3GPP TSG CN Plenary Meeting #25 **NP-040402**
8th – 10th August 2004 Palm Springs, US.

Source: TSG CN WG4

Title: Corrections on MBMS

Agenda item: 9.8

Document for: APPROVAL

Spec	CR	Rev	Doc-2nd-Level N4-04	Phase	Subject	Cat	Ver_C
29.060	505		0993	Rel-6	Error Indication during an ongoing MBMS data transfer	F	6.5.0
23.007	012		0994	Rel-6	Error Indication during an ongoing MBMS data transfer	F	6.0.0
29.060	506		0995	Rel-6	Addition of Recovery IE in MBMS	F	6.5.0
23.007	013		0996	Rel-6	Restoration of GSNs in MBMS	F	6.0.0
29.060	510	2	1207	Rel-6	Introduction of a transparent container field for MBMS	B	6.5.0

3GPP TSG-CN WG4 Meeting #24 ***N4-040993***

Sophia Antipolis, France. 16th to 20th August 2004.

CR-Form-v7.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **29.060** **CR** **505** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.5.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☒

Title:	⌘	Error Indication during an ongoing MBMS data transfer
Source:	⌘	CN4
Work item code:	⌘	MBMS
Date:	⌘	11/8/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

Ph2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
Rel-4	*(Release 4)*
Rel-5	*(Release 5)*
Rel-6	*(Release 6)*
Rel-7	*(Release 7)*

Reason for change:	⌘	If an SGSN restarts while broadcast/multicast data transfer is ongoing, it will send an Error Indication since it has lost MBMS Bearer Context associated with received G-PDUs from a GGSN. This is aligned with the GPRS behavior, however, the GGSN must maintain its MBMS Bearer Context if it receives an Error Indication so that MBMS bearers connected with other SGSNs are kept active. In this case, the SGSN will keep sending Error Indications corresponding to the G-PDUs from the GGSN as long as data transfer is ongoing. For the purpose of reducing unnecessary G-PDUs and Error Indications, it is proposed that the GGSN immediatelly stops sending G-PDUs to the SGSN that sent an Error Indication by deleting all information associated with that SGSN Moreover, as an operator option, it is useful if the GGSN can re-establish the broadcast session individually for the SGSN that has restarted.
Summary of change:	⌘	It is specified that: - an Error Indication is sent if no active MBMS Bearer Context (in addition to no active PDP Contxt and/or RAB) exists for a received G-PDU, - if a GGSN receives an Error Indication from an SGSN, it shall delete all information associated with the SGSN to stop sending G-PDUs to the SGSN, - the GGSN may optionally perform re-establishment of the MBMS Bearer Context for that SGSN A typo is corrected so that the TEID for Data (I) in Session Start Response is used by the GGSN for downlink (not uplink) G-PDUs.
Consequences if	⌘	- Unclear how an SGSN acts when it receives a PDU for which no MBMS

not approved:	Bearer Context exists. - Unclear how a GGSN handles its MBMS Bearer Context when it receives an Error Indication - Causes poor user experience because the failure cases are not recovered

Clauses affected:	⌘	7.3.7, 7.5A.2.5, 7.5A.2.6			
Other specs affected:	⌘	**Y** / **N** **X** /	Other core specifications	⌘	23.007 CR012
		/ **X**	Test specifications		
		/ **X**	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘				

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

First modification

7.3.7 Error Indication

A GSN/RNC shall send an Error Indication to the other GSN or RNC if no active PDP context, MBMS Bearer Context, or RAB exists for a received G-PDU.

For GPRS, ~~W~~when an Error Indication is received from a GSN, the receiving GSN shall delete its PDP context and the GSN may notify the Operation and Maintenance network element. For MBMS, when an Error Indication is received from an SGSN, the receiving GGSN shall delete all information associated with the relevant SGSN in its MBMS Bearer Context and the GGSN may notify the Operation and Maintenance network element. In addition, for broadcast mode the GGSN may request the re-establishment of the MBMS Bearer Context by sending an MBMS Session Start Request message (see subclause 7.5A.2.5). Furthermore, if the GGSN serves only one downstream SGSN for MBMS data transfer and the GGSN does not support the re-establishment procedure, the GGSN shall delete its MBMS Bearer Context together with the affected MBMS UE Context(s).

