.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and IP Multicast PDP address that the UE requires to be activated. The SGSN shall include either the UE provided APN, a subscribed APN or an SGSN selected APN in the message. The Access Point Name information element identifies the access point of packet data network that the UE requires to connect to receive the required MBMS service. The Selection Mode information element shall indicate the origin of the APN in the message. The APN and End User Address information element shall uniquely identify the MBMS service.

The SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for control plane, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). If the GGSN is IPv6 capable, the IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include IPv6 addresses in the field SGSN Address for signalling. Otherwise, it shall include IPv4 addresses in this field. The GGSN shall store the SGSN Address and use them when sending control plane on this GTP tunnel for the UE.

The SGSN shall include a Recovery information element into the Create MBMS Context Request if the SGSN is in contact with the GGSN for the very first time or if the SGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the GGSN. The GGSN that receives a Recovery information element in the Create MBMS Context Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message. The Create MBMS Context Request message shall be considered as a valid activation request for the MBMS UE context included in the message.

The SGSN shall include Trace Reference, Trace Type, Trigger Id, OMC Identity and Additional Trace Info in the message if GGSN trace is activated in the GGSN. The SGSN shall copy Trace Reference, Trace Type, and OMC Identity from the trace request received from the HLR or OMC and the Trace Activity Control shall be set to Trace Activation.

If BM-SC trace is to be activated in the BM-SC (via the GGSN), the SGSN shall include Additional BM-SC Trace Info in the message. The SGSN shall populate the Additional MBMS Trace Info IE with the values of the relevant parameters included in the trace request received from the HLR or OMC, and the Trace Activity Control For BM-SC value shall be set to Trace Activation.

If Additional Trace Info and Additional MBMS Trace Info are both included within the message, the values of Trace Reference2 and Trace Recording Session Reference shall be the same in each IE.

For more detailed description of Trace Session activation/deactivation procedures see 3GPP TS 32.422 [31]

For SGSN and GGSN trace record description see 3GPP TS 32.423 [32]

The SGSN shall include the Routing Area Identity (RAI) of the SGSN where the UE is registered. The MCC and MNC components shall be populated with the MCC and MNC, respectively, of the SGSN where the UE is registered. The LAC and RAC components shall be populated by the SGSN with the LAC and RAC, respectively, of where the UE is located at the time of the MBMS Context invocation. See one exception to this rule below in shared GERAN and UTRAN networks.

The SGSN shall include the User Location Information IE, MS Time Zone IE, RAT Type IE and the IMEI(SV) IE if they are available (see sub-clause 15.1.1a of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] for more information). If the User Location Information IE is included then the SGSN shall include the CGI or SAI in the "Geographic Location" field depending on whether the MS is in a cell or a service area respectively.

In shared networks,

- when the message is sent from the VPLMN to the HPLMN, the PLMN ID that is communicated in the User Location Information IE and Routing Area Identity (RAI) IE shall be that of the selected Core Network Operator for supporting UEs, or that of the allocated Core Network Operator for non-supporting UEs. As an exception, based on inter-operator roaming/sharing agreement, if the information on whether the UE is a supporting or non-supporting UE is available, the PLMN ID that is communicated to the HPLMN for non-supported UEs shall be the Common PLMN ID. See clause 4.4 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [35];
- when the SGSN and GGSN pertain to the same PLMN, the Common PLMN ID shall be communicated in SAI/CGI to the GGSN, for both supporting and non-supporting UEs. The Core Network Operator PLMN ID (selected by the UE for supporting UEs or allocated by the network for non-supporting UEs) shall be communicated in RAI.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

The MBMS Protocol Configuration Options (MBMS PCO) information element may be included in the request when the MS provides the GGSN with MBMS specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Create MBMS Context Request if the associated Activate MBMS Context Request from the MS includes MBMS protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the content of the MBMS PCO IE in the Activate MBMS Context Request message.

**Table 7.5A.5: Information Elements in a Create MBMS Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Routing Area Identity (RAI)	Mandatory	7.7.3
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Selection mode	Conditional	7.7.12
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
Trace Reference	Optional	7.7.24
Trace Type	Optional	7.7.25
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
SGSN Address for signalling	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.32
MSISDN	Conditional	7.7.33
Trigger Id	Optional	7.7.41
OMC Identity	Optional	7.7.42
RAT Type	Optional	7.7.50
User Location Information	Optional	7.7.51
MS Time Zone	Optional	7.7.52
IMEI(SV)	Optional	7.7.53
MBMS Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.58
Additional Trace Info	Optional	7.7.62
Enhanced NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.67
Additional MBMS Trace Info	Optional	7.7.68
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.1.6 Create MBMS Context Response

The message shall be sent from a GGSN node to a SGSN node as a response of a Create MBMS Context Request. When the SGSN receives a Create MBMS Context Response with the Cause value indicating "Request Accepted", the SGSN may be required to register with the GGSN. For further details see MBMS Registration Request procedure.

The Cause value indicates if a MBMS UE context has been created in the GGSN or not. An MBMS UE context has not been created in the GGSN if the Cause differs from "Request accepted". Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "No resources available".
- "No memory is available".
- "Missing or unknown APN".
- "Unknown PDP address or PDP type".
- "User authentication failed".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "APN access denied – no subscription".

"No resources available" indicates that not enough resources are available within the network to allow the MBMS UE Context to be created. "Missing or unknown APN" indicates e.g. when the GGSN does not support the Access Point Name. "Unknown PDP address or PDP type" indicates when the GGSN does not support the PDP type or the PDP address. Within the scope of MBMS message, an unknown PDP address is considered to be unknown multicast address / service.

"User authentication failed" indicates that the external packet network has rejected the service requested by the user. Only the Cause information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for control plane messages, which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink-control plane messages, which are related to the requested MBMS UE context.

The GGSN shall include a GGSN Address for control plane, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP).

If the Create MBMS Context Request received from the SGSN included IPv6 SGSN address, an IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include IPv6 addresses in the fields GGSN Address for Control Plane, and IPv4 addresses in the fields Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane. If SGSN included only an IPv4 SGSN address in the request, IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include IPv4 addresses in the fields GGSN Address for Control Plane and IPv6 addresses in the fields Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane. The SGSN shall store these GGSN Addresses and use one set of them when sending control plane on this GTP tunnel.

The GGSN shall include the Recovery information element into the Create MBMS Context Response if the GGSN is in contact with the SGSN for the first time or the GGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the SGSN. The SGSN receiving the Recovery information element shall handle it as when an Echo Response message is received but shall consider the MBMS UE context being created as active if the response indicates successful context activation at the GGSN.

The Charging ID is used to identify all charging records produced in SGSN(s) and the GGSN for this MBMS UE context. The Charging ID is generated by the GGSN and shall be unique within the GGSN.

The Charging Gateway Address is the IP address of the recommended Charging Gateway Functionality to which the SGSN should transfer the Charging Detail Records (CDR) for this MBMS UE Context.

The Alternative Charging Gateway Address IE has a similar purpose as the Charging Gateway Address but enables co-existence of IPv4 and IPv6 stacks in the Ga charging interfaces, without mandating any node to have a dual stack. The format of the optional Alternative Charging Gateway Address information element is the same as the format of the Charging Gateway Address.

When both these addresses are present, the Charging Gateway address IE shall contain the IPv4 address of the Charging Gateway Function and the Alternative Charging Gateway address IE shall contain the IPv6 address of the Charging Gateway Function.

NOTE: The Charging Gateway Address and Alternative Charging Gateway Address both refer to the same Charging Gateway Function.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

The MBMS Protocol Configuration Options (MBMS PCO) information element may be included in the response when the GGSN provides the MS with MBMS specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Activate MBMS Context Accept message if the associated Create MBMS Context Response message from the GGSN includes MBMS protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the content of the MBMS PCO IE in the Create MBMS Context Response message.

**Table 7.5A.6: Information Elements in a Create MBMS Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
Charging ID	Conditional	7.7.26
GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.44
Alternative Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.44
MBMS Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.58
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.1.7 Update MBMS Context Request

An Update MBMS Context Request message shall be sent from an SGSN to a GGSN as part of the GPRS inter-SGSN Routing Area Update procedure, to redistribute contexts due to load sharing or as part of the inter-system intra-SGSN update procedure i.e. UE transitioning between UTRAN and GERAN A/Gb mode (and vice versa) on the same SGSN. For the inter-SGSN Routing Area Update procedure -the message shall be sent by the new SGSN. The GGSN shall update the MBMS UE context fields accordingly.

The Enhanced NSAPI information element together with the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header unambiguously identifies a MBMS UE Context in the GGSN.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane messages which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink control plane messages that are related to the requested PDP context.

The SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for control plane, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP).

If an IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN received IPv4 GGSN addresses from the old SGSN, it shall include IPv4 addresses in the fields SGSN Address for Control Plane and IPv6 addresses in the fields Alternative SGSN Address for Control Plane. Otherwise, an IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall use only SGSN IPv6 addresses if it has GGSN IPv6 addresses available. If the GGSN supports IPv6 below GTP, it shall store and use the IPv6 SGSN addresses for communication with the SGSN and ignore the IPv4 SGSN addresses. If the GGSN supports only IPv4 below GTP, it shall store and use the IPv4 SGSN addresses for communication with the SGSN and ignore the IPv6 SGSN addresses. When active



contexts are being redistributed due to load sharing, G-PDUs that are in transit across the Gn-interface are in an undetermined state and may be lost.

The SGSN shall include a Recovery information element into the Update MBMS Context Request if the SGSN is in contact with the GGSN for the very first time or if the SGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the GGSN. The GGSN that receives a Recovery information element in the Update MBMS Context Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message. The Update PDP Context Request message shall be considered as a valid update request for the MBMS UE context indicated in the message.

The SGSN shall include Trace Reference, Trace Type, Trigger Id, OMC Identity and Additional Trace Info in the message if GGSN trace is activated while the MBMS UE context is active. The SGSN shall copy Trace Reference, Trace Type, OMC Identity and Additional Trace Info from the trace request received from the HLR or OMC and the Trace Activity Control shall be set to Trace Activation.

If SGSN deactivates the Trace Session to GGSN, the SGSN shall include the Additional Trace Info in the message and the Trace Activity Control shall be set to Trace Deactivation.

If BM-SC trace is to be activated in the BM-SC (via the GGSN), the SGSN shall include Additional MBMS Trace Info in the message. The SGSN shall populate the Additional BM-SC Trace Info IE with the values of the relevant parameters included in the trace request received from the HLR or OMC, and the Trace Activity Control For BM-SC value shall be set to Trace Activation.

If the SGSN deactivates the Trace Session to the BM-SC, then the SGSN shall include the Additional MBMS Trace Info in the message and the Trace Activity Control For BM-SC value shall be set to Trace Deactivation.

If Additional Trace Info and Additional MBMS Trace Info are both included within the message, the values of Trace Reference2 and Trace Recording Session Reference shall be the same in each IE.

For more detailed description of Trace Session activation/deactivation procedures see 3GPP TS 32.422 [31]

For SGSN and GGSN trace record description see 3GPP TS 32.423 [32]

The SGSN shall include the Routing Area Identity (RAI) of the SGSN where the UE is registered. The MCC and MNC components shall be populated with the MCC and MNC, respectively, of the SGSN where the UE is registered. The LAC and RAC components shall be populated by the SGSN with the value of "FFFE" and "FF", respectively. See one exception to this rule below in shared GERAN and UTRAN networks.

The SGSN shall include the User Location Information IE, RAT Type IE and MS Time Zone IE if they are available (see sub-clause 15.1.1a of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] for more information). If the User Location Information IE is included then the SGSN shall include the CGI or SAI in the "Geographic Location" field depending on whether the MS is in a cell or a service area respectively.

In shared networks,

- when the message is sent from the VPLMN to the HPLMN, the PLMN ID that is communicated in the User Location Information IE and Routing Area Identity (RAI) IE shall be that of the selected Core Network Operator for supporting UEs, or that of the allocated Core Network Operator for non-supporting UEs. As an exception, based on inter-operator roaming/sharing agreement, if the information on whether the UE is a supporting or non-supporting UE is available, the PLMN ID that is communicated to the HPLMN for non-supported UEs shall be the Common PLMN ID. See clause 4.4 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [35];
- when the SGSN and GGSN pertain to the same PLMN, the Common PLMN ID shall be communicated in SAI/CGI to the GGSN, for both supporting and non-supporting UEs. The Core Network Operator PLMN ID (selected by the UE for supporting UEs or allocated by the network for non-supporting UEs) shall be communicated in RAI.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.7: Information Elements in an Update MBMS Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Routing Area Identity (RAI)	Mandatory	7.7.3
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
Trace Reference	Optional	7.7.24
Trace Type	Optional	7.7.25
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative SGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Trigger Id	Optional	7.7.41
OMC Identity	Optional	7.7.42
RAT Type	Optional	7.7.50
User Location Information	Optional	7.7.51
MS Time Zone	Optional	7.7.52
Additional Trace Info	Optional	7.7.62
Enhanced NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.67
Additional MBMS Trace Info	Optional	7.7.68
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.1.8 Update MBMS Context Response

The message shall be sent from a GGSN node to a SGSN node as a response of an Update MBMS Context Request.

If the SGSN receives an Update MBMS Context Response with a Cause value other than "Request accepted", it shall abort the update of the MBMS UE context.

If the SGSN receives an Update MBMS Context Response with a Cause value "Non-existent", it shall delete the MBMS UE Context.

Only the Cause information element and optionally the Recovery information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Non-existent".
- "Service not supported".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane messages which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink control plane messages which are related to the requested MBMS UE context.

The GGSN shall also include a GGSN address for control plane, which shall not differ from that provided at MBMS UE context setup time and shall remain unchanged for the lifetime of the MBMS UE context. If the Update MBMS Context Request received from the SGSN included IPv6 SGSN addresses, an IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include an IPv6 address in the field GGSN Address for Control Plane and a corresponding IPv4 address in the field Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane. If SGSN included only an IPv4 SGSN address in the request, IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include IPv4 address for Control plane in the field GGSN Address for Control Plane and IPv6 address for Control plane in the field Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane.

The GGSN Address for control plane shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted". The Alternative GGSN Address shall be included if the GGSN supports IPv6 below GTP and the Cause contains the value "Request accepted".

The GGSN shall include the Recovery information element into the Update MBMS Context Response if the GGSN is in contact with the SGSN for the first time or if the GGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the SGSN. The SGSN receiving the Recovery information element shall handle it as when an Echo Response message is received but shall consider the MBMS UE context as updated and active if the response cause indicates a successful operation at the GGSN.

The Charging ID is used to identify all charging records produced in SGSN(s) and the GGSN for this MBMS UE context. The Charging ID has been previously generated by the GGSN and is unique for this MBMS UE context. If an inter-SGSN routing area update occurs, it is transferred to the new SGSN as part of each active MBMS UE context. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value "Request accepted".

The Charging Gateway Address is the IP address of the recommended Charging Gateway Functionality to which the SGSN should transfer the Charging Detail Records (CDR) for this MBMS UE Context.

The Alternative Charging Gateway Address IE has a similar purpose as the Charging Gateway Address but enables co-existence of IPv4 and IPv6 stacks in the Ga charging interfaces, without mandating any node to have a dual stack. The format of the optional Alternative Charging Gateway Address information element is the same as the format of the Charging Gateway Address.

When both these addresses are present, the Charging Gateway address IE shall contain the IPv4 address of the Charging Gateway Function and the Alternative Charging Gateway address IE shall contain the IPv6 address of the Charging Gateway Function.

NOTE: The Charging Gateway Address and Alternative Charging Gateway Address both refer to the same Charging Gateway Function.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.8: Information Elements in an Update MBMS Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
Charging ID	Conditional	7.7.26
GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.44
Alternative Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.44
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.1.9 Delete MBMS Context Request

A Delete MBMS Context Request can be sent either from a SGSN node to a GGSN node as part of the GPRS Detach procedure or from the GGSN node to the SGSN node as part of the MBMS UE Context Deactivation procedure initiated by the UE by the sending of an IGMP/MLD leave message. A Delete MBMS Context Request shall also be sent from an SGSN node to a GGSN node at Inter SGSN change if the new SGSN does not support MBMS. If the deactivation of the MBMS UE context results in no more users being registered within the GSN for the Multicast Service, the SGSN may initiate the MBMS deregistration procedure. (For further information see 3GPP TS 23.246 [26]).

A GSN shall be prepared to receive a Delete MBMS Context Request at any time and shall always reply regardless if the MBMS UE context exists or not. If any collision occurs, the Delete MBMS Context Request takes precedence over any other Tunnel Management message.

An SGSN initiated Delete MBMS Context Request shall only include the Enhanced NSAPI which shall uniquely identify the MBMS UE context to be deactivated and the optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

If the MBMS UE context to be deactivated (indicated by the multicast address within the IGMP/MLD leave message) resides on the same GGSN as which the IGMP/MLD leave message is received, a GGSN initiated Delete MBMS Context Request shall only include the Enhanced NSAPI which shall uniquely identify the MBMS UE context to be deactivated and the optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

If the MBMS UE context to be deactivated (indicated by the multicast address within the IGMP/MLD leave message) resides on a different GGSN from that which the IGMP/MLD leave message is received, a GGSN initiated Delete MBMS Context Request shall contain the IMSI, TEID Control Plane, End User Address, APN, the optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information. This message will then trigger the SGSN to send a SGSN initiated Delete MBMS Context Request for the identified MBMS UE context toward the GGSN hosting the MBMS UE context.

The IMSI shall unambiguously identify the user. The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and IP Multicast PDP address that the GGSN shall request the SGSN to de-activate. The IP multicast address shall be the one included by the UE in the Leave request.

The Access Point Name information element further identifies the access point of packet data network that the SGSN will use to identify which MBMS UE context to deactivate. The APN and End User Address information element shall uniquely identify the MBMS service.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane information element shall be a tunnel endpoint identifier Control Plane selected by the GGSN and shall be used by the SGSN in the GTP header of the corresponding Delete MBMS Context Response message.

In the MS to GGSN direction, the SGSN includes the MBMS Protocol Configuration Options (MBMS PCO) information element in the request if the MS wishes to provide the GGSN with MBMS specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Delete MBMS Context Request message if the associated message from the MS includes MBMS protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the MBMS PCO IE in the Deactivate PDP Context Request message.

In the GGSN to MS direction, the GGSN includes the MBMS Protocol Configuration Options (MBMS PCO) information element in the request if the GGSN wishes to provide the MS with MBMS specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Deactivate PDP Context Request message if the associated Delete MBMS Context Request message from the GGSN includes MBMS protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of this IE transparently from the MBMS PCO IE in the Delete MBMS Context Request message.

**Table 7.5A.9: Information Elements in a Delete MBMS Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
End User Address	Conditional	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Conditional	7.7.30
MBMS Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.58
Enhanced NSAPI	Conditional	7.7.67
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

#### 7.5A.1.10 Delete MBMS Context Response

The message shall be sent as a response to a Delete MBMS Context Request.

A GSN shall ignore a Delete MBMS Context Response for a non-existing MBMS UE context.

If a GSN receives a Delete MBMS Context Request message for a non existing MBMS UE context, it shall send back to the source of the message a Delete MBMS Context Response message with cause value "Non existent". The TEID value used in the response message shall be zero.

Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".

- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE Incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "Non existent".

If the received Delete MBMS Context Response contains a cause value other than "Request accepted" and "Non Existent", the PDP context shall be kept active.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

In the GGSN to MS direction, the GGSN includes the MBMS Protocol Configuration Options (MBMS PCO) information element in the response if the GGSN wishes to provide the MS with MBMS specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Deactivate PDP Context Accept message if the associated Delete MBMS Context Response message from the GGSN includes MBMS protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of the IE transparently from the MBMS PCO IE in the Delete MBMS Context Response message.

In the MS to GGSN direction, the SGSN includes the MBMS Protocol Configuration Options (MBMS PCO) information element in the response if the MS wishes to provide the GGSN with MBMS specific parameters. The SGSN includes this IE in the Delete MBMS Context Response message if the associated Deactivate PDP Context Accept message from the MS includes MBMS protocol configuration options. The SGSN shall copy the content of the IE transparently from the MBMS PCO IE in the Deactivate PDP Context Accept message.

**Table 7.5A.10: Information Elements in a Delete MBMS Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
MBMS Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.58
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5A.2 Service Specific MBMS Messages

### 7.5A.2.1 MBMS Registration Request

An MBMS Registration Request shall be sent by an SGSN in order to request registration with a GGSN and receive future session attributes and data for a particular MBMS service from the GGSN. This message shall be sent when the first MBMS UE context for a particular MBMS service is created in the SGSN, or when an MBMS registration Request is received from an RNC that is registering for a particular MBMS service that is not present in the SGSN. A successful registration causes the creation of an MBMS Bearer Context in the SGSN, and GGSN. (see 3GPP TS 23.246 [26])

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and IP Multicast PDP address of the MBMS service for which the SGSN is registering. The Access Point Name information element identifies the access point of packet data network that the GGSN requires to connect to receive the required MBMS service. The APN and End User Address information element shall uniquely identify the MBMS service.

If the MBMS Registration Request is being sent as a result of the first MBMS UE context being created on the SGSN, the SGSN shall copy the End User Address and APN information from the MBMS UE Context. If the MBMS Registration Request is received from an RNC that is registering for a particular MBMS service that is not established in SGSN, the SGSN shall copy the End User Address and APN information from the corresponding message sent by the RNC.

The selection of the GGSN will be dependent on the reason for the registration request. If the MBMS Registration Request is being sent due to the first MBMS UE context for a particular service, the SGSN shall send the MBMS registration Request to the GGSN address identified in the MBMS UE context (APN was resolved by SGSN at MBMS UE context establishment). Alternatively, if the MBMS Registration Request is being sent due to an MBMS registration Request that received from an RNC which is registering for a particular MBMS service that is not established in the

SGSN, the GGSN shall be selected via APN resolution. If the registration process is successful, the SGSN shall keep this address for de-registration procedures.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for control plane messages that is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink control plane messages which are related to the MBMS Bearer context. If the SGSN has already confirmed successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane, this field shall not be present.

If SGSN has not established control plane tunnel to GGSN for the given MBMS service, the SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for Control Plane, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The GGSN shall store the SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages on this GTP tunnel for the MBMS Bearer context. IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include IPv6 address in SGSN Address for Control Plane field and IPv4 address in Alternative SGSN Address for Control Plane field. IPv4 only capable SGSN shall not include Alternative SGSN Address for Control Plane field.

**Table 7.5A.2.1: Information Elements in a MBMS Registration Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative SGSN Address for Control Plane	Optional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.2.2 MBMS Registration Response

An MBMS Registration Response is sent by an GGSN in response to a received MBMS Registration Request. If the GGSN is already registered for the indicated MBMS service, the GGSN can immediately send back this response, adding the SGSN to its list of registered nodes for that MBMS service. If the GGSN is not registered for the indicated MBMS service it shall register with the BM-SC as defined in 3GPP TS29.061 [27].

The Cause value indicates if a registration has been successful in the GGSN. An MBMS Bearer Context has not been created in the GGSN if the Cause differs from "Request accepted". Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "No resources available".
- "No memory is available".
- "Missing or unknown APN".
- "Unknown PDP address or PDP type".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

The Temporary Mobile Group Identity information element shall be the TMGI allocated by the BM-SC.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for control plane messages that is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all

subsequent uplink control plane messages which are related to the MBMS Bearer context. If the GGSN has already confirmed successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane, this field shall not be present.

If GGSN has not established control plane tunnel to SGSN for the given MBMS service, the GGSN shall include a GGSN Address for control plane, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP).

If the GGSN has received an IPv6 address in the SGSN Address for the Control Plane field with MBMS Registration Request message, then an IPv6 capable GGSN shall include its own IPv6 address in the GGSN Address for the Control Plane field of the response message.

If the SGSN has provided its own IPv4 address, an IPv4 only capable GGSN shall include its own IPv4 address in the GGSN Address for the Control Plane field of the response message.

The SGSN shall store the GGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages on this GTP tunnel for the MBMS Bearer context.

"No resources available" indicates that not enough resources are available within the network to allow the MBMS Context to be created. "Missing or unknown APN" indicates e.g. when the GGSN does not support the Access Point Name. "Unknown PDP address or PDP type" indicates when the GGSN does not support the PDP type or the PDP address. Within the scope of MBMS message, an unknown PDP address is considered to be unknown multicast address / service.

Required MBMS bearer capabilities shall contain the minimum bearer capabilities the UE needs to support, as received from the BM-SC.

**Table 7.5A.2.2: Information Elements in an MBMS Registration Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Temporary Mobile Group Identity (TMGI)	Conditional	7.7.56
Required MBMS bearer capabilities	Conditional	7.7.76
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.2.3 MBMS De-registration Request

An MBMS De-registration Request shall be sent by an SGSN in order to inform an GGSN that it no longer requires to receive session attributes and data for a particular MBMS service. This message shall be sent when the last MBMS UE context for a particular MBMS service is deleted in the SGSN, or when an MBMS De-registration Request is received from an RNC that is de-registering for a particular MBMS service that is currently established in the SGSN that has no MBMS UE context associated. This message is also sent by a GGSN to an SGSN as a part of the BM-SC initiated MBMS De-Registration procedure.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and IP Multicast PDP address of the MBMS service for which the SGSN is de-registering. The Access Point Name information element identifies the access point of packet data network that the sending GSN requires to connect to de-register the MBMS service, if this is the last SGSN that was registered for the MBMS service or if the MBMS De-Registration was initiated by the BM-SC.

If the MBMS De-registration Request is being sent as a result of the last MBMS UE context being deleted on the SGSN, the SGSN shall copy the End User Address and APN information from the MBMS UE Context. If the MBMS De-registration Request is received from an RNC that is de-registering for a particular MBMS service for which the SGSN has no MBMS UE Contexts, the SGSN shall copy the End User Address and APN information from the corresponding message sent by the RNC. If the MBMS De-Registration was initiated by the BM-SC, the GGSN shall copy the End User Address and APN information from the MBMS UE Context.

When the SGSN sends this message, the selection of the GGSN will be dependent on the reason for the de-registration request. If the MBMS De-registration Request is being sent due to the leaving of the last MBMS UE context for a

particular service, the SGSN shall send the MBMS De-registration Request to the GGSN address identified in the MBMS UE context. Alternatively, if the MBMS De-registration Request is being sent due to an MBMS De-registration Request that received from an RNC for which the SGSN has no MBMS UE contexts established, the GGSN shall be selected via the address stored during registration.

**Table 7.5A.2.3: Information Elements in a MBMS De-registration Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

#### 7.5A.2.4 MBMS De-Registration Response

An MBMS De-registration Response is sent by an SGSN or a GGSN in response to a received MBMS De-registration Request. When the GGSN sends this message, if the SGSN is the last registered downstream node within the MBMS bearer context of the GGSN, the GGSN shall de-register itself with the BM-SC as defined in 3GPP TS29.061[27].

The Cause value indicates if the de-registration has been successful in the sending GSN. An MBMS Bearer Context has not been created in the sending GSN if the Cause differs from "Request accepted". Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Missing or unknown APN".
- "Unknown PDP address or PDP type".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "Non existent"

"Missing or unknown APN" indicates e.g. when the GGSN does not support the Access Point Name. "Unknown PDP address or PDP type" indicates when the GGSN does not support the PDP type or the PDP address. Within the scope of MBMS message, an unknown PDP address is considered to be unknown multicast address / service. "Non-existent" indicates a non-existent MBMS UE context.

**Table 7.5A.2.4: Information Elements in an MBMS De-registration Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

#### 7.5A.2.5 MBMS Session Start Request

An MBMS Session Start Request message shall only ever be sent by the GGSN, and will be triggered by the BM-SC when it is ready to send data for the indicated MBMS service. An MBMS Session Start Request message may also be triggered by an Error Indication from an SGSN for broadcast mode. An MBMS Session Start Request shall trigger the SGSN to setup the necessary MBMS user plane resources and indicate to the RAN to setup the appropriate radio bearers.



The GGSN shall include a Recovery information element into the MBMS Session Start Request if the GGSN is in contact with the SGSN for the very first time or if the GGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the SGSN. The SGSN that receives a Recovery information element in the MBMS Session Start Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message. The Session Start Request message shall be considered as a valid activation request for the MBMS Bearer context included in the message.

The MBMS Session Duration information element indicates the estimated session duration of the MBMS service data transmission. This information is provided by the BM-SC.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane and GGSN Address for Control Plane shall be included in Broadcast mode. In Multicast mode, the control plane tunnel has already been established at the MBMS Registration.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for control plane messages that is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink control plane messages which are related to the MBMS Bearer context.

The GGSN shall include a GGSN Address for control plane, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The SGSN shall store the GGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages on this GTP tunnel for the MBMS Bearer context. IPv4/IPv6 capable GGSN shall include IPv6 address in GGSN Address for Control Plane field and IPv4 address in Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane field. IPv4 only capable GGSN shall not include Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane field.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and IP Multicast PDP address of the MBMS service. The Access Point Name information element identifies the access point of packet data network that the GGSN requires to connect to receive the required MBMS service. The optional MBMS Flow Identifier allows to differentiate the sub-sessions of an MBMS user service providing location-dependent content in broadcast mode. The APN and End User Address and, if present, the MBMS Flow Identifier information elements shall uniquely identify the MBMS bearer context.

The Quality of Service Profile information element shall be the QoS required from the MBMS bearer.

The MBMS Service Type bit of the Common Flags information element contains explicit information whether the MBMS session is for multicast service or for broadcast service. This information is provided by the BM-SC. If the MBMS Service Type bit of the Common Flags information element is set to 0, then the MBMS session is for multicast service. If the MBMS Service Type bit of the Common Flags information element is set to 1, then the MBMS session is for broadcast service.

The MBMS Counting Information bit of the Common Flags information element contains explicit information whether the Counting procedures are applicable for this MBMS session. This information is provided by the BM-SC. If the MBMS Counting Information bit of the Common Flags information element is set to 0, then counting is not applicable for the MBMS session. If the MBMS Counting Information bit of the Common Flags information element is set to 1, then counting is applicable for the MBMS session.

The Temporary Mobile Group Identity information element shall be the TMGI allocated by the BM-SC.

The MBMS Service Area information element indicates the area over which the MBMS service has to be distributed. This information is provided by the BM-SC.

The MBMS Session Identifier and MBMS Session Repetition Number shall be forwarded to the SGSN if they are provided by the BM-SC.

The MBMS Time To Data Transfer shall be forwarded to the SGSN. This information is provided by the BM-SC.

The MBMS 2G/3G Indicator is provided by the BM-SC and informs the SGSN whether the MBMS Session Start Request message shall be forwarded to the BSCs and/or the RNCs.

If MBMS IP multicast distribution is supported, the GGSN shall inform the SGSN that an IP multicast based user plane is available for the MBMS session by sending MBMS IP Multicast Distribution information element. MBMS IP Multicast Distribution IE shall be forwarded by the SGSN to the RNCs.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.2.5: Information Elements in an MBMS Session Start Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
GGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane	Optional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Quality of Service Profile	Mandatory	7.7.34
Common Flags	Mandatory	7.7.48
Temporary Mobile Group Identity (TMGI)	Mandatory	7.7.56
MBMS Service Area	Mandatory	7.7.60
MBMS Session Identifier	Optional	7.7.65
MBMS 2G/3G Indicator	Mandatory	7.7.66
MBMS Session Duration	Mandatory	7.7.59
MBMS Session Repetition Number	Optional	7.7.69
MBMS Time To Data Transfer	Mandatory	7.7.70
MBMS Flow Identifier	Optional	7.7.84
MBMS IP Multicast Distribution	Optional	7.7.85
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.2.6 MBMS Session Start Response

An MBMS Session Start Response is sent by an SGSN in response to a received MBMS Session Start Request. When the GGSN receives a MBMS Session Start Response with the Cause value indicating "Request Accepted", the GGSN shall mark the MBMS Bearer Context as Active, and may start to forward T-PDUs to the SGSN using the indicated TEID and SGSN Address.

The procedure has not been successful if the Cause differs from "Request accepted". Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Context not found"
- "No resources available".
- "No memory is available".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".
- "MBMS Bearer Context Superseded".

"No resources available" indicates that not enough resources are available within the network to allow the MBMS Bearer to be created.

"MBMS Bearer Context Superseded" indicates that the SGSN has already established an MBMS bearer plane with another GGSN. The GGSN receiving the MBMS Session Start Response with this cause value shall not request establishment of the bearer plane.

Only the Cause information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

The SGSN shall include the Recovery information element into the MBMS Session Start Response if the SGSN is in contact with the GGSN for the first time or the SGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the GGSN. The GGSN receiving the Recovery information element shall handle it as when an

Echo Response message is received but shall consider the MBMS Bearer context being activated if the response indicates successful context activation at the SGSN.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for Data (I) field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs that is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink G-PDUs which are related to the MBMS Bearer context.

The SGSN shall include an SGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The GGSN shall store these SGSN Addresses and use them when G-PDUs to the SGSN for the MBMS Bearer context. IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include IPv6 address in SGSN Address for user traffic field and IPv4 address in Alternative SGSN Address for user traffic field. IPv4 only capable SGSN shall not include Alternative SGSN Address for user traffic field.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane and SGSN Address for Control Plane shall be included in Broadcast mode. In Multicast mode, the control plane tunnel has already been established at the MBMS Registration.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for control plane messages that is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink control plane messages which are related to the MBMS Bearer context.

The SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for Control Plane, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP).

If SGSN has received IPv6 address in GGSN Address for Control Plane field with MBMS Session Start Request message, then IPv6 capable SGSN shall include own IPv6 address in SGSN Address for Control Plane field of the response message.

If the SGSN has provided its own IPv4 address, IPv4 only capable SGSN shall include own IPv4 address in SGSN Address for Control Plane field of the response message.

The GGSN shall store the SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages on this GTP tunnel for the MBMS Bearer context.

The MBMS Distribution Acknowledgement field is used by the SGSN to indicate to the GGSN if a) all RNCs have accepted IP multicast distribution, b) no RNCs have accepted IP multicast distribution, or c) some RNCs have accepted IP multicast distribution.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.2.6: Information Elements in MBMS Session Start Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Conditional	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
SGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Alternative SGSN Address for user traffic	Optional	GSN Address 7.7.32
MBMS Distribution Acknowledgement	Optional	7.7.86
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.2.7 MBMS Session Stop Request

An MBMS Session Stop Request message shall be sent by the GGSN, when triggered by the BM-SC when it no longer has any data to be sent for the indicated MBMS service. An MBMS Session Stop Request shall trigger the SGSN to teardown the MBMS user plane resources and indicate to the RAN to teardown the Radio bearers associated with the MBMS Service.

An MBMS Session Stop Request message may also be sent by the SGSN, when the SGSN no longer will receive or process the indicated MBMS broadcast service. An MBMS Session Stop Request shall trigger the GGSN to remove the SGSN from the associated MBMS broadcast Service.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and IP Multicast PDP address of the MBMS service. The Access Point Name information element identifies the access point of packet data network that the GGSN requires to connect to receive the required MBMS service. The optional MBMS Flow Identifier allows to differentiate the sub-sessions of an MBMS user service providing location-dependent content in broadcast mode. The APN and End User Address and, if present, the MBMS Flow Identifier information elements shall uniquely identify the MBMS bearer context.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.2.7: Information Elements in an MBMS Session Stop Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
MBMS Flow Identifier	Optional	7.7.84
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.2.8 MBMS Session Stop Response

An MBMS Session Stop Response is sent by an GSN in response to a received MBMS Session Stop Request. When a GSN receives an MBMS Session Stop Response with the Cause value indicating "Request Accepted", the GSN shall mark the MBMS Bearer Context as Standby, indicating no user plane resource are setup, and will no longer forward T-PDU for this MBMS context.

The procedure has not been successful if the Cause differs from "Request accepted". Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Context not found"
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

Only the Cause information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.2.8: Information Elements in MBMS Session Stop Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.2.9 MBMS Session Update Request

The MBMS Session Update Request message is sent by a GGSN node to SGSN nodes where the MBMS Broadcast Session needs to be updated.. The GGSN sends the message, triggered by the BM-SC when the service area for an ongoing MBMS Broadcast service session shall be modified.

The GGSN may include Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field, which may differ from one provided to SGSN by MBMS Session Start Request message (broadcast) or by MBMS Registration Response message (multicast).

The GGSN may include GGSN Address for control plane, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP).

