

**TSG-RAN Meeting #7  
Madrid, Spain, 13 - 15 March 2000**

**TSGRP#7(00)0078**

**Title:** Agreed CRs to TS 25.413

**Source:** TSG-RAN WG3

**Agenda item:** 6.4.3

Tdoc_Num	Specification	CR_Num	Revision_Num	CR_Subject	CR_Category	WG_Status	Cur_Ver_Num	New_Ver_Num
R3-000273	25.413	003		Corrections within ASN.1 definition of some security related IEs	F	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
R3-000274	25.413	004		Corrections within RAB Assignment procedure description	F	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
R3-000275	25.413	005		Some editorial modifications of EP descriptions related to relocation of SRNS	D	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
R3-000276	25.413	006		Editorial Modification of the Chosen UP Version IE description	D	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
R3-000277	25.413	007		Removal of an out of date statement about a specific order of IEs within RANAP messages.	F	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0

R3-000279	25.413	008			F	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
				Additional description of the usage of "no encryption" and the prioritization of UEs within RANAP EP description				
R3-000325	25.413	012		CR to 25.413: Correction in RANAP:RAB Assignment Response message	F	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
R3-000332	25.413	013		Correction of the presence of Transparent Container IEs in RANAP RELOCATION REQUIRED and RELOCATION COMMAND message	F	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
R3-000364	25.413	002	1	Criticality Information within the Message Tabular Format	D	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
R3-000061	25.413	014		Definition of Transport Layer Address	F	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
R3-000151	25.413	015		CR to 25.413: Correction to NAS Broadcast Information IE description	F	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0



R3-000614	25.413	034	CN Domain Identifier in Target ID in Relocation Required	F	agreed	3.0.0	3.1.0
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**3GPP TSG-RAN Meeting #7**  
**Madrid, Spain, 13 - 15 March 2000**

**Document R3-000273**

e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx  
 or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

## CHANGE REQUEST

Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.

**25.413 CR 003**

Current Version: **3.0.0**

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑

↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team

For submission to: **TSG RAN #7**  
 list expected approval meeting # here ↑

for approval   
 for information

strategic   
 non-strategic  (for SMG use only)

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG

The latest version of this form is available from: <http://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc>

**Proposed change affects:**

(at least one should be marked with an X)

(U)SIM

ME

UTRAN / Radio

Core Network

**Source:**

TSG-RAN WG3

**Date:**

2000-01-26

**Subject:**

Corrections within ASN.1 definition of some security related IEs

**Work item:**

**Category:**

(only one category shall be marked with an X)

F Correction

A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release

B Addition of feature

C Functional modification of feature

D Editorial modification

**Release:**

Phase 2

Release 96

Release 97

Release 98

Release 99

Release 00

**Reason for change:**

chapter 9.3.4

The coding of Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm IE and Chosen Encryption Algorithm IE contains a failure in 9.3.4. It should not be the list of permitted algorithms.

**Clauses affected:**

9.3.4

**Other specs affected:**

Other 3G core specifications

Other GSM core specifications

MS test specifications

BSS test specifications

O&M specifications

→ List of CRs:

→ List of CRs:

→ List of CRs:

→ List of CRs:

→ List of CRs:

**Other comments:**



help.doc

<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

\*\*\*\*\* NEXT MODIFIED SECTION \*\*\*\*\*

### 9.3.4 Information Element Definitions

```
-- C
CategorisationParameters ::= INTEGER (0..15)

Cause ::= CHOICE {
  radioNetwork                CauseRadioNetwork,
  transmissionNetwork         CauseTransmissionNetwork,
  nAS                         CauseNAS,
  protocol                    CauseProtocol,
  misc                        CauseMisc,
  non-Standard                CauseNon-Standard,
  ...
}

CauseMisc ::= INTEGER {
  om-intervention (129),
  no-resource-available (130),
  unspecified-failure (131),
  network-optimisation (132)
} (129..256)

CauseNAS ::= INTEGER {
  user-restriction-start-indication (81),
  user-restriction-end-indication (82),
  normal-release (83)
} (81..96)

CauseProtocol ::= INTEGER {
  transfer-syntax-error (97)
} (97..112)

CauseRadioNetwork ::= INTEGER {
  rab-pre-empted (1),
  trelocoverall-expiry (2),
  trelocprep-expiry (3),
  treloccomplete-expiry (4),
  tqueing-expiry (5),
  relocation-triggered (6),
  unable-to-establish-during-relocation (8),
  unknown-target-rnc (9),
  relocation-cancelled (10),
```

```

successful-relocation (11),
requested-ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-algorithms-not-supported (12),
ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-already-active (13),
failure-in-the-radio-interface-procedure (14),
release-due-to-ultran-generated-reason (15),
user-inactivity (16),
time-critical-relocation (17),
requested-traffic-class-not-available (18),
invalid-rab-parameters-value (19),
requested-maximum-bit-rate-not-available (20),
requested-guaranteed-bit-rate-not-available (21),
requested-transfer-delay-not-achievable (22),
invalid-rab-parameters-combination (23),
condition-violation-for-sdu-parameters (24),
condition-violation-for-traffic-handling-priority (25),
condition-violation-for-guaranteed-bit-rate (26),
user-plane-versions-not-supported (27),
iu-up-failure (28)
} (1..64)

CauseNon-Standard ::= INTEGER (129..256)

CauseTransmissionNetwork ::= INTEGER {
  logical-error-unknown-iu-transport-association (65)
} (65..80)

CriticalityDiagnostics ::= SEQUENCE {
  procedureCode          ProcedureCode          OPTIONAL,
  triggeringMessage      TriggeringMessage      OPTIONAL,
  criticalityResponse    Criticality             OPTIONAL,
  iEsCriticalityResponses CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List OPTIONAL,
  iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {CriticalityDiagnostics-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
  ...
}

CriticalityDiagnostics-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
  ...
}

CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrOfErrors)) OF
SEQUENCE {
  criticalityResponse    Criticality,
  iE-ID                  ProtocolIE-ID,
  iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
  ...
}

CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
  ...
}

CGI ::= SEQUENCE {
  PLMN-ID                PLMN-ID,