The SGSN shall indicate to the MS when a PDP context has been deleted due to the reception of an Error Indication message from the GGSN. The MS may then request the re-establishment of the PDP context.

The behaviour of the SGSN when it receives an Error Indication from an RNC is specified in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

The behaviour of the RNC when it receives an Error Indication from a SGSN is specified in 3GPP TS 23.060 [4].

The information element Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I shall be the TEID fetched from the G-PDU that triggered this procedure.

The information element GSN Address shall be the destination address (e.g. destination IP address) fetched from the original user data message that triggered this procedure. A GSN Address can be a GGSN, SGSN or RNC address. The TEID and GSN Address together uniquely identify the related PDP context, MBMS Bearer Context, ~~-~~or RAB in the receiving node. The format of the RNC IP address is the same as the GSN address as defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [2].

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

Table 13: Information Elements in an Error Indication

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Mandatory	7.7.13
GSN Address	Mandatory	7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

Next modification

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 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 APN and End User Address information element shall uniquely identify the MBMS service.

The Quality of Service Profile information element shall be the QoS required from the MBMS bearer.

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

It should be noted that due to the asymmetrical nature of MBMS service, the TEID or GGSN address need not to be included in this message.

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
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
Quality of Service Profile	Mandatory	7.7.34
Temporary Mobile Group Identity (TMGI)	Mandatory	7.7.56
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

Next modification

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".

'No resources available' indicates that not enough resources are available within the network to allow the MBMS Bearer to be created.

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

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for Data (I) field specifies an 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 ~~uplink~~ downlink G-PDUs which are related to the MBMS 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 Context.

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
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Conditional	7.7.13
SGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

Modification end

3GPP TSG-CN WG4 Meeting #24 ***N4-040994***

Sophia Antipolis, France. 16th to 20th August 2004.

CR-Form-v7.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **23.007** **CR** **012** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☒

Title:	⌘	Error Indication during an ongoing MBMS data transfer
Source:	⌘	CN4
Work item code:	⌘	MBMS
Date:	⌘	11/8/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
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Use one of the following releases:

Ph2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
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R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
Rel-4	*(Release 4)*
Rel-5	*(Release 5)*
Rel-6	*(Release 6)*
Rel-7	*(Release 7)*

Reason for change:	⌘	If an SGSN restarts while broadcast/multicast data transfer is ongoing, it will send an Error Indication since it has lost MBMS Bearer Context associated with received G-PDUs from a GGSN. This is aligned with the GPRS behavior, which leads to further actions by the GGSN.
Summary of change:	⌘	It is specified that an Error Indication is sent if no active MBMS Bearer Context (in addition to no active PDP context and/or RAB) exists for a received G-PDU.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	For an SGSN it is unclear how to act when it receives a PDU for which no MBMS Bearer Context exists. This is also a problem for the GGSN to take further actions.

Clauses affected:	⌘	11.2.1

Other specs affected: ⌘	Y	N		⌘	
	X		Other core specifications	⌘	29.060 CR505
		X	Test specifications		
		X	O&M Specifications		

Other comments: ⌘

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

First modification

11.2.1 Mobile terminated user data transmission

When the SGSN receives a tunnel PDU for which no PDP context or MBMS Bearer Context exists it discards the tunnel PDU and sends an Error indication message to the originating GGSN.

3GPP TSG-CN WG4 Meeting #24 ***N4-040995***

Sophia Antipolis, France. 16th to 20th August 2004.