The MBMS Session Duration information element indicates the estimated session duration of the MBMS service data transmission. This information is provided by the BM-SC.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and IP Multicast PDP address of the MBMS service. The Access Point Name information element identifies the access point of packet data network that the GGSN requires to connect to receive the required MBMS service. The optional MBMS Flow Identifier allows to differentiate the sub-sessions of an MBMS user service providing location-dependent content in broadcast mode. The APN and End User Address, if present, the MBMS Flow Identifier information elements shall uniquely identify the MBMS bearer context.

The Temporary Mobile Group Identity information element shall be the TMGI allocated by the BM-SC.

The MBMS Service Area information element indicates the area over which the MBMS service has to be distributed. This information is provided by the BM-SC.

The MBMS Session Identifier and MBMS Session Repetition Number shall be forwarded to the SGSN if they are provided by the BM-SC.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.2.9: Information Elements in an MBMS Session Update Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Optional	7.7.14
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
GGSN Address for Control Plane	Optional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Temporary Mobile Group Identity (TMGI)	Mandatory	7.7.56
MBMS Session Duration	Mandatory	7.7.59
MBMS Service Area	Mandatory	7.7.60
MBMS Session Identifier	Optional	7.7.65
MBMS Session Repetition Number	Optional	7.7.69
MBMS Flow Identifier	Optional	7.7.84
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5A.2.10 MBMS Session Update Response

An MBMS Session Update Response is sent by SGSN in response to a received MBMS Session Update Request.

The procedure has not been successful if the Cause differs from "Request accepted". Possible Cause values are:

- "Request Accepted".
- "Context not found"
- "No resources available".
- "No memory is available".
- "System failure".
- "Mandatory IE incorrect".
- "Mandatory IE missing".
- "Optional IE incorrect".
- "Invalid message format".

"No resources available" indicates that not enough resources are available within the network to allow the MBMS Bearer to be updated.

Only the Cause information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than "Request accepted".

The SGSN may include Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data field, which may differ from one provided to GGSN by MBMS Session Start Response message.

The SGSN may include Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field, which may differ from one provided to GGSN by MBMS Session Start Response message (broadcast) or MBMS Registration Request message (multicast).

The SGSN may include SGSN Address for Data I, which may differ from one provided to GGSN by MBMS Session Start Response message.

The SGSN may include SGSN Address for control plane, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP).

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5A.2.10: Information Elements in MBMS Session Update Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Optional	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Optional	7.7.14
SGSN Address for Data I	Optional	GSN Address 7.7.32
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Optional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.5B.1 MS Info Change Reporting Messages

### 7.5B.1.0 General

The Location Change Reporting messages defined here are control plane messages that are used in accordance with 3GPP TS 23.060 [4], section 15.1.1a, and 3GPP TS 23.203 [39].

An SGSN conveys its support of both the MS Info Change Notification Request and MS Info Change Notification Response messages for Location Change Reporting mechanism using the GTP extension header defined in section 6.1.5.

An SGSN conveys its support of both the MS Info Change Notification Request and MS Info Change Notification Response messages for CSG Information Change Reporting mechanism using the CCRSI flag defined in the Extended Common flags IE in section 7.7.93.

### 7.5B.1.1 MS Info Change Notification Request

This message is sent by an SGSN to a GGSN when the GGSN has requested to receive the User Location Information (ULI) change notifications or when the GGSN has requested to receive User CSG Information (UCI) change notifications.

The SGSN and GGSN shall support the MS Info Change Notification procedure per PDN connection.

The SGSN may be configured to defer the reporting of ULI change until a RAB or user plane is established. In that case:

- the SGSN shall not send an MS Info Change Notification Request during a RAU without SGSN change or a Service Request (for UTRAN) procedures not requesting to activate data radio bearer(s);
- for GERAN, the SGSN shall defer the reporting of ULI changes until receipt of an uplink LLC PDU for user data or any valid LLC frame serving as a paging response.
- the SGSN shall send an MS Info Change Notification Request message in the following cases to report a change of User Location Information which occurred during a previous RAU procedure without SGSN change but which has not been reported yet to the GGSN:

- during a Service Request procedure to establish data radio bearers for the corresponding PDP context for a UE in UTRAN, when not establishing a direct GTP-U tunnel between the GGSN and the RNC;
- when the SGSN receives an uplink LLC PDU for user data or any valid LLC frame serving as a paging response for a UE in GERAN.

The SGSN shall report ULI changes as soon as detected if it is not configured to defer the reporting of ULI changes until a RAB or user plane is established, or if a RAB or user plane is established.

The SGSN shall set the header TEID value to that of the GGSN's Control Plane TEID of the corresponding PDN connection. However the GGSN shall be prepared to receive this message in which the header TEID value is set to zero from an SGSN implementation conforming to earlier versions of this specification. When that is the case, the GGSN shall identify the PDN connection context based on the included Linked NSAPI, IMSI, and/or IMEI IEs if the Linked NSAPI is present in the message, or the subscriber context based on the IMSI and/or IMEI IEs if the Linked NSAPI is not present in the message.

The GGSN shall consider that the SGSN supports the MS Info Change Notification procedure per PDN connection upon receipt of an MS Info Change Notification Request with the Linked NSAPI IE or with a non-zero TEID (with or without the Linked NSAPI IE). The GGSN shall otherwise consider that the SGSN supports the MS Info Change notification procedure per UE.

The SGSN may include the Linked NSAPI IE, with the NSAPI assigned to any of the already activated PDP context of the PDN connection.

**NOTE:** A GGSN complying with an earlier version of the specification can check the presence of this IE for determining whether the SGSN supports the message at the PDN connection granularity, despite receiving a non null TEID.

If the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless (i.e. the mobile terminal cannot obtain IMSI at all) or the IMSI is unauthenticated, the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) shall be included by the SGSN.

The Unauthenticated IMSI bit field shall be set to 1 if the IMSI present in the message is not authenticated and is for an emergency attached MS.

The SGSN shall include the RAT Type IE and shall set its value appropriately, respective of which access technology is current being used by the MS. The GGSN may ignore RAT Type as the SGSN always informs the GGSN about RAT Type change with the Update PDP Context Request message.

The SGSN shall include the User Location Information IE if the MS is located in a RAT Type of GERAN, UTRAN or GAN and shall include the CGI, SAI or RAI in the "Geographic Location" field depending on whether the MS is in a cell, a service or a routing area respectively. The SGSN may optionally include the User Location Information IE for other RAT Types.

In shared networks,

- when the message is sent from the VPLMN to the HPLMN, the PLMN ID that is communicated in the User Location Information IE and User CSG Information IE shall be that of the selected Core Network Operator for supporting UEs, or that of the allocated Core Network Operator for non-supporting UEs. As an exception, based on inter-operator roaming/sharing agreement, if the information on whether the UE is a supporting or non-supporting UE is available, the PLMN ID that is communicated to the HPLMN for non-supported UEs shall be the Common PLMN ID. See clause 4.4 of 3GPP TS 23.251 [35];
- when the SGSN and GGSN pertain to the same PLMN, the Common PLMN ID shall be communicated in SAI/CGI to the GGSN, for both supporting and non-supporting UEs. The Core Network Operator PLMN ID (selected by the UE for supporting UEs or allocated by the network for non-supporting UEs) shall be communicated in RAI and User CSG Information.

The SGSN shall include the User CSG Information IE if the MS is located in the CSG cell or the hybrid cell and the GGSN has requested to receive the User CSG Information (UCI).

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5B.1.1.1: Information Elements in MS Info Change Notification Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Linked NSAPI	Optional	7.7.17
RAT Type	Mandatory	7.7.50
User Location Information	Conditional	7.7.51
IMEI(SV)	Conditional	7.7.53
Extended Common Flags	Optional	7.7.93
User CSG Information	Optional	7.7.94
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

### 7.5B.1.2 MS Info Change Notification Response

This message is sent by a GGSN to an SGSN to acknowledge the receipt of a Location Change Notification Request.

The GGSN shall set the header TEID value to that of the SGSN's Control Plane TEID. However the SGSN shall be prepared to receive this message in which the header TEID value is set to zero from an GGSN implementation conforming to earlier versions of this specification. When that is the case, the SGSN shall identify the PDN connection context based on the included Linked NSAPI, IMSI, and/or IMEI IEs if the Linked NSAPI is present in the message, or the subscriber context based on the IMSI and/or IMEI IEs if the Linked NSAPI is not present in the message.

The SGSN shall consider that the GGSN supports the MS Info Change Notification procedure per PDN connection upon receipt of an MS Info Change Notification Response with the Linked NSAPI IE or with a non-zero TEID (with or without the Linked NSAPI IE). The SGSN shall otherwise consider that the GGSN supports the MS Info Change notification procedure per UE.

The GGSN shall include the same Linked NSAPI value if the Linked NSAPI IE is received in the MS Info Change Notification Request message.

**NOTE:** An SGSN complying with an earlier version of the specification determines, based on the presence or absence of the Linked NSAPI IE in an MS Info Change Notification Response, whether the GGSN supports the MS Info Change Notification Request per PDN connection or per UE.

The GGSN shall include the IMSI IE if the IMSI IE is received in the MS Info Change Notification Request message.

The GGSN shall include the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) IE if the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) IE is received in the MS Info Change Notification Request message.

If an SGSN receives an MS Info Change Notification Response with an unknown IMSI/IMEI, then the message shall be silently discarded and no further processing of the IEs shall continue i.e. the Cause value is not processed.

The Cause value indicates whether or not the MS Info Change Notification Request was received correctly. Possible Cause values are:

- "Request accepted"
- "Invalid message format"
- "IMSI/IMEI not known"
- "Mandatory IE incorrect"
- "Mandatory IE missing"
- "Optional IE incorrect"
- "System failure"

If the received MS Info Change Notification Response contains a Cause value of "IMSI/IMEI not known", then the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism shall be stopped in the SGSN for all PDP Contexts associated with the IMSI (or the IMEI if the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless or the MS is emergency attached but the IMSI is not authenticated) received and the GGSN from which the response was received. The SGSN shall then locally delete all of these PDP Contexts associated with the GGSN and release all associated resources.



For error handling if the received MS Info Change Notification Response contains a Cause value other than "Request accepted", "IMSI/IMEI not known" and "System failure", refer to clause 11.

If the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism is to be stopped in the SGSN for the PDN connection identified by the Linked NSAPI IE (when the Linked NSAPI IE is present in the message) or for all the subscriber's PDN connections towards this GGSN (when the Linked NSAPI IE is not present in the message), then the GGSN shall include the MS Info Change Reporting Action IE in the message and shall set the value of the Action field appropriately.

If the CSG Information Reporting mechanism is to be stopped for this subscriber in the SGSN, then the GGSN shall include the CSG Information Reporting Action IE in the message and shall set the value of the Action field appropriately.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7.5B.1.2.1: Information Elements in MS Info Change Notification Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Linked NSAPI	Optional	7.7.17
IMEI(SV)	Conditional	7.7.53
MS Info Change Reporting Action	Optional	7.7.80
CSG Information Reporting Action	Optional	7.7.95
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

## 7.6 Reliable Delivery of Signalling Messages

Each path maintains a queue with signalling messages to be sent to the peer. The message at the front of the queue, if it is a request for which a response has been defined, shall be sent with a Sequence Number, and shall be held in a path list until a response is received. Each path has its own list. The Sequence Number shall be unique for each outstanding request message sourced from the same IP/UDP endpoint. A GSN or RNC may have several outstanding requests while waiting for responses.

The T3-RESPONSE timer shall be started when a signalling request message (for which a response has been defined) is sent. A signalling message request or response has probably been lost if a response has not been received before the T3-RESPONSE timer expires. The request is then retransmitted if the total number of request attempts is less than N3-REQUESTS times. The timer shall be implemented in the control plane application as well as user plane application for Echo Request / Echo Response. The wait time for a response (T3-RESPONSE timer value) and the number of retries (N3-REQUESTS) shall be configurable per procedure. The total wait time shall be shorter than the MS wait time between retries of Attach and RA Update messages.

For Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes, an SGSN relaying a received Identification Request message or a received SGSN Context Request message to another SGSN shall not supervise the Identification Response message or the SGSN Context Response message respectively, i.e. the T3-RESPONSE timer shall not be started in the SGSN relaying any of these two messages. Also, such an SGSN shall not modify the Sequence Number when relaying the Identification Request message or the SGSN Context Request message.

All received request messages shall be responded to and all response messages associated with a certain request shall always include the same information. Duplicated response messages shall be discarded, and, for the SGSN Context Response case, the SGSN Context Acknowledge message shall be sent unless the SGSN Context Request was rejected. A response message without a matching outstanding request should be considered as a duplicate.

The Forward Relocation Complete and Forward SRNS Context messages shall be treated as signalling request messages. The SGSN Context Acknowledge, Forward Relocation Complete Acknowledge and Forward SRNS Context Acknowledge messages shall be treated as response messages.

The SGSN Context Response message needs special treatment by the old SGSN and New SGSN.

The New SGSN must consider this as a regular response to the outstanding SGSN Context Request message, but also copy the sequence number in the header of the SGSN Context Acknowledge it shall send back to the old SGSN unless the SGSN Context Request was rejected. The Old SGSN, when it expects the new SGSN to send back a SGSN Context Acknowledge in response to a SGSN Context Response, shall keep track of the SGSN Context Response message sequence number and apply to this message the rules valid for a Request message too. If a GSN or RNC is not successful with the transfer of a signalling message, e.g. a Create PDP Context Request message, it shall inform the upper layer of the unsuccessful transfer so that the controlling upper entity may take the necessary measures.

## 7.7 Information Elements

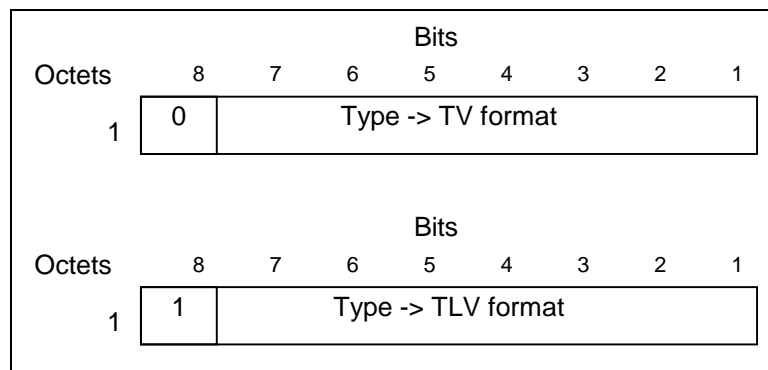
### 7.7.0 General

A GTP Signalling message may contain several information elements. The TLV (Type, Length, Value) or TV (Type, Value) encoding format shall be used for the GTP information elements. The information elements shall be sorted, with the Type fields in ascending order, in the signalling messages. The Length field contains the length of the information element excluding the Type and Length field.

For all the length fields, bit 8 of the lowest numbered octet is the most significant bit and bit 1 of the highest numbered octet is the least significant bit.

Within information elements, certain fields may be described as spare. These bits shall be transmitted with the value defined for them. To allow for future features, the receiver shall not evaluate these bits.

The most significant bit in the Type field is set to 0 when the TV format is used and set to 1 for the TLV format.



**Figure 8: Type field for TV and TLV format**

In Table 37 the Length Type may be Fixed, Variable, or Extendable. These are defined as follows:

- Information elements with Length Type of Fixed have a fixed set of fields and a fixed number of octets. They have the number of the last octet with a fixed value, e.g., "4".
- Information elements with Length Type of Variable have a fixed set of fields and a variable number of octets. They have the number of the last octet with a variable value, e.g., "n". Variable length information elements shall never have any new octet fields added beyond the last variable octet.
- Information elements with Length Type of Extendable have a variable number of fields and a variable number of octets. They have the number of the last octet with a variable value, e.g., "n" and also have the following description: "These octet(s) is/are present only if explicitly specified".

TV format information elements shall always have Length Type of Fixed. TLV format information elements may have Length Type Fixed, Variable or Extendable.

Table 37: Information Elements

IE Type Value	Format	Information Element	Reference	Length Type	Number of Fixed Octets
0	TV	Reserved.			
1	TV	Cause	7.7.1	Fixed	1
2	TV	International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)	7.7.2	Fixed	8
3	TV	Routeing Area Identity (RAI)	7.7.3	Fixed	6
4	TV	Temporary Logical Link Identity (TLLI)	7.7.4	Fixed	4
5	TV	Packet TMSI (P-TMSI)	7.7.5	Fixed	4
6-7	Spare				
8	TV	Reordering Required	7.7.6	Fixed	1
9	TV	Authentication Triplet	7.7.7	Fixed	28
10	Spare				
11	TV	MAP Cause	7.7.8	Fixed	1
12	TV	P-TMSI Signature	7.7.9	Fixed	3
13	TV	MS Validated	7.7.10	Fixed	1
14	TV	Recovery	7.7.11	Fixed	1
15	TV	Selection Mode	7.7.12	Fixed	1
16	TV	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	7.7.13	Fixed	4
17	TV	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	7.7.14	Fixed	4
18	TV	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II	7.7.15	Fixed	5
19	TV	Teardown Ind	7.7.16	Fixed	1
20	TV	NSAPI	7.7.17	Fixed	1
21	TV	RANAP Cause	7.7.18	Fixed	1
22	TV	RAB Context	7.7.19	Fixed	9
23	TV	Radio Priority SMS	7.7.20	Fixed	1
24	TV	Radio Priority	7.7.21	Fixed	1
25	TV	Packet Flow Id	7.7.22	Fixed	2
26	TV	Charging Characteristics	7.7.23	Fixed	2
27	TV	Trace Reference	7.7.24	Fixed	2
28	TV	Trace Type	7.7.25	Fixed	2
29	TV	MS Not Reachable Reason	7.7.25A	Fixed	1
30-116	TV	Reserved. (No TV types can now be allocated)			
117-126	Reserved for the GPRS charging protocol (see GTP' in 3GPP TS 32.295 [33])				
127	TV	Charging ID	7.7.26	Fixed	4
128	TLV	End User Address	7.7.27	Variable	Not Applicable
129	TLV	MM Context	7.7.28	Variable	Not Applicable
130	TLV	PDP Context	7.7.29	Variable	Not Applicable
131	TLV	Access Point Name	7.7.30	Variable	Not Applicable
132	TLV	Protocol Configuration Options	7.7.31	Variable	Not Applicable
133	TLV	GSN Address	7.7.32	Variable	Not Applicable
134	TLV	MS International PSTN/ISDN Number (MSISDN)	7.7.33	Variable	Not Applicable
135	TLV	Quality of Service Profile	7.7.34	Variable	Not Applicable
136	TLV	Authentication Quintuplet	7.7.35	Variable	Not Applicable
137	TLV	Traffic Flow Template	7.7.36	Variable	Not Applicable
138	TLV	Target Identification	7.7.37	Variable	Not Applicable
139	TLV	UTRAN Transparent Container	7.7.38	Variable	Not Applicable
140	TLV	RAB Setup Information	7.7.39	Variable	Not Applicable

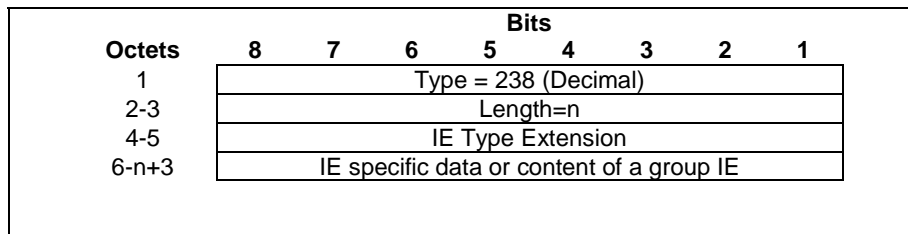
IE Type Value	Format	Information Element	Reference	Length Type	Number of Fixed Octets
141	TLV	Extension Header Type List	7.7.40	Variable	Not Applicable
142	TLV	Trigger Id	7.7.41	Variable	Not Applicable
143	TLV	OMC Identity	7.7.42	Variable	
144	TLV	RAN Transparent Container	7.7.43	Variable	Not Applicable
145	TLV	PDP Context Prioritization	7.7.45	Fixed	0
146	TLV	Additional RAB Setup Information	7.7.45A	Variable	Not Applicable
147	TLV	SGSN Number	7.7.47	Variable	Not Applicable
148	TLV	Common Flags	7.7.48	Fixed	1
149	TLV	APN Restriction	7.7.49	Fixed	1
150	TLV	Radio Priority LCS	7.7.25B	Fixed	1
151	TLV	RAT Type	7.7.50	Fixed	1
152	TLV	User Location Information	7.7.51	Variable	Not Applicable
153	TLV	MS Time Zone	7.7.52	Fixed	1
154	TLV	IMEI(SV)	7.7.53	Fixed	8
155	TLV	CAMEL Charging Information Container	7.7.54	Variable	Not Applicable
156	TLV	MBMS UE Context	7.7.55	Variable	Not Applicable
157	TLV	Temporary Mobile Group Identity (TMGI)	7.7.56	Fixed	6
158	TLV	RIM Routing Address	7.7.57	Variable	Not Applicable
159	TLV	MBMS Protocol Configuration Options	7.7.58	Variable	Not Applicable
160	TLV	MBMS Service Area	7.7.60	Variable	Not Applicable
161	TLV	Source RNC PDCP context info	7.7.61	Variable	Not Applicable
162	TLV	Additional Trace Info	7.7.62	Fixed	9
163	TLV	Hop Counter	7.7.63	Fixed	1
164	TLV	Selected PLMN ID	7.7.64	Fixed	3
165	TLV	MBMS Session Identifier	7.7.65	Fixed	1
166	TLV	MBMS 2G/3G Indicator	7.7.66	Fixed	1
167	TLV	Enhanced NSAPI	7.7.67	Fixed	1
168	TLV	MBMS Session Duration	7.7.59	Fixed	3
169	TLV	Additional MBMS Trace Info	7.7.68	Fixed	8
170	TLV	MBMS Session Repetition Number	7.7.69	Fixed	1
171	TLV	MBMS Time To Data Transfer	7.7.70	Fixed	1
172	Reserved (NOTE 1)				
173	TLV	BSS Container	7.7.72	Variable	Not Applicable
174	TLV	Cell Identification	7.7.73	Fixed	17
175	TLV	PDU Numbers	7.7.74	Fixed	9
176	TLV	BSSGP Cause	7.7.75	Fixed	1
177	TLV	Required MBMS bearer capabilities	7.7.76	Variable	Not Applicable
178	TLV	RIM Routing Address Discriminator	7.7.77	Fixed	1
179	TLV	List of set-up PFCs	7.7.78	Variable	Not Applicable
180	TLV	PS Handover XID Parameters	7.7.79	Variable	Not Applicable
181	TLV	MS Info Change Reporting Action	7.7.80	Fixed	1
182	TLV	Direct Tunnel Flags	7.7.81	Variable	Not Applicable
183	TLV	Correlation-ID	7.7.82	Fixed	1
184	TLV	Bearer Control Mode	7.7.83	Fixed	1

IE Type Value	Format	Information Element	Reference	Length Type	Number of Fixed Octets
185	TLV	MBMS Flow Identifier	7.7.84	Variable	Not Applicable
186	TLV	MBMS IP Multicast Distribution	7.7.85	Variable	Not Applicable
187	TLV	MBMS Distribution Acknowledgement	7.7.86	Fixed	1
188	TLV	Reliable INTER RAT HANDOVER INFO	7.7.87	Fixed	1
189	TLV	RFSP Index	7.7.88	Fixed	2
190	TLV	Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)	7.7.90	Variable	Not Applicable
191	TLV	Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I	7.7.91	Fixed	1
192	TLV	Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority II	7.7.92	Fixed	2
193	TLV	Extended Common Flags	7.7.93	Variable	Not Applicable
194	TLV	User CSG Information (UCI)	7.7.94	Fixed	8
195	TLV	CSG Information Reporting Action	7.7.95	Variable	Not Applicable
196	TLV	CSG ID	7.7.96	Fixed	4
197	TLV	CSG Membership Indication (CMI)	7.7.97	Fixed	1
198	TLV	Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate (AMBR)	7.7.98	Fixed	8
199	TLV	UE Network Capability	7.7.99	Variable	Not Applicable
200	TLV	UE-AMBR	7.7.100	Variable	Not Applicable
201	TLV	APN-AMBR with NSAPI	7.7.101	Fixed	9
202	TLV	GGSN Back-Off Time	7.7.102	Extendable	1
203	TLV	Signalling Priority Indication	7.7.103	Extendable	1
204	TLV	Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI	7.7.104	Extendable	2
205	TLV	Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag	7.7.105	Fixed	1
206	Reserved (NOTE1)				
207	TLV	Additional MM context for SRVCC	7.7.107	Extendable	"e - 3" (See Figure 7.7.107-1)
208	TLV	Additional flags for SRVCC	7.7.108	Extendable	1
209	TLV	STN-SR	7.7.109	Variable	Not Applicable
210	TLV	C-MSISDN	7.7.110	Variable	Not Applicable
211	TLV	Extended RANAP Cause	7.7.111	Extendable	2
212	TLV	eNodeB ID	7.7.112	Variable	Not Applicable
213	TLV	Selection Mode with NSAPI	7.7.113	Fixed	2
214	TLV	ULI Timestamp	7.7.114	Extendable	4
215	TLV	Local Home Network ID (LHN-ID) with NSAPI	7.7.115	Variable	Not Applicable
216	TLV	CN Operator Selection Entity	7.7.116	Extendable	1
217	TLV	UE Usage Type	7.7.117	Variable	Not Applicable
218	TLV	Extended Common Flags II	7.7.118	Extendable	1
219	TLV	Node Identifier	7.7.119	Variable	Not Applicable
220	TLV	CloT Optimizations Support Indication	7.7.120	Extendable	1
221	TLV	SCEF PDN Connection	7.7.121	Extendable	Not Applicable
222	TLV	IOV_updates counter	7.7.122	Fixed	1
223	TLV	Mapped UE Usage Type	7.7.123	Extendable	2
224	TLV	UP Function Selection Indication Flags	7.7.124	Extendable	1
225-237	TLV	Spare. For future use.			
238	TLV	Special IE type for IE Type Extension	See NOTE3	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

IE Type Value	Format	Information Element	Reference	Length Type	Number of Fixed Octets
239-250	Reserved for the GPRS charging protocol (see GTP' in 3GPP TS 32.295 [33])				
251	TLV	Charging Gateway Address	7.7.44		4/16
252-254	Reserved for the GPRS charging protocol (see GTP' in 3GPP TS 32.295 [33])				
255	TLV	Private Extension	7.7.46		Not Applicable
256-65535	TLV	Spare. For future use.			
NOTE 1: This value was allocated in an earlier version of the specification. NOTE 2: The size of the TL (Type and Length) fields, i.e "3" octets, is subtracted from the number of the fixed octets of the Fixed Length and Extendable type of the IEs. Hence for some of the Extendable IEs, for which the length is defined in terms of variable number of octets, "3" is explicitly subtracted while defining the fixed number of octets. E.g. length of Additional MM Context for SRVCC is defined as "e" and fixed number of octets for the same is defined as "e-3". NOTE 3: The IE Type value 238 indicates that the IE Type shall be further identified by an IE Type Extension field; see clause 7.7.0A. A GTP-C entity which does not support any IE Type encoded with an IE Type Extension field shall ignore an IE received with the IE Type value 238.					

### 7.7.0A Information Element with an IE Type Extension field

Figure 7.7.0A-1 depicts the format of an information element with IE type extension field.



**Figure 7.7.0A-1: Information Element with an IE Type Extension field**

The IE Type in octet 1 of an information element with an IE Type Extension field shall be set to 238. Such IE shall be further identified by the value encoded in the IE Type Extension field in octets 4 and 5.

The value of the IE Type Extension shall be encoded in full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) from 256 up to 65535. This field indicates the type of the Information Element and the valid values of the IE type Extension field are defined in clause 7.7.0.

The Length field shall contain the length of the information element excluding the Type and Length field, but not the IE Type Extension field.

### 7.7.A Handling ASN.1/PER encoded parameters

During the RAU/HO procedures Gn/Gp SGSN GTPv1 entities send some of the RANAP/BSSGP parameters to a GTPv1 peer. Copying of the BSSGP parameters into GTPv1 IEs is straightforward. RANAP, however, uses ASN.1/PER encoding, which is different from GTPv1 specific TLV encoding.

Transparent copying of RANAP parameters across GTPv1 interfaces:

- a GTPv1 entity shall transparently copy the respective information into one or more octets of the GTPv1 IE as specified in clause 7.7.38 and 3GPP TS 29.274 [52] Annex B.2. With this approach, GTPv1 will not be impacted if the contents of such RANAP/S1AP parameter changes over the time.

Non-transparent copying of RANAP parameters across GTPv1 interfaces:

- GTPv1 entity decodes ASN.1/PER parameter and shall encode the value(s) into one or more octets of the GTPv1 IE according to what is specified in the present document.

## 7.7.1 Cause

In a request, the Cause Value indicates the reason for the request. The Cause shall be included in the request message.

In a response, the Cause Value indicates the acceptance or the rejection of the corresponding request. In addition, the Cause Value may indicate what was the reason for the corresponding request. The Cause value shall be included in the response message.

Cause values are shared with the GTP' protocol specified in 3GPP TS 32.295 [33].

The listed cause values for rejection response message descriptions in clauses 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.5A and 7.5B are not meant to be an exhaustive list. Therefore a GTPv1 node shall use the most appropriate matching rejection response cause value that is listed in Table 38.

"Request accepted" is returned when a GSN has accepted a control plane request.

"Non-existent" indicates a non-existent or an inactive PDP context.

"New PDP type due to network preference" indicates that the MS has requested PDP type IPv4v6 and only IPv4 or IPv6 address is allowed for the PDN based on GGSN operator policy, as specified in sub-clause 9.2.1 in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

"New PDP type due to single address bearer only" indicates that the MS has requested PDP type IPv4v6 and both IPv4 and IPv6 addressing is possible in the PDN but the Dual Address Bearer Flag of the Common Flags IE is set to 0 or the Common Flags IE is absent, or only single IP version addressing is possible in the PDN, as specified in sub-clause 9.2.1 in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

"IMSI/IMEI not known" indicates a non-existent MM context.

"MS is GPRS Detached" indicates an idle MM context.

"MS is not GPRS Responding" and "MS Refuses" may be used by SGSN to reject a Network-Requested PDP Context Activation.

"Version not supported" is returned when the recipient does not recognise the version number in the request message.

"Request IMSI", "Request IMEI", "Request IMSI and IMEI" and "No identity needed" are used by GGSN to notify SGSN what to do.

"No resources available" is a generic temporary error condition indicating that some kind of resource is used up for that moment excluding the conditions all dynamic PDP addresses are occupied and no memory is available.

"All dynamic PDP addresses occupied" indicates that the GSN does not have a free dynamic PDP address to allocate any longer.

"No memory available" indicates that the GSN does not have enough memory to use.

"Service not supported" is a generic error indicated that the GSN do not support the requested service.

"User authentication failed" indicates that the external packet network has rejected the user's service request. The use of the cause code is defined in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5].

"System failure" is a generic permanent error condition.

"Roaming restriction" indicates that the SGSN cannot activate the requested PDP context because of the roaming restrictions.

"P-TMSI Signature mismatch" is returned if either:

- the P-TMSI Signature stored in the old SGSN does not match the value sent by the MS via the new SGSN; or
- the MS does not provide the P-TMSI Signature to the new SGSN while the old SGSN has stored the P-TMSI Signature for that MS.

"Semantic error in the TFT operation", "Syntactic error in the TFT operation", "Semantic errors in packet filter(s)" and "Syntactic errors in packet filters(s)" and "PDP context without TFT already activated" are indications of abnormal cases involving TFTs. The abnormal TFT cases and the use of the cause codes are defined in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5].

"Invalid message format", "Mandatory IE incorrect", "Mandatory IE missing" and "Optional IE incorrect" are indications of protocol errors described in the section Error handling.

"GPRS connection suspended" indicates that the GPRS activities of the mobile station are suspended.

"Authentication failure" indicates that the user authentication failed in the new SGSN.

"Context not found" indicates that the PDP Context referenced in an Active Secondary Context Request message was not found in the receiving GGSN.

"Relocation failure" indicates that the SRNS relocation failed in the new SGSN side.

"Relocation failure due to NAS message redirection" is used by the new SGSN to indicate to the old SGSN that the RAU procedure is not successful due to NAS message redirection as described in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

"Unknown mandatory extension header" signals in a response message that the corresponding request included an extension header for which comprehension was required but unknown to the receiving end.

"APN Restriction type incompatibility with currently active PDP Contexts" conveys to an SGSN that a PDP Context was not allowed to be created or moved by the GGSN because if it had been created or moved, the rules for PDP Context coexistence as described in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4], sub-clause 15.4, would have been broken.

"MS MBMS Capabilities Insufficient" is used by the SGSN to notify the GGSN that the MS MBMS Bearer Capabilities are less than the Required MBMS Bearer Capabilities.

"MBMS Bearer Context Superseded" indicates that the SGSN has already established an MBMS bearer plane with another GGSN.

"Invalid Correlation-ID" indicates that the Correlation-ID was already in use in the SGSN.

"Bearer Control Mode violation" indicates that a request is violating the current Bearer Control Mode.

"Collision with network initiated request" indicates that the UE-initiated request was rejected since the network has requested a secondary PDP context activation for the same service using a network-initiated procedure.

"APN Congestion" indicates that the GGSN has detected congestion for the requested APN and performs overload control for that APN which does not allow the PDP Context to be created.

"Bearer handling not supported" indicates that the request was rejected because the respective procedure (MS initiated Secondary PDP Context Activation procedure or the PDP Context Modification procedure), which is related to an established PDP context for LIPA or for SIPTO at the local network, is not supported.

"PDP address inactivity timer expires" is used by the GGSN in Delete PDP Context Request(s) to indicate that all the PDP context(s) that share the same emergency PDP address are deleted upon the inactivity timer expiry as specified in 3GPP TS 23.203 [39].

"Reactivation Requested" is used by the GGSN while tearing down all the PDP Context(s) associated with same PDN connection. It indicates that the GGSN is requesting UE to re-initiate the PDP Context Activation procedure for the corresponding APN.

"Network failure" is used by the SGSN in the Delete PDP Context Request to indicate that the message is sent due to a network problem.

"QoS parameter mismatch" is used by the SGSN in the Delete PDP Context Request to indicate that the PDP can not be established due to a QoS parameter mismatch.

"Target access restricted for the subscriber" is used by the MME/SGSN in the Context Response message to indicate that the target access is prohibited for the subscriber, based on the subscription profile.

"UE is temporarily not reachable due to power saving" is used by the SGSN in the Initiate PDP Context Activation Response and Update PDP Context Response message to reject the corresponding network initiated procedures for a Delay Tolerant PDN connection and to request the GGSN to hold the network initiated procedure until it receives the subsequent Update PDP Context Request message with the UASI flag indicating that the UE is available for end to end signalling.