```

```

    LAC
    CI
    iE-Extensions
  }
  ProtocolExtensionContainer { {CGI-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
}
CGI-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
  ...
}
| ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm ::= PermittedEncryptionAlgorithms
| ChosenIntegrityProtectionAlgorithm ::= PermittedIntegrityProtectionAlgorithms
}
ChosenUP-Version ::= ENUMERATED {
  version1,
  version2,
  ...
}
CI ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
ClassmarkInformation2 ::= OCTET STRING
ClassmarkInformation3 ::= OCTET STRING
CN-DomainIndicator ::= ENUMERATED {
  cs-domain,
  ps-domain
}
-- D

```





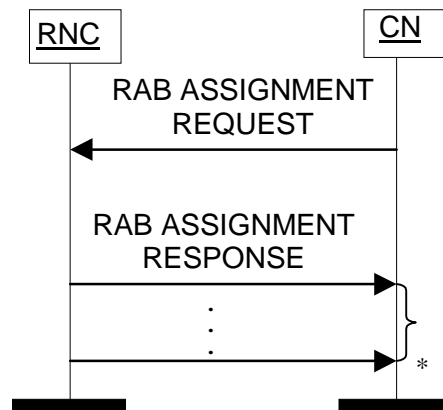


## 8.2 RAB Assignment

### 8.2.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Assignment procedure is to enable modifications and/or releases of already established RABs and/or the establishment of new RABs for a given UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signaling.

### 8.2.2 Successful Operation



\* it can be several responses

**Figure 1: RAB Assignment procedure.**

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message. When sending the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST, the CN shall start the  $T_{RABAssgt}$  timer.

The CN may request UTRAN to:

- establish
- modify
- release

One or several RABs with one RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The message shall contain the information required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration, such as

- list of RABs to establish or modify with their bearer characteristics
- list of RABs to release

For each RAB requested to establish or modify, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID
- NAS Binding Information
- RAB parameters (including e.g. Allocation/Retention Priority)
- Data Volume Reporting Indication (only for PS)
- User Plane Mode

- Transport Layer Address
- Iu Transport Association
- DL GTP-PDU sequence number (only in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)
- UL GTP-PDU sequence number (only in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)
- DL N-PDU sequence number (only in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)
- ~~DL~~ N-PDU sequence number (only in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)

For each RAB request to release, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID
- Cause

For each RAB requested to establish the message shall contain:

DL GTP-PDU sequence number (in case of the RAB being established for an existing PDP context or in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)

UL GTP-PDU sequence number (in case of the RAB being established for an existing PDP context or in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)

Upon reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message UTRAN shall execute the requested RAB configuration.

The RAB ID shall identify uniquely the RAB over the Iu instance on which the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message is received. ~~When a RAB ID already in use over that particular Iu instance is used, the procedure is considered as modification of that RAB. If conflict arises with already established RABs (e.g. same RAB ID already in use over that particular Iu instance), the RNC shall respond to the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message with the unsuccessful outcome for that particular requested RAB.~~

The RNC shall pass the *NAS Binding Information* IE transparently to the radio interface protocol for each RAB requested to establish or modify.

The RNC shall establish the resources according to the values of the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE (priority level, pre-emption indication, queuing) and the resource situation as follows:

- The RNC shall consider the priority level of the requested RAB, when deciding on the resource allocation.
- If the requested RAB is allowed for queuing and the resource situation requires, RNC may place the RAB in the establishment queue.
- The priority levels and the pre-emption indicators may (singularly or in combination) be used to determine whether the RAB assignment has to be performed unconditionally and immediately. If the requested RAB is allowed to pre-empt and the resource situation requires, RNC may trigger the pre-emption procedure which may then cause the forced release of a lower priority RAB vulnerable for pre-emption, if no free resource is immediately available. Whilst the process and the extent of the pre-emption procedure is operator dependent, the pre-emption indicators, if given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST, shall be treated as follows:
  1. the last received "Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator" and priority levels shall prevail.
  2. if the "Pre-emption Capability indicator" is set, then this allocation request may trigger the running of the pre-emption procedure.
  3. if the "Pre-emption Capability indicator" is not set, then this allocation request may not trigger the pre-emption procedure.
  4. if the "Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator" is set, then this connection is vulnerable and shall be included in the pre-emption process.
  5. if the "Pre-emption Vulnerability" bit is not set, then this connection is not vulnerable to pre-emption and shall not be included in the pre-emption process.

6. if no priority has been indicated, both "Pre-emption Capability" and "Pre-emption Vulnerability" indicators shall not be considered.
- The UTRAN pre-emption process shall keep the following rules:
    1. UTRAN shall only pre-empt RABs with lower priority, in ascending order of priority.
    2. The pre-emption can be done for RABs belonging to the same UE or to other UEs.

UTRAN shall report to CN the outcome of the request by sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message(s).

UTRAN shall report to CN, in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, the result for all the requested RABs, such as:

- List of RABs successfully established
- List of RABs successfully modified RABs
- List of RABs released
- List of RABs failed to establish or modify or release
- List of RABs queued

If none of the RABs have been queued, the CN shall stop timer  $T_{RABAssgt}$ . And the *RAB Assignment* procedure terminates. In that case, the procedure shall also be terminated in UTRAN.

When the request to establish or modify one or several RABs is put in the queue, UTRAN shall start the timer  $T_{QUEUING}$ . This timer specifies the maximum time for queuing of the request of establishment or modification. The same timer  $T_{QUEUING}$  is supervising all RABs being queued.