CR-Form-v7.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **29.060** **CR** **506** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.5.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☒

Title:	⌘	Addition of Recovery IE in MBMS
Source:	⌘	CN4
Work item code:	⌘	MBMS
Date:	⌘	11/8/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

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R99	*(Release 1999)*
Rel-4	*(Release 4)*
Rel-5	*(Release 5)*
Rel-6	*(Release 6)*
Rel-7	*(Release 7)*

Reason for change:	⌘	1) The current description related to Recovery IE in legacy messages such as Create PDP Context req/resp doesn't take into account both MBMS UE context and MBMS Bearer Context. 2) There are currently some misalignments between legacy messages and MBMS related messages regarding Recovery IE description.These lead to confusion. 3) It is necessary to add Recovery IE in MBMS Session Start message because it can be transfered between GSNs at very first time. Also, a GGSN that support only broadcast mode sends MBMS Session Start mssages only.
Summary of change:	⌘	- Add description related to MBMS UE context and MBMS bearer context in Echo Response, Create PDP Context req/resp, and Update PDP Context req/resp - Align Recovery IE description between legacy messages and MBMS messages - Add Recovery IE in MBMS Session Start message - Correct some typos
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Recovery mechanism doesn't function well in an MBMS supported network

Clauses affected:	⌘	3.1,7.2.2,7.3.1,7.3.2,7.3.3,7.3.4,7.5A.1.5,7.5A.1.6,7.5A.1.7,7.5A.1.8,7.5A.2.5, 7.5A.2.6, 7.5A.2.7

		Y	N			
Other specs affected:	⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘	23.007 CR013
			X	Test specifications		

	X	O&M Specifications

Other comments: ⌘

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

-- First Modification Section --

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

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 PDP address and APN (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

-- Next Modification Section --

7.2 Path Management Messages

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

7.2.1 Echo Request

An Echo Request may be sent on a path to another 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 in use. A path is considered to be in use if at least one PDP context uses the path to the other GSN. 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.

A GSN or RNC shall be prepared to receive an Echo Request at any time and it shall reply with an Echo Response. A GSN or RNC may optionally send Echo Request messages.

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 that sent the Echo Response shall be considered to have deleted all previously active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts, and MBMS Bearer contexts that were active between the two GSN's for some reason e.g. the GSN that sent the Echo Response has restarted or the GSN that sent the Echo Response believes that the link between itself and the GSN that received the Echo Response has failed at somepoint between sending the Echo Response and the last time the Recovery IE was sent. The new Restart Counter value received shall be stored by the receiving entity, replacing the value previously stored for the sending GSN.

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

-- Next Modification Section --

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. 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. If the list is exhausted 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 is passed to the GGSN inside the Create PDP Context Request; 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 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 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 or if the SGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the GGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts, and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the GGSN as a result 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.

-- Next Modification Section --

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 'Request 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'. 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"

'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.

'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.

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'.

All information elements, except Recovery, Protocol Configuration Options, Charging Gateway Address, Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane and Private Extension, are mandatory if the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted'.

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 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 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 GGSN Address for user traffic, and IPv6 addresses in the fields Alternative GGSN Address for Control Plane and Alternative GGSN Address for user traffic. The SGSN shall store these GGSN Addresses and use one set of them when sending control plane on this GTP tunnel or G-PDUs to the GGSN for the MS.

If the MS requests a dynamic PDP address with the PDP Type IPv4 or IPv6 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 allocated by the GGSN.

If the MS requests a static PDP address with the PDP Type IPv4 or IPv6, or a PDP address is specified with PDP Type PPP, 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. 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 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 or if the GGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the SGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts , MBMS UE contexts, and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the SGSN as a result 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.

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7.3.3 Update PDP Context Request

An Update PDP Context Request message shall be sent from a SGSN to a GGSN as part of the GPRS Inter SGSN Routeing Update procedure or the PDP Context Modification procedure or to redistribute contexts due to load sharing. It shall be used to change the QoS and the path. In addition it shall be used if it is necessary to change the GTP version of a tunnel to a GGSN from GTP v0 to GTP v1. The message shall be sent by the new SGSN at the Inter SGSN Routeing Update procedure.