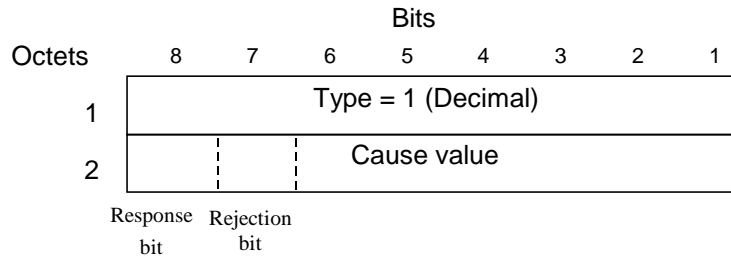


Figure 9: Cause information element

Table 38: Cause Values

Cause		Value (Decimal)	
request	Request IMSI	0	
	Request IMEI	1	
	Request IMSI and IMEI	2	
	No identity needed	3	
	MS Refuses	4	
	MS is not GPRS Responding	5	
	Reactivation Requested	6	
	PDP address inactivity timer expires	7	
	Network Failure	8	
	QoS parameter mismatch	9	
	For future use	10-48	
	Cause values reserved for GPRS charging protocol use (see GTP' in 3GPP TS 32.295 [33])	49-63	
For future use		64-127	
	acc	Request accepted	128
		New PDP type due to network preference	129
		New PDP type due to single address bearer only	130
response		For future use	131-176
		Cause values reserved for GPRS charging protocol use (see GTP' in 3GPP TS 32.295 [33])	177-191
	rej	Non-existent	192
		Invalid message format	193
		IMSI/IMEI not known	194
		MS is GPRS Detached	195
		MS is not GPRS Responding	196
		MS Refuses	197
		Version not supported	198
		No resources available	199
		Service not supported	200
		Mandatory IE incorrect	201
		Mandatory IE missing	202
		Optional IE incorrect	203
		System failure	204
		Roaming restriction	205
		P-TMSI Signature mismatch	206
		GPRS connection suspended	207
		Authentication failure	208
		User authentication failed	209
		Context not found	210
		All dynamic PDP addresses are occupied	211
	No memory is available	212	
	Relocation failure	213	
	Unknown mandatory extension header	214	
	Semantic error in the TFT operation	215	
	Syntactic error in the TFT operation	216	
Semantic errors in packet filter(s)	217		

Cause		Value (Decimal)
	Syntactic errors in packet filter(s)	218
	Missing or unknown APN	219
	Unknown PDP address or PDP type	220
	PDP context without TFT already activated	221
	APN access denied – no subscription	222
	APN Restriction type incompatibility with currently active PDP Contexts	223
	MS MBMS Capabilities Insufficient	224
	Invalid Correlation-ID	225
	MBMS Bearer Context Superseded	226
	Bearer Control Mode violation	227
	Collision with network initiated request	228
	APN Congestion	229
	Bearer handling not supported	230
	"Target access restricted for the subscriber"	231
	UE is temporarily not reachable due to power saving	232
	Relocation failure due to NAS message redirection	233
	For future use	234-240
	Cause values reserved for GPRS charging protocol use (see GTP' in 3GPP TS 32.295 [33])	241-255

NOTE: With this coding, bits 8 and 7 of the Cause Value respectively indicate whether the message was a request or a response, and whether the request was accepted or rejected.

Table 39: Use of the Cause Values

Cause 8	value bits 7	Result
0	0	Request
0	1	For future use (note)
1	0	Acceptance
1	1	Rejection

NOTE: The value "01" is for future use and shall not be sent. If received in a response, it shall be treated as a rejection.

### 7.7.2 International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)

The IMSI shall be the subscriber identity of the MS. The IMSI is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2].

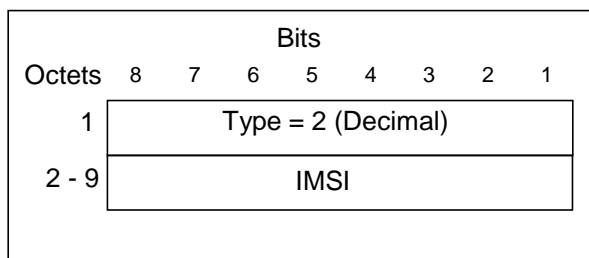
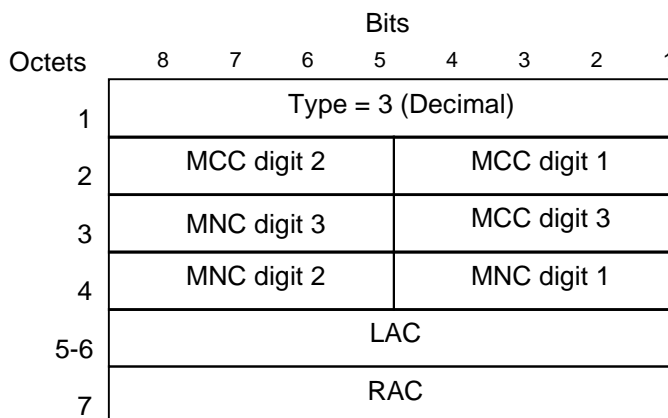


Figure 10: IMSI Information Element

The IMSI is TBCD-coded with a fixed length of 8 octets. Bits 8765 of octet n+1 encodes digit 2n, bits 4321 of octet n+1 encodes digit 2n-1. Each unused half octets shall be coded as binary "1 1 1 1". Digits are packed contiguously with no internal padding.

### 7.7.3 Routeing Area Identity (RAI)

The RAI information element is given by:



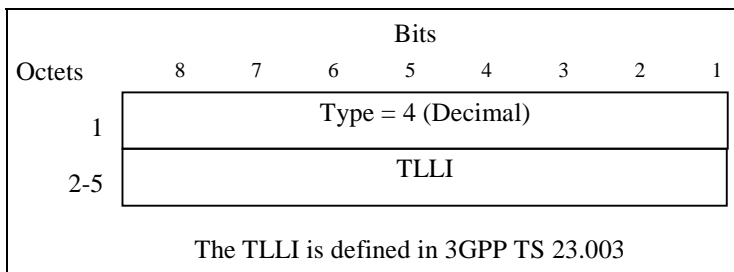
The MCC, MNC, LAC and RAC are defined in TS 23.003

**Figure 11: RAI Information Element**

If an Administration decides to include only two digits in the MNC, then bits 5 to 8 of octet 3 are coded as "1111".

### 7.7.4 Temporary Logical Link Identity (TLLI)

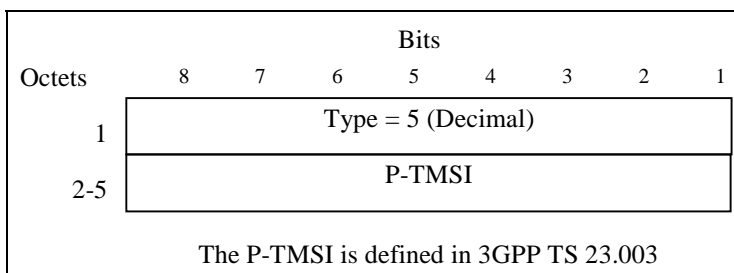
The information element of the TLLI associated with a given MS and routeing area is given by:



**Figure 12: TLLI Information Element**

### 7.7.5 Packet TMSI (P-TMSI)

The Packet TMSI, unambiguously associated with a given MS and routeing area, is given by:



**Figure 13: The Packet TMSI Information Element**

### 7.7.6 Reordering Required

The Reordering Required information element states whether reordering by GTP is required or not.

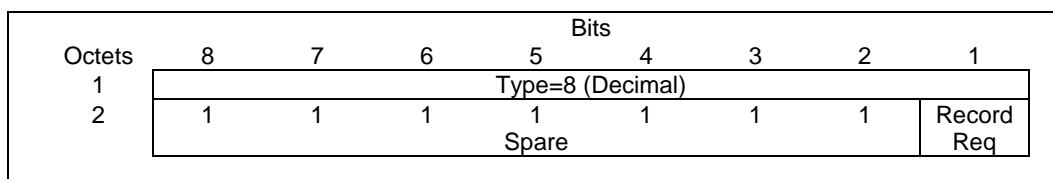


Figure 14: Reordering Required Information Element

Table 40: Reordering Required Values

Reordering required	Value (Decimal)
No	0
Yes	1

### 7.7.7 Authentication Triplet

An Authentication triplet consists of a Random string (RAND), a Signed Response (SRES) and a ciphering Key (Kc) (see 3GPP TS 43.020 [9]).

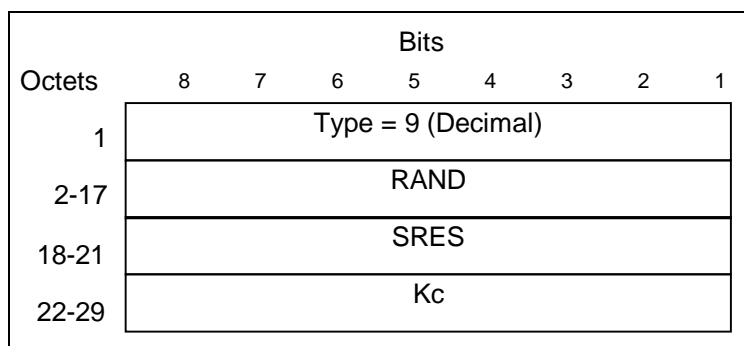


Figure 15: Authentication Triplet Information Element

### 7.7.8 MAP Cause

The MAP Cause is a value that the GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN relays transparently from HLR to the GGSN. The possible MAP Cause values for the appropriate messages are described in 3GPP TS 29.002 [6].

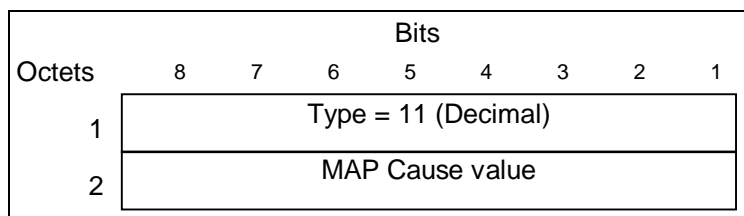


Figure 16: MAP Cause Information Element

### 7.7.9 P-TMSI Signature

The P-TMSI Signature information element is provided by the MS in the Routing Area Update Request and Attach Request messages to the SGSN for identification checking purposes. The content and the coding of the P-TMSI Signature information element are defined in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5].

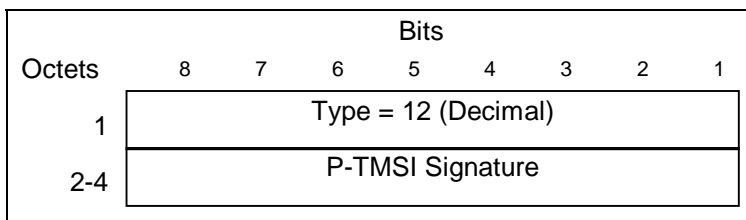


Figure 17: P-TMSI Signature Information Element

### 7.7.10 MS Validated

The MS Validated information element indicates whether the new SGSN has successfully authenticated the MS.

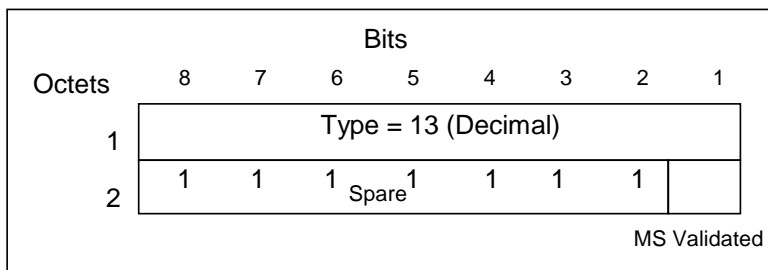


Figure 18: MS Validated Information Element

Table 41: MS Validated Values

MS Validated	Value
No	0
Yes	1

### 7.7.11 Recovery

The Recovery information element indicates if the peer GSN has restarted. The Restart Counter shall be the value described in the section Restoration and Recovery.

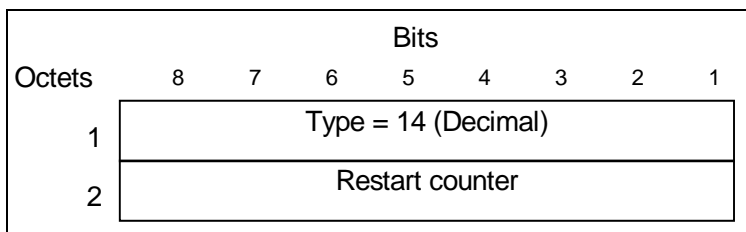


Figure 19: Restart Counter Information Element

### 7.7.12 Selection Mode

The Selection mode information element indicates the origin of the APN in the message.

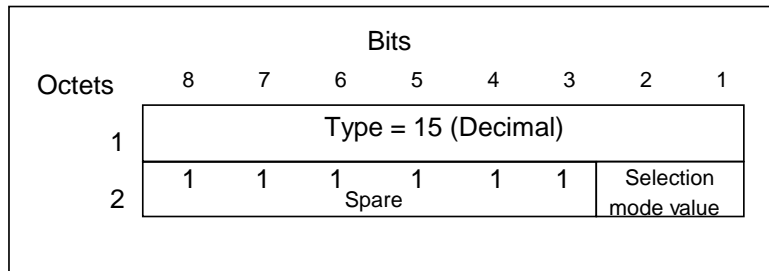


Figure 20: Selection Mode Information Element

Table 42: Selection Mode Values

Selection mode value	Value (Decimal)
MS or network provided APN, subscribed verified	0
MS provided APN, subscription not verified	1
Network provided APN, subscription not verified	2
For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be interpreted as the value "2".	3

### 7.7.13 Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I information element contains the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for data transmission requested by the receiver of the flow.

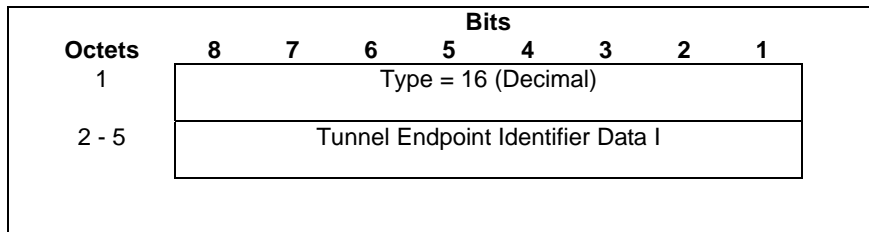


Figure 21: Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I Information Element

### 7.7.14 Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane information element contains the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for the control plane; it is assigned by the receiver of the flow. It distinguishes the tunnel from other tunnels between the same pair of entities. The value 0 is reserved for special cases defined in clause 8.2.

If the receiver has not yet assigned a TEID for this tunnel, it shall assign an unused value to the TEID.

If the receiver has already assigned a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane to the tunnel, but has not yet received confirmation of successful assignment from the transmitter, this information element shall take the same value as was sent before for this tunnel.

The receiver receives confirmation of successful assignment of its Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane from the transmitter when it receives any message with its assigned Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane in the GTP header from the transmitter.

If the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane is received from the transmitter, this information element shall be stored.

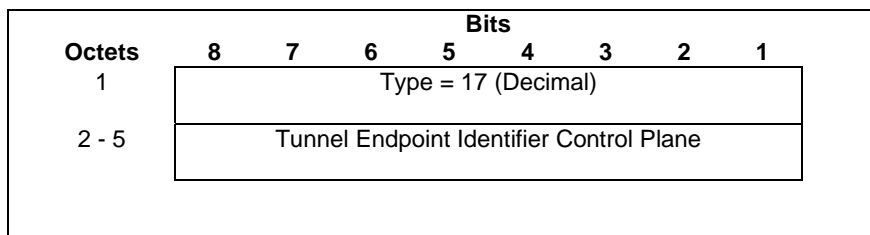


Figure 22: Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane Information Element

### 7.7.15 Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II information element contains the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for data transmission between old and new SGSN for a particular PDP context and is requested by the new SGSN.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

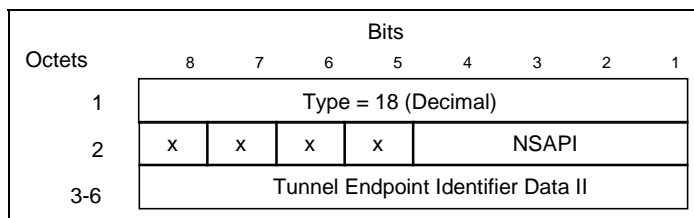


Figure 23: Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II Information Element

### 7.7.16 Teardown Ind

If the Teardown Ind information element value is set to "1", then all PDP contexts that share the same PDN connection with the PDP context identified by the NSAPI included in the Delete PDP Context Request Message shall be torn down. Only the PDP context identified by the NSAPI included in the Delete PDP context Request shall be torn down if the value of this information element is "0".

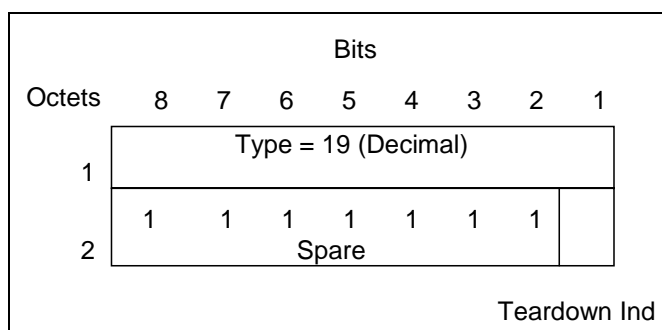


Figure 24: Teardown Ind Information Element

Table 43: Teardown Ind

Teardown Ind	Value
No	0
Yes	1

### 7.7.17 NSAPI

The NSAPI information element contains an NSAPI identifying a PDP Context in a mobility management context specified by the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side, and the receiving side shall not evaluate them.

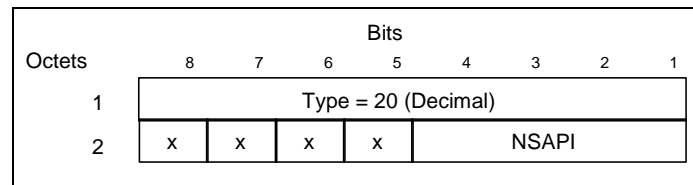


Figure 25: NSAPI Information Element

### 7.7.18 RANAP Cause

The RANAP Cause information element contains the cause as defined in 3GPP TS 25.413 [7]. The value part (which has a range of 1..255) of the RANAP Cause IE which is transferred over the Iu interface is encoded into one octet from the binary encoding of the value part of the RANAP Cause IE.

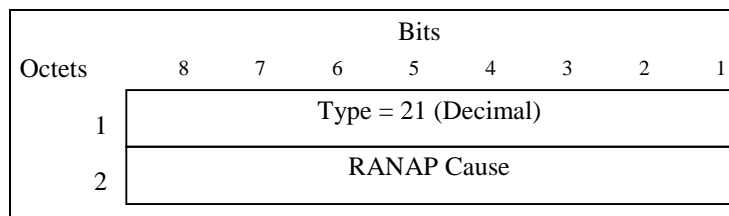


Figure 26: RANAP Cause Information Element

### 7.7.19 RAB Context

The RAB context information element contains sequence number status for one RAB in RNC, which corresponds to one PDP context in CN. The RAB contexts are transferred between the RNCs via the SGSNs at inter SGSN hard handover.

NSAPI identifies the PDP context and the associated RAB for which the RAB context IE is intended.

DL GTP-U Sequence Number is the number for the next downlink GTP-U T-PDU to be sent to the MS.

UL GTP-U Sequence Number is the number for the next uplink GTP-U T-PDU to be tunnelled to the GGSN.

DL PDCP Sequence Number is the number for the next downlink PDCP-PDU to be sent to the MS.

UL PDCP Sequence Number is the number for the next uplink PDCP-PDU to be received from the MS.

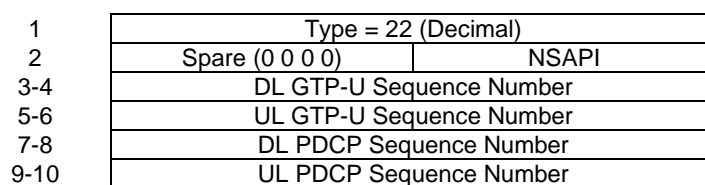


Figure 27: RAB Context Information Element



### 7.7.20 Radio Priority SMS

The Radio Priority SMS information element contains the radio priority level for MO SMS transmission.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

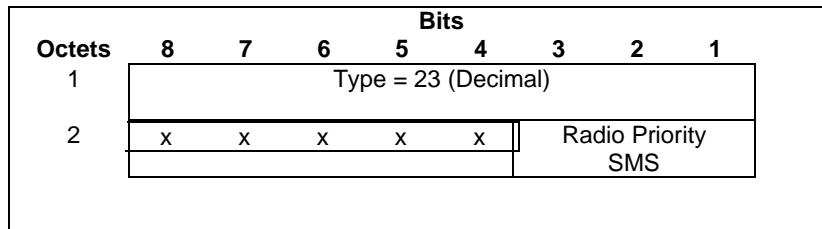


Figure 28: Radio Priority SMS Information Element

### 7.7.21 Radio Priority

The Radio Priority information element contains the radio priority level that the MS uses when accessing the network for the transmission of uplink user data for a PDP context as identified by NSAPI.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

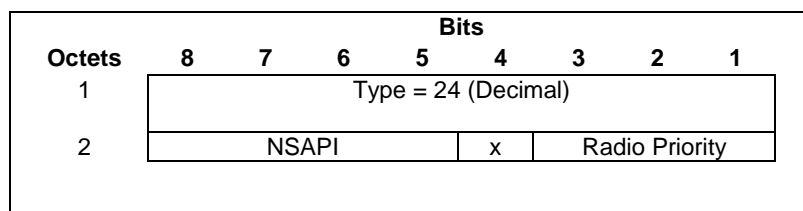


Figure 29: Radio Priority Information Element

### 7.7.22 Packet Flow Id

The Packet Flow Id information element contains the packet flow identifier assigned to a PDP context as identified by NSAPI.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

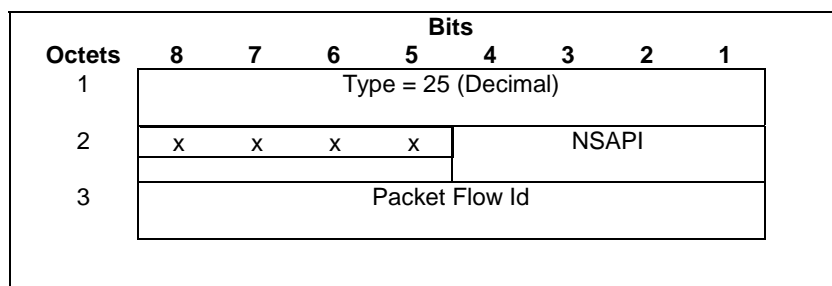
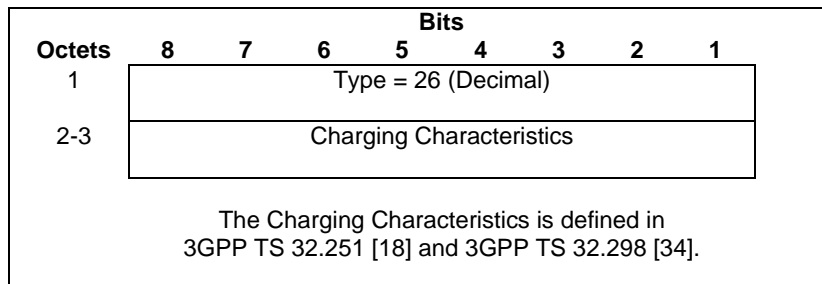


Figure 30: Packet Flow Id Information Element

### 7.7.23 Charging Characteristics

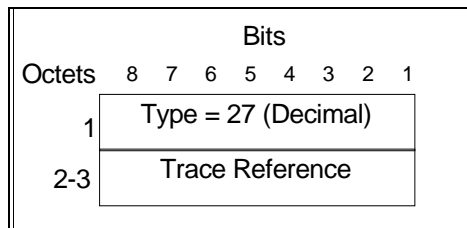
The charging characteristics information element is a way of informing both the SGSN and GGSN of the rules for producing charging information based on operator configured triggers. For the encoding of this information element see 3GPP TS 32.298 [34].



**Figure 31: Charging Characteristics Information Element**

### 7.7.24 Trace Reference

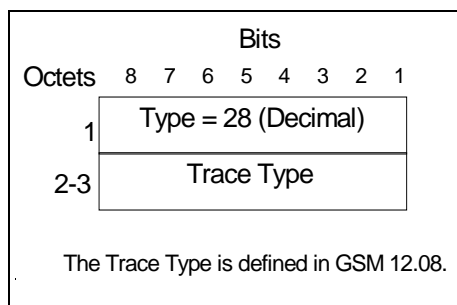
The Trace Reference information element identifies a record or a collection of records for a particular trace. The Trace Reference is allocated by the triggering entity.



**Figure 32: Trace Reference Information Element**

### 7.7.25 Trace Type

The Trace Type information element indicates the type of the trace.

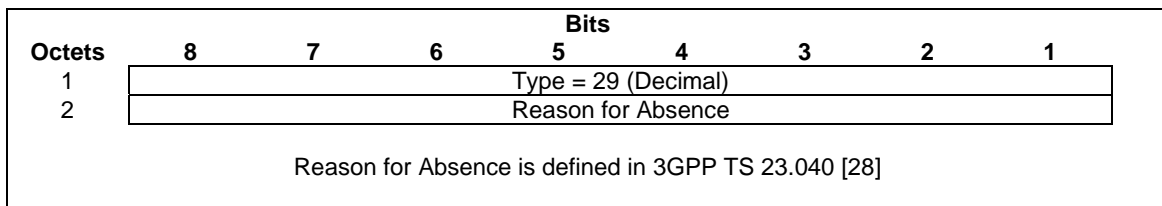


**Figure 33: Trace Type Information Element**

The Trace Type value 0 (Decimal) and the Trace Type value which is not understood by the receiver shall be treated as a basic trace type.

### 7.7.25A MS Not Reachable Reason

The MS Not Reachable Reason indicates the reason for the setting of the MNRG flag.

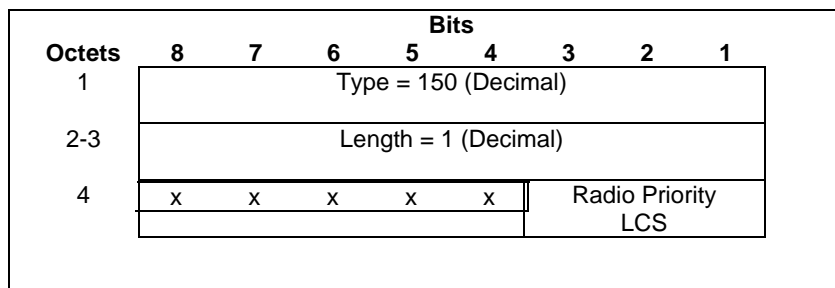


**Figure 33a: MS Not Reachable Reason Information Element**

### 7.7.25B Radio Priority LCS

The Radio Priority LCS information element contains the radio priority level for MO LCS transmission.

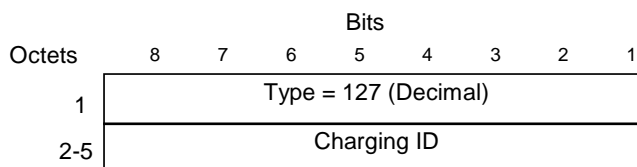
The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.



**Figure 33b: Radio Priority LCS Information Element**

### 7.7.26 Charging ID

The Charging ID is a unique four-octet value generated by the GGSN when a PDP context is activated. A Charging ID is generated for each activated context. The Charging ID value 0 is reserved and shall not be assigned by the GGSN.



**Figure 34: Charging ID Information Element**

### 7.7.27 End User Address

The purpose of the End User Address information element shall be to supply protocol specific information of the external packet data network accessed by the GPRS subscriber.

The Length field value shall be 2 in an End User Address information element with no PDP Address. In the Create PDP Context Request message for a primary PDP Context creation, if the PDP Type Number is set to be HEX(8D), which is indicating the PDP type IPv4v6:

- if IPv4 is static and IPv6 is dynamic, then the Length of End User Address IE shall be set to 6. Only the static IPv4 address shall be coded into octets 6 to 9;
- if IPv4 is dynamic and IPv6 is static, then the Length of End User Address IE is set to 18. Only the static IPv6 address shall be coded into octets 6 to 21;

- if both addresses are static, the Length of End User Address IE is set to 22. IPv4 address shall be coded into octets 6 to 9, and IPv6 address into octets 10 to 25.

The PDP Type defines the end user protocol to be used between the external packet data network and the MS and is divided into an Organisation field and a Number field.

The PDP Type Organisation is the organisation that is responsible for the PDP Type Number field and the PDP Address format.

For PPP the PDP Type Organisation is ETSI and the PDP Type Number is 1 and there shall be no address in the End User Address IE. In this case the address is negotiated later as part of the PPP protocol.

For Non-IP the PDP Type Organisation is ETSI and the PDP Type Number is 2 and there shall be no address in the End User Address IE.

If the PDP Type Organisation is IETF, the PDP Type Number is a compressed number (i.e. the most significant HEX(00) is skipped) in the "Assigned PPP DLL Protocol Numbers" list in the most recent "Assigned Numbers" RFC (RFC 3232 [14] or later). The most recent "Assigned PPP DLL Protocol Numbers" can also be found using the URL = .

The PDP Address shall be the address that this PDP context of the MS is identified with from the external packet data network.

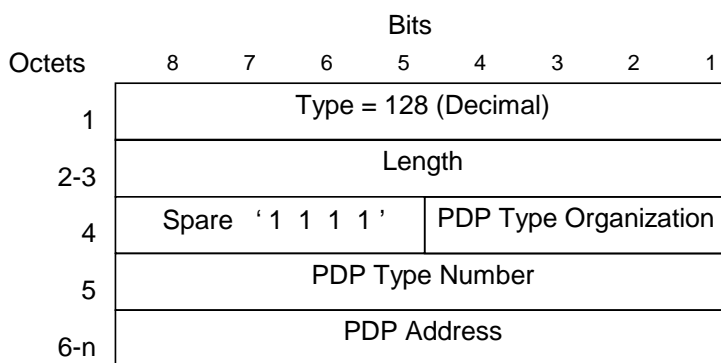


Figure 35: End User Address Information Element

Table 44: PDP Type Organisation Values

PDP Type Organisation	Value (Decimal)
ETSI	0
IETF	1
All other values are reserved	

Table 45: ETSI defined PDP Type Values

PDP Type Number	Value (Decimal)
PPP	1
All other values are reserved	

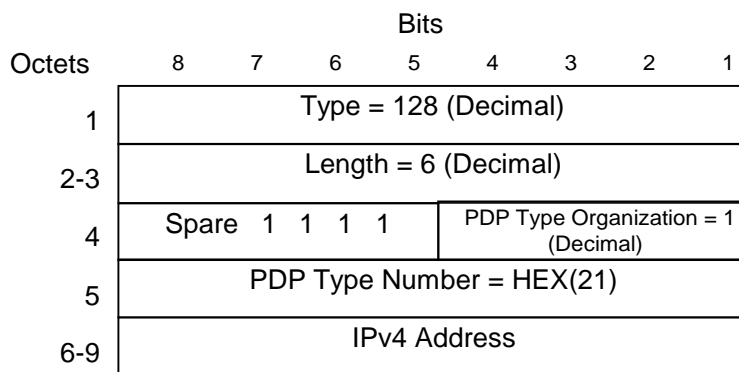


Figure 36: End User Address Information Element for IPv4

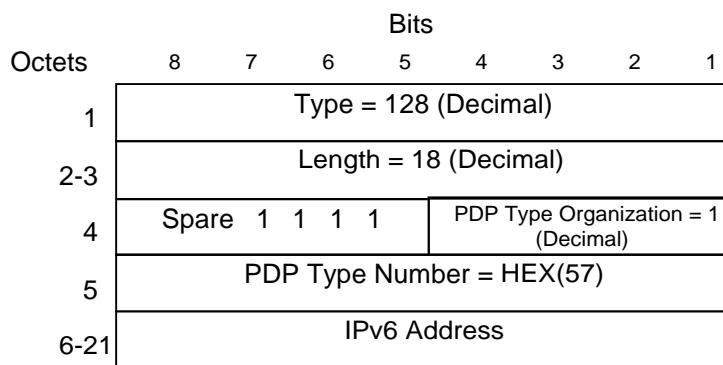


Figure 37: End User Address Information Element for IPv6

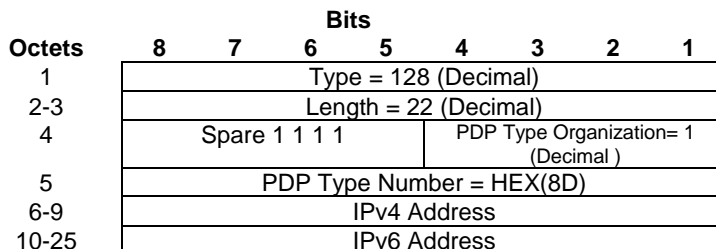


Figure 37A: End User Address Information Element for IPv4v6

NOTE: There is no IANA defined PDP type for IPv4v6. The PDP Type Number is chosen to be HEX(8D), which is inline with 3GPP TS 24.008 [5].

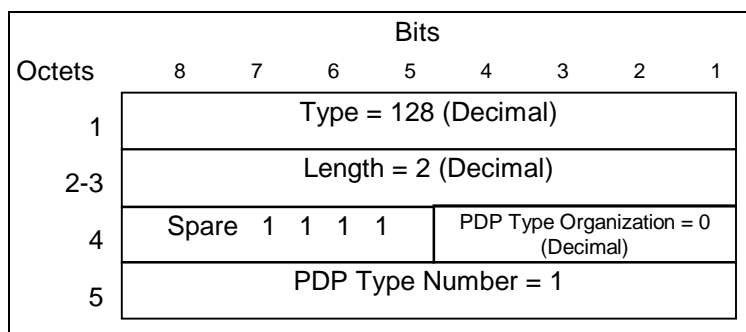


Figure 38: End User Address Information Element for PPP

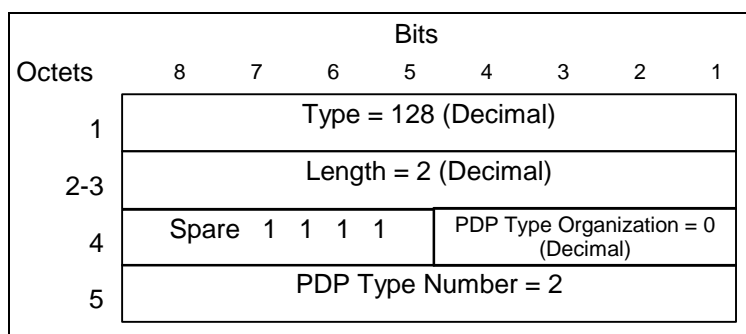


Figure 39: End User Address Information Element for Non-IP

### 7.7.28 MM Context

The MM Context information element contains the Mobility Management, MS and security parameters that are necessary to transfer between SGSNs at the Inter SGSN Routeing Area Update procedure.

Security Mode indicates the type of security keys (GSM/UMTS) and Authentication Vectors (quintuplets/triplets) that are passed to the new SGSN.

Ciphering Key Sequence Number (CKSN) is described in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5]. Possible values are integers in the range [0; 6]. The value 7 is reserved. CKSN identifies Kc. During the Intersystem Change to 3G-SGSN, the KSI shall be assigned the value of CKSN.

Key Set Identifier (KSI) identifies CK and IK. During the Intersystem Change to 2G-SGSN, the CKSN shall be assigned the value of KSI.

Used Cipher indicates the GSM ciphering algorithm that is in use.

Kc is the GSM ciphering key of the GSM security context to be used by the new SGSN. This is the GSM security context agreed with the MS during the latest successful authentication procedure. Kc shall be present if GSM key is indicated in the Security Mode.

CK is the UMTS ciphering key of the UMTS security context to be used by the new SGSN. This is the UMTS security context agreed with the MS during the latest successful authentication procedure. CK shall be present if UMTS keys are indicated in the Security Mode.

IK is the UMTS integrity key of the UMTS security context to be used by the new SGSN. This is the UMTS security context agreed with the MS during the latest successful authentication procedure. IK shall be present if UMTS keys are indicated in the Security Mode.

The Triplet array contains triplets encoded as the value in the Authentication Triplet information element. The MM Context IE may contain a Triplet array if so indicated in the Security Mode. At most 5 Authentication Triplets may be

included. The field 'No of Vectors' shall be set to the value '0' if no Authentication Triplet is included (i.e. octets '14 to m' in Figure 40 are absent).

The Quintuplet array contains Quintuplets encoded as the value in the Authentication Quintuplet information element. The MM Context IE may contain a Quintuplet array if so indicated in the Security Mode. At most 5 Authentication Quintuplets may be included. The field 'No of Vectors' shall be set to the value '0' if no Authentication Quintuplet is included (i.e. octets '40 to m' in Figure 41, octets '16 to m' in Figure 42, or octets '40 to m' in Figure 42A are absent). If the quintuplet array is present, the Quintuplet length field indicates its length.

The DRX parameter carries the DRX settings that the UE is using within the network.

MS Network Capability provides the network with information concerning aspects of the MS related to GPRS. MS Network Capability and MS Network Capability Length are coded as in the value part described in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5]. If MS Network Capability is not included, its Length field value shall be set to 0.

DRX parameter is coded as described in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5], the value part only.

The two octets Container Length holds the length of the Container, excluding the Container Length octets.

Container contains one or several optional information elements as described in the clause "Overview", from the clause "General message format and information elements coding" in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5]. For the definition of the IEI see table 47a, "IEIs for information elements used in the container". The IMEISV shall, if available, be included in the Container. The IMEISV is included in the Mobile identity IE. If Container is not included, its Length field value shall be set to 0. If the MS is emergency attached and the MS is UICCless or the IMSI is unauthenticated, the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) shall be used as the MS identity.