For each RABs that are queued the following outcomes shall be possible:

- successfully established or modified
- failed to establish or modify
- failed due to expiry of the timer  $T_{QUEUING}$

For the queued RABs, indicated in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, UTRAN shall report the outcome of the queuing in the case of  $T_{QUEUING}$  expiry, for every RAB individually or for several RABs in subsequent RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message(s). This is left to implementation. UTRAN shall stop  $T_{QUEUING}$  when all RABs have been either successfully established or modified or failed to establish or modify. The *RAB Assignment* procedure is then terminated both in CN and UTRAN.

When CN receives the response that one or several RABs are queued, CN shall expect UTRAN to provide the outcome of the queuing function for each RAB before expiry of the  $T_{RABAssgt}$  timer. In case the timer  $T_{RABAssgt}$  expires, the CN shall consider the *RAB Assignment* procedure terminated and the not reported RABs shall be considered as failed.

In the case the timer  $T_{QUEUING}$  expires, the *RAB Assignment* procedure terminates in UTRAN for all queued RABs, and UTRAN shall respond for all of them in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message. The *RAB Assignment* procedure shall also be terminated in CN.

UTRAN shall report the outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify only after the transport network control plane signalling, which is needed for RAB establishment or modification, has been executed. The transport network control plane signalling shall use the *Transport Layer Address IE* and *Iu Transport Association IE*.

After reporting the outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify, the RNC shall initiate the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode IE*. This initialisation is described in ref.[6].

When UTRAN reports unsuccessful modification of RAB configuration the cause value should be precise enough to enable the core network to know the reason for unsuccessful modification. Typical cause values are: "Requested Traffic Class not Available", "Invalid RAB Parameters Value", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable", "Invalid RAB Parameters

Combination", "Condition Violation for SDU Parameters", "Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority", "Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate", "User Plane Versions not Supported", "Iu UP Failure".

### 8.2.3 Unsuccessful Operation

The unsuccessful operation for this Class 3 Elementary procedure is described under the Successful Operation chapter.

### 8.2.4 Abnormal Conditions

#### **Interactions with Relocation Preparation:**

If the relocation becomes absolutely necessary during the RAB Assignment in order to keep the communication with the UE, the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification:
  - for all queued RABs,
  - for RABs not already established or modified and
  - for RABs not already released with the cause 'Relocation triggered'.
2. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating successful RAB configuration modification:
  - for RABs already established or modified but not yet reported to the CN and
  - for RABs already released but not yet reported to the CN.
3. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
4. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED to the active CN node(s).
5. The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.





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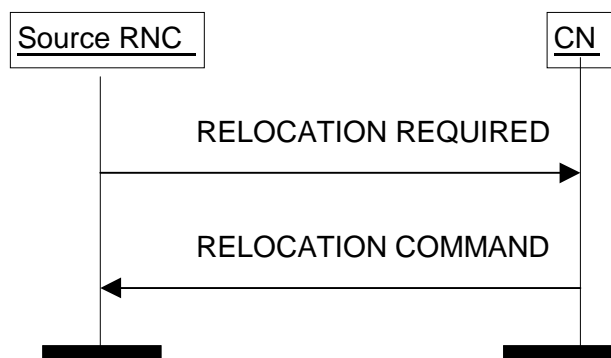


## 8.6 Relocation Preparation

### 8.6.1 General

The Purpose of the Relocation Preparation procedure is to prepare relocation of SRNS either with involving UE or without involving UE. Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE in order to allow Relocation Co-ordination in the target RNC. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.6.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 1: Relocation Preparation procedure. Successful operation.**

The source RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUIRED message. The source RNC shall decide whether to initiate the intra-system Relocation or the inter-system Relocation. In case of intra-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the RNC-ID of the source RNC and in the *Target ID* IE the RNC-ID of the target RNC. In case of inter-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the Service Area Identifier and in the *Target ID* IE the cell global identity of the target system. The source RNC shall indicate the appropriate cause value for the Relocation in the *Cause* IE.

The source RNC shall determine whether the relocation of SRNS shall be executed with or without involvement of UE. The source RNC shall set the *Relocation Type* IE accordingly to 'UE involved' or 'UE not involved'.

The source RNC shall indicate in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message the amount of Iu signalling connections existing for the UE by setting correctly the *Number of Iu Instances* IE included in the *Source to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container may also include the necessary information for Relocation co-ordination, security procedures and the handling of UE Capabilities. The container may include the RRC context to be relocated within the *RRC Container* IE.

The source RNC shall send the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN and the source RNC shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCprep}$ .

When the preparation including resource allocation in the target system is ready and the CN has decided to continue the relocation of SRNS, the CN shall send RELOCATION COMMAND message to the source RNC and the CN shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCcompl}$ .

For each RAB originating from the PS domain, the RELOCATION COMMAND message may contain Iu transport address and Iu transport association to be used for the forwarding of the DL N-PDU duplicates towards the relocation target.

The Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated in the CN by transmission of RELOCATION COMMAND message.

If *Relocation Type* IE was set to 'UE involved' by the source RNC and if the target system does not support all existing RABs, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain a list of RABs indicating all the RABs that are not supported by the target system. The source RNC shall pass this information to radio protocols.

Upon reception of RELOCATION COMMAND belonging to ongoing Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC shall stop the timer  $T_{RELOCprep}$ , the RNC shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCoverall}$  and the RNC shall terminate the procedure.

When Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully and when the source RNC is ready, the source RNC should trigger the execution of relocation of SRNS.

In case of intersystem handover to GSM the RNC shall include *MS Classmark 2* and *MS Classmark 3* IEs received from the UE in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN.