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

The IMSI shall be included if the message is sent during an Inter SGSN change when changing the GTP version from GTP v0 to GTP v1; this is required, as the TEID in the header of the message is set to all zeros in this case.

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 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).

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 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. 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 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 or if the SGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the GGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts, and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the GGSN as a result 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, and OMC Identity in the message if GGSN trace is activated while the PDP context is active. The SGSN shall copy Trace Reference, Trace Type, and OMC Identity from the trace request received from the HLR or OMC.

The SGSN may include the Routeing Area Identity (RAI) of the SGSN where the MS is registered. The MCC and MNC components shall be populated with the MCC and MNC, respectively, of the SGSN where the MS is registered. The LAC and RAC components shall be populated by the SGSN with the value of 'FFFE' and 'FF', respectively.

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.

If charging is to be performed in the GGSN, the SGSN shall include the User Location Information IE, RAT Type IE and MS Time Zone IE if they are available. However, the RAT Type IE shall not be included for the MS-initiated PDP Context Modification procedure (see sub-clause 15.1.1a of 3GPP TS 23.060 [4] for more information). 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.

Table 7: Information Elements in an SGSN-Initiated Update 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
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
RAT Type	Optional	7.7.50
User Location Information	Optional	7.7.51
MS Time Zone	Optional	7.7.52
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

An Update PDP Context Request may also be sent from a GGSN to a SGSN to re-negotiate the QoS of a PDP context. The GGSN-initiated Update PDP Context Request can also be used to provide a PDP address to the SGSN (and MS). The latter shall be used by GGSN when it acts as a DHCP Relay Agent or Mobil IP Foreign Agent. A GGSN may send

an update PDP context to a SGSN 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.

The Quality of Service Profile information element shall include the GGSN requested QoS.

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 or if the GGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the SGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts, and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the SGSN as a result 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.

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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 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'.

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'.

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. 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 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). 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. The SGSN shall store the GGSN Addresses and use one of them when sending G-PDUs to the GGSN for the MS. 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.

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 or if the GGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the SGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts, and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the SGSN as a result 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 includes the Protocol Configuration Options (PCO) information element in the response if the GGSN wishes to provide the MS with application specific parameters.

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.

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
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46
Common Flags	Optional	7.7.48
APN Restriction	Optional	7.7.49

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 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. 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 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 or if the SGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the GGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts, and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the GGSN as a result 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.

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7.5A.1.5 Create MBMS Context Request

A Create MBMS Context Request shall be sent from an SGSN node to a GGSN nodes as part of the MBMS Context Activation procedure. After sending the Create MBMS Context Request message, the SGSN marks the MBMS 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 PDP context.

The MSISDN of the MS is 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. 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 NSAPI information element uniquely identifies the PDP context to be created.

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). 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~~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 or if the SGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the GGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the GGSN as a result 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.

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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 context has been created in the GGSN or not. An MBMS 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 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 mulitcast 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'.

All information elements, except Recovery, Charging Gateway Address, Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane and Private Extension, are mandatory if the Cause contains the value '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 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~~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 or if the GGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the SGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the SGSN as a result 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.

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7.5A.1.7 Update MBMS Context Request

An Update MBMS Context Request message shall be sent from a SGSN to a GGSN as part of the GPRS Inter SGSN Routeing Update procedure or to redistribute contexts due to load sharing. The message shall be sent by the new SGSN at the Inter SGSN Routeing Update procedure. The GGSN shall update the MBMS UE context fields accordingly.

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

The IMSI shall be included if the message is sent during an Inter SGSN change when changing the GTP version from GTP v0 to GTP v1; this is required, as the TEID in the header of the message is set to all zeros in this case.

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 or if the SGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the GGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the GGSN as a result 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.

-- Next Modification Section –

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 context.