In Figures 41 and 42A,

- if the UGIPAI (Used GPRS integrity protection algorithm Indicator), bit 7 of octet 4, is set to 0, then bits 4 to 6 of octet 4 shall contain the Used GPRS integrity protection algorithm field, otherwise these bits shall be set to 1 and ignored by the receiver.
- the GUPII (GPRS User Plane Integrity Indicator), bit 8 of octet 4, shall be set to 0 if the subscriber profile indicated that user plane integrity protection is required and set to 1 otherwise.

NOTE: The encoding of the bits is not identical with GTPv2 as the spare bits are encoded differently.

If Length of Access Restriction Data is zero, then the field of Access Restriction Data shall not be present. The Access Restriction Data is composed of NRSRNA(NR as Secondary RAT Not Allowed). The presence of the Access Restriction Data in MM Context Information is optional.

NOTE: Including the Access Restriction Data when NRSRNA is provided allows optimized selection of SGW in case of handover from GSM/UTRAN to E-UTRAN.

If Length of Access Restriction Data is zero, then the field of Access Restriction Data shall not be present. The Access Restriction Data is composed of NRSRNA(NR as Secondary RAT Not Allowed). The presence of the Access Restriction Data in MM Context Information is optional.

NOTE: Including the Access Restriction Data when NRSRNA is provided allows optimized selection of SGW in case of handover from GSM/UTRAN to E-UTRAN.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 129 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length							
4	Spare 1111				CKSN			
5	Security Mode		No of Vectors		Used Cipher			
6-13	Kc							
14-m	Triplet [1..5]							
(m+1)-(m+2)	DRX parameter							
(m+3)	MS Network Capability Length							
(m+4)-n	MS Network Capability							
(n+1)-(n+2)	Container length							
(n+3)-o	Container							

o+1	Length of Access Restriction Data	
o+2	Spare	NRSR NA

Figure 40: MM Context Information Element with GSM Key and Triplets

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 129 (Decimal)						
2-3	Length						
4	GUPII	UGIP AI	Used GPRS integrity protection algorithm			KSI	
5	Security Mode		No of Vectors		Spare 111		
6-21	CK						
22-37	IK						
38-39	Quintuplet Length						
40-m	Quintuplet [1..5]						
(m+1)-(m+2)	DRX parameter						
(m+3)	MS Network Capability Length						
(m+4)-n	MS Network Capability						
(n+1)-(n+2)	Container length						
(n+3)-o	Container						
o+1	Length of Access Restriction Data						
o+2	Spare					NRSR NA	

Figure 41: MM Context Information Element with UMTS Keys and Quintuplets

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 129 (Decimal)						
2-3	Length						
4	Spare 1111					CKSN	
5	Security Mode		No of Vectors		Used Cipher		
6-13	Kc						
14-15	Quintuplet Length						
16-m	Quintuplet [1..5]						
(m+1)-(m+2)	DRX parameter						
(m+3)	MS Network Capability Length						
(m+4)-n	MS Network Capability						
n+1-n+2	Container length						
n+3-o	Container						
o+1	Length of Access Restriction Data						
o+2	Spare					NRSR NA	

Figure 42: MM Context Information Element with GSM Keys and UMTS Quintuplets



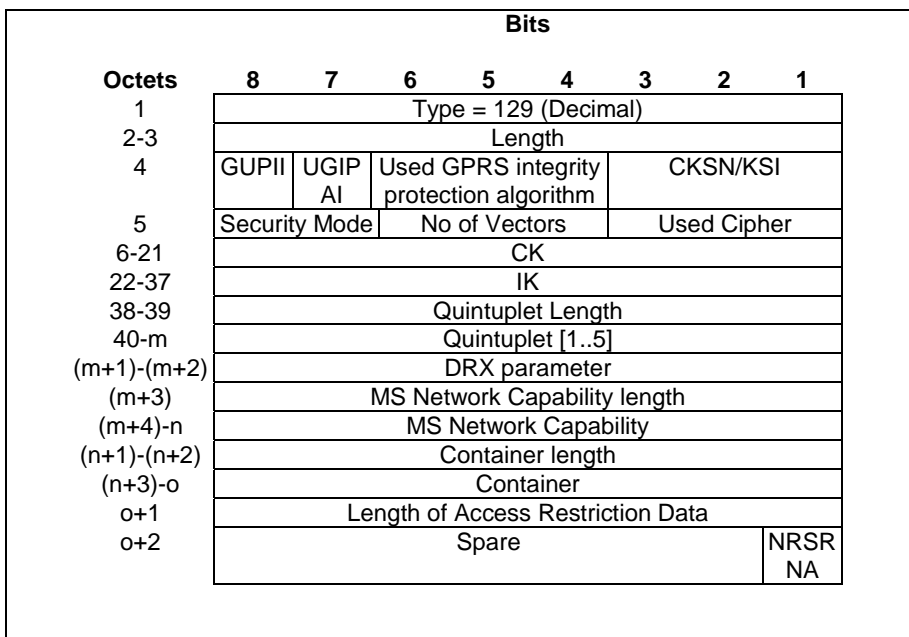


Figure 42A: MM Context Information Element with Used Cipher value, UMTS Keys and Quintuplets

Table 46: Used Cipher Values

Cipher Algorithm	Value (Decimal)
No ciphering	0
GEA/1	1
GEA/2	2
GEA/3	3
GEA/4	4
GEA/5	5
GEA/6	6
GEA/7	7

Table 47: Security Mode Values

Security Type	Value (Decimal)
GSM key and triplets	1
GSM key and quintuplets	3
UMTS key and quintuplets	2
Used cipher value, UMTS Keys and Quintuplets	0

Table 47A: IEIs for information elements used in the container

IEI	Information element
0x23	Mobile identity
NOTE: In 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] the IEI definition is message dependent. The table is added to have a unique definition in the present document for the used IEI in the MMcontext.	

**Table 47B: Used GPRS integrity protection algorithm Values**

Integrity protection Algorithm	Value (Decimal)
No integrity protection	0
spare	1
spare	2
spare	3
GIA4	4
GIA5	5
spare	6
spare	7

## 7.7.29 PDP Context

The PDP Context information element contains the Session Management parameters, defined for an external packet data network address, that are necessary to transfer between SGSNs at the Inter SGSN Routing Area Update procedure.

NSAPI is an integer value in the range [0; 15].

The NSAPI points out the affected PDP context.

The SAPI indicates the LLC SAPI that is associated with the NSAPI.

The Transaction Identifier is the 4 or 12 bit Transaction Identifier used in the 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] Session Management messages which control this PDP Context. If the length of the Transaction Identifier is 4 bit, the second octet shall be set to all zeros. The encoding is defined in 3GPP TS 24.007 [3]. The latest Transaction Identifier sent from SGSN to MS is stored in the PDP context IE.

**NOTE:** Bit 5-8 of the first octet in the encoding defined in 3GPP TS 24.007 [3] is mapped into bit 1-4 of the first octet in this field.

Reordering Required (Order) indicates whether the SGSN shall reorder T-PDUs before delivering the T-PDUs to the MS. When the Quality of Service Negotiated (QoS Neg) is Release 99, the Reordering Required (Order) shall be ignored by receiving entity.

The VPLMN Address Allowed (VAA) indicates whether the MS is allowed to use the APN in the domain of the HPLMN only or additionally the APN in the domain of the VPLMN.

The Activity Status Indicator (ASI) indicates whether there is an active RAB/PFC associated with the PDP Context. This indicator is of interest when the PDP Context IE is included in a FORWARD RELOCATION REQUEST message or an inter SGSN RAU (SGSN Context Response) triggered by a Directed Signalling Connection Re-establishment.

**NOTE:** If the ASI indicates that there is no active RAB/PFC associated with the concerned PDP Context at the source side, no RAB/PFC needs to be set up on the target side.

The Extended End User Address (EA) indicates, when set to 1, that the MS uses Dual Stack IPv4v6 address and that octets "p+3" to "r" shall be included and contain the second part of the IPv4v6 Address, i.e. PDP Type Number at the Octet "3q+25" shall be set to HEX(21) indicating IPv4 and PDP Type Number at the Octet "p+3" shall be set to HEX(57) indicating IPv6, or vice versa.

**NOTE:** 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] assumes that if used, the IPv4v6 type should be supported by all SGSNs in a PLMN.

The QoS Sub Length, QoS Req Length and QoS Neg Length represent respectively the lengths of the QoS Sub, QoS Req and QoS Neg fields, excluding the QoS Length octet.

The Quality of Service Subscribed (QoS Sub), Quality of Service Requested (QoS Req) and Quality of Service Negotiated (QoS Neg) are encoded as described in section "Quality of Service (QoS) Profile". Their minimum length is 4 octets; their maximum length may be 255 octets.

The Sequence Number Down is the number of the next T-PDU that shall be sent from the new SGSN to the MS. The number is associated to the Sequence Number from the GTP Header of an encapsulated T-PDU. The new SGSN shall

ignore Sequence Number Down when the PDP context QoS profile does not require transmission order to be preserved. In this case the new SGSN shall not include Sequence number field in the G-PDUs of the PDP context.

The Sequence Number Up is the number that new SGSN shall use as the Sequence Number in the GTP Header for the next encapsulated T-PDU from the MS to the GGSN. The new SGSN shall ignore Sequence Number Up when the PDP context QoS profile does not require transmission order to be preserved. In this case, the new SGSN shall not include Sequence number field in the G-PDUs of the PDP context.

The Send N-PDU Number is used only when acknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context. Send N-PDU Number is the N-PDU number to be assigned by SNDCP to the next down link N-PDU received from the GGSN. It shall be set to 255 if unacknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context.

The Receive N-PDU Number is used only when acknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context. The Receive N-PDU Number is the N-PDU number expected by SNDCP from the next up link N-PDU to be received from the MS. It shall be set to 255 if unacknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context.

The Uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane is the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier used between the old SGSN and the GGSN in up link direction for control plane purpose. It shall be used by the new SGSN within the GTP header of the Update PDP Context Request message.

The GGSN Address for User Traffic and the Uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I are the GGSN address and the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier used between the old SGSN and the GGSN in uplink direction for user plane traffic on a PDP context. They shall be used by the new SGSN to send uplink user plane PDU to the GGSN until new GGSN address for User Traffic is possibly received from GGSN (in Update PDP Context Response).

The GGSN Address for control plane and the GGSN Address for User Traffic may be IP addresses of the same type or different types (e.g. IPv4 control plane address and IPv6 user traffic address).

The PDP Context Identifier is used to identify a PDP context for the subscriber.

The PDP Type Organisation and PDP Type Number are encoded as in the End User Address information element.

The PDP Address Length represents the length of the PDP Address field, excluding the PDP Address Length octet.

The PDP Address is an octet array with a format dependent on the PDP Type. The PDP Address is encoded as in the End User Address information element if the PDP Type is IPv4 or IPv6.

The GGSN Address Length represents the length of the GGSN Address field, excluding the GGSN Address Length octet.

When forwarding the GGSN addresses to another SGSN (in PDP Context IE in Forward Relocation Request or SGSN Context Response message), the IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include GGSN addresses according to the IP version capability of the receiving SGSN. Determining the Capability of the receiving SGSN is implementation dependent.

The old SGSN includes the GGSN Address for control plane that it has received from GGSN at PDP context activation or update. If the new SGSN is IPv6 capable and the old SGSN has IPv6 control plane address of the GGSN available, the old IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN includes the IPv6 GGSN control plane address in the field GGSN Address for control plane. If the new SGSN is IPv4 only capable or the old SGSN does not have any IPv6 GGSN address for control plane, the old SGSN includes the IPv4 GGSN Address in the field GGSN Address for control plane.

The use of IPv6 addressing in pre-Release 5 nodes can cause interoperability problems and as such the use of IPv6 GSN addressing is not recommended in pre-Release 5.

The APN is the Access Point Name in use in the old SGSN. This APN field shall be composed of the APN Network Identifier part and the APN Operator Identifier part.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits that shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 130 (Decimal)						
2-3	Length						
4	EA	VAA	ASI	Order	NSAPI		
5	X	X	X	X	SAPI		
6	QoS Sub Length						
7 - (q+6)	QoS Sub [4..255]						
q+7	QoS Req Length						
(q+8)-(2q+7)	QoS Req [4..255]						
2q+8	QoS Neg. Length						
(2q+9)-(3q+8)	QoS Neg [4..255]						
(3q+9)-(3q+10)	Sequence Number Down (SND) (NOTE)						
(3q+11)-(3q+12)	Sequence Number Up (SNU) (NOTE)						
3q+13	Send N-PDU Number (NOTE)						
3q+14	Receive N-PDU Number (NOTE)						
(3q+15)-(3q+18)	Uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane						
(3q+19)-(3q+22)	UplinkTunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I						
3q+23	PDP Context Identifier						
3q+24	Spare 1 1 1 1			PDP Type Organisation			
3q+25	PDP Type Number						
3q+26	PDP Address Length						
(3q+27)-m	PDP Address [0..63]						
m+1	GGSN Address for control plane Length						
(m+2)-n	GGSN Address for control plane [4..16]						
n+1	GGSN Address for User Traffic Length						
(n+2)-o	GGSN Address for User Traffic [4..16]						
o+1	APN length						
(o+2)-p	APN						
p+1	Spare (sent as 0 0 0 0)			Transaction Identifier			
p+2	Transaction Identifier						
p+3	PDP Type Number						
p+4	PDP Address Length						
(p+5)-r	PDP Address [0..63]						

NOTE: This field shall not be evaluated when the PDP context is received during UMTS intra system handover/relocation.

**Figure 43: PDP Context Information Element**

**Table 48: Reordering Required Values**

Reordering Required	Value (Decimal)
No	0
Yes	1

**Table 49: VPLMN Address Allowed Values**

VPLMN Address Allowed	Value (Decimal)
No	0
Yes	1

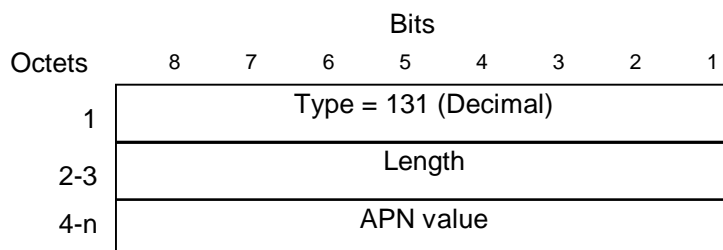
**Table 49A: Activity Status Indicator Values**

Active RAB/PFC exists	Value (Decimal)
Yes	0
No	1

### 7.7.30 Access Point Name

The Access Point Name is sent by the SGSN or by GGSN as defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

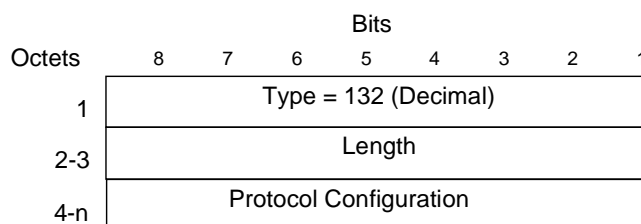
The Access Point Name contains a logical name (see 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]). It is coded as in the value part defined in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] (i.e. the 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] IEI and 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] octet length indicator are not included).



**Figure 44: Access Point Name Information Element**

### 7.7.31 Protocol Configuration Options

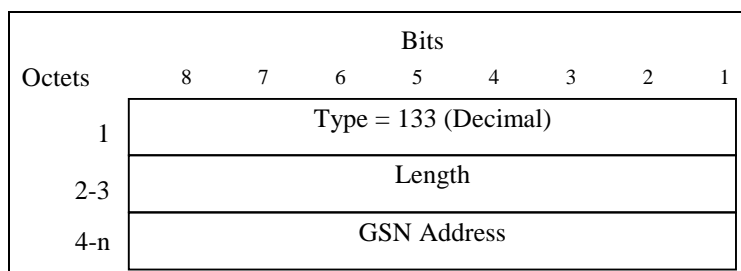
The Protocol Configuration Options contains external network protocol options that may be necessary to transfer between the GGSN and the MS. The content and the coding of the Protocol Configuration are defined in octet 3-z of the Protocol Configuration Options in clause 10.5.6.3 of 3GPP TS 24.008 [5]. Please refer to clause 10.5.6.3 of 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] for the maximum length of Protocol Configuration Options.



**Figure 45: Protocol Configuration Options Information Element**

### 7.7.32 GSN Address

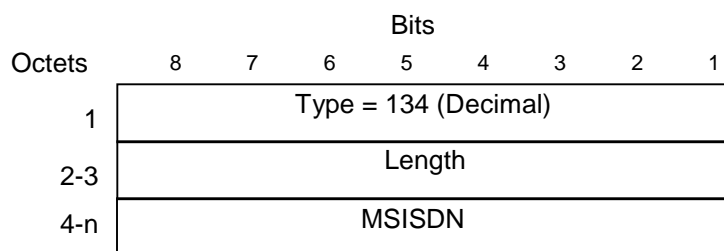
The GSN Address information element contains the address of a GSN as defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]. The Address Type and Address Length fields from 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] are not included in the GSN Address field.



**Figure 46: GSN Address Information Element**

### 7.7.33 MS International PSTN/ISDN Number (MSISDN)

The MS international ISDN numbers are allocated from the ITU-T Recommendation E.164 numbering plan, see 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]. The MSISDN is coded according to the contents of ISDN-AddressString data type defined in 3GPP TS 29.002 [6]. The MSISDN shall be in international format and the "nature of address indicator" shall indicate "international number".



**Figure 47: MSISDN Information Element**

### 7.7.34 Quality of Service (QoS) Profile

The Quality of Service (QoS) Profile shall include the values of the defined QoS parameters.

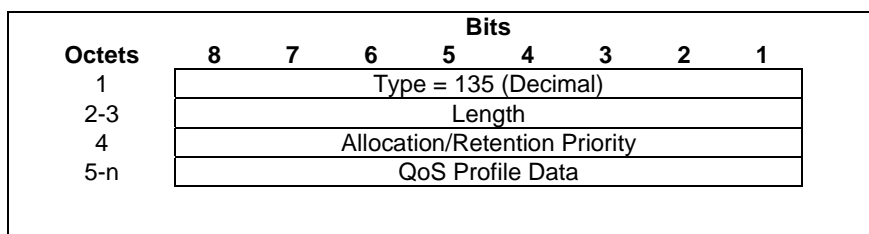
Octet 4 carries the allocation/retention priority octet that is defined in 3GPP TS 23.107. The allocation/retention priority octet encodes each priority level defined in 3GPP TS 23.107 as the binary value of the priority level.

The allocation/retention priority field shall be ignored by the receiver if:

- the QoS profile is pre-Release '99.
- the QoS profile IE is used to encode the Quality of Service Requested (QoS Req) field of the PDP context IE.

Octets 5 – n (QoS Profile Data field) are coded according to 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] Quality of Service IE, octets 3-m. The bit rate and extended bit rate fields in the QoS Profile Data require converting values in bits per second to kilo bits per second when the bit rate values are received from the PCRF. If such conversions result in fractions, then the value of bit rate and extended bit rate fields shall be rounded upwards. The minimum length of the field QoS Profile Data is 3 octets; the maximum length is 254 octets.

Clause 11.1.6 "Error handling" defines the handling of the case when sent QoS Profile information element has a Length different from the Length expected by the receiving GTP entity.



**Figure 48: Quality of Service (QoS) Profile Information Element**

### 7.7.35 Authentication Quintuplet

An Authentication Quintuplet consists of a Random challenge (RAND), an Expected user response (XRES), a Cipher key (CK), an Integrity key (IK), an Authentication token (AUTN) (see 3GPP TS 33.102 [8]).

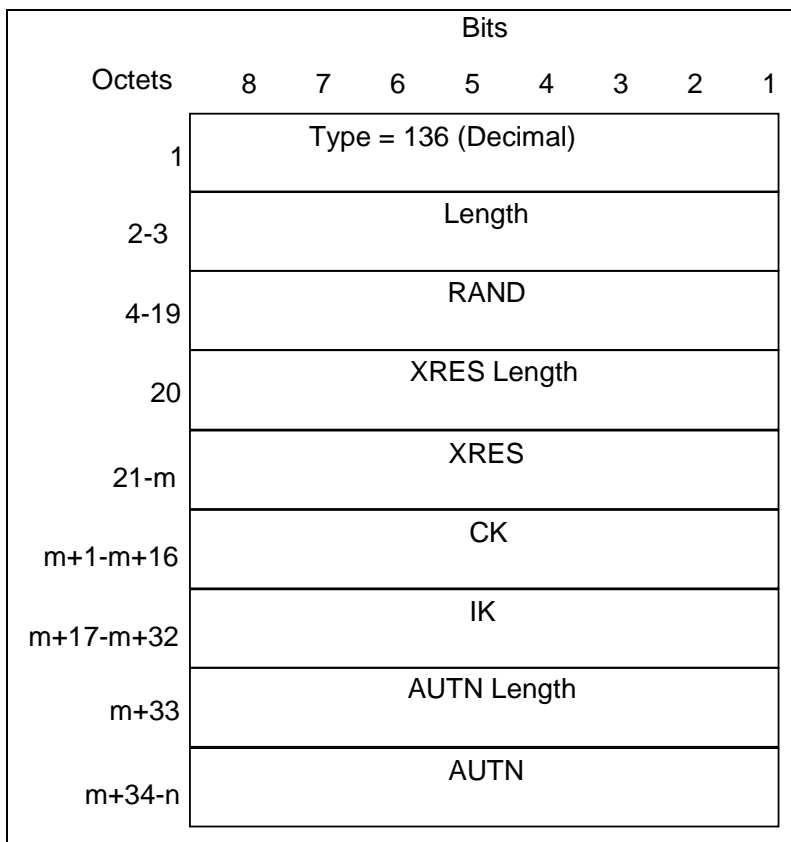


Figure 49: Authentication Quintuplet Information Element

### 7.7.36 Traffic Flow Template (TFT)

The Traffic Flow Template (TFT) is used to distinguish between different user traffic flows.

The content, the coding and the maximum length of the TFT are defined in clause 10.5.6.12 of 3GPP TS 24.008 [5].

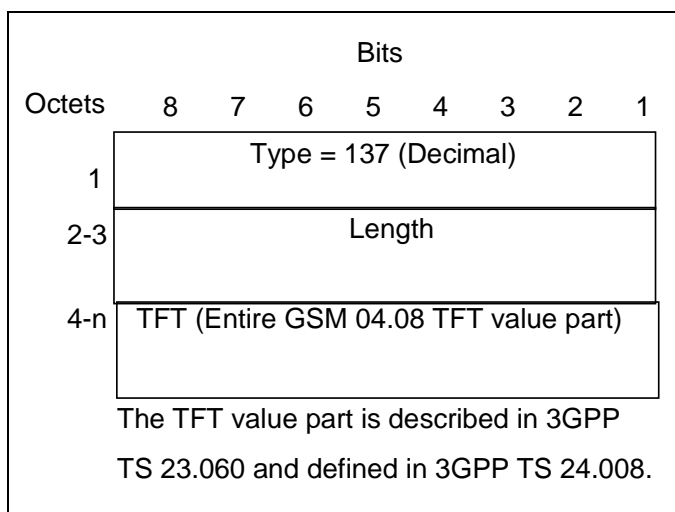


Figure 50: Traffic Flow Template Information Element

### 7.7.37 Target Identification

The Target Identification information element contains the identification of a target RNC. Octets 4-n shall a non-transparent copy of the corresponding IEs (see clause 7.7.A) and be encoded as specified in Figure 51 below. The "Target RNC-ID" part of the "Target ID" parameter is specified in 3GPP TS 25.413 [7].

NOTE 1: The ASN.1 parameter "Target ID" is forwarded non-transparently in order to maintain backward compatibility.

NOTE 2: For GERAN/UTRAN to E-UTRAN relocation, the Target ID received on the Iu interface may be either the eNB-ID or the Corresponding RNC-ID of the relocation target. If the eNB-ID is received on the Gb/Iu interface, the eNB-ID is mapped to the corresponding RNC-ID and sent in the Forward Relocation Request message. The mapping between the Corresponding RNC-ID and the actual eNB-ID of the relocation target is defined by the network operator and is outside the scope of this specification. Preferably the Target RNC ID used for an eNodeB contains the LAI and RAC mapped from the GUMMEI of the MME serving the target eNodeB as specified within TS 23.003 [2]. This avoids configuration of additional identity resolutions and also guarantees that LAIs used for E-UTRAN and UTRAN are mutually exclusive.

NOTE 3: The preamble of the "Target RNC-ID" (numerical value of e.g. 0x20) however shall not be included in octets 4-n. Also the optional "IE-Extensions" parameter shall not be included into the GTP IE.

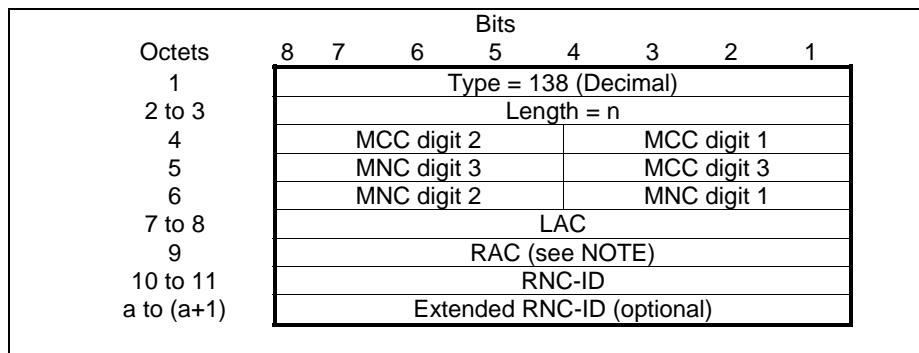


Figure 51: Target Identification Information Element

If only two digits are included in the MNC, then bits 5 to 8 of octet 5 (MNC digit 3) shall be coded as "1111".

The location area code (LAC) consists of 2 octets. Bit 8 of octet 7 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of octet 8 is the least significant bit. The coding of the location area code is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used.

The RNC-ID consists of 2 octets and contains 12 bits long value (see 3GPP TS 25.413 [7]). Bit 4 of octet 10 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of octet 11 is the least significant bit (bits 8 to 5 of octet 10 are set to 0). The coding of the RNC-ID is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used.

The Extended RNC-ID consists of 2 octets and contains 16 bits long value within the range 4096 to 65535. Bit 8 of octet a is the most significant bit and bit 1 of octet (a+1) is the least significant bit. The coding of the Extended RNC-ID is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used. If the optional Extended RNC-ID is included, then the receiver shall ignore the RNC-ID.

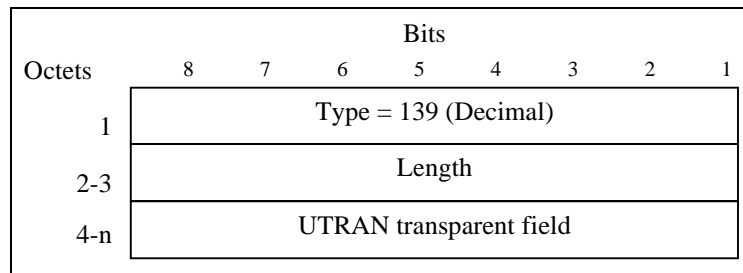
If the optional Extended RNC-ID is not included, then the length variable 'n' = 8 and the overall length of the IE is 11 octets. Otherwise, 'n' = 10 and the overall length of the IE is 13 octets.

NOTE: In the "TargetRNC-ID" ASN.1 type definition in 3GPP TS 25.413 [7] the "RAC" parameter is marked as optional. RAC is however always available at an SGSN/MME when it sends the RAC in e.g. a GTPv1 Forward Relocation Request message.



## 7.7.38 UTRAN Transparent Container

The UTRAN transparent container information element contains the radio-related information. The contents of this information element are only used by the RAN so that GSN does not refer the contents.



**Figure 52: UTRAN Transparent Container Information Element**

Octets 4 to n shall contain one of the following information, depending of the contents of the container transported by the specific GTP Information Element:

- *transparent copy* of the corresponding IE (see clause 7.7.A):
  - the "Source to Target Transparent Container" or the "Target to Source Transparent Container" as specified in 3GPP TS 25.413 [7]; or
  - *transparent copy* of the octets of the encoded OCTET STRING of the "Source to Target Transparent Container" or the "Target to Source Transparent Container" specified in 3GPP TS 36.413 [51] (NOTE 1).

NOTE 1: This is for MME/SGSN interoperation via the Gn interface as specified in Annex D 3GPP TS 23.401 [47]. See also Annex C of 3GPP TS 36.413 [51] for further details on how the MME constructs the UTRAN transparent field from the Source to Target Transparent Container or Target to Source Transparent Container IEs received from S1-AP.

## 7.7.39 RAB Setup Information

If the target RNC successfully allocated resources associated with the NSAPI, the RAB Setup Information IE contains the RNC Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and RNC IP address for data forwarding from source RNC to target RNC. If the target RNC or the new SGSN failed to allocate resources the RAB Setup Information IE contains only Length and NSAPI indicating that the source RNC shall release the resources associated with the NSAPI.

In the 3G Gn/Gp SGSN to MME combined hard handover and SRNS relocation procedure, if the indirect data forwarding is used, the target MME shall construct the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and RNC IP address using the SGW Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and SGW IP address for data forwarding. If the direct data forwarding is used, the target MME shall construct the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and RNC IP address using the eNodeB Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and eNodeB IP address for data forwarding. For each RAB, if the MME has determined no Data forwarding, the MME shall send the Target RNC IP address and TEID to the old SGSN, the MME may set these IEs to the reserved TEID and IP address values. If the target eNodeB, target MME or the target SGW failed to allocate resources the RAB Setup Information IE contains only Length and NSAPI indicating that the source RNC shall release the resources associated with the NSAPI.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

The format of the RNC IP address is the same as the GSN address as defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]. The Address Type and Address Length fields from 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] are not included in the RNC IP Address field.

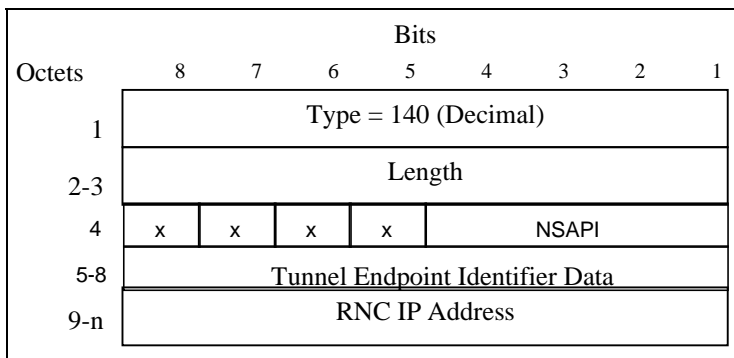


Figure 53: RAB Setup Information IE for data forwarding

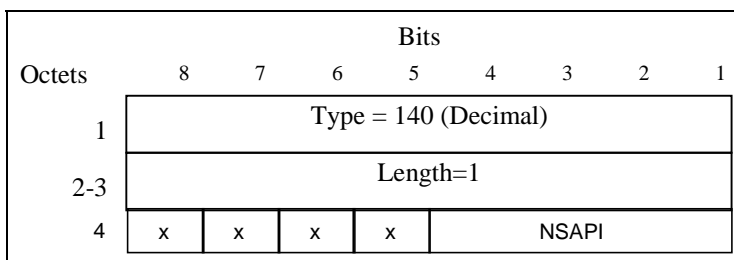


Figure 54: RAB Setup Information IE for release of resources

### 7.7.40 Extension Header Type List

This information element contains a list of "n" Extension Header Types. The length field is set to the number of extension header types included.

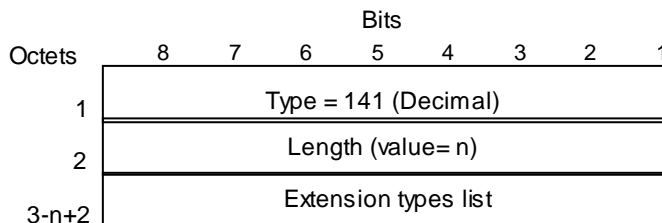


Figure 55: Extension Header Type List Information Element

### 7.7.41 Trigger Id

The Trigger Id information element identifies the entity that triggered the trace.

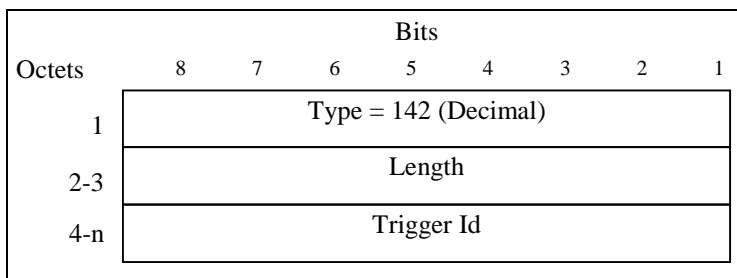


Figure 56: Trigger Id Information Element

### 7.7.42 OMC Identity

The OMC Identity information element identifies the OMC that shall receive the trace record(s).

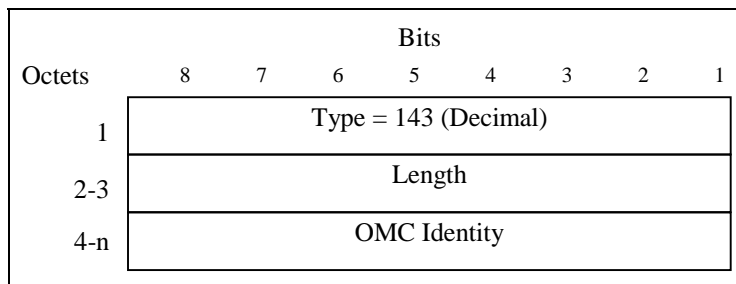


Figure 57: OMC Identity Information Element

### 7.7.43 RAN Transparent Container

The information in the value part of the RAN Transparent Container IE contains all information elements (starting with and including the BSSGP "PDU Type") in either of the RAN INFORMATION, RAN INFORMATION REQUEST, RAN INFORMATION ACK or RAN INFORMATION ERROR messages respectively as specified in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20].

The two octets Length field holds the length of the RAN Transparent Container field Container (octets 4-n).

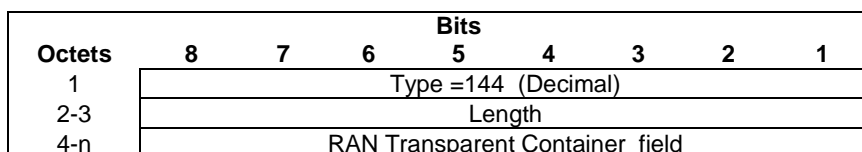


Figure 58: RAN Transparent Container Information Element

### 7.7.44 Charging Gateway Address

The Charging Gateway Address information element contains an Ipv4 or Ipv6 address of a Charging Gateway.

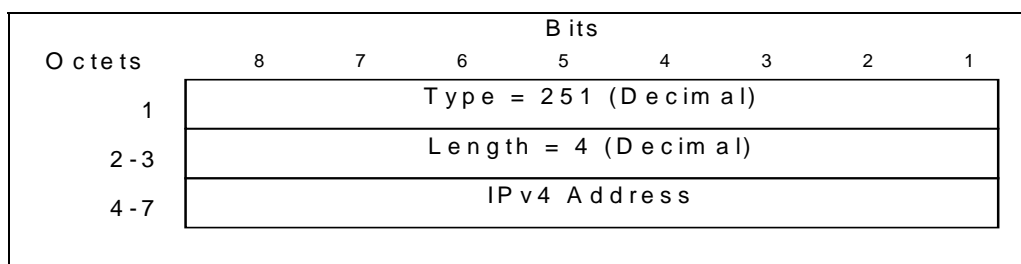


Figure 59a: Ipv4 Charging Gateway Address Information Element

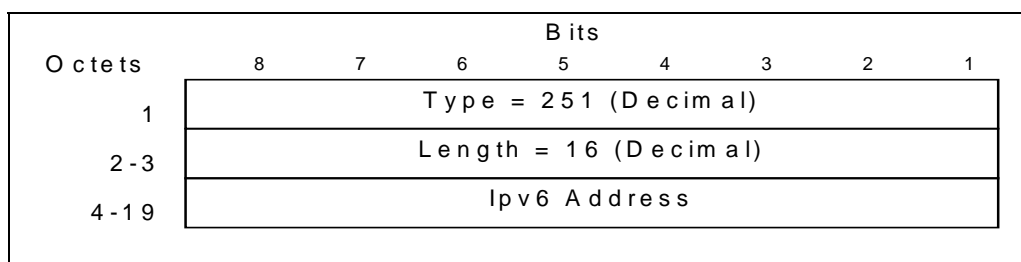


Figure 59b: Ipv6 Charging Gateway Address Information Element

### 7.7.45 PDP Context Prioritization

The PDP Context Prioritization information element is used by the old SGSN to inform the new SGSN that prioritisation of the PDP Contexts has been applied. When the information element is included, the length is set to zero.