#### Interactions with other procedures:

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a RANAP message initiating an other connection oriented RANAP class 1 or class 3 procedure (except Iu RELEASE COMMAND, which shall be handled normally) via the same Iu signalling connection, the source RNC shall either:

1. cancel the Relocation Preparation procedure i.e. execute Relocation Cancel procedure and after successful completion of Relocation Cancel procedure the source RNC shall continue the initiated RANAP procedure.

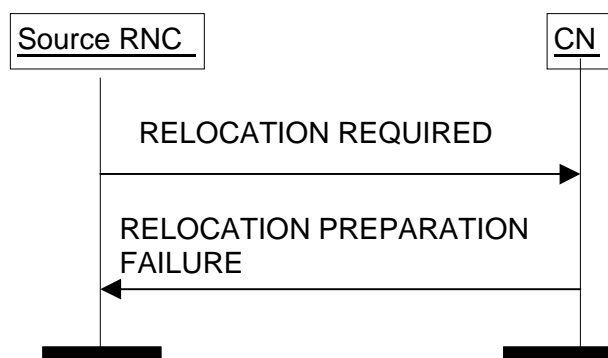
or

2. terminate the initiated RANAP procedure without any changes in UTRAN by sending appropriate response message to the CN. The source RNC shall then continue the relocation of SRNS.

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a connection oriented class 2 RANAP message via the same Iu signalling connection (except DIRECT TRANSFER message, which shall be handled normally) and if the source RNC does not decide to cancel the relocation of SRNS by initiating Relocation Cancel procedure, the source RNC shall ignore the received RANAP class 2 message.

After Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully all RANAP messages (except Iu RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) received via the same Iu signalling bearer shall be ignored by the source RNC.

### 8.6.3 Unsuccessful Operation



**Figure 2: Relocation Preparation procedure. Unsuccessful operation.**

If the CN or target system is not able to even partially accept the relocation of SRNS or a failure occurs during the Relocation Preparation procedure in the CN or the CN decides not to continue the relocation of SRNS, the CN shall send RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE message to the source RNC.

RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE shall contain appropriate value for the *Cause* IE'.

Transmission of RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE terminates the procedure in the CN. Reception of RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE terminates the procedure in UTRAN.

When Relocation preparation is unsuccessfully terminated the existing Iu signalling connection can be used normally.

If the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated unsuccessfully, the CN shall release the possibly existing Iu signalling connection for the same UE and related to the same relocation of SRNS towards the target RNC by initiating Iu Release procedure towards the target RNC with an appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. 'Relocation Cancelled'.

#### **Interactions with Relocation Cancel procedure:**

If there is no response from the CN to the RELOCATION REQUIRED message before timer  $T_{RELOCprep}$  expires in the source RNC, the source RNC shall cancel the Relocation Preparation procedure by initiating the Relocation Cancel procedure with appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. ' $T_{RELOCprep}$  expiry'.

### **8.6.4 Abnormal Conditions**

If the target RNC, which was indicated in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message, is not known to the CN:

1. The CN shall reject the relocation of SRNS by sending a RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE message to the source RNC with *Cause* IE set to 'Unknown target RNC'.
2. The CN shall continue to use the existing Iu connection towards the source RNC.

### **8.6.5 Co-ordination of Two Iu Signalling Connections**

If the RNC has decided to initiate Relocation Preparation procedure ~~is to be initiated by RNC~~, the RNC shall initiate simultaneously Relocation Preparation procedure on all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE.

The source RNC shall not trigger the execution of relocation of SRNS unless it has received RELOCATION COMMAND message from all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE.

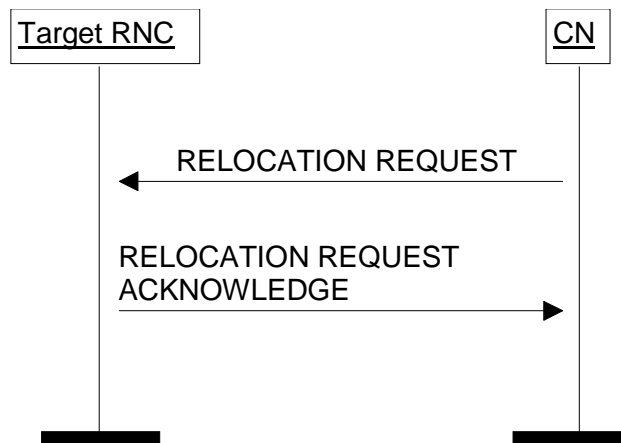
If the source RNC receives RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE message from the CN, the RNC shall initiate Relocation Cancel procedure on the other Iu signalling connection for the UE if the other Iu signalling connection exists and if the Relocation Preparation procedure is still ongoing or the procedure has terminated successfully in that Iu signalling connection.

## **8.7 Relocation Resource Allocation**

### **8.7.1 General**

The purpose of the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure is to allocate resources from target RNS for a relocation of SRNS. Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

## 8.7.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 3: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure. Successful operation.**

The CN shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUEST message. This message shall contain the information (if any) required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration.

The CN shall transmit the RELOCATION REQUEST message to target RNC and the CN shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCalloc}$ .

Upon reception of the RELOCATION REQUEST message the target RNC shall initiate allocation of requested resources. The following information elements received in RELOCATION REQUEST message:

- RAB-ID
- User plane mode
- Priority level, queuing and pre-emption indication

require special actions in the RNC. The actions are the same as specified for the same IEs in the RAB Assignment procedure.

Following additional actions shall be executed in the target RNC during Relocation Resource Allocation procedure:

If *Relocation Type* IE is set to 'Hard Handover UE involved in relocation of SRNS':

- The target RNC may accept a requested RAB only if:
  1. the RAB can be supported by the target RNC and
  2. the radio bearer for the RAB exists or the target RNC will establish necessary radio resources for the RAB by Uu interface information to be generated by the target RNC and to be included in RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message.
- Other RABs shall be rejected by the target RNC in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message with an appropriate value for *Cause* IE, e.g. 'Unable to Establish During Relocation'.
- If an existing radio bearer is not related to any RAB that is accepted by the target RNC, the corresponding radio bearer shall be ignored by the target RNC. No actions to release the radio bearer shall be taken by the target RNC.