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

The GGSN shall also include a GGSN address for control plane, which shall not differ from that provided at MBMS context setup time and shall remain unchanged for the lifetime of the MBMS 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 or if the GGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the SGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the SGSN as a result 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 context as updated and active if the response cause indicates a successful operation at the GGSN.

-- Next Modification Section --

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 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 or if the GGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the SGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the SGSN as a result 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 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 APN and End User Address information element shall uniquely identify the MBMS service.

The Quality of Service Profile information element shall be the QoS required from the MBMS bearer.

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

It should be noted that due to the asymmetrical nature of MBMS service, the TEID or GGSN address need not to be included in this message.

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
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.30
Quality of Service Profile	Mandatory	7.7.34
Temporary Mobile Group Identity (TMGI)	Mandatory	7.7.56
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

-- Next Modification Section --

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".

'No resources available' indicates that not enough resources are available within the network to allow the MBMS Bearer to be created.

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 or if the SGSN has noticed that the path between itself and the GGSN has failed at some point and has deleted all the active PDP contexts, MBMS UE contexts and MBMS Bearer contexts associated with the GGSN as a result 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 an 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 uplink G-PDUs which are related to the MBMS 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 Context.

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
SGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

-- Next Modification Section --

7.5A.2.7 MBMS Session Stop Request

An MBMS Session Stop Request message shall only ever be sent by the GGSN, and will be 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.

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 APN and End User Address information element shall uniquely identify the MBMS service.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

Table 7.5A.2.7: Information Elements in an MBMS Session Stopart 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

-- End of Modification --

3GPP TSG-CN WG4 Meeting #24 ***N4-040996***

Sophia Antipolis, France. 16th to 20th August 2004.

CR-Form-v7.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **23.007** **CR** **013** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☒

Title:	⌘	Restoration of GSNs in MBMS
Source:	⌘	CN4
Work item code:	⌘	MBMS
Date:	⌘	11/8/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

Ph2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
Rel-4	*(Release 4)*
Rel-5	*(Release 5)*
Rel-6	*(Release 6)*
Rel-7	*(Release 7)*

Reason for change:	⌘	It is not described how to handle an MBMS UE context and an MBMS Bearer context in a GSN when it restarts
Summary of change:	⌘	- Add description on MBMS UE Context and MBMS Bearer Context when GGSN restarts - Add description on MBMS UE Context and MBMS Bearer Context when SGSN restarts - Add the TS 23.246 to reference
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	It remains unclear how to handle MBMS related contexts when abnormal cases happen in network.

Clauses affected:	⌘	1, 10.1, 11.1

		Y	N			
Other specs affected:	⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘	29.060 CR506
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		

Other comments:	⌘	

How to create CRs using this form:
Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm.
Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

-- First Modification Section --

1.1 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 TS 21.905: "3G Vocabulary".

[2] 3GPP TS 23.018: "Basic Call Handling - Technical realisation".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.022: "Functions related to Mobile Station (MS) in idle mode".

[4] 3GPP TS 23.040: "Technical realisation of SMS Point to Point".

[5] 3GPP TS 23.060: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) Service description; Stage 2".

[6] 3GPP TS 29.002: "Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".

[7] 3GPP TS 29.018:"Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) - Visitors Location Register (VLR); Gs interface layer 3 specification".

[8] 3GPP TS 29.060: "GPRS Tunneling Protocol (GTP) across the Gn and Gp Interface".

[9] GSM 03.05: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+): Technical performance objectives".

[10] 3GPP TS 23.071: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Location Services (LCS); Functional Description; Stage 2".

[11] GSM 12.07: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Operations and performance management".