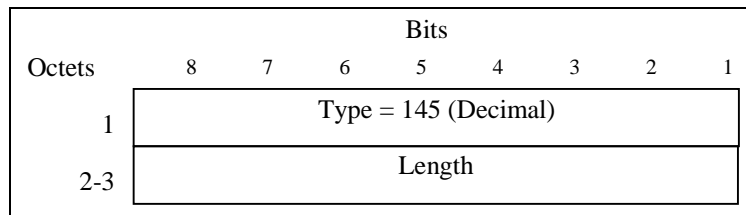


Figure 60 : PDP Context Prioritization Information Element

### 7.7.45A Additional RAB Setup Information

If the target RNC successfully allocated resources associated with the NSAPI, the Additional RAB Setup Information IE contains the RNC Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and RNC IP address for data forwarding from source RNC to target RNC for IPv6. If the target RNC or the new SGSN failed to allocate resources the Additional RAB Setup Information IE contains only Length and NSAPI indicating that the source RNC shall release the resources associated with the NSAPI.

In the 3G Gn/Gp SGSN to MME combined hard handover and SRNS relocation procedure, if the indirect data forwarding is used, the target MME shall construct the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and RNC IP address using the SGW Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and SGW IP address for data forwarding. If the direct data forwarding is used, the target MME shall construct the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and RNC IP address using the eNodeB Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and eNodeB IP address for data forwarding. If the target eNodeB, target MME or the target SGW failed to allocate resources the RAB Setup Information IE contains only Length and NSAPI indicating that the source RNC shall release the resources associated with the NSAPI. The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

The format of the RNC IPv6 address is the same as the GSN address as defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]. The Address Type and Address Length fields from 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] are not included in the RNC IP Address field.

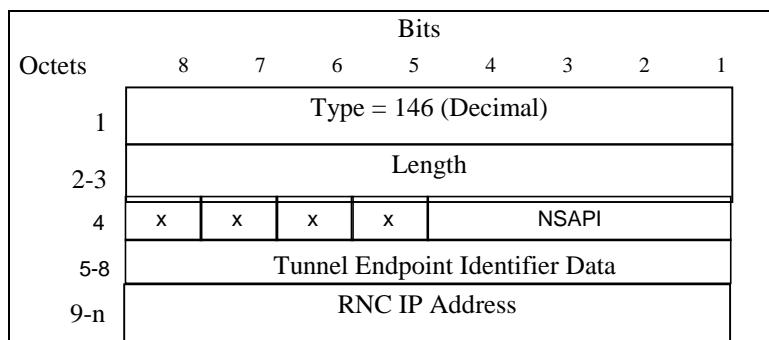


Figure 60a: Additional RAB Setup Information IE for data forwarding

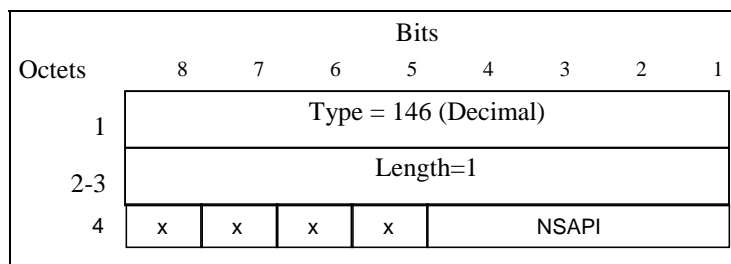
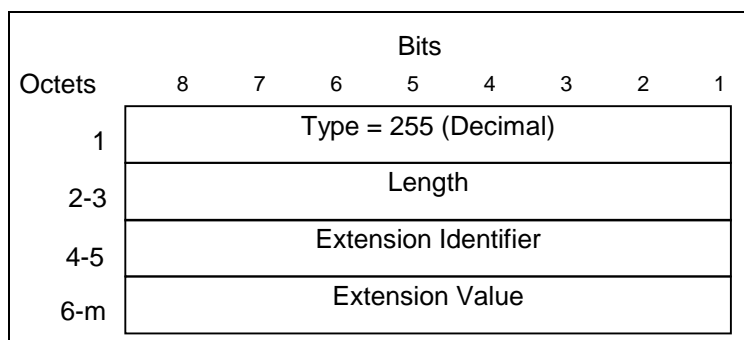


Figure 60b: Additional RAB Setup Information IE for release of resources

## 7.7.46 Private Extension

The Private Extension information element contains vendor specific information. The Extension Identifier is a value defined in the Private Enterprise number list in the most recent "Assigned Numbers" RFC (RFC 3232 [14] or later).

This is an optional information element that may be included in any GTP Signalling message. A signalling message may include more than one information element of the Private Extension type.

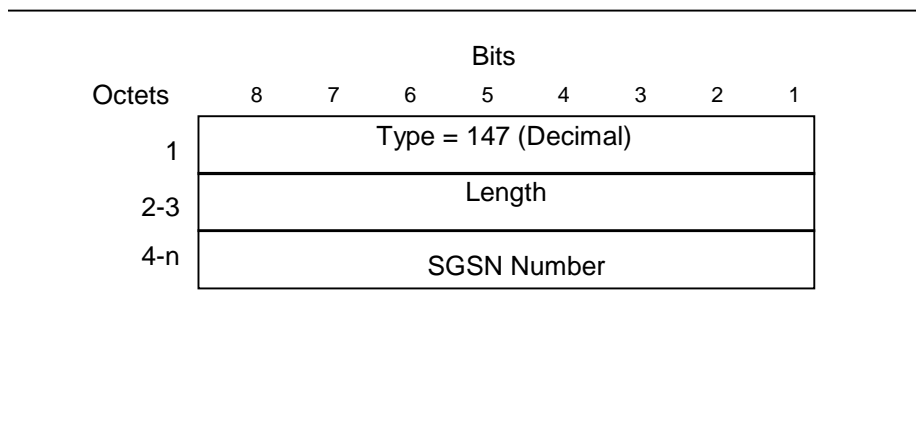


**Figure 61: Private Extension Information Element**

## 7.7.47 SGSN Number

The SGSN number refers to the ISDN number of a SGSN. The SGSN Number is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]. The SGSN Number is coded according to the contents of ISDN-AddressString data type defined in 3GPP TS 29.002 [6]. The SGSN Number shall be in international format and the "nature of address indicator" shall indicate "international number".

The SGSN number may also refer to the ISDN number of a MME for MT-SMS. The MME Number for MT-SMS is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]. The MME Number for MT-SMS is coded according to the contents of ISDN-AddressString data type defined in 3GPP TS 29.002 [6]. The MME Number for MT-SMS shall be in international format and the "nature of address indicator" shall indicate "international number".



**Figure 62: SGSN Number Information Element**

## 7.7.48 Common Flags

The Common Flags information element is used to hold values for multiple bit flags.

The Prohibit Payload Compression bit field is relevant only for A/Gb mode access and is used to determine whether or not an SGSN should attempt to compress the payload of user data when the users asks for it to be compressed.

The MBMS Service Type bit field is relevant only for MBMS session start procedure and is used to determine whether the MBMS session is for multicast service or for broadcast service.

The RAN Procedures Ready bit field is relevant for the Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure and is used to indicate that RAN Procedures are ready and that the SGSN is ready to receive payload from the GGSN on the new PDP Context.

The MBMS Counting Information bit field is relevant only for MBMS session start procedure and is used to determine whether the MBMS counting procedures are applicable for this MBMS session.

The NRSN bit field is relevant for Create PDP Context and Update PDP Context procedures and is used by SGSN to indicate to GGSN support of network requested bearer control procedure in the SGSN.

The No QoS negotiation bit field is relevant for an Update PDP Context procedure and is used by SGSN to indicate to GGSN whether QoS re-negotiation may be done during the Update procedure.

The Upgrade QoS Supported bit field is relevant for an Create PDP Context or Update PDP Context procedure and is used by SGSN to indicate to GGSN whether QoS upgrade in Response message functionality is supported.

The Dual Address Bearer Flag bit field is relevant for the PDP Context Activation procedure and is used by SGSN to indicate to the GGSN that the PDP type, determined based on the MS request and subscription information, is set to IPv4v6 and all SGSNs, which the MS may be handed over to, are Release 9 or above supporting dual addressing, which is determined based on node pre-configuration by the operator.

Bits marked as Spare shall be assigned the value 0 by the sending node and shall not be evaluated by the receiving node.

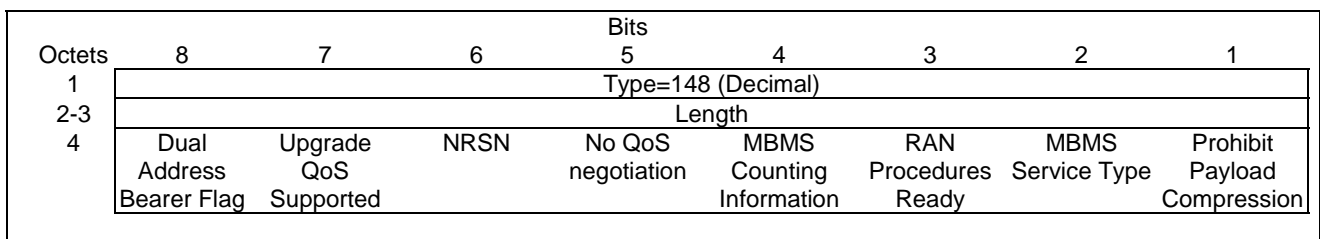


Figure 62a: Common Flags Information Element

### 7.7.49 APN Restriction

The APN Restriction information element, when used in messages from the GGSN to the SGSN, contains an unsigned integer value indicating the level of restriction imposed on primary PDP Contexts created to the associated APN. When used in messages from the SGSN to GGSN, it contains an unsigned integer value indicating the highest level of restriction type for all currently active PDP Contexts associated with the subscriber. In both cases, the meaning of the value contained within the IE is as defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4], sub-clause 15.4.

The structure of the APN Restriction IE is as follows:

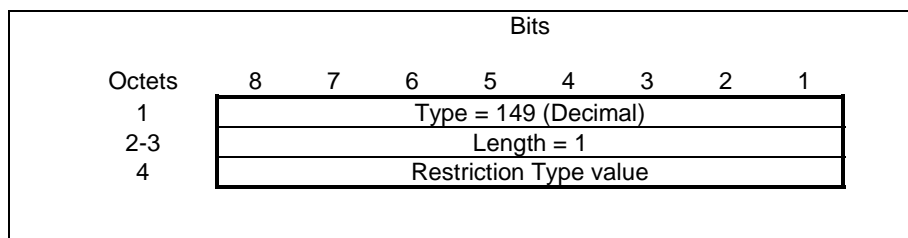
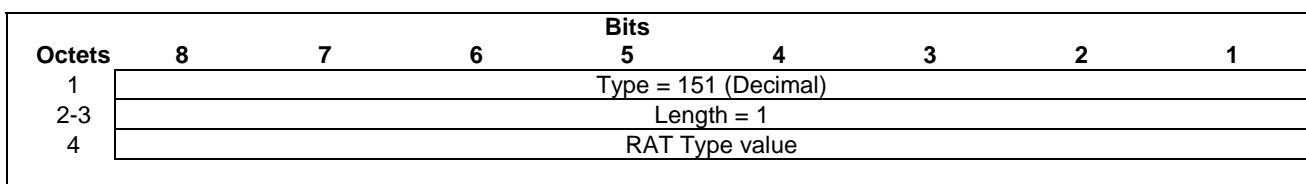


Figure 62b: Restriction Type Information Element

### 7.7.50 RAT Type

The "RAT Type" information element is used to indicate which Radio Access Technology is currently serving the UE as perceived per the SGSN.



**Figure 7.7.50.1: RAT Type Information Element**

**Table 7.7.50.1: RAT Type values**

<b>RAT Type values</b>	<b>Value(s) (Decimal)</b>
<reserved>	0
UTRAN	1
GERAN	2
WLAN	3
GAN	4
HSPA Evolution	5
E-UTRAN	6
<spare>	7-255

NOTE 1: Currently it is only possible to detect the difference between GERAN and UTRAN when GERAN Gb mode is used. If GERAN Iu mode is used, then an SGSN may not be able to detect the difference between GERAN and UTRAN. Across the Gb interface, the SGSN may also not be able to detect the difference between GERAN and GAN. If SGSN cannot detect that the HSPA Evolution 3GPP TR 25.999 [40] network is behind the Iu interface, the SGSN will send the "UTRAN" RAT Type.

NOTE 2: For the Iu interface case, if the SGSN detects UTRAN or HSPA, it sets the RAT-Type to "UTRAN". If the SGSN detects HSPA+, it sets the RAT-Type to "HSPA Evolution", otherwise the SGSN will send the "UTRAN" RAT Type.

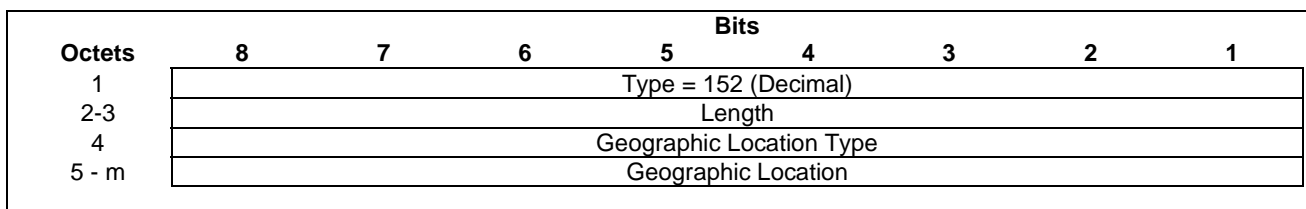
NOTE 3: The RAT Type value E-UTRAN is applicable only for MME sending the "SGSN Context Request" message.

### 7.7.51 User Location Information (ULI)

The "User Location Information" (ULI) IE is used to indicate CGI/SAI/RAI of where the MS is currently located.

The "Geographic Location Type" field is used to convey what type of location information is present in the "Geographic Location field". The types of locations that can be conveyed are defined in table 7.7.51A.

The "Geographic Location" field is used to convey the actual geographic information as indicated in the "Geographic Location Type" field.



**Figure 7.7.51.1: User Location Information IE**

**Table 7.7.51A: Geographic Location Type values and their meanings**

<b>Value (Decimal)</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Encoding Definition</b>

0	Geographic Location field included and it holds the Cell Global Identification (CGI) of where the user currently is registered. CGI is defined in sub-clause 4.3.1 of 3GPP TS 23.003 [2].	Figure 7.7.51.2.
1	Geographic Location field included and it holds the Service Area Identity (SAI) of where the user currently is registered. SAI is defined in sub-clause 9.2.3.9 of 3GPP TS 25.413 [7].	Figure 7.7.51.3.
2	Geographic Location field included and it holds the Routing Area Identification (RAI) of where the user currently is registered. RAI is defined in sub-clause 4.2 of 3GPP TS 23.003 [2].	Figure 7.7.51.4

NOTE: The decimal values 3 to 255 are reserved for future use.

Octets	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
5	MCC digit 2			MCC digit 1				
6	MNC digit 3			MCC digit 3				
7	MNC digit 2			MNC digit 1				
8-9	LAC							
10-11	CI							

Figure 7.7.51.2: Geographic Location field for CGI

If only two digits are included in the MNC, then bits 5 to 8 of octet 6 are coded as "1111".

The location area code consists of 2 octets and is found in octet 8 and octet 9. Bit 8 of octet 8 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of octet 9 the least significant bit. The coding of the location area code is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used.

The cell identity consists of 2 octets and is found in octet 10 and octet 11. Bit 8 of octet 10 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of octet 11 the least significant bit. The coding of the cell identity is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used.

Octets	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
5	MCC digit 2			MCC digit 1				
6	MNC digit 3			MCC digit 3				
7	MNC digit 2			MNC digit 1				
8-9	LAC							
10-11	SAC							

Figure 7.7.51.3: Geographic Location field for SAI

If only two digits are included in the MNC, then bits 5 to 8 of octet 6 are coded as "1111".

The location area code consists of 2 octets and is found in octet 8 and octet 9. Bit 8 of octet 8 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of octet 9 the least significant bit. The coding of the location area code is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used. See 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] for more information.

The service area code consists of 2 octets and is found in octet 10 and octet 11. Bit 8 of octet 10 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of octet 11 the least significant bit. The SAC is defined by the operator. See 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] section 12.5 for more information.



Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
5	MCC digit 2				MCC digit 1		
6	MNC digit 3				MCC digit 3		
7	MNC digit 2				MNC digit 1		
8-9	LAC						
10-11	RAC						

Figure 7.7.51.4: Geographic Location field for RAI

If only two digits are included in the MNC, then bits 5 to 8 of octet 6 are coded as "1111".

The location area code consists of 2 octets and is found in octet 8 and octet 9. Bit 8 of octet 8 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of octet 9 the least significant bit. The coding of the location area code is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used. See 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] for more information.

The routing area code consists of 2 octets and is found in octet 10 and octet 11. Only the first octet (10) contains the RAC and the second octet (11) is coded as "11111111". The RAC is defined by the operator. See 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] section 4.2 for more information.

### 7.7.52 MS Time Zone

The "MS Time Zone" IE is used to indicate the offset between universal time and local time in steps of 15 minutes of where the MS currently resides. The "Time Zone" field uses the same format as the "Time Zone" IE in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5].

MS Time Zone is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.52.1. The value of the Time Zone field represents the time zone adjusted for daylight saving time. The value of the Daylight Saving Time field specifies the adjustment that has been made.

Bits marked as Spare shall be assigned the value 0 by the sending node and shall not be evaluated by the receiving node.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 153 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length = 2							
4	Time Zone							
5	Spare	Spare	Spare	Spare	Spare	Spare	Daylight Saving Time	

Figure 7.7.52.1: MS Time Zone IE

Table 7.7.52A Possible values for the "Daylight Saving Time" field and their meanings.

Daylight Saving Time	Value (binary)	
	Bit 2	Bit 1
No adjustment for Daylight Saving Time	0	0
+1 hour adjustment for Daylight Saving Time	0	1
+2 hours adjustment for Daylight Saving Time	1	0
Reserved	1	1

### 7.7.53 International Mobile Equipment Identity (and Software Version) (IMEI(SV))

The structure of the IMEI and IMEISV are defined in sub-clause 6.2 of 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]. The "IMEI(SV)" field shall contain the IMEISV if it is available. If only the IMEI is available, then the IMEI shall be placed in the IMEI(SV) field and the last semi-octet of octet 11 shall be set to "1111". Both IMEI and IMEISV are TBCD encoded. Bits 5 to 8 of octet n+3 (where n represents the octet of the IMEI(SV) being encoded) encodes digit 2n, bits 1 to 4 of octet n+3 encodes digit 2n-1 (i.e the order of digits is swapped in each octet compared to the digit order defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]). Digits are packed contiguously with no internal padding.

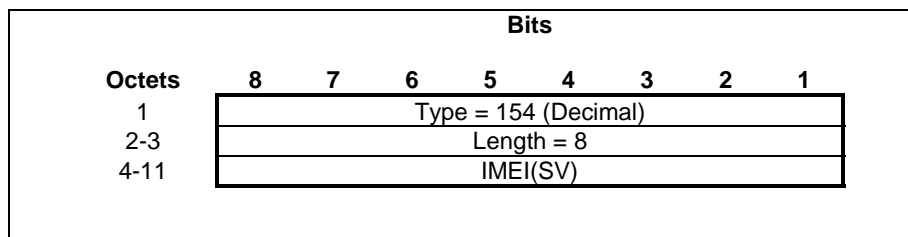


Figure 7.7.53.1: IMEI(SV) Information Element

### 7.7.54 CAMEL Charging Information Container

The "CAMEL Charging Information Container" IE is used to copy the CAMELInformationPDP IE including Tag and Length from the SGSN's CDR (S-CDR). The CAMELInformationPDP IE within an S-CDR is defined in 3GPP TS 32.298 [34].

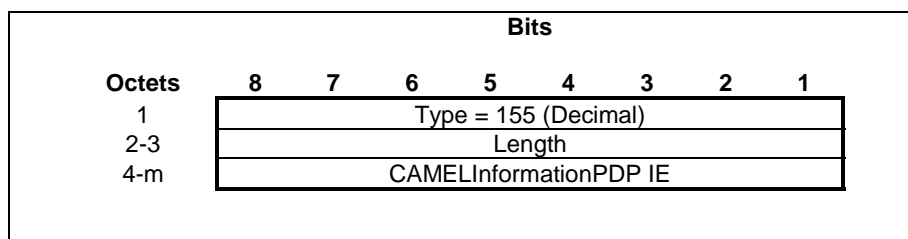


Figure 7.7.54.1: CAMEL Charging Information Container Information Element

### 7.7.55 MBMS UE Context

The MBMS UE Context information element contains UE-specific information related to a particular MBMS service that the UE has joined, that are necessary to transfer between SGSNs at the Inter SGSN Routing Area Update procedure and Inter SGSN SRNS Relocation procedure.

Linked NSAPI is an integer value in the range [0, 15].

The Linked NSAPI identifies the PDP Context used by the UE to carry IGMP/MLD signalling.

Enhanced NSAPI is an integer value in the range [128; 255].

The Enhanced NSAPI points out the affected MBMS UE context.

The Uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane is the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier used between the old SGSN and the GGSN in up link direction for control plane purpose. It shall be used by the new SGSN within the GTP header of the Update MBMS Context Request message.

The PDP Type Organisation and PDP Type Number are encoded as in the End User Address information element.

The PDP Address Length represents the length of the PDP Address field, excluding the PDP Address Length octet.

The PDP Address is an octet array with a format dependent on the PDP Type. The PDP Address is encoded as in the End User Address information element.

The GGSN Address Length represents the length of the GGSN Address field, excluding the GGSN Address Length octet.

When forwarding the GGSN address to another SGSN (in the MBMS UE Context IE in Forward Relocation Request or SGSN Context Response message), the IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN shall include GGSN address according to the IP version capability of the receiving SGSN. Determining the Capability of the receiving SGSN is implementation dependent.

The old SGSN includes the GGSN Address for control plane that it has received from GGSN at MBMS service activation or update. If the new SGSN is IPv6 capable and the old SGSN has IPv6 control plane address of the GGSN available, the old IPv4/IPv6 capable SGSN includes the IPv6 GGSN control plane address in the field GGSN Address for control plane. If the new SGSN is IPv4 only capable or the old SGSN does not have any IPv6 GGSN address for control plane, the old SGSN includes the IPv4 GGSN Address in the field GGSN Address for control plane.

The APN is the Access Point Name in use in the old SGSN.

The Transaction Identifier is the 4 or 12 bit Transaction Identifier used in the 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] Session Management messages which control this MBMS UE Context. If the length of the Transaction Identifier is 4 bit, the second octet shall be set to all zeros. The encoding is defined in 3GPP TS 24.007 [3]. The latest Transaction Identifier sent from SGSN to MS is stored in the MBMS UE context IE.

NOTE: Bit 5-8 of the first octet in the encoding defined in 3GPP TS 24.007 [3] is mapped into bit 1-4 of the first octet in this field.

The spare bits shall be set as indicated in the table below by the sending side and shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 156 (Decimal)						
2-3	Length						
4	Linked NSAPI			Spare (sent as 0 0 0 0)			
5-8	Uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane						
9	Enhanced NSAPI						
10	Spare (sent as 1 1 1 1)			PDP Type Organisation			
11	PDP Type Number						
12	PDP Address Length						
13-m	PDP Address [0..63]						
m+1	GGSN Address for control plane Length						
(m+2)-n	GGSN Address for control plane [4..16]						
n+1	APN length						
(n+2)-o	APN						
(o+1)	Spare (sent as 0 0 0 0)			Transaction Identifier			
o+2	Transaction Identifier						

Figure 7.7.55.1: MBMS UE Context Information Element

## 7.7.56 Temporary Mobile Group Identity

The Temporary Mobile Group Identity (TMGI) information element contains a TMGI allocated by the BM-SC. The BM-SC always includes the MCC and MNC when allocating the TMGI, see 3GPP TS 29.061[27]. The TMGI shall be coded as the value part defined in 3GPP T S 24.008 [5] (i.e. the IEI and octet length indicator are not included).

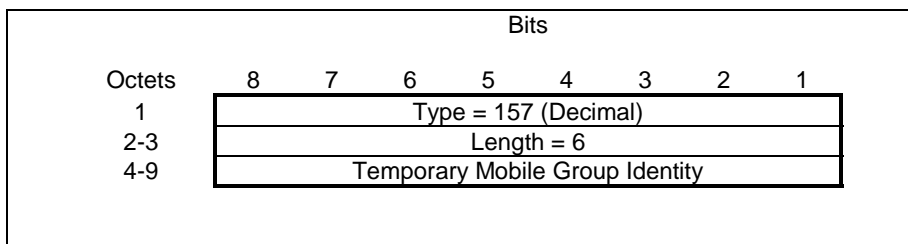
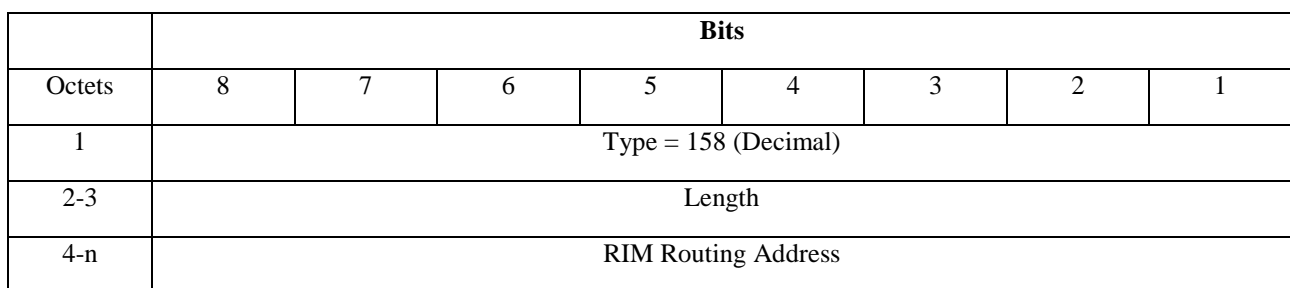


Figure 7.7.56.1: Temporary Mobile Group Identity

### 7.7.57 RIM Routing Address

Octets 4-n are coded according to 3GPP TS 48.018 [20] RIM Routing Information IE octets 4-n.



### 7.7.58 MBMS Protocol Configuration Options

The MBMS Protocol Configuration Options contains protocol options associated with an MBMS context, that may be necessary to transfer between the GGSN and the MS. The content and the coding of the MBMS Protocol Configuration Options are defined in octets 3-z of the MBMS Protocol Configuration Options in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5].

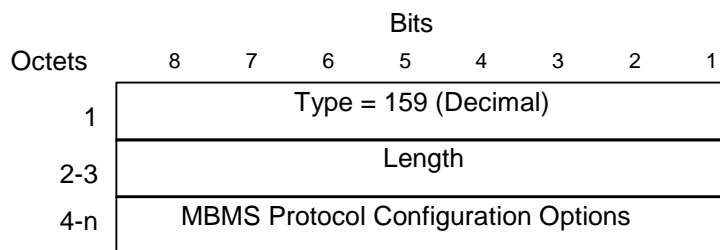


Figure 7.7.58.1: MBMS Protocol Configuration Options Information Element

### 7.7.59 MBMS Session Duration

The MBMS Session Duration is defined in 3GPP TS 23.246 [26]. The MBMS Session Duration information element indicates the estimated session duration of the MBMS service data transmission if available. The payload shall be encoded as per the MBMS-Session-Duration AVP defined in 3GPP TS 29.061 [27], excluding the AVP Header fields (as defined in IETF RFC 3588 [36], section 4.1).

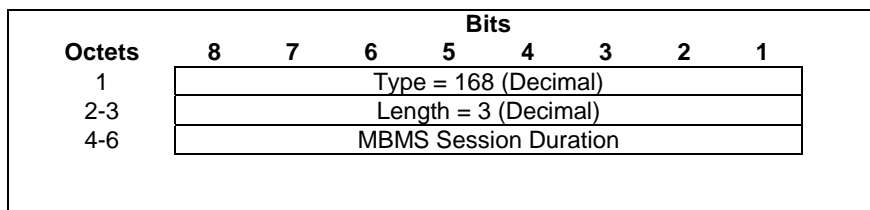


Figure 7.7.59.1: MBMS Session Duration Information Element

### 7.7.60 MBMS Service Area

The MBMS Service Area is defined in 3GPP TS 23.246 [26]. The MBMS Service Area information element indicates the area over which the Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service is to be distributed. The payload shall be encoded as per the MBMS-Service-Area AVP defined in 3GPP TS 29.061 [27], excluding the AVP Header fields (as defined in IETF RFC 3588 [36], section 4.1).

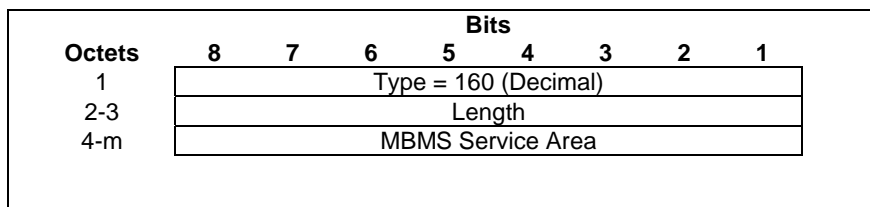


Figure 7.7.60.1: MBMS Service Area Information Element

### 7.7.61 Source RNC PDCP context info

The purpose of the Source RNC PDCP context info IE is to transfer RNC PDCP context information from a source RNC to a target RNC during an SRNS relocation.

This IE is transparent to CN .

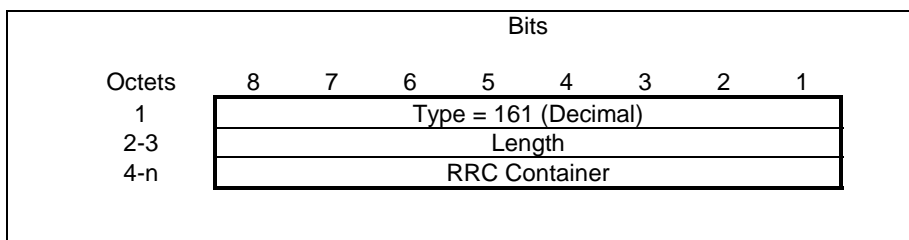


Figure 7.7.61.1: Source RNC PDCP context info Information Element

### 7.7.62 Additional Trace Info

The additional Trace Info is used to inform the GGSN of the additional trace parameters. An Additional Trace Info consists of Trace Reference2, Trace Recording Session Reference, triggering events in GGSN, Trace Depth, List of interfaces to trace in GGSN and a Trace Activity Control. The encoding are defined in 3GPP TS 32.422 [31].

The Trace Activity Control is used to indicate to GGSN whether the Trace is activated or deactivated.

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type =162 (Decimal)						
2-3	Length = 9						
4-6	Trace Reference2						
7-8	Trace Recording Session Reference						
9	Triggering events in GGSN						
10	Trace Depth						
11	List of interfaces in GGSN						
12	Trace Activity Control						

Figure 7.7.62.1: Additional Trace Info Information Element

Trace Activity Control	Value (Decimal)
Trace Activation	1
Trace Deactivation	0
All other values are reserved	

Figure 7.7.62.2: Trace Activity Control Value

### 7.7.63 Hop Counter

Where Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes is applied, the Hop Counter may be used to prevent endless loops when relaying Identification Request messages and SGSN Context Request messages. The maximum value is operator specific and shall not be lower than 1.

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 163 (Decimal)						
2-3	Length = 1						
4	Hop Counter						

Figure 7.7.63.1: Hop Counter Information Element

### 7.7.64 Selected PLMN ID

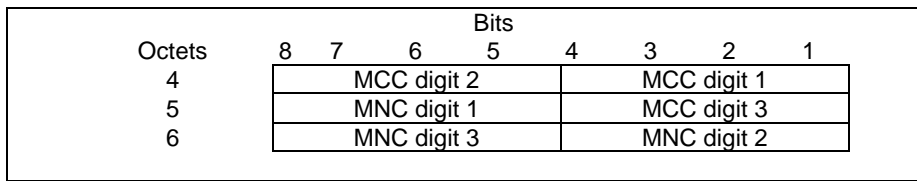
The Selected PLMN ID IE contains the core network operator selected for the MS in a shared network. Octets 4-6 shall contain a non-transparent copy of the corresponding IE (see clause .7.7.A), "Selected PLMN Identity" as specified in 3GPP TS 25.413 [7].

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 164 (Decimal)						
2-3	Length = 3 (Decimal)						
4-6	Selected PLMN Identity						

Figure 7.7.64.1: Selected PLMN ID Information Element

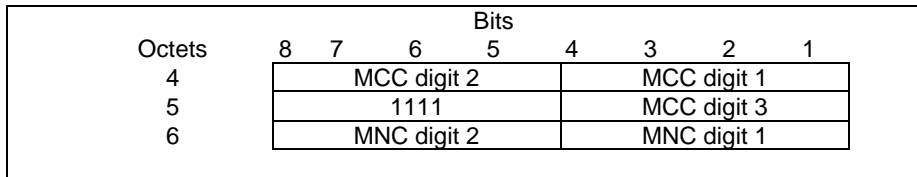
The encoding of the Selected PLMN ID field is shown in Figures 7.7.64.2 and 7.7.64.3.

If three digits are included in the MNC, octets 4 to 6 shall be encoded as shown in Figure 7.7.64.2.



**Figure 7.7.64.2: Selected PLMN ID Parameter with 3-digit MNC**

If only two digits are included in the MNC, octets 4 to 6 shall be encoded as shown in Figure 7.7.64.3 with bits 5 to 8 of octet 5 (MNC digit 3) coded as "1111".

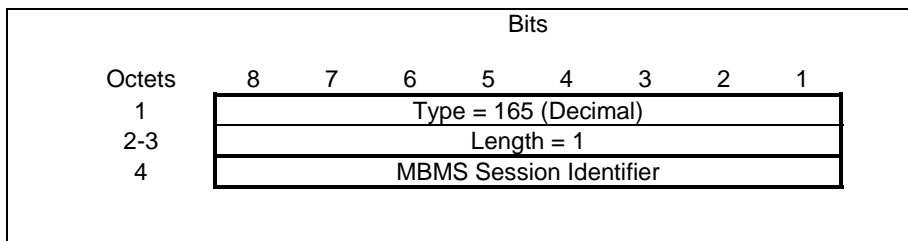


**Figure 7.7.64.3: Selected PLMN ID Parameter with 2-digit MNC**

NOTE: The encoding is different from elsewhere in this document and is specified according to 3GPP TS 25.413 [7].

### 7.7.65 MBMS Session Identifier

The MBMS Session Identifier information element contains a Session Identifier allocated by the BM-SC. The MBMS Session Identifier value part consists of 1 octet. The content and the coding are defined in 3GPP TS 29.061 [27].



**Figure 7.7.65.1: MBMS Session Identifier**

### 7.7.66 MBMS 2G/3G Indicator

The MBMS 2G/3G Indicator information element is provided by the BM-SC. It informs the SGSN to perform the session start procedure towards 2G or 3G radio networks, or both.

The possible values are:

0 – 2G only.

1 – 3G only.

2 – both 2G and 3G.

NOTE: All other values are reserved.