If *Relocation Type* IE is set to 'SRNS Relocation UE not involved in relocation of SRNS':

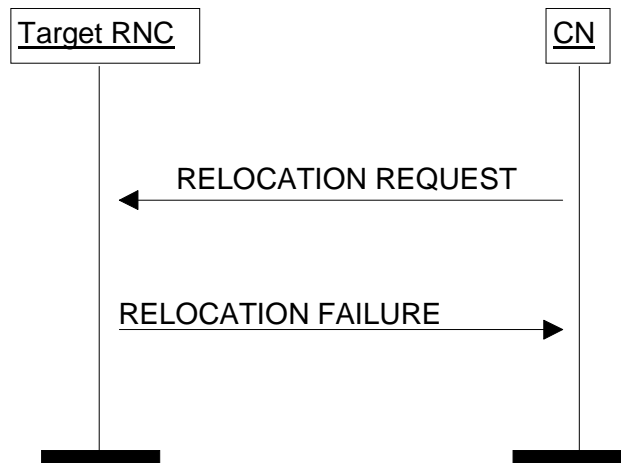
- The target RNC may accept a RAB only if the radio bearer for the RAB exists and can be used for the RAB by the target RNC.
- If an existing radio bearer is not related to any RAB that is accepted by the target RNC, the corresponding radio bearer shall be ignored during the relocation of SRNS and the radio bearer shall be released by Uu interface protocols after completion of relocation of SRNS.

After all necessary resources for accepted RABs including the Iu user plane, are successfully allocated, the target RNC shall send RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message to the CN.

The RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent by the target RNC may optionally contain a transparent container, which shall be transferred by the CN to the source RNC using the RANAP message RELOCATION COMMAND.

Transmission and reception of RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message terminates the procedure in the UTRAN and the CN respectively.

### 8.7.3 Unsuccessful Operation



**Figure 4: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure: Unsuccessful operation.**

If the target RNC can not even partially accept the relocation of SRNS or a failure occurs during the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure in the target RNC, the target RNC shall send RELOCATION FAILURE message to the CN.

Transmission and reception of RELOCATION FAILURE message terminates the procedure in the UTRAN and the CN respectively.

#### **Interactions with Iu Release:**

When the CN has received RELOCATION FAILURE message from the target RNC, the CN shall stop timer  $T_{RELOCalloc}$  and the CN shall initiate Iu Release procedure towards the target RNC with an appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. 'Relocation Cancelled'.

### 8.7.4 Abnormal Conditions

If after reception of the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC receives another RELOCATION REQUEST message on the same Iu connection, then the target RNC shall discard the latter message and the original Relocation Resource Allocation procedure shall continue normally.

#### **Interactions with Iu Release:**

If the CN decides to not continue the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure before the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure is completed, the CN shall stop timer  $T_{RELOCalloc}$  and the CN shall initiate Iu Release procedure towards the target RNC with an appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. 'Relocation Cancelled'.

### 8.7.5 Co-ordination of Two Iu Signalling Connections

Co-ordination of two Iu signalling connections during Relocation Resource Allocation procedure shall be executed by the target RNC when the *Number of Iu Instances* IE received in RELOCATION REQUEST message indicates that two CN domains are involved in relocation of SRNS.

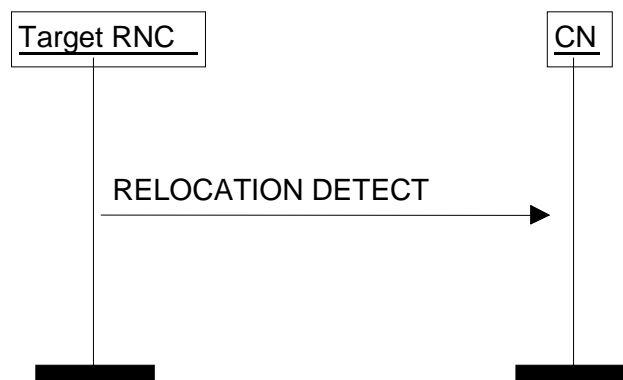
- If two CN domains are involved, following actions shall be taken by the target RNC. ~~The~~ target RNC shall utilise the *Permanent NAS UE Identity* IE, received explicitly by each CN domain within RELOCATION REQUEST message, to link both Iu signalling connections together.
- ~~The~~ target RNC shall generate and send RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE only after all expected RELOCATION REQUEST messages are received and analysed.
- ~~The~~ Target RNC shall ensure that there is no conflicting information in *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container* IE in RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE messages transmitted via different Iu signalling connections and related to the same relocation of SRNS.
- The selection of signalling connection utilised for the *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container* IE in RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message need not to be dependent on the signalling connection via which the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE in RELOCATION REQUEST message was received.

## 8.8 Relocation Detect

### 8.8.1 General

The purpose of Relocation Detect procedure is to indicate by the RNC the detection of SRNS relocation execution to the CN. Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.8.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 5: Relocation Detect procedure: Successful operation.**

~~The~~ target RNC shall send RELOCATION DETECT message to the CN when relocation execution trigger is received.

If the type of relocation of SRNS is ~~'Hard Handover'~~ 'UE involved in relocation of SRNS', the relocation execution trigger is received from the Uu interface. If the type of relocation of SRNS is ~~'SRNS Relocation'~~ 'UE not involved in relocation of SRNS', the relocation execution trigger is the reception of RELOCATION COMMIT message from Iur interface.

When RELOCATION DETECT message is sent, the target RNC shall start SRNC operation.

Upon reception of RELOCATION DETECT message, the CN may switch the user plane from the source RNC to the target RNC.