[xx] 3GPP TS 23.246: "Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service (MBMS) Architecture and Functional Description"

-- Next Modification Section --

10 Restoration of data in the GGSN

10.1 Restart of the GGSN

After a GGSN restart, all the PDP contexts, the MBMS UE contexts, and the MBMS Bearer contexts stored in the GGSN and affected by the restart become invalid and may be deleted. GGSN storage of data is volatile except as specified in this subclause. The GGSN maintains in volatile memory an SGSN Restart counter for each SGSN with which the GGSN is in contact, and in non-volatile memory GGSN Restart counters that relate to each SGSN with which the GGSN is in contact. The GGSN Restart counters shall be incremented and all the SGSN Restart counters cleared

immediately after the GGSN has restarted. The restart counter may be common to all SGSNs or there may be a separate counter for each SGSN.

The SGSN performs a polling function (echo request and echo response) towards the GGSNs with which the SGSN is in contact. The GGSN Restart counters shall be included in the echo response. If the value received in the SGSN differs from the one stored for that GGSN, the SGSN will consider that the GGSN has restarted (see 3GPP TS 29.060). The SGSN Restart counters shall be updated in the GGSN to the value received in the first echo message coming from each SGSN after the GGSN has restarted.

When the SGSN detects a restart in a GGSN with which it has one or more PDP contexts activated, it shall deactivate all these PDP contexts and request the MS to reactivate them. When the SGSN detects a restart in a GGSN with which it has MBMS Bearer context(s) and/or MBMS UE context(s), it shall delete all these MBMS Bearer context(s) and/or MBMS UE context(s). Also, the new value of the GGSN Restart counter received in the echo response from the GGSN restarted shall be updated in the SGSN.

-- Next Modification Section --

11 Restoration of data in the SGSN

11.1 Restart of the SGSN

After an SGSN restart, the SGSN deletes all MM, ~~and~~ PDP, MBMS UE, and MBMS Bearer contexts affected by the restart. SGSN storage of data is volatile except as specified in this subclause. The SGSN maintains in volatile memory a GGSN Restart counter for each GGSN with which the SGSN is in contact, and in non-volatile memory SGSN Restart counters that relate to each GGSN with which the SGSN is in contact. The SGSN Restart counters shall be incremented and all the GGSN Restart counters cleared immediately after the SGSN has restarted. The restart counter may be common to all GGSNs or there may be a separate counter for each GGSN.

The GGSN performs a polling function (echo request and echo response) towards the SGSNs with which the GGSN is in contact. The SGSN Restart counter shall be included in the echo response. If the value received in the GGSN differs from the one stored for that SGSN, the GGSN will consider that the SGSN has restarted (see 3GPP TS 29.060). The GGSN Restart counters shall be updated in the SGSN to the value received in the first echo message coming from each GGSN after the SGSN has restarted.

When the GGSN detects a restart in an SGSN with which it has ~~any~~ PDP context(s) activated and/or MBMS UE context(s), it shall delete all these PDP context(s) and/or MBMS UE context(s). When the GGSN detects a restart in an SGSN with which it has any MBMS Bearer context, it shall not delete the MBMS bearer context unless all SGSNs connected to the GGSN restart. Also, the new value of the SGSN Restart counter received in the echo response from the SGSN restarted shall be updated in the GGSN.

-- End of Modification --

3GPP TSG-CN WG4 Meeting #24 **Tdoc ⌘N4-041207**
Sophia Antipolis, France, 16 – 20 August 2004

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **29.060** **CR** **510** ⌘**rev** **2** ⌘ Current version: 6.5.0 ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Introduction of a transparent container field for MBMS
Source:	⌘	CN4
Work item code:	⌘	MBMS
Date:	⌘	04/06/2004
Category:	⌘	**B**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
Rel-4	*(Release 4)*
Rel-5	*(Release 5)*
Rel-6	*(Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	This contribution proposes to introduce a transparent container field for MBMS to be used for possible future extensions as e.g. has been necessary due to IMS. The reason for proposing this at this stage, is to already from the introduction of MBMS to have a transparent behaviour of the SGSN in order to prevent backwards compatibility problems. The issue was discussed at CN1#34 and SA2 was asked for guidance on the topic. SA2 has now given their support for the idea in LS (N4-040908). Ericsson will bring the related CR to 24.008 in CN1 as well
Summary of change:	⌘	Introduction of a transparent container field for MBMS in the messages: MBMS Notification Request Create MBMS Context Request Create MBMS Context Response Delete MBMS Context Request Delete MBMS Context Response
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Misalignment to 24.008.