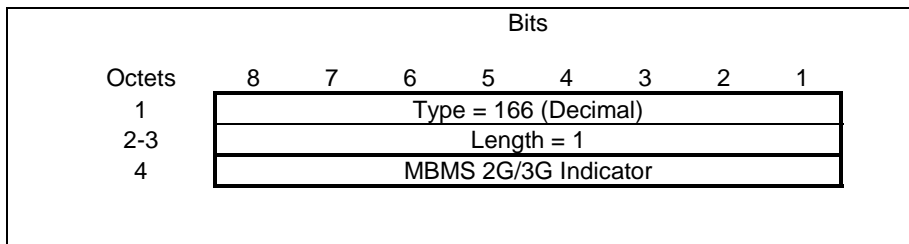


Figure 7.7.66.1: MBMS 2G/3G Indicator

### 7.7.67 Enhanced NSAPI

The Enhanced NSAPI information element contains an Enhanced NSAPI identifying a MBMS UE Context in a mobility management context specified by the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane.

The content and the coding of the Enhanced NSAPI are defined in octet 2 of the Enhanced NSAPI in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5].

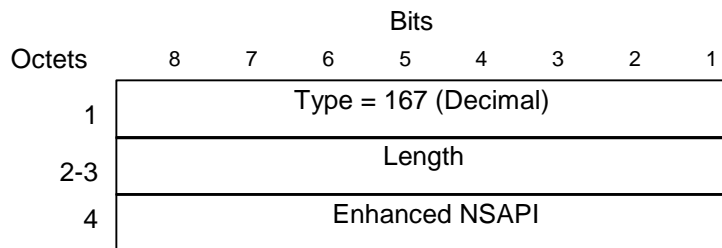


Figure 7.7.67.1: Enhanced NSAPI Information Element

### 7.7.68 Additional MBMS Trace Info

The Additional MBMS Trace Info IE is used to inform the GGSN of Additional Trace parameters to be passed to the BM-SC over the Gmb interface. An Additional MBMS Trace Info consists of Trace Reference2, Trace Recording Session Reference, Triggering events in BM-SC, Trace Depth for BM-SC, List of interfaces to trace in BM-SC and a Trace Activity Control For BM-SC. The encoding of these elements is defined in 3GPP TS 32.422 [31].

The Trace Activity Control For BM-SC is used to indicate to BM-SC whether the Trace is activated or deactivated.

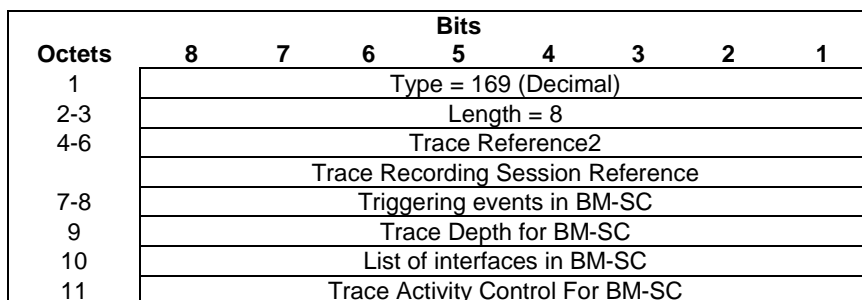


Figure 7.7.68.1: Additional MBMS Trace Info Information Element



Trace Activity Control	Value (Decimal)
Trace Activation	1
Trace Deactivation	0
All other values are reserved	

Figure 7.7.68.2: Trace Activity Control For BM-SC Value

### 7.7.69 MBMS Session Repetition Number

The MBMS Session Repetition Number is defined in 3GPP TS 23.246 [26]. The MBMS Session Repetition Number information element contains a MBMS Session Repetition Number allocated by the BM-SC. The payload shall be encoded as per the MBMS-Session- Repetition-Number AVP defined in 3GPP TS 29.061 [27], excluding the AVP Header fields (as defined in IETF RFC 3588 [36], section 4.1).

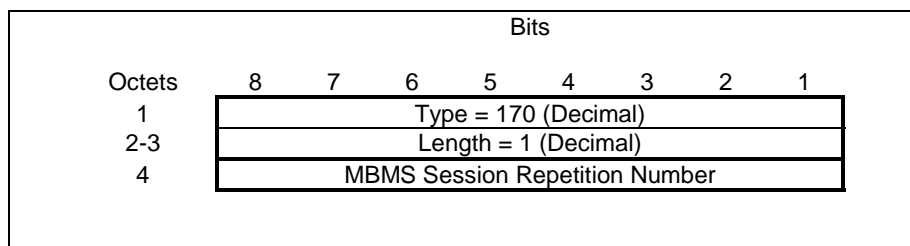


Figure 7.7.69.1: MBMS Session Repetition Number Information Element

### 7.7.70 MBMS Time To Data Transfer

The MBMS Time To Data Transfer is defined in 3GPP TS 23.246 [26]. The MBMS Time To Data Transfer information element contains a MBMS Time To Data Transfer allocated by the BM-SC. The payload shall be encoded as per the MBMS-Time-To-Data-Transfer AVP defined in 3GPP TS 29.061 [27], excluding the AVP Header fields (as defined in IETF RFC 3588 [36], section 4.1).

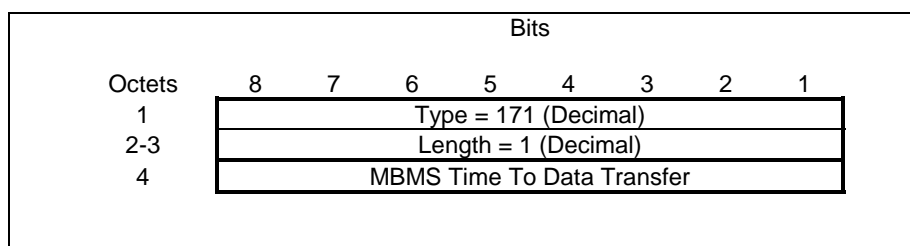


Figure 7.7.70.1: MBMS Time To Data Transfer Information Element

### 7.7.71 (void)

### 7.7.72 BSS Container

The BSS Container information element contains the radio-related information in the source cell to target cell direction (e.g. "Source BSS to Target BSS Transparent Container") and radio-related and core network information in the target cell to source cell direction. The content of this container is the same as octets 3 to 'n' of the respective transparent container IEI, as defined in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20].

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 173 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length							
4 -n	BSS Container							

Figure 7.7.72.1: BSS Container Information Element

### 7.7.73 Cell Identification

The Cell Identification information element contains

- for PS handover from A/Gb mode, the identification of a target cell (Target Cell ID) and the identification of the source cell (Source Cell ID) as defined in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20].
- for PS handover from Iu mode, the identification of a target cell (Target Cell ID) and the identification of the source RNC (Source RNC-ID) as defined in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20].
- for PS handover from S1 mode, the identification of a target cell (Target Cell ID) as defined in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20]. Octet 12 shall be set to "Source Cell ID" and octets 13-20 shall be encoded as all zero.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 174 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length = 17 (Decimal)							
4-11	Target Cell ID							
12	Source Type							
13-20	Source Cell ID / Source RNC-ID							

Figure 7.7.73.1: Cell Identification Information Element

Source Type indicates whether the source is identified by a Cell ID (A/Gb) or by a RNC-ID (Iu).

Table 7.7.73.1: Source Type Values

Source Type	Value
Source Cell ID	0
Source RNC-ID	1
<spare>	2-255

### 7.7.74 PDU Numbers

The PDU Numbers information element contains the sequence number status corresponding to a PDP context in the old SGSN. This information element shall be sent only when acknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context or when the "delivery order" QoS attribute is set in the PDP context QoS profile.

NSAPI identifies the PDP context for which the PDU Number IE is intended.

DL GTP-U Sequence Number is the number for the next downlink GTP-U T-PDU to be sent to the MS when "delivery order" is set.

UL GTP-U Sequence Number is the number for the next uplink GTP-U T-PDU to be tunnelled to the GGSN when "delivery order" is set.

The Send N-PDU Number is used only when acknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context. Send N-PDU Number is the N-PDU number to be assigned by SNDPCP to the next down link N-PDU received from the GGSN.

The Receive N-PDU Number is used only when acknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context. The Receive N-PDU Number is the N-PDU number expected by SNDSCP from the next up link N-PDU to be received from the MS.

The PDU Number IE will be repeated for each PDP Context for which this IE is required.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 175 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length = 9							
4	Spare (0 0 0 0)				NSAPI			
5-6	DL GTP-U Sequence Number							
7-8	UL GTP-U Sequence Number							
9-10	Send N-PDU Number							
11-12	Receive N-PDU Number							

Figure 7.7.74.1: PDU Numbers Information Element

### 7.7.75 BSSGP Cause

The BSSGP Cause information element contains the cause as defined in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20]. The value part (which has a range of 0..255) of the BSSGP Cause IE which is transferred over the Gb interface is encoded into one octet from the binary encoding of the value part of the BSSGP Cause IE.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 176 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length = 1 (Decimal)							
4	BSSGP Cause							

Figure 7.7.75.1: BSSGP Cause Information Element

### 7.7.76 Required MBMS Bearer Capabilities

The Required MBMS Bearer Capabilities are defined in 3GPP TS 23.246 [26]. The Required MBMS Bearer Capabilities information element contains the minimum bearer capabilities the UE needs to support. The payload shall be encoded as per the Required-MBMS-Bearer-Capabilities AVP defined in 3GPP TS 29.061 [27], excluding the AVP Header fields (as defined in IETF RFC 3588 [36], section 4.1).

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 177 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length							
4-m	Required MBMS Bearer Capabilities							

Figure 7.7.76.1: Required MBMS Bearer Capabilities Information Element

### 7.7.77 RIM Routing Address Discriminator

Octet 4 bits 4 – 1 is coded according to 3GPP TS 48.018 [20] RIM Routing Information IE octet 3 bits 4 - 1. Bits 8 – 5 are coded "0000".

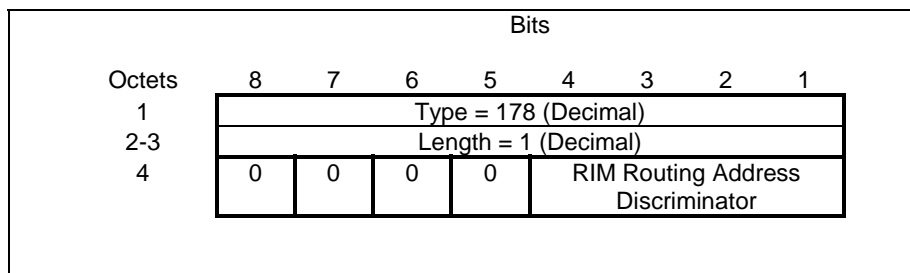


Figure 7.7.77.1: RIM Routing Address Discriminator

### 7.7.78 List of set-up PFCs

The List of set-up PFCs information element contains the Packet Flow Identifiers of the PFCs that were successfully allocated in the target system during a PS handover. The content and the coding of this IE are defined in octet 3-z of the List of set-up PFCs IE in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20].

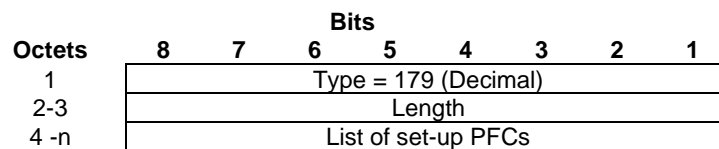


Figure 7.7.78.1: List of set-up PFCs Information Element

### 7.7.79 PS Handover XiD Parameters

The PS Handover XiD Parameters IE contains for a particular packet flow the LLC XiD parameters (with the SMDCP XiD parameters contained within) that need to be transferred between SGSNs during the PS handover procedure (see 3GPP TS 43.129 [37]).

The PS Handover XiD Parameters IE shall contain a SAPI and XiD parameters for each unique SAPI value contained within the PDP Contexts included in the Forward Relocation Request message.

The SAPI is an integer value in the range [0; 15].

The XiD parameters IE contains the SMDCP / LLC XiD parameter between peer SMDCP /LLC entities in the MS and old SGSN as defined in 3GPP TS44.064 [11], 3GPP TS44.065 [38].

The XiD parameters Length represents the length of the XiD parameters field, excluding the XiD parameters Length octet. If the XiD parameters do not exist in the old SGSN, the XiD parameters Length shall be set to zero.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

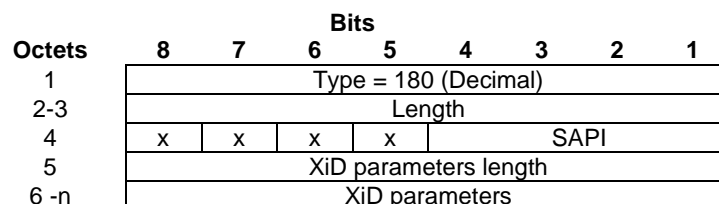
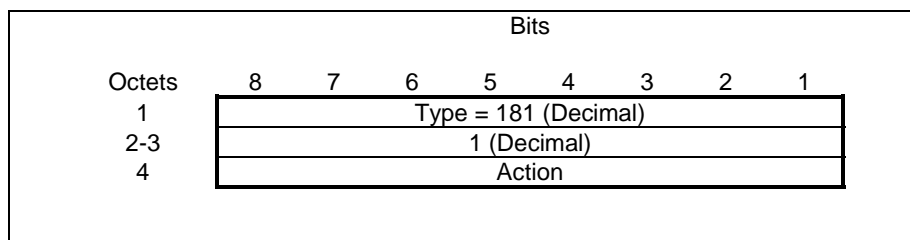


Figure 7.7.79: PS Handover XiD Parameters Information Element

### 7.7.80 MS Info Change Reporting Action

The MS Info Change Reporting Action IE is used by the GGSN to enable and disable the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism. For more information on this feature, see sub-clause 7.5B.1.

The structure of the MS Info Change Reporting Action IE is as follows:



**Figure 7.7.80.1: Restriction Type Information Element**

The Action field contains an unsigned number, whose values indicate the following:

**Table 7.7.80.1: Action values**

Action	Value (Decimal)
Stop Reporting	0
Start Reporting CGI/SAI	1
Start Reporting RAI	2
<spare>	3-255

If the Action field contains a value not defined in the above table, then the receiving entity shall always silently discard the IE and shall not change the state of the MS Info Change Reporting mechanism.

### 7.7.81 Direct Tunnel Flags

The Direct Tunnel Flags information element is used to hold values for multiple bit flags related to the GTP direct tunnel feature.

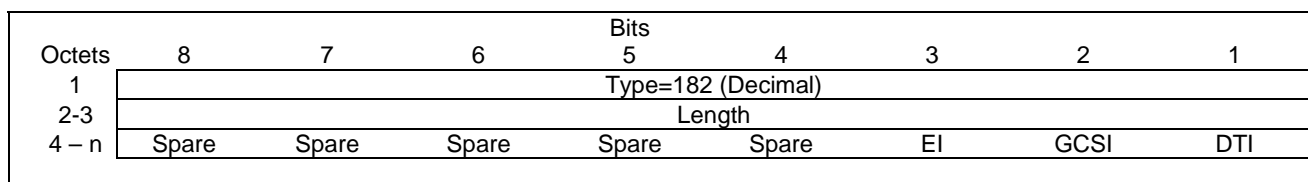
The Direct Tunnel Indicator (DTI) bit field is relevant only for the Update PDP Context procedure to indicate whether the procedure is being used for the establishment of a direct GTP-U tunnel between the GGSN and the RNC.

The GPRS-CSI (GCSI) bit field is relevant only for the SRNS Relocation procedure and Inter-RAT handover procedure and is used to indicate to the new SGSN whether the subscriber's profile in the old SGSN contained a GCSI.

The Error Indication (EI) bit is relevant only for the case when a direct tunnel is used and the GGSN receives an Error Indication message from the RNC.

Bits marked as "Spare" shall be assigned the value 0 by the sending node and shall not be evaluated by the receiving node.

If a receiving entity receives this IE with a length longer than expected, it shall process the first octet(s) that are expected and shall silently discard the remaining octets.



NOTE: In the present release of the present document, n=4 in the above figure. In future releases of the present document, n may be greater.

**Figure 7.7.81.1: Direct Tunnel Flags Information Element**

## 7.7.82 Correlation-ID

The Correlation-ID is used in the GGSN to correlate the subsequent Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure with the Initiate PDP Context Activation Request message in the Network Requested Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure.

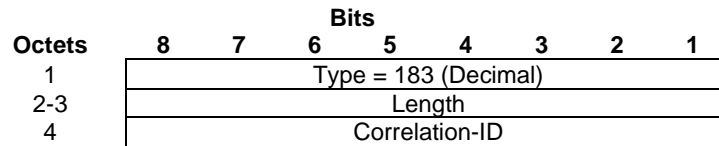


Figure 7.7.82.1: Correlation-ID Information Element

## 7.7.83 Bearer Control Mode

Bearer Control Mode is sent by the GGSN to the SGSN and indicates the Bearer Control Mode applicable to all PDP Contexts within the activated PDN connection.

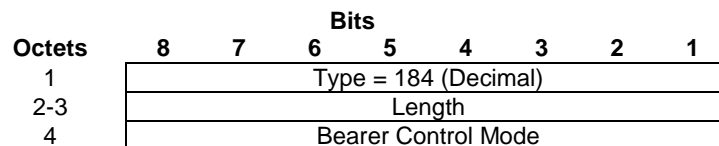


Figure 7.7.83.1: Bearer Control Mode Information Element

Valid codes for the Bearer Control Mode octet are:

- 0 (Selected Bearer Control Mode – "MS\_only");
- 1 (Selected Bearer Control Mode – "MS/NW").

All other values are reserved.

## 7.7.84 MBMS Flow Identifier

The MBMS Flow Identifier is defined in 3GPP TS 23.246 [26]. In broadcast mode, the MBMS Flow Identifier information element is included in MBMS Session Management messages to differentiate the different sub-sessions of an MBMS user service (identified by the TMGI) providing location-dependent content. The payload shall be encoded as per the MBMS-Flow-Identifier AVP defined in 3GPP TS 29.061 [27], excluding the AVP Header fields (as defined in IETF RFC 3588 [36], section 4.1).

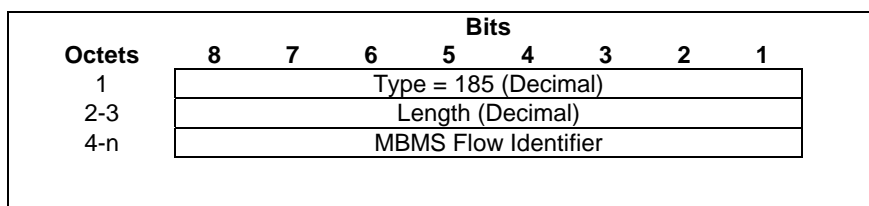


Figure 7.7.84.1: MBMS Flow Identifier Information Element

## 7.7.85 MBMS IP Multicast Distribution

The MBMS IP Multicast Distribution IE is sent by the GGSN to the SGSN in the MBMS Session Start Request. The SGSN forwards the Session Start Request to the RNCs, which uses the information to establish reception of the MBMS payload. Source Specific Multicasting is used according to IETF RFC 4607 [44].

The IP Multicast Distribution Address and the IP Multicast Source Address fields contain the IPv4 or IPv6 address. The Address Type and Address Length fields shall be included in each field:

- The Address Type, which is a fixed length code (of 2 bits) identifying the type of address that is used in the Address field.
- The Address Length, which is a fixed length code (of 6 bits) identifying the length of the Address field.
- The Address, which is a variable length field shall contain either an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address.

Address Type 0 and Address Length 4 shall be used when Address is an IPv4 address.

Address Type 1 and Address Length 16 shall be used when Address is an IPv6 address.

Other combinations of values are not valid.

MBMS HC Indicator represents an indication if header compression should be used for MBMS user plane data, as specified in 3GPP TS 25.413 [7]. MBMS HC Indicator field is encoded as a one octet long enumeration.

NOTE: Currently, 3GPP TS 25.413 [7] specifies two enumeration values: 0 (indicates "uncompressed-header") and 1 (indicates "compressed-header").

Common Tunnel Endpoint Identifier is allocated at the source Tunnel Endpoint and signalled to the destination Tunnel Endpoint. There is one Common Tunnel Endpoint Identifier allocated per MBMS bearer service. The recommendations on how to set the value of C-TEID are provided in 3GPP TS 23.246 [26].

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 186 (Decimal)						
2-3	Length (Decimal)						
4-7	Common Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data						
8	Address Type			Address Length			
9-n	IP Multicast Distribution Address (IPv4 or IPv6)						
n+1	Address Type			Address Length			
(n+2)-k	IP Multicast Source Address (IPv4 or IPv6)						
k+1	MBMS HC Indicator						

Figure 7.7.85.1: MBMS IP Multicast Distribution Information Element

## 7.7.86 MBMS Distribution Acknowledgement

The MBMS Distribution Acknowledgement IE is sent by the SGSN to the GGSN in the MBMS Session Start Response. It is used by the GGSN to decide if an IP Multicast Distribution user plane shall be established, or a normal point-to-point user plane, or both.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 187 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length = 1 (Decimal)							
4	Spare						Distr Ind	

Figure 7.7.86.1: MBMS Distribution Acknowledgement Information Element

Table 7.7.86.1: Distribution Indication values

Distribution Indication	Value (Decimal)
No RNCs have accepted IP multicast distribution	0
All RNCs have accepted IP multicast distribution	1
Some RNCs have accepted IP multicast distribution	2
Spare. For future use.	3

### 7.7.87 Reliable INTER RAT HANDOVER INFO

The Reliable INTER RAT HANDOVER INFO information element contains the indicator, which is sent from the source BSS to the target BSS on the reliability of the INTER RAT HANDOVER INFO. This information element is defined in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20]. The encoding of the Reliable INTER RAT HANDOVER INFO field (i.e. octet 4) shall be equal to octet 3 of the Reliable Inter-RAT Handover Info IE in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20].

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 188 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length							
4	Reliable INTER RAT HANDOVER INFO							

Figure 7.7.87.1: Reliable INTER RAT HANDOVER INFO

### 7.7.88 RFSP Index

Index to RAT/Frequency Selection Priority (RFSP Index) is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.88.1, and contains a non-transparent copy of the corresponding IE (see clause 7.7.A), "Subscriber Profile ID for RAT/Frequency Priority (SPID)" as specified in 3GPP TS 25.413 [7] and in 3GPP TS 48.018 [20]. The SPID is an integer between 1 and 256 and is encoded as an unsigned integer, which requires the two octets specified for the RFSP Index parameter.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 189 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length = 2 (Decimal)							
4-5	RFSP Index							

Figure 7.7.88.1: RFSP Index



### 7.7.89 PDP Type

This specification does not define generic PDP Type IE, but PDP type is specified within a number of other IE type definitions (see clauses 7.7.27, 7.7.29, 7.7.48, 7.7.55 and also 8.2). Regarding the IP protocol suite, these clauses specify the coding of IPv4, IPv6 and IPv4v6 (dual stack) PDP types.

### 7.7.90 Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)

Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.90.1.

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 190 (decimal)						
2 to 3	Length = n						
4 to (n+3)	FQDN						

**Figure 7.7.x.1: Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)**

The FQDN field encoding shall be identical to the encoding of a FQDN within a DNS message of section 3.1 of IETF RFC 1035 [45] but excluding the trailing zero byte.

NOTE 1: The FQDN field in the IE is not encoded as a dotted string as commonly used in DNS master zone files.

A "Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN" IE is a combined GGSN-PGW host name as per clause 4.3.2 of 3GPP TS 29.303 [46] when the Co-located GGSN-PGW FQDN IE is populated from 3GPP TS 29.303 [46] procedures. Specifically, the first DNS label is either "topon" or "topoff", and the canonical node name of the Co-located GGSN-PGW starts at the third label.

### 7.7.91 Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I

The Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority I shall be included if the sending SGSN/GGSN supports this IE. The subscribed Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority information is received via Gr interface. The IE shall be used between SGSN and GGSN.

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 191 (Decimal)						
2-3	Length						
4	Spare	PCI	PL			Spare	PVI

**Figure 7.7.91.1: Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority Information Element**

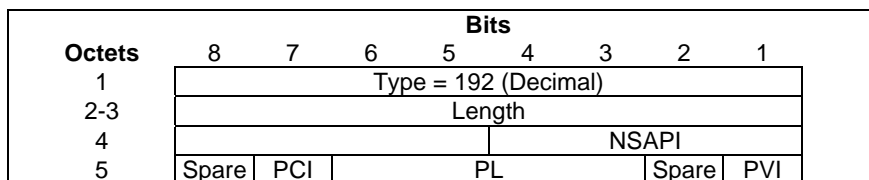
The bits within the octet 4 are:

- Bit 1 – PVI (Pre-emption Vulnerability)
- Bit 2 – spare
- Bit 3-6 – PL (Priority Level)
- Bit 7 – PCI (Pre-emption Capability)
- Bit 8 – spare

The meaning and value range of the fields within the Allocation/Retention Priority octet is as defined in 3GPP TS 29.212 [43]. PL encodes each priority level defined in 3GPP TS 29.212 [43] for the Priority-Level AVP as the binary value of the priority level.

## 7.7.92 Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority II

The Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority shall be included if the sending SGSN supports this IE. The IE shall be used between SGSNs.



**Figure 7.7.92.1: Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority Information Element**

The bits within the octet 5 are:

- Bit 1 – PVI (Pre-emption Vulnerability)
- Bit 2 – spare
- Bit 3-6 – PL (Priority Level)
- Bit 7 – PCI (Pre-emption Capability)
- Bit 8 – spare

The meaning and value range of the fields within the Allocation/Retention Priority octet is as defined in 3GPP TS 29.212 [43]. PL encodes each priority level defined in 3GPP TS 29.212 [43] for the Priority-Level AVP as the binary value of the priority level.

## 7.7.93 Extended Common Flags

The Extended Common Flags element is used to hold values for multiple bit flags.

The Unauthenticated IMSI bit field is relevant for Create PDP Context Request, Forward Relocation Request, Relocation Cancel Request, MS Info Change Notification Request and SGSN Context Response and shall be set to 1 if the IMSI present in the message is not authenticated and is for an emergency attached MS.

The CCRSI (CSG Change Reporting Support Indication) bit field is relevant for Create PDP Context Request and Update PDP Context Request messages and shall be set to 1 if the SGSN supports the CSG Information Change Reporting mechanism and if the SGSN's operator policy permits reporting of User CSG Information change to the operator of the GGSN.

The CPSR (CS to PS SRVCC indication) bit field is relevant for the Update PDP Context Request and shall be set to 1 during the UTRAN/GERAN to UTRAN (HSPA) SRVCC Procedure as specified in 3GPP TS 23.216 [50].

The RetLoc (Retrieve Location) bit field is relevant for a GGSN initiated Update PDP Context Request message and shall be set to 1 if the GGSN requests the SGSN to provide the user's location information.

The VB (Voice Bearer) bit field is relevant for the Delete PDP Context Request and shall be set to 1 for PDP context used for voice during the UTRAN (HSPA) to UTRAN/GERAN SRVCC Procedure as specified in 3GPP 23.216 [50].

NOTE 1: The Voice Bearer bit corresponds to the PS to CS handover indicator defined in 3GPP TS 23.203 [39].

The PCRI (P-CSCF Restoration Indication) bit field is relevant for the SGSN-initiated Update PDP Context Request and shall be set to 1 during the HSS-based P-CSCF restoration procedure to indicate a request to trigger a P-CSCF restoration for the corresponding user, as specified in 3GPP TS 23.380 [57].

The BDWI (Buffered DL Data Waiting Indication) bit field is relevant for the SGSN Context Response message and shall be set to 1 when it is required to forward to the UE DL data buffered in the old SGW or in the old Gn/Gp SGSN during a RAU/TAU procedure.

The UASI (UE available for Signaling Indication) bit field is relevant for the Update PDP Context Request message sent from the SGSN. If this bit is set to 1, it indicates that the UE available for end to end signalling, and that the GGSN should re-attempt the pending network initiated procedure.

Bits marked as Spare shall be assigned the value 0 by the sending node and shall not be evaluated by the receiving node.

If a receiving entity receives this IE with a length longer than expected, it shall process the first octet(s) that are expected and shall silently discard the remaining octets.

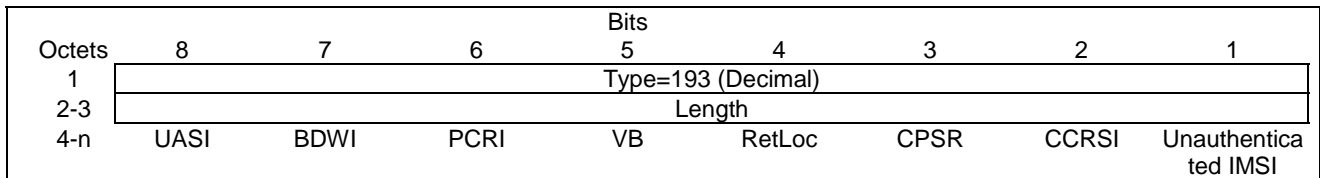


Figure 7.7.93.1: Extended Common Flags Information Element

### 7.7.94 User CSG Information (UCI)

User CSG Information (UCI) is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.94.1. The CSG ID is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2].

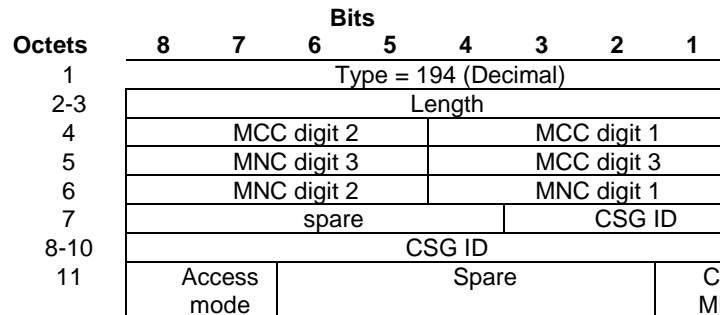


Figure 7.7.94.1: User CSG Information

For two digits MNCs, bits 5 to 8 of octet 5 are coded as "1111".

The CSG ID consists of 4 octets. Bit 3 of Octet 7 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of Octet 10 is the least significant bit. The coding of the CSG ID is the responsibility of the operator that allocates the CSG ID by administrative means. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used.

Access mode values are specified in Table 7.7.94.1.

Table 7.7.94.1: Access mode values and their meanings

Access Mode	Values (Decimal)
Closed Mode	0
Hybrid Mode	1
Reserved	2-3

CSG Membership Indication (CMI) values are specified in Table 7.7.94.2. CMI shall be included in the User CSG Information if the Access mode is Hybrid Mode. For the other values of Access Mode, the CMI shall be set to 0 by the sender and ignored by the receiver.

Table 7.7.94.2: CSG Membership Indication (CMI)

CMI	Values (Decimal)
CSG membership	0
Non CSG membership	1

NOTE: Due to a specification oversight, the CMI values in the above table are reversed from the values of the CSG-Membership-Indication AVP in 3GPP TS 32.299 [56]. Therefore, when CMI values are sent over the charging interface, the values are encoded as specified in 3GPP TS 32.299 [56]. Furthermore, the encoding is different between GTPv1 and GTPv2.

### 7.7.95 CSG Information Reporting Action

The CSG Information Reporting Action is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.95.1.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 195 (Decimal)							
2-3	Length							
4-n	Spare					UC	UC	UC
					UH	SH	CS	
					C	C	G	

Figure 7.7.95.1: CSG Information Reporting Action

The following bits within Octet 4 shall indicate:

- Bit 1 – UCICSG: When set to '1', shall indicate to start reporting User CSG Info when the UE enters/leaves/access through the CSG Cell.
- Bit 2 – UCISHC: When set to '1', shall indicate to start reporting User CSG Info when the UE enters/leaves/access through Subscribed Hybrid Cell.
- Bit 3 – UCIUHC: When set to '1', shall indicate to start Reporting User CSG Info when the UE enters/leaves/access through Unsubscribed Hybrid Cell.

All the bits 1 to 3 shall be set to 0 to stop reporting User CSG Info.

Bits marked as Spare shall be assigned the value 0 by the sending node and shall not be evaluated by the receiving node.

If a receiving entity receives this IE with a length longer than expected, it shall process the first octet(s) that are expected and shall silently discard the remaining octets.

### 7.7.96 CSG ID

CSG ID is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.96.1. The CSG ID is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2].

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 196							
2 to 3	Length = 4							
4	Spare				CSG ID			
5 to7	CSG ID							

Figure 7.7.96.1: CSG ID

The CSG ID consists of 4 octets. Bit 3 of Octet 4 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of Octet 7 is the least significant bit. The coding of the CSG ID is the responsibility of the operator that allocates the CSG ID by administrative means. Coding using full hexadecimal representation shall be used.

### 7.7.97 CSG Membership Indication (CMI)

CSG Membership Indication is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.97.1.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 197							
2 to 3	Length = 1							
4	Spare							CMI

Figure 7.7.97.1: CSG Membership Indication

CSG Membership Indication (CMI) values are specified in Table 7.7.97.1.

Table 7.7.97.1: CSG Membership indication (CMI)

CMI	Values (Decimal)
CSG membership	0
Non CSG membership	1

NOTE: Due to a specification oversight, the CMI values in the above table are reversed from the values of the CSG-Membership-Indication AVP in 3GPP TS 32.299 [56]. Therefore, when CMI values are sent over the charging interface, the values are encoded as specified in 3GPP TS 32.299 [56].

### 7.7.98 APN Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate (APN-AMBR)

APN Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate (APN-AMBR) is defined in clause 9.9.4.2 of 3GPP TS 24.301 [42], but shall be formatted as shown in Figure 7.7.98-1 as Unsigned32 binary integer values in kbps (1000 bits per second).

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 198 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4 to 7	APN-AMBR for Uplink							
8 to 11	APN-AMBR for Downlink							

Figure 7.7.98.1: APN-Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate (APN-AMBR)

The APN-AMBR for uplink and the APN-AMBR for downlink may require converting values in bits per second to kilobits per second when the APN-AMBR for uplink and the APN-AMBR for downlink are received from an interface other than GTP interface. If such conversions result in fractions, then the value of APN-AMBR for uplink and the APN-AMBR for downlink shall be rounded upwards.

### 7.7.99 UE Network Capability

UE network capability Length field is coded as octet 2 in the UE network capability information element, which is defined in 3GPP TS 24.301 [42]. UE Network Capability field is coded as octets 3 onwards (from octet 3 to octet Length+2) in the UE network capability information element, which is defined in 3GPP TS 24.301 [42].

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 199 (Decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n (Decimal)							
4 to (n+3)	UE Network Capability							

Figure 7.7.99: UE Network Capability Information Element

### 7.7.100 UE-AMBR

The Subscribed and Authorized UE-AMBR fields for Uplink and Downlink are coded as Unsigned32 integer values in kbps (1000 bps).

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 200 (Decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n (Decimal)							
4 to 7	Subscribed UE-AMBR for Uplink							
8 to 11	Subscribed UE-AMBR for Downlink							
m to (m+3)	Authorized UE-AMBR for Uplink							
(m+4) to (n+3)	Authorized UE-AMBR for Downlink							

Figure 7.7.100: UE-AMBR Information Element

Authorized UE-AMBR for Uplink and Downlink fields are present in the IE only if the sender has their valid values available. Otherwise, the fields from m to (n+3) shall not be present.

The Subscribed UE AMBR for uplink/downlink require converting values in bits per second to kilobits per second when it is received from the HLR. If such conversions result in fractions, then the value of Subscribed UE AMBR for uplink/downlink shall be rounded upwards.

### 7.7.101 APN-AMBR with NSAPI

The Authorized APN-AMBR fields for Uplink and Downlink are coded as Unsigned32 integer values in kbps (1000 bps).

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 201 (Decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = 9 (Decimal)							
4	Spare				NSAPI			
5 to 8	Authorized APN-AMBR for Uplink							
9 to 12	Authorized APN-AMBR for Downlink							

Figure 7.7.101: APN-AMBR with NSAPI Information Element

### 7.7.102 GGSN Back-Off Time

The GGSN Back-Off Time information element indicates the time during which the SGSN should refrain from sending subsequent PDP Context requests to the GGSN for the congested APN for services other than emergency services.