### 8.8.3 Abnormal Conditions

#### Interactions with Relocation Complete

If the RELOCATION COMPLETE message is received by the CN before the reception of RELOCATION DETECT message the CN, shall handle the RELOCATION COMPLETE message normally.

#### 8.8.4 Co-ordination of Multiple Iu Signalling Connections

When Relocation Detect procedure is to be initiated by the target RNC, the target RNC shall initiate the Relocation Detect procedure on all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE between the target RNC and the CN.





\*\*\*\*\*

**NEXT MODIFIED SECTION**

\*\*\*\*\*

**9.2.1.20 Chosen UP Version**

Chosen UP version IE is an information element that is sent by RNC to CN. It indicates which version of the given UP mode the RNC selected to be used.

<b>IE/Group Name</b>	<b>Presence</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>IE type and reference</b>	<b>Semantics description</b>
Chosen UP Version	M		INTEGER (1..16)	It indicates the version of the UP mode the RNC selected.  Value 1 equals version 1 ... Value 16 equals <del>version</del> value 16



\*\*\*\*\*

NEXT MODIFIED SECTION

\*\*\*\*\*

---

## 9 Elements for RANAP Communication

### 9.1 Message Contents

NOTE: The messages have been defined in accordance to the guidelines specified in UMTS 25.921.

~~For each message there is, a table listing the signalling elements in their order of appearance in the transmitted message.~~

All the RANAP messages are listed in the following table:



\*\*\*\*\*

NEXT MODIFIED SECTION

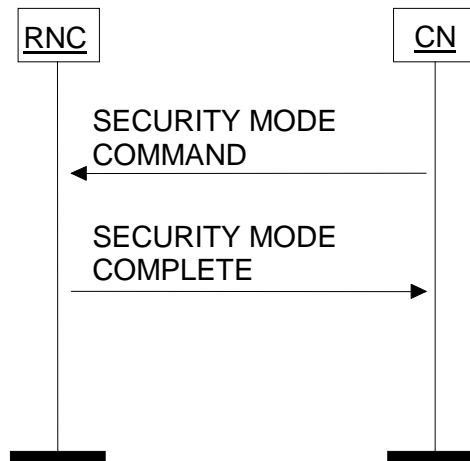
\*\*\*\*\*

## 8.18 Security Mode Control

### 8.18.1 General

The purpose of the Security Mode Control procedure is to allow the CN to pass cipher and integrity mode information to the UTRAN. UTRAN uses this information to select and load the encryption device for user and signalling data with the appropriate parameters, and also to store the appropriate parameters for the integrity algorithm. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.18.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 1: Security Mode Control procedure. Successful operation.**

The CN shall start the procedure by sending to the UTRAN a SECURITY MODE COMMAND message. This message shall specify which ciphering, if any, and integrity protection algorithms that may be used by the UTRAN.

RANAP provides the CN with the possibility to prioritise UEAs within the *Permitted Encryption Algorithms* IE. Further the *Permitted Encryption Algorithms* IE may contain “no encryption” within its list in order to allow the RNC not to cipher the respective connection if it cannot support any of the indicated UEAs.

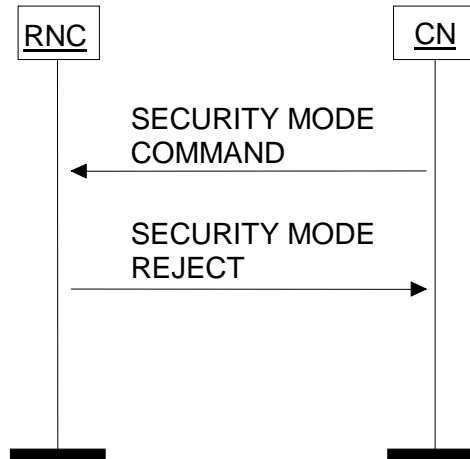
Upon reception of the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message, the UTRAN shall internally select appropriate algorithms, taking into account the UE/UTRAN capabilities. The UTRAN shall then trigger the execution of the corresponding radio interface procedure and, if applicable, invoke the encryption device and also start the integrity protection.

When the execution of the radio interface procedure is successfully finished, UTRAN shall return a SECURITY MODE COMPLETE message to the CN. This message shall include the chosen integrity protection and encryption algorithms.

The set of permitted algorithms specified in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message shall remain applicable for subsequent RAB Assignments and Intra-UTRAN Relocations.

In case of a UE with Radio Access Bearers towards both core networks, the user data towards CS shall always be ciphered according to the information received from CS and the user data towards PS with the information received from PS. The signalling data shall always be ciphered with the last received ciphering information and integrity protected with the last received integrity protection information.

### 8.18.3 Unsuccessful Operation



**Figure 2: Security Mode Control procedure. Unsuccessful operation.**

If the UTRAN or the UE is unable to support the ciphering and/or integrity protection algorithms specified in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message, then the UTRAN shall return to CN a SECURITY MODE REJECT message with cause value "Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection Algorithms are not Supported". If the radio interface Security Control Procedure fails, a SECURITY MODE REJECT message shall be sent to CN with cause value "Failure in the Radio Interface Procedure".

### 8.18.4 Abnormal Conditions

A SECURITY MODE REJECT message shall be returned if a CN requests a change of ciphering and/or integrity protection algorithms for a UE when ciphering or integrity protection is already active for that CN and such a change of algorithms is not supported by UTRAN and/or the UE. A cause value shall be set to "Change of Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection is not Supported".