Clauses affected:	⌘	7.5A.1.1, 7.5A.1.5, 7.5A.1.6, 7.5A.1.9, 7.5A.1.10, 7.7, 7.7.xx

Y **N**

Other specs affected:	⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘	TS 24.008-891.
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

How to create CRs using this form:

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1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

First modification

7.5A MBMS Messages

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.xx
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

End modification

Next modification

7.5A.1.5 Create MBMS Context Request

A Create MBMS Context Request shall be sent from an SGSN node to a GGSN nodes as part of the MBMS Context Activation procedure. After sending the Create MBMS Context Request message, the SGSN marks the MBMS 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 PDP context.

The MSISDN of the MS is 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. 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 NSAPI information element uniquely identifies the PDP context to be created.

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). 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 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 MBMS Context Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message.

The SGSN shall include the Routeing 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.

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
Routeing 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
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.17
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
MBMS Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.xx
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

End modification

Next modification

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 context has been created in the GGSN or not. An MBMS 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 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 mulitcast 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'.

All information elements, except Recovery, Charging Gateway Address, Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane and Private Extension, are mandatory if the Cause contains the value '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 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 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 Charging ID is used to identify all charging records produced in SGSN(s) and the GGSN for this MBMS 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 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.xx
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

End modification

Next modification

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 Context Deactivation procedure initiated by the UE by the sending of an IGMP/MLD leave message. If the deactivation of the MBMS 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 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 NSAPI which shall uniquely identify the MBMS context to be deactivated and the optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

If the MBMS 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 NSAPI which shall uniquely identify the MBMS context to be deactivated and the optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

If the MBMS 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 context toward the GGSN hosting the MBMS 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 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
NSAPI	Conditional	7.7.17
End User Address	Conditional	7.7.27
Access Point Name	Conditional	7.7.30
MBMS Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.xx
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

End modification

Next modification

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 context.

If a GSN receives a Delete MBMS Context Request message for a non existing MBMS 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.xx
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

End modification

Next modification

7.7 Information Elements

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.

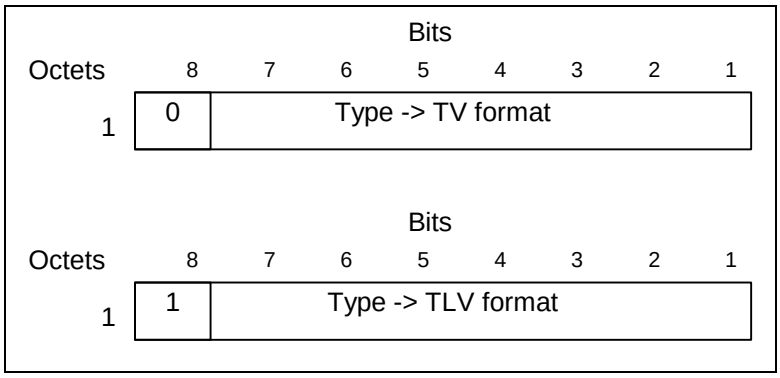

Figure 8: Type field for TV and TLV format

Table 37: Information Elements

IE Type Value	Format	Information Element	Reference
1	TV	Cause	7.7.1
2	TV	International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)	7.7.2
3	TV	Routeing Area Identity (RAI)	7.7.3
4	TV	Temporary Logical Link Identity (TLLI)	7.7.4
5	TV	Packet TMSI (P-TMSI)	7.7.5
6-7	Spare		
8	TV	Reordering Required	7.7.6
9	TV	Authentication Triplet	7.7.7
10	Spare		
11	TV	MAP Cause	7.7.8
12	TV	P-TMSI Signature	7.7.9
13	TV	MS Validated	7.7.10
14	TV	Recovery	7.7.11
15	TV	Selection Mode	7.7.12
16	TV	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	7.7.13
17	TV	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	7.7.14