The GGSN Back-Off Time information element is coded as shown in figure 7.7.102-1 and table 7.7.102.1

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 202 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4	Timer unit				Timer value			
5 to (n+3)	These octet(s) is/are present only if explicitly specified							

Figure 7.7.102-1: GGSN Back-Off Time

**Table 7.7.102.1: GGSN Back-Off Time information element**

<p>Timer value Bits 5 to 1 represent the binary coded timer value.</p> <p>Timer unit Bits 6 to 8 defines the timer value unit for the GGSN Back-off time as follows: Bits <b>8 7 6</b> 0 0 0 value is incremented in multiples of 2 seconds 0 0 1 value is incremented in multiples of 1 minute 0 1 0 value is incremented in multiples of 10 minutes 0 1 1 value is incremented in multiples of 1 hour 1 0 0 value is incremented in multiples of 10 hours 1 1 1 value indicates that the timer is infinite</p> <p>Other values shall be interpreted as multiples of 1 minute in this version of the protocol.</p> <p>Timer unit and Timer value both set to all "zeros" shall be interpreted as an indication that the timer is stopped.</p>
--

### 7.7.103 Signalling Priority Indication

The Signalling Priority Indication information element contains signalling priority indications received from the UE for a specific PDP Context.

The Signalling Priority Indication information element is coded as shown in figure 7.7.103-1.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 203 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4	Spare							LAPI
5 to (n+3)	These octet(s) is/are present only if explicitly specified							

**Figure 7.7.103-1: Signalling Priority Indication**

The following bits within Octet 4 shall indicate:

- Bit 8 to 2 – Spare, for future use and set to zero.
- Bit 1 – LAPI (Low Access Priority Indication): This bit defines if the UE indicated low access priority when establishing the PDP Context. It shall be encoded as the Low Priority parameter of the Device Properties IE in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5]. The receiver shall assume the value "0" if the Signalling Priority Indication IE is applicable for a message but not included in that message by the sender. The low access priority indication may be included in charging records.

### 7.7.104 Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI

The Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI information element contains signalling priority indications received from the UE for the associated PDN connection.

The Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI information element is coded as shown in figure 7.7.104-1.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 204 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4	Spare				NSAPI			
5	Spare						LAPI	
6 to (n+3)	These octet(s) is/are present only if explicitly specified							

**Figure 7.7.104-1: Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI**

The LAPI bit is encoded as per clause 7.7.103.

### 7.7.105 Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag

The SGSN may receive "Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag" in the RANAP Initial UE Message, RANAP Relocation Complete, or RANAP Enhanced Relocation Complete as defined in 3GPP TS 25.413 [7] from the RNC, or from an SGSN via SGSN Context Response or Forward Relocation Request during earlier procedures. The SGSN shall set this GTP IE Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag to "1" if it is set to "allowed" and to "0" if it is set to "not allowed".

It is formatted as shown in Figure 7.7.105-1.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 205 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = 1							
4	Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag							

**Figure 7.7.105-1: Higher bitrates than 16 Mbps flag**

### 7.7.106 (void)

### 7.7.107 Additional MM context for SRVCC

The additional MM Context for SRVCC information element contains mobile station classmarks, supported codec list that are necessary for the target SGSN to perform SRVCC as defined in 3GPP TS 23.216 [50]. The coding of Mobile Station Classmarks and Supported Codec List fields include the IE value part as it is specified in 3GPP TS 24.008 [5].

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 207 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4	Length of the Mobile Station Classmark 2							
5 to a	Mobile Station Classmark 2							
b	Length of the Mobile Station Classmark 3							
(b+1) to c	Mobile Station Classmark 3							
d	Length of the Supported Codec List							
(d+1) to e	Supported Codec List							
(e+1) to (n+3)	These octet(s) is/are present only if explicitly specified							

**Figure 7.7.107-1: Additional MM context for SRVCC**

### 7.7.108 Additional flags for SRVCC

Additional flags for SRVCC is coded as specified in Figure 7.7.108-1.



Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 208 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4	Spare						ICS	
5 to (n+3)	These octet(s) is/are present only if explicitly specified							

Figure 7.7.108-1: Additional flags for SRVCC

The following bits within Octet 4 indicate:

- Bit 1 – ICS (IMS Centralized Service): This flag indicates that UE supports ICS specific service as specified in 3GPP TS 23.292 [49].

### 7.7.109 STN-SR

STN-SR is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2]. STN-SR is transferred via GTP tunnels. The sending entity copies the value part of the STN-SR into the Value field of the STN-SR IE.

The STN-SR IE is coded as specified in Figure 7.7.109-1. Octet 4 contains the Nature of Address and Numbering Plan Indicator (NANPI) of the "AddressString" ASN.1 type (see 3GPP TS 29.002 [6]). Octets 5 to (n+3) contain the actual STN-SR (digits of an address encoded as a TBCD-STRING as in the "AddressString" ASN.1 type). For an odd number of STN-SR digits, bits 8 to 5 of the last octet are encoded with the filler "1111".

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 209 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4	NANPI							
5	Digit 2				Digit 1			
...								
n+3	Digit m				Digit (m-1)			

Figure 7.7.109-1: STN-SR

### 7.7.110 C-MSISDN

The C-MSISDN is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] and is coded as specified in Figure 7.7.110-1.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 210 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4 to (n+3)	MSISDN							

Figure 7.7.110-1: C-MSISDN

### 7.7.111 Extended RANAP Cause

The Extended RANAP Cause information element contains the cause as defined in 3GPP TS 25.413 [7]. The value part (which has a range of 1..512) of the RANAP Cause IE which is transferred over the Iu interface is encoded into two octet from the binary encoding of the value part of the RANAP Cause IE.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 211 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4 to 5	Extended RANAP Cause							
6 to (n+3)	These octet(s) is/are present only if explicitly specified							

Figure 7.7.111.1: Extended RANAP Cause Information Element

### 7.7.112 eNodeB ID

The eNodeB ID information element is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.112-1.

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
1	Type = 212 (decimal)						
2 to 3	Length = n						
4	eNodeB Type						
5 to (n+3)	eNodeB ID						

**Figure 7.7.112-1: eNodeB ID**

The eNodeB ID is used for handover from GERAN/UTRAN to E-UTRAN Macro eNodeB or E-UTRAN Home eNodeB. The coding of eNodeB ID field shall be coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.112-2 and 7.7.112-3.

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
5	MCC digit 2			MCC digit 1			
6	MNC digit 3			MCC digit 3			
7	MNC digit 2			MNC digit 1			
8	Spare			Macro eNodeB ID			
9 to 10	Macro eNodeB ID						
11 to 12	Tracking Area Code (TAC)						

**Figure 7.7.112-2: eNodeB ID for Type Macro eNodeB**

The Macro eNodeB ID consists of 20 bits. Bit 4 of Octet 8 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of Octet 10 is the least significant bit. The coding of the Macro eNodeB ID is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used.

Octets	Bits						
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
5	MCC digit 2			MCC digit 1			
6	MNC digit 3			MCC digit 3			
7	MNC digit 2			MNC digit 1			
8	Spare			Home eNodeB ID			
9 to 11	Home eNodeB ID						
12 to 13	Tracking Area Code (TAC)						

**Figure 7.7.112-3: eNodeB ID for Type Home eNodeB**

The Home eNodeB ID consists of 28 bits. See 3GPP TS 36.413 [51]. Bit 4 of Octet 8 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of Octet 11 is the least significant bit. The coding of the Home eNodeB ID is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation (binary, not ASCII encoding) shall be used.

**Table 7.7.112-1: eNodeB Type values and their meanings**

eNodeB Types	Values (Decimal)
Macro eNodeB ID	0
Home eNodeB ID	1
<spare>	2 to 255

### 7.7.113 Selection Mode with NSAPI

The Selection Mode with NSAPI information element contains the Selection Mode value indicating the origin of the APN used while activating the PDN connection, which is identified by the NSAPI.

The Selection Mode with NSAPI information element is coded as shown in figure 7.7.113-1.

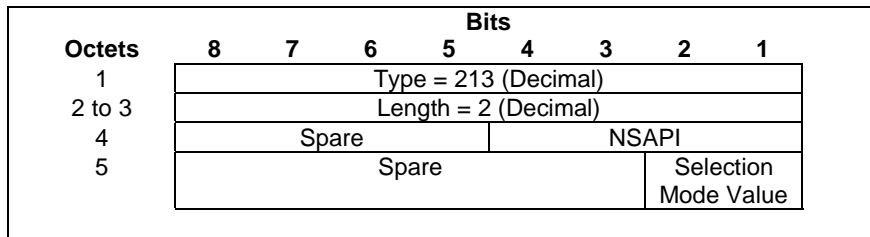


Figure 7.7.113-1: Selection Mode with NSAPI Information Element

Table 7.7.113-2: Selection Mode Values

Selection mode value	Value (Decimal)
MS or network provided APN, subscription verified	0
MS provided APN, subscription not verified	1
Network provided APN, subscription not verified	2
For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be interpreted as the value "2".	3

### 7.7.114 ULI Timestamp

The ULI Timestamp IE is coded as shown in Figure 7.7.114-1. It indicates the UTC time when the user location information was acquired. Octets 4 to 7 are encoded in the same format as the first four octets of the 64-bit timestamp format as defined in section 6 of IETF RFC 5905 [55].

NOTE: The encoding is defined as the time in seconds relative to 00:00:00 on 1 January 1900.

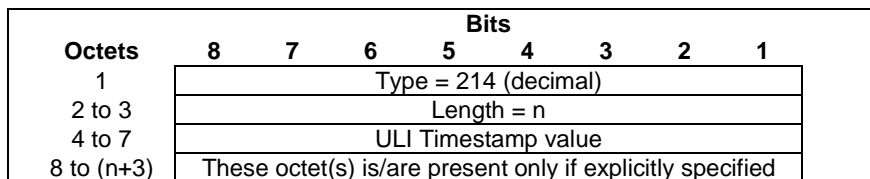


Figure 7.7.114-1: ULI Timestamp

### 7.7.115 Local Home Network ID (LHN-ID) with NSAPI

Local Home Network ID (LHN ID) with NSAPI is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.115.1.

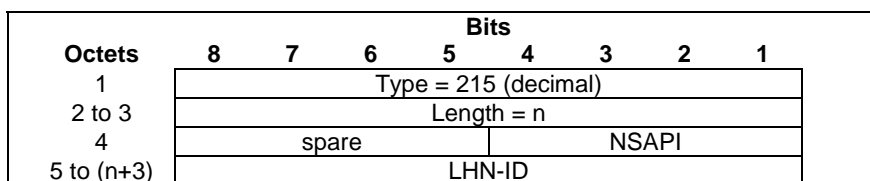


Figure 7.7.115.1: Local Home Network ID (LHN-ID) with NSAPI

The LHN ID field encoding shall be identical to the encoding of a FQDN within a DNS message of section 3.1 of IETF RFC 1035 [45] but excluding the trailing zero byte.

NOTE 1: The LHN-ID field in the IE is not encoded as a dotted string as commonly used in DNS master zone files.

### 7.7.116 CN Operator Selection Entity

CN Operator Selection Entity is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.116-1.

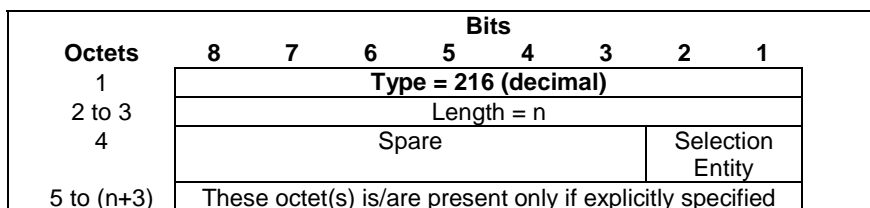


Figure 7.7.116-1: CN Operator Selection Entity

Table 7.7.116-1: Selection Entity values

Selection mode value	Value (Decimal)
The Serving Network has been selected by the UE	0
The Serving Network has been selected by the network	1
For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be interpreted as the value "1".	2, 3

### 7.7.117 UE Usage Type

The UE Usage Type information element is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.117-1. The UE Usage Type value shall be coded as a 32 bit unsigned integer.

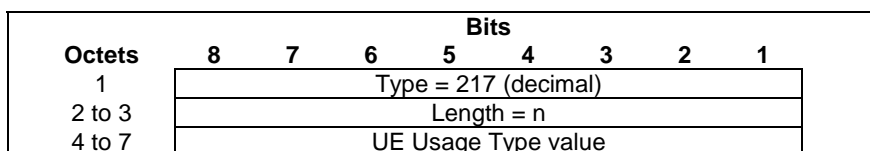


Figure 7.7.117-1: UE Usage Type

**Editor's Note:** This Editor's note will be removed after the coding of the UE Usage Type is defined in 3GPP TS 29.272.

### 7.7.118 Extended Common Flags II

The Extended Common Flags II element is used to hold values for multiple bit flags.

The PNSI (Pending Network Initiated PDN Connection Signalling Indication) bit field is relevant for the SGSN Context Response message and shall be set to 1 when there is pending network initiated PDN connection signalling for this PDN connection, i.e. the target SGSN shall set UASI flag to indicate to the GGSN that the UE is available for end to end signalling.

The DTCI (Delay Tolerant Connection Indication) bit field is relevant for the Create PDP Context Response message during the PDN connection creation procedure, and for SGSN Context Response/Forward Relocation Request message during inter SGSN mobility procedures. If this bit is set to 1, it indicates that the PDN connection is delay tolerant according to the local policies configured in the GGSN, e.g. per APN. For this PDN connection the GGSN supports receiving the rejection cause "UE is temporarily not reachable due to power saving" from the SGSN during a network initiated procedure and holding the network initiated procedure, until the GGSN receives the subsequent Update PDP Context Request message with the UASI flag from the SGSN indicating that the UE is available for end to end signalling.

The PMTSMI (Pending MT Short Message Indication) bit field is relevant for the SGSN Context Response/Forward Relocation Request message during inter SGSN/MME mobility procedures. If this bit is set to 1, it indicates to the target MME/SGSN that there is one (or more) pending MT Short Message(s) in the SMS-GMSC, i.e. that the target MME/SGSN shall provide its E.164 address and, if available, its Diameter Identity, to receive the MT Short Message and maintain the signalling connection with the UE for a longer time to enable the retransmission of the Short Message.

Bits marked as Spare shall be assigned the value 0 by the sending node and shall not be evaluated by the receiving node.

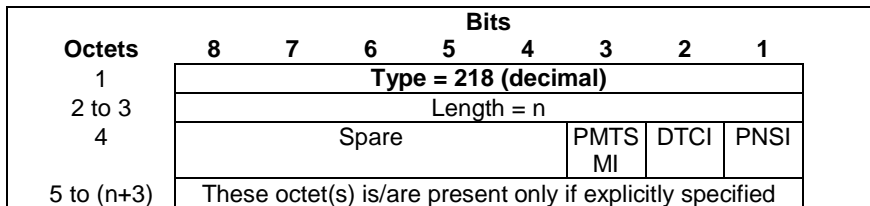


Figure 7.7.118-1: Extended Common Flags II

### 7.7.119 Node Identifier

Node Identifier shall be coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.119-1.

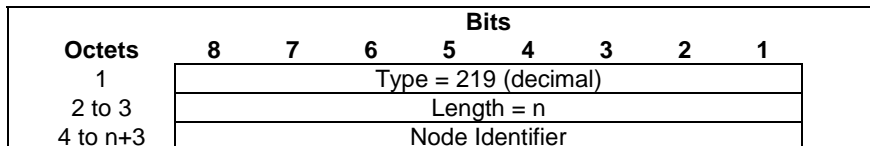


Figure 7.7.119: Node Identifier

The Node Identifier shall contain the Diameter Identity of the node. Octets 4 to n+3 shall be encoded as the octets 5 to q of the Node Identifier IE type specified in clause 8.107 of 3GPP TS 29.274 [52].

### 7.7.120 ClIoT Optimizations Support Indication

ClIoT Optimizations Support Indication is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.120-1 below.

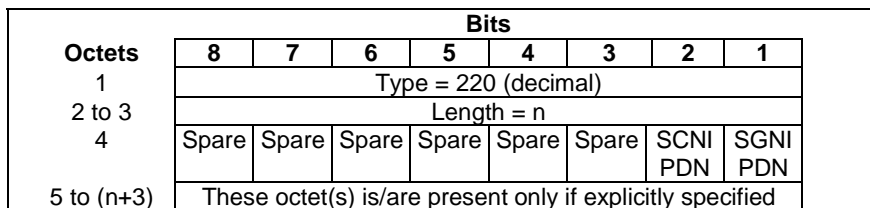


Figure 7.7.120-1: ClIoT Optimizations Support Indication

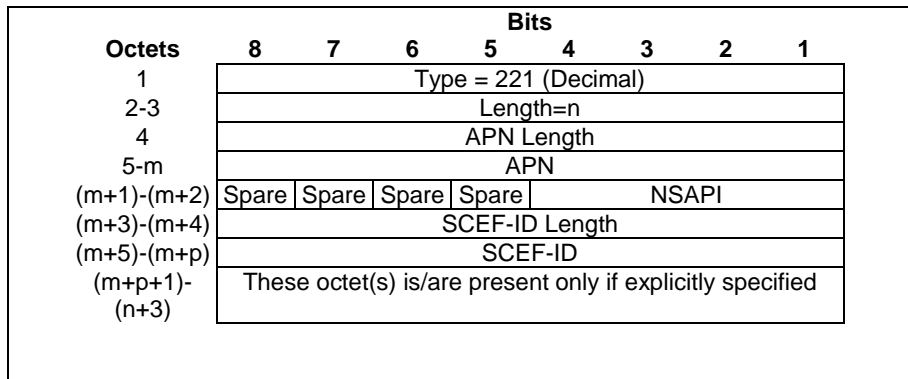
Octet 4 carries the feature support bits for each of the ClIoT optimization as follows:

- Bit 8 to Bit 3: Spare, for future use and set to 0.
- Bit 2 – SCNIPDN (SCEF Non IP PDN Support Indication): Indicates the support of SCEF Non IP PDN Connection as specified in section 5.13 of 3GPP TS 23.682 [x]
- Bit 1 – SGNIPDN (Gi Non IP PDN Support Indication): Indicates the support of Gi Non IP PDN Connection as specified in section 5.3.13.8.3.3 of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4], when set to '1'.

Editors Note: Need for conveying support for other ClIoT optimizations is FFS.

### 7.7.121 SCEF PDN Connection

The SCEF PDN Connections IE is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.121-1 below. This IE contains information related to the SCEF PDN connection for a UE that are necessary to transfer between SGSNs at Inter SGSN Routeing Area Update procedure or PS Handover procedure.



**Figure 7.7.121-1: SCEF PDN Connection Information Element**

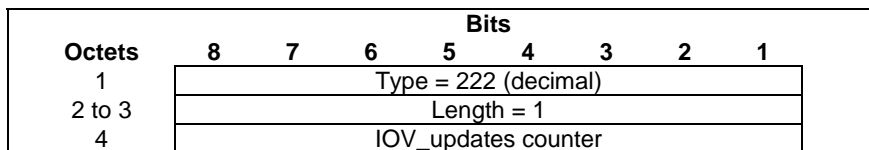
The encoding the APN field follows 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] clause 9.1. The content of the APN field shall be the full APN with both the APN Network Identifier and APN Operator Identifier being present as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2] clauses 9.1.1 and 9.1.2, 3GPP TS 23.060 [35] Annex A and 3GPP TS 23.401 [3] clauses 4.3.8.1.

The NSAPI identifies the default bearer of the SCEF PDN Connection.

The SCEF-ID is the SCEF-ID in use in the old SGSN.

### 7.7.122 IOV\_updates counter

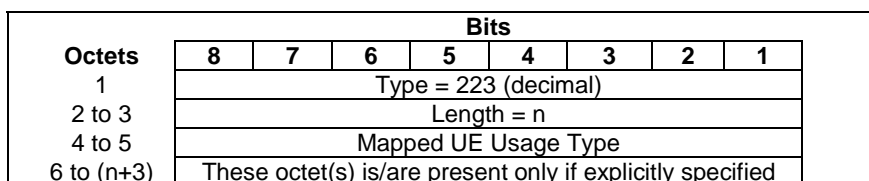
The IOV\_updates counter is encoded as an integer with a length of 1 octet and the use of the IOV\_updates counter is specified in 3GPP TS 43.020 [9].



**Figure 7.7.122-1: IOV\_updates counter**

### 7.7.123 Mapped UE Usage Type

Mapped UE Usage Type is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.123-1.



**Figure 7.7.223-1: Mapped UE Usage Type**

Mapped UE Usage Type is defined in clause 5.8.1 of 3GPP TS 29.303 [46].

The Mapped UE Usage Type shall be encoded as a two octets binary integer.

### 7.7.124 UP Function Selection Indication Flags

UP Function Selection Indication Flags is coded as depicted in Figure 7.7.124-1.

Octets	Bits							
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Type = 224 (decimal)							
2 to 3	Length = n							
4	Spare	Spare	Spare	Spare	Spare	Spare	Spare	DCNR
5 to (n+3)	These octet(s) is/are present only if explicitly specified							

**Figure 7.7.124-1: UP Function Selection Indication Flags**

For each message, the applicable flags of the UP Function Selection Indication Flags IE shall be clearly specified in the individual message clause. The remaining flags of the UP Function Selection Indication Flags IE not so indicated shall be discarded by the receiver.

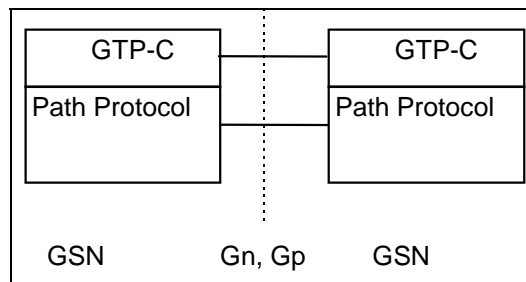
The receiver shall consider the value of the applicable flags as "0", if the UP Function Selection Indication Flags IE is applicable for the message but not included in the message by the sender.

The following bits within Octet 5 shall indicate:

- Bit 8 to 2 – Spare, for future use and set to zero.
- Bit 1 – DCNR (DCNR): if this bit is set to 1, it indicates to the PGW-C that it is desired to select a PGW-U optimized for Dual Connectivity with NR, e.g. for UEs indicating support of dual connectivity with NR in NAS signalling to the SGSN and without subscription restriction to use NR as secondary RAT.

## 8 Control Plane (GTP-C)

The control plane in this case relates to GPRS Mobility Management functions like for example GPRS Attach, GPRS Routeing Area Update and Activation of PDP Contexts. The GPRS Tunnelling Protocol-Control plane (GTP-C) shall perform the control plane signalling between GSN nodes.



**Figure 63: Signalling Plane - Protocol Stack**

### 8.1 Control Plane Protocol

The GTP-C control plane flow shall be logically associated with, but separate from, the GTP-U tunnels. For each GSN-GSN pair one or more paths exist. One or more tunnels may use each path. GTP-C shall be the means by which tunnels are established, used, managed and released. A path may be maintained by keep-alive echo messages. This ensures that a connectivity failure between GSNs can be detected in a timely manner.

### 8.2 Usage of the GTP-C Header

For control plane messages the GTP header shall be used as specified in clause 6 with the following clarifications and additions:

- Version shall be set to decimal 1 ("001").
- Protocol Type flag (PT) shall be set to "1".
- Sequence number flag (S) shall be set to "1".

- N-PDU Number flag (PN) shall be set to "0". A GTP-C receiver shall not return an error if this flag is set to "1".
- Message Type shall be set to the unique value that is used for each type of control plane message. Valid message types are marked with an x in the GTP-C column in table 1.
- Length shall be the length in octets of the payload, i.e. the rest of the packet following the mandatory part of the GTP header (that is the first 8 octets). The Sequence Number, the N-PDU Number or any Extension headers shall be considered to be part of the payload, i.e. included in the length count.
- The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier is set by the sending entity to the value requested by the corresponding entity (SGSN or GGSN); it identifies all the PDP Contexts with the same PDP address or two IP addresses (one IPv4 and one IPv6 if PDP Type IPv4v6 is supported and used) and APN (for Tunnel Management messages) or it identifies each MS and its associated context data (for messages not related to Tunnel Management), except for the following cases:
  - The Create PDP Context Request message and the Create MBMS Context Request message for a given MS sent to a specific GGSN shall have the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier set to all zeroes, if the SGSN has not been assigned a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane by the GGSN.
  - The Identification Request/Response messages, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.
  - The SGSN Context Request message, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.
  - The Echo Request/Response, Supported Extension Headers notification and the Version Not Supported messages, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.
  - The Forward Relocation Request message, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.
  - The PDU Notification Request message, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.
  - The MBMS Notification Request message, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.
  - The RAN Information Relay message, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.
  - The Relocation Cancel Request message where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes, except for the case where the old SGSN has already been assigned the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane of the new SGSN.
  - All Location Management messages, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.
  - If a GSN receives a GTP-C message requesting action related to a PDP context that the sending node believes is in existence, but that is not recognised by the receiving node, the receiving node shall send back to the source of the message, a response with the appropriate cause value (either "Non-existent" or "Context not found"). The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier used in the response message shall be set to all zeroes.
  - The MBMS Registration Request message, if successful assignment of Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane has not been confirmed, and, for MBMS Broadcast, the MBMS Session Start Request message, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.

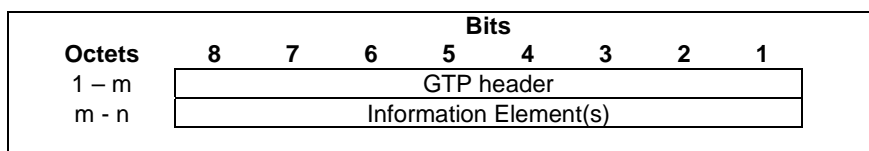
NOTE: Legacy implementation conforming to earlier versions of this specification can send the MS Info Change Reporting Request/Response messages on the TEID zero in spite of the peer's node TEID being available.

The GSN Address for Control Plane set in the request message could be different from the IP Source address of the message. The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier notified in the request message is also used in this case for sending the corresponding response message.

- Sequence Number shall be a message number valid for a path. Within a given set of contiguous Sequence Numbers from 0 to 65535, a given Sequence Number shall, if used, unambiguously define a GTP control plane request message sent on the path (see section Reliable delivery of signalling messages). The Sequence Number in a control plane response message shall be copied from the control plane request message that the GSN is replying to. For GTP-C messages not having a defined response message for a request message, i.e. for messages Version Not Supported, RAN Information Relay and Supported Extension Headers Notification, the Sequence Number shall be ignored by the receiver.
- N-PDU Number shall not be interpreted.



The GTP-C header may be followed by subsequent information elements dependent on the type of control plane message. Only one information element of each type is allowed in a single control plane message, except for the Authentication Triplet, the PDP Context, the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II, NSAPI, PS Handover XID Parameters, Packet Flow ID, RFSP Index, PDU Numbers, Evolved Allocation/Retention Priority II, APN-AMBR with NSAPI, Signalling Priority Indication with NSAPI, Local Home Network ID (LHN-ID) with NSAPI, Charging Characteristics and the FQDN information element where several occurrences of each type are allowed.



**Figure 64: GTP Header followed by subsequent Information Elements**

## 9 GTP-U

From release 8 onwards, the normative specification of the user plane of GTP version 1 is 3GPP TS 29.281 [41]. All provisions about GTPv1 user plane in the present document shall be superseded by 3GPP TS 29.281 [41].

GTP-U Tunnels are used to carry encapsulated T-PDUs and signalling messages between a given pair of GTP-U Tunnel Endpoints. The Tunnel Endpoint ID (TEID) which is present in the GTP header shall indicate which tunnel a particular T-PDU belongs to. In this manner, packets are multiplexed and de-multiplexed by GTP-U between a given pair of Tunnel Endpoints. The TEID value to be used in the TEID field shall be negotiated for instance during the GTP-C Create PDP Context and the RAB assignment procedures that take place on the control plane.

The maximum size of a T-PDU that may be transmitted without fragmentation by GGSN or the MS is defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. The GGSN shall fragment, reject or discard T-PDUs, depending on the PDP type and implementation decisions, directed to the MS if the T-PDU size exceeds the maximum size. The decision if the T-PDUs shall be fragmented or discarded is dependent on the external packet data network protocol.

### 9.1 GTP-U Protocol Entity

The GTP-U protocol entity provides packet transmission and reception services to user plane entities in the GGSN, in the SGSN and, in UMTS systems, in the RNC. The GTP-U protocol entity receives traffic from a number of GTP-U tunnel endpoints and transmits traffic to a number of GTP-U tunnel endpoints. There is a GTP-U protocol entity per IP address.

The TEID in the GTP-U header is used to de-multiplex traffic incoming from remote tunnel endpoints so that it is delivered to the User plane entities in a way that allows multiplexing of different users, different packet protocols and different QoS levels. Therefore no two remote GTP-U endpoints shall send traffic to a GTP-U protocol entity using the same TEID value except for data forwarding as part of the SRNS relocation or Intersystem Change procedures.

#### 9.1.1 Handling of Sequence Numbers

This functionality is provided only when the S bit is set to 1 in the GTP-U header.

The GTP-U protocol entity must reorder out of sequence T-PDUs when in sequence delivery is required. This is optional at the SGSN in UMTS. The GTP-U protocol entity shall deliver to the user plane entity only in sequence T-PDUs and notify the sequence number associated to each of them. The notification of the sequence number is not necessary at the GGSN, but it is mandatory at the SGSN and RNC. The user plane entity shall provide a sequence number to the GTP-U layer together with T-PDUs to be transmitted in sequence. GTP-U protocol entities at the GGSN may optionally generate autonomously the sequence number, but should be able to use sequence numbers provided by the user plane entity. The sequence number is handled on a per GTP-U Tunnel (that is TEID) basis.

When the sequence number is included in the GTP-U header, a user plane entity acting as a relay of T-PDUs between GTP-U protocol entities, or between PDCP (or SNDCP) protocol entities and GTP-U protocol entities, shall relay the sequence numbers between those entities as well. In this way it is possible to keep consistent values of sequence

numbers from the GGSN to the UE (MS in GPRS) by relaying the sequence number across the CN GTP-U bearer, the Iu GTP-U bearer and the Radio bearer (via PDCP or SMDCP N-PDU numbers). This functionality is beneficial during SRNS relocation.

For GTP-U signalling messages having a response message defined for a request message, Sequence Number shall be a message number valid for a path. Within a given set of continuous Sequence Numbers from 0 to 65535, a given Sequence Number shall, if used, unambiguously define a GTP-U signalling request message sent on the path (see section Reliable delivery of signalling messages). The Sequence Number in a signalling response message shall be copied from the signalling request message that the GSN or RNC is replying to. For GTP-U messages not having a defined response message for a request message, i.e. for messages Supported Extension Headers Notification and Error Indication, the Sequence Number shall be ignored by the receiver.

## 9.2 GTP-U Service Access Points and Primitives

The GTP-U protocol entity offers packet Transmission services between a pair of GTP-U tunnel endpoints. The tunnel between two GTP-U endpoints is established via control plane procedures defined in protocols such as GTP-C and RANAP. The control of GTP-U resource allocation and tunnel set-up takes place via the GTP-U-CONTROL SAP. The GTP-U packet transmission (and packet reception) services are accessed via the GTP-U-UNIT-DATA SAP.

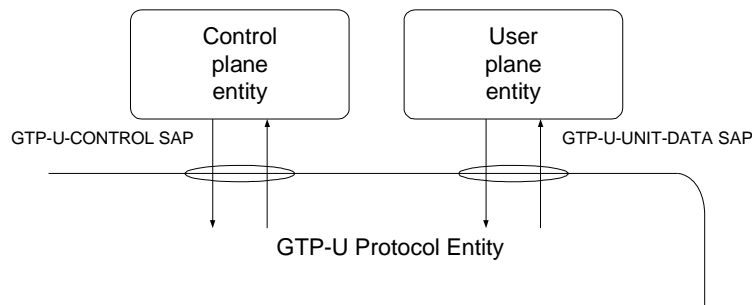


Figure 65: The GTP-U-Control SAP and GTP-U-DATA SAP

### 9.2.1 GTP-U-CONTROL SAP

The GTP-U-CONTROL SAP is used by a control plane entity to control the allocation of GTP-U resources and associate them to an identifier (the TEID) a user plane entity uses to access them via the GTP-U-UNIT-DATA SAP. It also defines in which way to control tunnel establishment. In particular, it provides means to control the GTP-U packet reception section and the GTP-U packet transmission section. The RX and TX suffix is used in the following to discriminate between primitives used to control the reception section and primitives used to control the transmission section.

#### 9.2.1.1 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX primitives

Table 50

Primitive	Parameters	Reference
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-SETUP.request	QoS info; IP address; TEID	9.2.1.1.1
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-SETUP.confirm	Result	9.2.1.1.2
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-RELEASE.request	TEID	9.2.1.1.3
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-RELEASE.confirm	-	9.2.1.1.4
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-ERROR.indication	Cause	9.2.1.1.5

##### 9.2.1.1.1 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-SETUP.request

This primitive is used to allocate packet reception resources according to a QoS profile specified via the "QoS" parameter. These resources are to be associated to a tunnel endpoint identified via the TEID specified in the "TEID" parameter. In case this TEID is already being used, this shall be interpreted as a resource modification request.

The "IP address" parameter is used to identify the IP address of the remote GTP-U protocol entity where the GTP-U tunnel is terminated. This implicitly identifies the path being used. The knowledge of the path being used is necessary in order to send ECHO messages used to detect path failure.

#### 9.2.1.1.2 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-SETUP.confirm

This primitive acknowledges the corresponding resources set up request. Any information to report is delivered in the parameter "Result", which may be used to indicate set up failure and the reason of the failure.

#### 9.2.1.1.3 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-RELEASE.request

This primitive is used to dispose the resources associated to a tunnel identified by TEID.

#### 9.2.1.1.4 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-RELEASE.confirm

This primitive acknowledges the corresponding resources release request.

#### 9.2.1.1.5 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-ERROR.indication

This primitive is used to indicate to the controlling entity any error conditions detected on the GTP-U reception section. The error condition is specified in the parameter "Cause".

### 9.2.1.2 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX primitives

**Table 51**

Primitive	Parameters	Reference
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-SETUP.request	QoS info; IP address; TEID	9.2.1.2.1
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-SETUP.confirm	Result	9.2.1.2.2
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-RELEASE.request	TEID; IP address	9.2.1.2.3
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-RELEASE.confirm	-	9.2.1.2.4
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-ERROR.indication	Cause	9.2.1.2.5

#### 9.2.1.2.1 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-SETUP.request

This primitive is used to allocate packet transmission resources according to a QoS profile specified via the "QoS" parameter. These resources are to be associated to a tunnel endpoint identified via the TEID specified in the "TEID" parameter. In case this TEID is already being used, this shall be interpreted as a resource modification request.

The "IP address" parameter is used to identify the IP address of the remote GTP-U protocol entity where the GTP-U tunnel is terminated. This implicitly identifies the path being used. The knowledge of the path being used is necessary in order to send ECHO messages to detect PATH failure.

#### 9.2.1.2.2 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-SETUP.confirm

This primitive acknowledges the corresponding resources set up request. Any information to report is delivered in the parameter "Result", which maybe used to indicate set up failure and the reason of the failure.

#### 9.2.1.2.3 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-RELEASE.request

This primitive is used to dispose the resources associated to a tunnel identified by TEID and the IP address of the remote GTP-U protocol entity where the tunnel is terminated.

#### 9.2.1.2.4 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-RELEASE.confirm

This primitive acknowledges the corresponding resources release request.

9.2.1.2.5 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-ERROR.indication

This primitive is used to indicate to the controlling entity any error conditions detected on the GTP-U Transmission section. The error condition is specified in the parameter "Cause".

9.2.2 GTP-U-UNIT-DATA SAP and Primitives

The GTP-U-UNIT-DATA SAP is used to send and receive T-PDUs in an unacknowledged mode. Sequence numbers and system dependent info is conditionally passed to the user plane entity using the GTP-U-. This information is identified as "Other info" in the following.

Table 52

Primitive	Parameters	Reference
GTP-U-UNIT-DATA.request	DATA; TEID; IP address; <i>Other info</i> (note)	9.2.2.1
GTP-U- UNIT-DATA.indication	DATA; TEID; <i>Other info</i> (note)	9.2.2.2

NOTE: It is conditionally present (only if the TEID is associated to tunnels providing in sequence delivery, see clause 9.1.1).

9.2.2.1 GTP-U-UNIT-DATA.request

This primitive is used to send a T-PDU (DATA) by means of a specific GTP-U layer resource (tunnel) identified by the parameter TEID and the IP address where the tunnel is terminated. *Other info* may be conditionally present and transmitted together with T-PDUs.