<b>CHANGE REQUEST</b>		Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.	
<b>25.413</b>	<b>CR</b>	<b>012</b>	Current Version: <b>3.0.0</b>
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑		↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team	
For submission to: <b>TSG-RAN#7</b>	for approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	strategic <input type="checkbox"/>	(for SMG use only)
list expected approval meeting # here ↑	for information <input type="checkbox"/>	non-strategic <input type="checkbox"/>	

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG    The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc

**Proposed change affects:**    (U)SIM     ME     UTRAN / Radio     Core Network   
 (at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:**    TSG-RAN WG3    **Date:**    26 January 2000

**Subject:**    CR to 25.413: Correction in RANAP:RAB Assignment Response message

**Work item:**    \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Category:</b>	F Correction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release <input type="checkbox"/> B Addition of feature <input type="checkbox"/> C Functional modification of feature <input type="checkbox"/> D Editorial modification <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Release:</b>	Phase 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 96 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 97 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 98 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 00 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
------------------	--	-----------------	--

(only one category shall be marked with an X)

**Reason for change:**    The Criticality Diagnostics IE was agreed to include in all the response messages of the RANAP in RAN-WG3#9 meeting, but the Criticality Diagnostics in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE is missing.

**Clauses affected:**    9.1.2, 9.3.3

<b>Other specs affected:</b>	Other 3G core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> Other GSM core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> MS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> BSS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> O&M specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs:	
------------------------------	---	--	--

**Other comments:**    \_\_\_\_\_



<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

## 9.1.2 RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the RNC to report the outcome of the request from the message RAB

## ASSIGNMENT REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs setup or modified</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
Chosen UP Version	O		9.2.1.20	Included at least when a choice is made by UTRAN
Transport Layer Address	C - ifPS		9.2.2.1.	
Iu Transport Association	C - ifPS		9.2.2.2	
<b>RABs released</b>	C – ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
<b>Data Volume</b>	C – ifReqPS	0 to <maxnoofVol>		
Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.13	
Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.14	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	C-ifUiPS		9.2.2.3	
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	C-ifUiPS		9.2.2.4	
<b>RABs queued</b>	C – ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
<b>RABs failed to setup or modify</b>	C – ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
<b>RABs failed to release</b>	C – ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
Cause	M		9.2.1.4.	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

### 9.3.3 PDU Definitions





```

    -- This IE is only present if data volume reporting for PS domain is required --,
    iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-ReleasedItem-ExtIEs}
}          OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

RAB-ReleasedItem-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

DataVolumeList ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrOfVol)) OF
    SEQUENCE {
        dl-UnsuccessfullyTransmittedDataVolume      UnsuccessfullyTransmittedDataVolume,
        dataVolumeReference          DataVolumeReference OPTIONAL,
        iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {DataVolumeList-
ExtIEs} }          OPTIONAL,
        ...
    }

DataVolumeList-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

RAB-QueuedList          ::= RAB-IE-ContainerList { {RAB-QueuedItemIEs} }

RAB-QueuedItemIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
    { ID id-RAB-QueuedItem          CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-QueuedItem          PRESENCE ma
    ...
}

RAB-QueuedItem ::= SEQUENCE {
    rAB-ID          RAB-ID,
    iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-QueuedItem-ExtIEs} }          OPTION
    ...
}

RAB-QueuedItem-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

RAB-ReleaseFailedList ::= RAB-FailedList

RAB-AssignmentResponseExtensions RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

```

# 3G CHANGE REQUEST

*Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.*

**25.413 CR 013**

Current Version: **3.0.0**

3G specification number ↑

↑ CR number as allocated by 3G support team

For submission to **TSG RAN #7** for approval  (only one box should  
list TSG meeting no. here ↑ For information  be marked with an X)

Form: 3G CR cover sheet, version 1.0

The latest version of this form is available from: <ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/3GCRF-xx.rtf>

**Proposed change affects:**  
(at least one should be marked with an X)

USIM

ME

UTRAN

Core Network

**Source:** TSG-RAN WG3

**Date:** 2000-01-27

**Subject:** Correction of the presence of Transparent Container IEs in RANAP RELOCATION REQUIRED and RELOCATION COMMAND message

**3G Work item:**

**Category:**

- F Correction
- A Corresponds to a correction in a 2G specification
- B Addition of feature
- C Functional modification of feature
- D Editorial modification

(only one category  
Shall be marked  
With an X)

**Reason for change:**

chapter 9.1.7

The presence of the *Source RNC to target RNC transparent container* should be conditional with the condition "ifUMTStarget" (i.e. "This IE shall be present when initiating relocation of SRNS."), as in case of handover to GSM, only the *L3 Information* IE shall be sent as transparent information to the target system.

chapter 9.1.10

The presence of the *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container* IE has been change to conditional with the condition "ifRecdFromRelocTarget" (i.e. "This IE shall be included if it is received by the CN from the relocation target.") to align the tabular format with the procedure description.  
The same condition was applied to the *L3 Information* IE.

chapter 9.3.3

respective comments within the corresponding ASN.1 PDU description were updated

**Clauses affected:** 9.1.7, 9.1.10, 9.3.3

**Other specs**

**Affected:**

- Other 3G core specifications
- Other 2G core specifications
- MS test specifications
- BSS test specifications
- O&M specifications

- List of CRs:
- List of CRs:
- List of CRs:
- List of CRs:
- List of CRs:

**Other comments:**



help.doc

<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

\*\*\*\* Next Modified Section \*\*\*\*

## 9.1.7 RELOCATION REQUIRED

This message is sent by the source RNC to inform the CN that a relocation is to be performed.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Relocation Type	M		9.2.1.23	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
Source ID	M		9.2.1.24	
Target ID	M		9.2.1.25	
MS Classmark 2	C - ifGSMtarget		9.2.1.26	Defined in UMTS 24.008 [8].
MS Classmark 3	C - ifGSMtarget		9.2.1.27	Defined in UMTS 24.008 [8].
Source RNC to target RNC transparent container	<a href="#">MC - ifUMStarget</a>		9.2.1.28	
Old BSS to new BSS Information	C - ifGSMtarget		9.2.1.29	Defined in GSM 08.08 [11].