IE Type Value	Format	Information Element	Reference
18	TV	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II	7.7.15
19	TV	Teardown Ind	7.7.16
20	TV	NSAPI	7.7.17
21	TV	RANAP Cause	7.7.18
22	TV	RAB Context	7.7.19
23	TV	Radio Priority SMS	7.7.20
24	TV	Radio Priority	7.7.21
25	TV	Packet Flow Id	7.7.22
26	TV	Charging Characteristics	7.7.23
27	TV	Trace Reference	7.7.24
28	TV	Trace Type	7.7.25
29	TV	MS Not Reachable Reason	7.7.25A
30	TV	Radio Priority LCS	7.7.25B
117-126	Reserved for the GPRS charging protocol (see GTP' in 3GPP TS 32.215 [18])		
127	TV	Charging ID	7.7.26
128	TLV	End User Address	7.7.27
129	TLV	MM Context	7.7.28
130	TLV	PDP Context	7.7.29
131	TLV	Access Point Name	7.7.30
132	TLV	Protocol Configuration Options	7.7.31
133	TLV	GSN Address	7.7.32
134	TLV	MS International PSTN/ISDN Number (MSISDN)	7.7.33
135	TLV	Quality of Service Profile	7.7.34
136	TLV	Authentication Quintuplet	7.7.35
137	TLV	Traffic Flow Template	7.7.36
138	TLV	Target Identification	7.7.37
139	TLV	UTRAN Transparent Container	7.7.38
140	TLV	RAB Setup Information	7.7.39
141	TLV	Extension Header Type List	7.7.40
142	TLV	Trigger Id	7.7.41
143	TLV	OMC Identity	7.7.42
144	TLV	RAN Transparent Container	7.7.43
145	TLV	PDP Context Prioritization	7.7.45
146	TLV	Additional RAB Setup Information	7.7.45A
147	TLV	SGSN Number	7.7.47
148	TLV	Common Flags	7.7.48
149	TLV	APN Restriction	7.7.49
150	TLV	Radio Priority LCS	7.7.25B
151	TLV	RAT Type	7.7.50
152	TLV	User Location Information	7.7.51
153	TLV	MS Time Zone	7.7.52
154	TLV	IMEI(SV)	7.7.53
155	TLV	CAMEL Charging Information Container	7.7.54
156	TLV	MBMS UE Context	7.7.55
157	TLV	Temporary Mobile Group Identity (TMGI)	7.7.56
xxx	TLV	MBMS Protocol Configuration Options	7.7.xx
239-250	Reserved for the GPRS charging protocol (see GTP' in 3GPP TS 32.215 [18])		
251	TLV	Charging Gateway Address	7.7.44
252-254	Reserved for the GPRS charging protocol (see GTP' in 3GPP TS 32.215 [18])		
255	TLV	Private Extension	7.7.46

End modification

Next modification

7.7.xx 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].

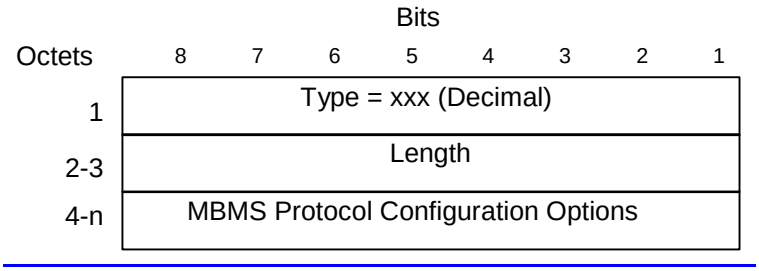

Figure xx: MBMS Protocol Configuration Options Information Element

End Modification