9.2.2.2 GTP-U- UNIT-DATA.indication

A T-PDU (DATA) is received from a GPT-U peer entity and delivered to a user plane entity. The T-PDU is associated to the to the PDP or RNC context identified by TEID (that is the Tunnel Endpoint ID). *Other info* may be conditionally present and delivered together with T-PDUs.

9.3 Protocol Stack

The GTP-U protocol is used to transmit T-PDUs between GSN pairs (or between an SGSN and an RNC in UMTS), encapsulated in G-PDUs. A G-PDU is a packet including a GTP-U header and a T-PDU. The Path Protocol defines the path and the GTP-U header defines the tunnel. Several tunnels may be multiplexed on a single path. The frames have the following general structure.

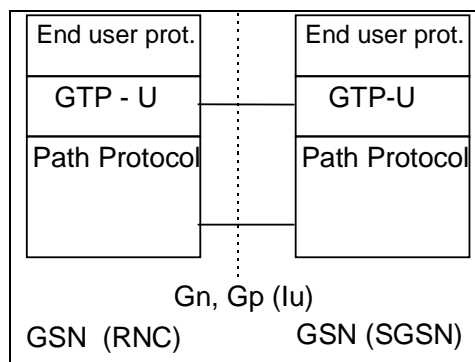


Figure 66: GTP-U - Protocol Stack (GTP-U over the lu in brackets)

9.3.1 Usage of the GTP-U Header

The GTP-U header shall be used as specified in clause 6 with the following details:

- Version shall be set to decimal 1 ("001").

- Protocol Type flag (PT) shall be set to "1".
- If the Sequence Number flag (S) is set to "1" the sequence number field is present and meaningful otherwise it is set to "0". For GTP-U messages Echo Request, Echo Response, Error Indication and Supported Extension Headers Notification, the S flag shall be set to "1".
- N-PDU Number flag (PN): the GTP-U header contains a meaningful N-PDU Number field if the PN flag is set to 1.
- Message Type shall be set according to table 1. The value 255 is used when T-PDUs are transmitted. The value 1 and 2 are used for "Echo" messages. The value 26 is used for "Error Indication" message. The value 31 is used for "Supported Extension Headers Notification" message.
- Length: This field indicates the length in octets of the payload, i.e. the rest of the packet following the mandatory part of the GTP header (that is the first 8 octets). The Sequence Number, the N-PDU Number or any Extension headers shall be considered to be part of the payload, i.e. included in the length count.
- Sequence Number: This field is meaningful if and only if the S field is set to 1. Its presence is defined in clause 6. The handling of this field is specified in clause 9.1.1. It shall be used in order to decide whether or not to discard a received T-PDU, as specified in clause 9.3.1.1 Usage of the Sequence Number or as a transaction identity for GTP-U signalling messages having a response message defined for a request message. For GTP-U message, Supported Extension Headers Notification and Error Indication the Sequence Number shall be ignored by the receiver.
- N-PDU Number: This field is meaningful if and only if the PN flag is set to 1. Its presence is defined in clause 6. In this case, the old SGSN (or RNC) uses it, at the Inter SGSN Routeing Area Update procedure (or SRNS relocation), to inform the new SGSN (or RNC) of the N-PDU number assigned to T-PDU. If an N-PDU number was not assigned to the T-PDU by PDCP, or if the T-PDU is to be transferred using unacknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation, then PN shall be set to 0.
- TEID: Contains the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for the tunnel to which this T-PDU belongs. The TEID shall be used by the receiving entity to find the PDP context, except for the following cases:
  - The Echo Request/Response and Supported Extension Headers notification messages, where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeroes.
  - The Error Indication message where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeros.

### 9.3.1.1 Usage of Sequence Number

The sending GGSN and SRNC shall use 0 for the value of the Sequence Number of the first G-PDU in a tunnel, only during the PDP context activation, and shall increment the Sequence Number for each following G-PDU. The value shall wrap to zero after 65535.

The receiving GGSN and SRNC shall set the content of a counter to zero, only during the PDP context activation. When the receiving GGSN and SRNC receives a valid G-PDU, it shall increment this counter by one. This counter shall wrap to zero after 65535. It defines the "Expected Sequence Number".

Based on the received and Expected Sequence Number values, the receiving GGSN and SRNC may decide whether or not to discard the received G-PDU. Annex A (Informative) describes a method to determine whether a received G-PDU is valid.

The receiving GGSN and SRNC shall reorder the incoming T-PDUs in sequence if the Reordering Required flag in the PDP context is set. In this case, if needed, the receiving GGSN and SRNC shall take into account a maximum number of valid received frames and a maximum elapsed time to assume that a G-PDU was lost.

The G-PDU sequence numbers allocated by the GGSN (down-link) and SRNC (uplink) are kept unchanged irrespective of the number of GTP tunnels the PDU is transferred over. Therefore, SGSN shall use on the Iu interface for down-link PDUs the G-PDU sequence number received from the GGSN, and shall use on the Gn interface for uplink PDUs the G-PDU sequence number received from the SRNC. In case of SRNS relocation and intersystem change, the SRNC and SGSN shall tunnel PDUs without changing the G-PDU sequence numbers.

## 9.4 Tunnelling between SGSNs

T-PDUs, stored in the old SGSN and not yet sent to the MS, shall be tunnelled to the new SGSN as a part of the Inter SGSN Routing Update procedure described in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. Some T-PDUs may still be on their way from the GGSN to the old SGSN because they have been sent before the tunnel change. These T-PDUs shall also be tunnelled to the new SGSN.

For intersystem SRNS Relocation, the establishment of the GTP tunnel(s) for the forwarding of G-PDUs is as described in the 3GPP TS 23.121 [17] and in the 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] specifications.

For PS Handover, the establishment of the GTP tunnel(s) for the forwarding of G-PDUs is as described in the 3GPP TS 43.129 [37].

## 9.5 Tunnelling between Source RNC and Target RNC

For the 3G-3G SRNS Relocation, the establishment of the GTP tunnel for the forwarding of G-PDUs between source and target RNC, is as described in the 3GPP TS 23.121 [17] and in the 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] specifications.

## 9.6 Tunnelling between GGSNs

GTP shall not specify tunnelling between GGSNs. Transfer of MS-to-MS traffic between GGSNs shall use the Gi interface.

---

# 10 Path Protocols

## 10.1 UDP/IP

UDP/IP is the only path protocol defined to transfer GTP messages in the version 1 of GTP. A User Datagram Protocol (UDP) compliant with IETF RFC 768 [13] shall be used.

### 10.1.1 UDP Header

#### 10.1.1.1 Request Messages

The UDP Destination Port number for GTP-C request messages is 2123. It is the registered port number for GTP-C.

The UDP Destination Port number for GTP-U request messages is 2152. It is the registered port number for GTP-U.

The UDP Source Port is a locally allocated port number at the sending GSN/RNC.

#### 10.1.1.2 Response Messages

The UDP Destination Port value shall be the value of the UDP Source Port of the corresponding request message.

The UDP Source Port shall be the value from the UDP Destination Port of the corresponding request message.

#### 10.1.1.3 Encapsulated T-PDUs

The UDP Destination Port number shall be 2152. It is the registered port number for GTP-U. The UDP Source Port is a locally allocated port number at the sending GSN/RNC.

#### 10.1.1.4 Error Indication, RAN Information Relay, Version Not Supported and Supported Extension Headers Notification

The UDP destination port for the Error Indication shall be the user plane UDP port (2152).

The UDP destination port for the Version Not Supported and the RAN Information Relay messages shall be the control plane UDP port (2123).

The UDP destination port for the Supported Extension Headers Notification shall be the UDP port for User plane (2152) if the trigger for it was a user plane message, the control plane port (2123) if the trigger for it was a control plane message.

The UDP source port shall be locally assigned at the sending node.

## 10.1.2 IP Header

An Internet Protocol (IP) compliant with IETF RFC 791 [12] shall be used.

### 10.1.2.1 Request Messages and Encapsulated T-PDUs

The IP Source Address shall be an IP address of the source GSN/RNC from which the message is originating.

The IP Destination Address in a GTP request message shall be an IP address of the destination GSN/RNC. The IP Destination Address in an encapsulated T-PDU GTP shall be an IP address of the destination GSN/RNC.

### 10.1.2.2 Response Messages

The IP Source Address shall be an IP address of the source GSN/RNC from which the message is originating.

The IP Destination Address shall be copied from the IP Source Address of the GTP request message to which this GSN/RNC is replying.

**NOTE:** The source IP address of the Echo Response message shall be the same as the destination IP address of the Echo Request message.

### 10.1.2.3 Error Indication, RAN Information Relay, Version Not supported and Supported Extension Headers Notification

The IP source address shall be an address of the source GSN/RNC from which the message is originated. In particular, the source Address of the "Version Not Supported" or the "Supported Extension Headers Notification" message, shall be set to the destination address of the message that triggered the GSN/RNC to send the "Version Not Supported" or the "Supported Extension Headers Notification" message.

The IP destination address for Error Indication, Version Not Supported and Supported Extension Headers Notification shall be the source address of the GTP-PDU that is the cause for the GSN/RNC to send one of these messages. The IP destination address for RAN Information Relay is the address of the SGSN which the messages is relayed to.

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# 11 Error Handling

## 11.1 Protocol Errors

A protocol error is defined as a message with unknown, unforeseen or erroneous content. The term silently discarded used in the following clauses means that the implementation shall discard the message without further processing and should log the event including the erroneous message and should include the error in a statistical counter.

An information element with "Mandatory" in the "Presence requirement" column of a message definition shall always be present in that message.

The conditions for a conditional information element define whether the information element is semantically:

- mandatorily present;
- optionally present;
- mandatorily absent.

An information element, which is semantically mandatorily present but is omitted from the message, is treated as missing data.

An information element, which is semantically mandatorily absent but is present in the message, is treated as unexpected data.

The Error Indication, Version Not Supported, RAN Information Relay, Supported Extension Headers Notification and the SGSN Context Acknowledge messages shall be considered as Responses for the purpose of this clause.

The clauses 11.1.1 to 11.1.13 shall be applied in decreasing priorities.

### 11.1.1 Different GTP Versions

If a receiving node receives a GTP-C message of an unsupported version, that node shall return a GTP Version Not Supported message indicating in the Version field of the GTP header the latest GTP version that that node supports. The received GTP-PDU shall then be discarded.

### 11.1.2 GTP Message Length Errors

When a GTP message is received, and is too short to contain the GTP header for the GTP version that the sender claims to use, the GTP-PDU message shall be silently discarded.

If a GTP entity receives a Request message within an IP/UDP packet of a length that is inconsistent with the value specified in the Length field of the GTP header, then the receiving GTP entity should log the error and shall send the Response message with Cause IE value set to "Invalid message format".

If a GTP entity receives a Response message within an IP/UDP packet of a length that is inconsistent with the value specified in the Length field of the GTP header, then the receiving GTP entity should log the error and shall silently discard the message.

### 11.1.3 Unknown GTP Signalling Message

When a message using a Message Type value defining an Unknown GTP signalling message is received, it shall be silently discarded.

### 11.1.4 Unexpected GTP Signalling Message

When an unexpected GTP control plane message is received, e.g. a Response message for which there is no corresponding outstanding Request, or a GTP control plane message a GSN is not expected to handle (such as a PDU Notification Request received by a GGSN), it shall be silently discarded.

### 11.1.5 Missing Mandatorily Present Information Element

The receiver of a GTP signalling Request message with a missing mandatorily present information element shall discard the request, should log the error, and shall send a Response with Cause set to "Mandatory IE missing". The receiver of a Response with a missing mandatory information element shall notify the upper layer and should log the error.

### 11.1.6 Invalid IE Length

The receiver of an invalid length GTP message cannot detect which of the IEs has an incorrect length, unless the message contains only one IE.

In a received GTP signalling message Request, which has a valid length, a mandatory or a conditional extendable length TLV format information element may have a Length field value, which is different from the expected Length. In this case,

- if the Length field value is greater than expected, the extra unknown octets shall be discarded.



- if the Length field value is less than the number of fixed octets defined for that IE, preceding the extended field(s), the receiver shall try to continue the procedure, if possible. Otherwise, this information element shall be discarded, the error should be logged, and a Response shall be sent with Cause set to "Mandatory IE incorrect". Please refer to Table 37 for determining the number of fixed octets of an IE.

In a received GTP signalling message Response, which has a valid length, a mandatory or conditional extendable length TLV format information element may have a Length field value, which is different from the expected Length. In this case,

- if the Length field value is greater than expected, the extra unknown octets shall be discarded.
- if the Length field value is less than the number of fixed octets defined for that IE, preceding the extended field(s), the receiver shall try to continue the GTP signalling procedure, if possible. Otherwise, the GTP signalling procedure shall be treated as having failed.

NOTE: Pre Rel-8 GTP entities don't support receiving a Request or Response message with a mandatory or a conditional TLV format information element having an unexpected Length.

### 11.1.7 Invalid Mandatory Information Element

The receiver of a GTP signalling message Request including a mandatory information element with a Value that is not in the range defined for this information element value shall discard the request, should log the error, and shall send a response with Cause set to "Mandatory IE incorrect".

The receiver of a GTP signalling message Response including a mandatory information element with a Value that is not in the range defined for this information element shall notify the upper layer that a message with this sequence number has been received and should log the error.

If a GSN receives an information element with a value which is shown as reserved, it shall treat that information element as not being in the range defined for the information element.

NOTE: The receiver does not check the content of an information element field that is defined as "spare".

### 11.1.8 Invalid Optional Information Element

The receiver of a GTP signalling message including an optional information element with a Value that is not in the range defined for this information element value shall discard this IE, should log the error, and shall treat the rest of the message as if this IE was absent.

If a GSN receives an information element with a value which is shown as reserved, it shall treat that information element as not being in the range defined for the information element.

NOTE: The receiver does not check the content of an information element field that is defined as "spare".

### 11.1.9 Unknown Information Element

An information element with an unknown Type value shall be ignored by the receiver of the message. If this is a TLV element, this information element shall be skipped using its Length value. If this is an unknown TV element, the receiver shall discard the rest of the message. However, if the TV element is known but not expected, then the handling defined in section 11.1.11 shall apply.

If the receiving node cannot interpret the rest of the message because of the ignored information element, the receiving node shall discard the message and should log the error. If the message was a Request, it shall, in addition, return a response with Cause set to "Invalid message format".

### 11.1.10 Out of Sequence Information Elements

If two or more information elements are out of sequence in a message, the receiving node shall discard the message and should log the error. In addition, if the message was a Request, the receiving node shall return a Response with Cause set to "Invalid message format".

### 11.1.11 Unexpected Information Element

An information element with a Type value which is defined in section 7.7 of the present specification but is not expected in the received GTP signalling message shall be ignored (skipped) and the rest of the message processed as if this information element was not present. For all information elements of type TV, a receiving entity shall be able to determine how long each IE is, even if that IE should never be received in any message by that particular network entity.

### 11.1.12 Repeated Information Elements

If an information element is repeated in a GTP signalling message in which repetition of the information element is not specified, only the contents of the information element appearing first shall be handled and all subsequent repetitions of the information element shall be ignored. When repetition of information elements is specified, only the contents of specified repeated information elements shall be handled.

### 11.1.13 Incorrect Optional Information Elements

All optional information elements that are incorrect in a GTP signalling message shall be treated as not present in the message. However, if the receiving node may not handle the message correctly because of the incorrect information element, the receiving node should log the error and shall return a response with Cause set to "Optional IE incorrect".

## 11.2 Path Failure

A path counter shall be reset each time a response is received on the path and incremented when the T3-RESPONSE timer expires for any message sent on the path. The path shall be considered to be down if the counter exceeds N3-REQUESTS. In this case, the GSN or RNC may notify the Operation and Maintenance network element. GTP shall also notify the upper layer of the path failure, so that PDP contexts associated with this path may be deleted.

## 11.3 MS Detach

When an MS detaches, all ongoing GTP control plane procedures related to this MS shall be aborted. The SGSN shall send Delete PDP Context Request messages for all active PDP contexts to the peer GGSNs.

## 11.4 Restoration and Recovery

All GSNs shall maintain in non-volatile memory a Restart Counter of local significance. A GSN that restarts shall change the Restart Counter value immediately after the restart procedure has been completed. The value shall be incremented by 1 modulo 256 (see 3GPP TS 23.007 [3]).

All GSNs shall also maintain in volatile memory a Restart Counter for each GSN that it is in contact with. The Restart Counters stored for all GSNs that it is in contact with shall be cleared after the restart procedure has been completed (see 3GPP TS 23.007 [3]).

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# 12 Security provided to GTP Communication over Gn and Gp Interfaces

Protection of GTP communication over Gn and Gp interfaces shall be provided according to security mechanisms defined in 3GPP TS 33.210 [22].

## 13 IP, The Networking Technology used by GTP

### 13.1 IP Version

On the Gn and Gp interfaces the IPv4 (IETF RFC 791 [12]) protocol shall be supported, IPv6 (IETF RFC 2460 [53]) support is optional. This also applies to the Iu interface, when the ATM transport option is applied. When the IP transport option is applied on the Iu interface, both the IPv6 (IETF RFC 2460 [53]) protocol and the IPv4 (IETF RFC 791 [12]) protocol shall be supported.

### 13.2 IP Fragmentation

Here it is described how the fragmentation mechanism shall work together with GTP, when the GPRS backbone is based on IPv4.

However, fragmentation should be avoided if possible. Examples of fragmentation drawbacks are, e.g.:

- Fragmentation is inefficient, since the complete IP header is duplicated in each fragment.
- If one fragment is lost, the complete packet has to be discarded. The reason is that no selective retransmission of fragments is possible.

By using Path MTU discovery the application may find out the MTU, and thereby utilise more efficient segmentation mechanisms in other protocol layers than IP.

The maximum size of a T-PDU that may be transmitted without fragmentation by GGSN or the MS is defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4]. All backbone links should have MTU values that exceeds the sum of the maximum value plus the size of the tunnel headers (IP header, UDP and GTP header) in order to avoid fragmentation in the backbone.

#### 13.2.1 MO Direction

Functionality for IP fragmentation on the Iu interface is defined in 3GPP TS 25.414 [23].

**SGSN:** A packet from an MS shall be encapsulated at the SGSN with a GTP header, UDP and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU of the first link towards the GGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the SGSN. The SGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between SGSN and GGSN.

**Backbone router:** Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

**GGSN:** The GGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from SGSNs, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

#### 13.2.2 MT Direction

Functionality for IP fragmentation on the Iu interface is defined in 3GPP TS 25.414 [23].

**GGSN:** A packet from an external host shall be encapsulated at the GGSN with a GTP header, UDP and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU on the first link towards the SGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the GGSN. The GGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between GGSN and SGSN.

**Backbone Router:** Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

**SGSN:** The SGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from the GGSN, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

### 13.2.3 Tunnelling from old to new SGSN

**Old SGSN:** A user packet shall be encapsulated with a GTP header, UDP and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU on the first link towards the new SGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the old SGSN. The old SGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between old and new SGSN.

**Backbone router:** Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

**New SGSN:** The new SGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from the old SGSN, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

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## 14 GTP Parameters

The GTP system parameters defined here and their recommended values shall not be fixed, but shall be possible to configure as described in section "Reliable delivery of messages".

### 14.1 Timers

The timer T3-RESPONSE holds the maximum wait time for a response of a request message.

The timer T3-TUNNEL holds the time when PDUs shall be forwarded from the old SGSN to the new SGSN. The timer is started in the old SGSN when it receives a GTP SGSN Context Request message and there is at least one active PDP context. GTP shall indicate to the upper layer when the timer has expired. The recommended timer value is 20 s.

### 14.2 Others

The counter N3-REQUESTS holds the maximum number of attempts made by GTP to send a request message. The recommended value is 5.

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## 15 Mapping of BSSGP and RANAP causes

Table 15.1 through Table 15.4 define a mapping of BSSGP and RANAP causes used in connection with inter-RAT PS Handover to avoid different mappings in different implementations.

The cause code mapping in the MME for the inter-RAT PS Handover procedures in Annex D of 3GPP TS 23.401 [47] is described in 3GPP TS 29.010 [48].

**Inter-RAT PS Handover from GERAN to UTRAN:**

**Table 15.1: Cause value mapping from PS HANDOVER REQUIRED to RELOCATION REQUEST**

48.018	25.413
PS HANDOVER REQUIRED	RELOCATION REQUEST
Uplink quality	Time Critical Relocation
Uplink strength	Time Critical Relocation
Downlink quality	Time Critical Relocation
Downlink strength	Time Critical Relocation
Distance	Time Critical Relocation
Better cell	Relocation Desirable for Radio Reasons
Traffic	Resource Optimisation Relocation

Cell traffic congestion	Reduce Load in Serving Cell
Any other value	Relocation Desirable for Radio Reasons

**Table 15.2: Cause value mapping from RELOCATION FAILURE to PS HANDOVER NACK**

25.413	48.018
RELOCATION FAILURE	PS HANDOVER REQUIRED NACK
No Radio Resources Available in Target Cell	Cell traffic congestion
Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection algorithms not supported	Requested ciphering and/or integrity protection algorithms not supported
Incoming Relocation Not Supported Due To PUESBINE Feature	Incoming relocation not supported due to PUESBINE feature
Traffic Load In The Target Cell Higher Than In The Source Cell	Cell traffic congestion
O&M Intervention	O&M intervention
Any other value	Relocation failure in target system

**Inter-RAT PS Handover from UTRAN to GERAN:****Table 15.3: Cause value mapping from RELOCATION REQUIRED to PS HANDOVER REQUEST**

25.413	48.018
RELOCATION REQUIRED	PS HANDOVER REQUEST
Time Critical Relocation	Time critical relocation
Resource Optimisation Relocation	Traffic
Relocation Desirable for Radio Reasons	Better cell
Directed Retry	Directed Retry
Reduce load in Serving Cell	Cell traffic congestion
Any other value	Better cell

**Table 15.4: Cause value mapping from PS HANDOVER NACK to RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE**

48.018	25.413
PS HANDOVER REQUEST NACK	RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE
PFC create failure	Relocation Failure in Target CN/RNC or Target System
Cell traffic congestion	No Radio Resources Available in Target Cell
Equipment failure	Relocation Failure in Target CN/RNC or Target System
O&M intervention	O&M Intervention
Any other value	Relocation Failure in Target CN/RNC or Target System



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## Annex A (informative): A method for sequence number checking

This annex describes a method to determine whether or not a received T-PDU is valid, for the Usage of the Sequence Number, clause 9.3.1.1.

This method deals with two distinct problems.

The first one is the "drifting" between the Sequence Number value that we expect to receive in the light of the total number of T-PDU received for this tunnel (the Expected value), and the effective received value. The probability that the received T-PDU is not correct because not awaited is higher if the distance between expected and received Sequence Numbers is high than if this distance is low. This leads to Condition 1. Its left part represents the distance between the Expected and received values, in a circular 65536 dimension.

The second one is the duplication of T-PDU frames within a given number of last received frames that have been accepted by the condition 1.

This leads to the following actions:

- This operation shall start when the dialogue is established between the GSNs. When each T-PDU is received during the dialogue, if this T-PDU is valid, its Sequence Number shall be saved. The last "A" saved Sequence Numbers represent the "Recorded Sequence Number Set".

A received T-PDU sequence number is valid only if it satisfies both of the following conditions:

- 1)  $\text{Min}(\text{Abs}(E - r), \text{Abs}(r - 65536 - E), \text{Abs}(E - 65536 - r)) < "B"$  Condition 1  
Where: "E" is the Expected Sequence Number and "r" is the received Sequence Number.
- 2) The received Sequence Number is not a member of the Recorded Sequence Number Set. Condition 2.

"A" and "B" are parameters. The receiving GSN shall discard a received T-PDU with an invalid Sequence Number.

$\text{Abs}(X)$  represents the absolute value of the number X.

$\text{Min}(X, Y, Z)$  represents the lowest value taken from the numbers X, Y, and Z.

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## Annex B (Normative): SGSN mapping table between Gn/Gp and NAS Cause values

The SGSN initiates session management requests towards the GGSN or mobility management requests towards the source/target SGSN. If these operations are not successful, there are several possible cause codes, which need to be mapped to appropriate cause codes over NAS to the UE.

Additionally, the SGSN initiates session management requests towards the UE. If this operation is not successful, there are several possible NAS cause codes which need to be mapped to appropriate GTP cause codes over Gn/Gp interface towards the GGSN.

The SGSN should map these cause codes as defined in tables B.1 to B.5 unless specified otherwise in the tables.



**Table B.1: Mapping from Gn/Gp to NAS SM Cause values – Rejection indication from GGSN**

Reject indication from GGSN to SGSN over Gn/Gp	NAS SM Cause to UE (NOTE 1, NOTE 2, NOTE 3)
#192 "Non-existent"	#30 "Activation rejected by GGSN, Serving GW or PDN GW" #38 "Network failure" #43 "Unknown PDP Context"
#193 "Invalid Message Format"	#30 "Activation rejected by GGSN, Serving GW or PDN GW" #38 "Network failure"
#194 "IMSI/IMEI not known"	#30 "Activation rejected by GGSN, Serving GW or PDN GW" #38 "Network failure" #43 "Unknown PDP Context"
#198 "Version not supported"	#30 "Activation rejected by GGSN, Serving GW or PDN GW" #38 "Network failure"
#199 "No Resources available"	#34 "Service option temporarily out of order" #26 "Insufficient resources"
#200 "Service not supported"	#32 "Service option not supported"
#201 "Mandatory IE incorrect"	#30 "Activation rejected by GGSN, Serving GW or PDN GW" #38 "Network failure"
#202 "Mandatory IE missing"	#30 "Activation rejected by GGSN, Serving GW or PDN GW" #38 "Network failure"
#203 "Optional IE incorrect"	#30 "Activation rejected by GGSN, Serving GW or PDN GW" #38 "Network failure"
#204 "System Failure"	#34 "Service option temporarily out of order" #38 "Network failure" #30 "Activation rejected by GGSN, Serving GW or PDN GW"
#209 "User authentication failure"	#29 "User authentication failed"
#210 "Context not found"	#30 "Activation rejected by GGSN, Serving GW or PDN GW" #38 "Network failure" #43 "Unknown PDP Context"
#211 "All dynamic PDP addresses are occupied"	#26 "Insufficient resources"
#212 "No memory is available"	#34 "Service option temporarily out of order" #26 "Insufficient resources"
#215 "Semantic error in the TFT operation"	#41 "Semantic error in the TFT operation"
#216 "Syntactic error in the TFT operation"	#42 "Syntactical error in the TFT operation"
#217 "Semantic errors in packet filter(s)"	#44 "Semantic errors in packet filter(s)"
#218 "Syntactic errors in packet filter(s)"	#45 "Syntactical error in packet filter(s)"
#219 "Missing or unknown APN"	# 27 "Missing or unknown APN"
#220 "Unknown PDP address of PDP type"	#28 "Unknown PDP address or PDP type"
#221 "PDP context without TFT already activated"	#46 "PDP context without TFT already activated"
#222 "APN access denied – no subscription"	#33 "Requested service option not subscribed" # 27 "Missing or unknown APN"
#223 "APN Restriction type Incompatible with currently active PDN connection"	#112 "APN restriction value incompatible with active PDP context"
#228 "Collision with network initiated request"	#56 "Collision with network initiated request"
#229 "APN Congestion"	#26 "Insufficient resources"
#230 "Bearer handling not supported"	#60 "Bearer handling not supported"
NOTE 1: See 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] for NAS SM causes.	
NOTE 2: The SGSN may for certain GTP cause codes trigger a new GTP procedure instead of rejecting the NAS request.	
NOTE 3: When multiple NAS Cause values are defined for a given GTP cause value, any of those NAS Cause values may be sent to the UE based on implementation choice.	

**Table B.2: Mapping from Gn/Gp to NAS SM Cause values – Acceptance indication from GGSN**

Acceptance indication from GGSN to SGSN over Gn/Gp	NAS SM Cause to UE
#129 "New PDP type due to network preference"	#50 "PDP type IPv4 only allowed" #51 "PDP type IPv6 only allowed" (NOTE 1)
#130 "New PDP type due to single address bearer only"	#52 "single address bearers only allowed"
NOTE 1: The actual NAS cause sent to the UE depends on the allocated IP address type.	

**Table B.3: Mapping from Gn/Gp to NAS Cause values – Indication in request message from GGSN**

Indication in a request message from GGSN to SGSN over Gn/Gp	NAS SM Cause to UE
#6 "Reactivation Requested" (NOTE 1)	Shall be mapped to: #39 "Reactivation requested" in the NAS PDP context deactivation procedure.
NOTE 1: In Delete PDP Context Request during the GGSN initiated PDP Context Deactivation Procedure with the Teardown indicator set.	

**Table B.4: Mapping from NAS to Gn/Gp Cause values – Rejection indication from SGSN**

NAS SM Cause from UE (NOTE 1)	Reject indication from SGSN to GGSN over Gn/Gp (NOTE 2)
#26 "Insufficient Resources"	#199 "No Resources available" #197 "MS Refuses"
#31 "Activation rejected, unspecified"	Implementation specific cause value indicating that the MS has rejected the request without specifying any reason.
#37 "QoS not accepted"	Implementation specific cause value indicating that the MS has rejected the new QoS provided by the network as part of PDP Context Modification procedure.
#40 "Feature not supported"	#197 "MS Refuses"
#41 "Semantic error in the TFT operation"	#215 "Semantic error in the TFT operation"
#42 "Syntactical error in the TFT operation"	#216 "Syntactical error in the TFT operation"
#43 "Unknown PDP Context"	#210 "Context not found" #197 "MS Refuses"
#44 "Semantic errors in packet filter(s)"	#217 "Semantic errors in packet filter(s)"
#45 "Syntactical error in packet filter(s)"	#218 "Syntactical error in packet filter(s)"
#46 "PDP context without TFT already activated"	#221 "PDP context without TFT already activated" #197 "MS Refuses"
#48 "Request rejected, Bearer Control Mode violation"	#227 "Bearer Control Mode violation" #197 "MS Refuses"
NOTE 1: See 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] for NAS SM causes respectively.	
NOTE 2: When multiple GTP Cause values are defined for a given NAS Cause value, any of those GTP Cause values may be sent to the GGSN based on implementation choice.	

**Table B.5: Mapping from Gn/Gp to NAS Cause values – Rejection indication from SGSN**

Reject indication from SGSN to SGSN over Gn/Gp	NAS SM Cause to UE (NOTE 1, NOTE 2)
#231 "Target access restricted for the subscriber"	#15 "No suitable cells in tracking area", or #13 "Roaming not allowed in this tracking area", or #12 "Tracking area not allowed"
NOTE 1: See 3GPP TS 24.008 [5] for NAS SM causes.	
NOTE 2: When multiple NAS Cause values are defined for a given GTP cause value, any of those NAS Cause values may be sent to the UE based on implementation choice.	

## Annex C (informative): Change history

Date	TSG #	TSG Doc.	CR	Rev	Subject/Comment	New
	Apr 1999				Transferred to 3GPP CN1	
	CN#03				Approved at CN#03	3.0.0
			001		Replacing the V(R) transfer mechanism with the N-PDU number transfer mechanism in routing area update	
	CN#4		002		Clarification of ambiguous/superfluous information	3.1.0
			003		Timer handling in GTP	
			005		Mandatory SGSN Context Acknowledge message	
			006		Mandatory info in MM Context IE	
			007		APN to be transferred in the PDP context at inter SGSN RA update	
			008		Consistency on implemented CRs from SMG#28	
			009		Removal of changes in PDP context establishment and restoration	
			010		MSISDN in the Create PDP Context request	
	CN#05		014r2		Specification of the MSISDN Information Element in GSM 09.60	3.2.0
	CN#06		017r4		QoS enhancements	3.3.0
	CN#06		031		Merged CRs on GTP Enhancements	3.3.0
	CN#07		033r2		Addition of Radio Priority to the SGSN Context Response	3.4.0
	CN#07		035r2		Addition of Packet Flow Id to the SGSN Context Response	3.4.0
	CN#07		036r1		Change the attribution of the PDP Context IE	3.4.0
	CN#07		037		Add new cause value	3.4.0
	CN#07		038		Addition of NSAPI to GGSN-initiated Update PDP Context	3.4.0
	CN#07		040		Improving charging efficiency	3.4.0
	CN#07		041r1		Subscriber and equipment trace for PS domain	3.4.0
	CN#07		042		Necessity of the function of the calculation an SGSN IP address from the target ID	3.4.0
	CN#07		045r1		Removal of Anonymous Access	3.4.0
	CN#07		046r1		Clarification of Authentication Type and Import of Parameters	3.4.0
	CN#07		048		Correction of IE types and order	3.4.0
	CN#07		050r2		Clarification on Protocol Type in GTP Header	3.4.0
	CN#07		051		Clarification of Repeated Information Element Ordering	3.4.0
	CN#07		052r2		Method for GTP extension headers support	3.4.0
	CN#07		053r2		The addition of the conditional description of the GTP parameters	3.4.0
	CN#07		056		Change of naming when referring to primary and secondary contexts	3.4.0
	CN#07		057		Removal of X.25	3.4.0
	CN#07		058r1		Use of 3 Digit MNCs in GTP for R'99	3.4.0
	CN#07		063r2		QoS Profile IE modification	3.4.0
	CN#07		067r1		Distribution of security data	3.4.0
	CN#07		069r1		New cause codes for TFT and packet filter errors	3.4.0
	CN#07		070		IPv6 support as optional in lu and Gn	3.4.0
	CN#07		072r4		Clarification on the use of TEID in the GTP header	3.4.0
	CN#07		073		Clarification to the function of the calculation of an SGSN IP address from the target ID	3.4.0
	CN#07		075		Changing references from GSM specifications to 3GPP TS	3.4.0
	CN#07		076		New table for Information Elements	3.4.0
	CN#07		077		Forward SRSN Context	3.4.0
	CN#07		078r1		PDCP sequence numbers in SRNC relocation and inter-system handover	3.4.0
	CN#07		079		Removal of TCP support in the packet domain PLMN backbone network	3.4.0
	CN#07		081		Addition of PDP Context Identifier to PDP Context Information Element	3.4.0
	CN#07		083		Editorial clarification of information elements in the SGSN Context Response	3.4.0
	CN#08		084		16-bit PDCP sequence numbers in GTP header	3.5.0
	CN#08		085		Mandatory inclusion of IMSI in SGSN Context Response if P-TMSI Signature Mismatch	3.5.0
	CN#08		086r1		Encoding of spare IMSI Digits	3.5.0
	CN#08		087r1		Reliable delivery of signalling messages	3.5.0
	CN#08		088		Possible cause codes for Relocation Cancel Response	3.5.0
	CN#08		089		Condition for evaluating the sequence number fields in PDP context	3.5.0

	CN#08		090r1	Target RNC Information	3.5.0
	CN#08		091r1	Change of the length of TI	3.5.0
	CN#08		092r1	Clean up for 29.060	3.5.0
	CN#08		093r2	Clarification on the TEID handling	3.5.0
	CN#08		094r1	QoS Profile IE modification	3.5.0
	CN#08		096	Restart counter in Echo response	3.5.0
	CN#08		097r1	Clarification on the use of TEID in the GTP-C header	3.5.0
	CN#08		098	Add APN IE for PDU Notification Reject Request message	3.5.0
	CN#08		099r1	Addition of response code Delete PDP Context Response	3.5.0
	CN#08		100r1	Introduction of a different port number for GTP-C and GTP-U	3.5.0
	CN#08		101r1	Addition of charging characteristics per PDP context	3.5.0
	CN#08		102	Alignment of text with tables	3.5.0
	CN#08		106	Removal of Connection oriented paths	3.5.0
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	CN#14		282		Clarification on IMSI format (Unused fields)	5.0.0
	Jan 2002				A coversheet fixed	5.0.1
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	CN#16		311		Clarification on create PDP context for existing PDP context	5.2.0
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	March 2003			The Error Indication (EI) moved into 7.7.81. Tables and figures information removed.	7.5.1
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			0693r1	Removing support for GTPv0 from R8 GTPv1	
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		0720r4	Evolved ARP	
		0721r1	Unauthenticated or missing IMSI for Emergency Service	
		0722	MS TimeZone and ULI included in Resp messages	
		0723r4	Support for CSG based charging	
		0725	Updating the Error Indication clause	
		0728	PDP Context Updated for Dual Stack Support in GTPv1	
CT#47		0744r1	Data forwarding for GTPv1	9.2.0
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		0739r1	Resolving ambiguity for Target Identification IE coding	
		0747r1	Corrections to the RAN Information Management procedures	
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## History

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