Condition	Explanation
ifGSMtarget	This IE is only present when initiating an inter system handover towards GSM BSS.
<a href="#">ifUMStarget</a>	<a href="#">This IE shall be present when initiating relocation of SRNS.</a>

\*\*\*\* Next Modified Section \*\*\*\*

## 9.1.10 RELOCATION COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to source RNC to inform that resources for the relocation are allocated in target RNC.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container	C - <a href="#">ifRecdFromRelocTarget</a> <del><a href="#">ifApp!NotOtherCN</a></del>		9.2.1.30	
L3 Information	C - <a href="#">ifRecdFromRelocTarget</a> <a href="#">ifGSMsource</a>		9.2.1.31	Defined in GSM 08.08 [11].
<b>RABs to be released</b>		0 to <maxnoofRABs		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
<b>RABs subject to data forwarding</b>	C - ifPS	0 to <maxnoofRABs >		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1	
Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

Condition	Explanation
<del><a href="#">ifRecdFromRelocTarget</a></del>	<del>This IE shall be included if it is received by the CN from the relocation target.</del>
<del><a href="#">ifApp!NotOtherCN</a></del>	<del>Must be included if applicable and if not sent via the other CN.</del>
<del><a href="#">ifGSMsource</a></del>	<del>This IE is only present when the source of an inter-system handover is GSM BSS.</del>
IfPS	This Group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

\*\*\*\* Next Modified Section \*\*\*\*

### 9.3.3 PDU Definitions

```

-- *****
-- RELOCATION PREPARATION ELEMENTARY PROCEDURE
-- *****
-- *****
-- *****
-- Relocation Required
-- *****
RelocationRequired ::= SEQUENCE {
    protocolIEs      ProtocolIE-Container    { {RelocationRequiredIEs} },
    protocolExtensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RelocationRequiredExtensions} }
    ...
}

RelocationRequiredIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
    { ID id-RelocationType          CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RelocationType          PRESENCE mandatory } |
    { ID id-Cause                   CRITICALITY ignore TYPE Cause                  PRESENCE mandatory } |
    { ID id-SourceID                 CRITICALITY ignore TYPE SourceID            PRESENCE mandatory } |
    { ID id-TargetID                 CRITICALITY reject TYPE TargetID          PRESENCE mandatory } |
    { ID id-ClassmarkInformation2     CRITICALITY ignore TYPE ClassmarkInformation2 PRESENCE conditional } |
    -- This is only present when initiating an inter system handover towards GSM BSC --
    { ID id-ClassmarkInformation3     CRITICALITY ignore TYPE ClassmarkInformation3 PRESENCE conditional } |
    -- This is only present when initiating an inter system handover towards GSM BSC --
    { ID id-SourceRNC-ToTargetRNC-TransparentContainer PRESENCE conditional#mandatory } |
    -- This IE shall be present when initiating relocation of SRNS --
    { ID id-OldBSS-ToNewBSS-Information CRITICALITY ignore TYPE OldBSS-ToNewBSS-Information PRESENCE conditional } |
    -- This is only present when initiating an inter system handover towards GSM BSC --
    ...
}

RelocationRequiredExtensions RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {

```

```

...
}
-- *****
-- Relocation Command
-- *****
RelocationCommand ::= SEQUENCE {
    protocolIES      ProtocolIE-Container      { {RelocationCommandIEs} },
    protocolExtensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RelocationCommandExtensions} }
    OPTIONAL,
...
}
RelocationCommandIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
    { ID id-TargetRNC-ToSourceRNC-TransparentContainer
      CRITICALITY reject TYPE TargetRNC-ToSourceRNC-TransparentContainer PRESENCE conditional
      -- This IE shall be included if it is received by the CN from the relocation target. Must be included if applicable and if not sent
      via-other-CN -- } |
    { ID id-L3-Information
      CRITICALITY ignore TYPE L3-Information PRESENCE conditional
      -- This IE shall be included if it is received by the CN from the relocation target. This IE is only present when the source of an
      inter-system-handover is GSM-BSS -- } |
    { ID id-RAB-RelocationReleaseList
      CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-RelocationReleaseList PRESENCE optional } |
    { ID id-RAB-DataForwardingList
      CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-DataForwardingList PRESENCE conditional
      -- This group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain --
    { ID id-CriticalityDiagnostics
      CRITICALITY ignore TYPE CriticalityDiagnostics
      PRESENCE optional },
    ...
}
RAB-RelocationReleaseList ::= RAB-IE-ContainerList { {RAB-RelocationReleaseItemIEs} }
RAB-RelocationReleaseItemIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
    { ID id-RAB-RelocationReleaseItem
      CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-RelocationReleaseItem
      PRESENCE mandatory },
    ...
}
RAB-RelocationReleaseItem ::= SEQUENCE {
    RAB-ID
    iE-Extensions
    ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-RelocationReleaseItem-ExtIEs} }
    OPTIONAL,
...
}
RAB-RelocationReleaseItem-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

```



```

RAB-DataForwardingList ::= RAB-IE-ContainerList { {RAB-DataForwardingItemIEs} }
RAB-DataForwardingItemIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
  { ID id-RAB-DataForwardingItem CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-DataForwardingItem PRESENCE mandatory } },
  ...
}
RAB-DataForwardingItem ::= SEQUENCE {
  RAB-ID,
  transportLayerAddress TransportLayerAddress,
  iuTransportAssociation IuTransportAssociation,
  ie-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-DataForwardingItem-ExtIEs} }
  ...
}
RAB-DataForwardingItem-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
  ...
}
RelocationCommandExtensions RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
  ...
}

```



## 9 Elements for RANAP Communication

### 9.1 Message Contents

NOTE: The messages have been defined in accordance to the guidelines specified in UMTS 25.921.

For each message there is, a table listing the signalling elements in their order of appearance in the transmitted message.

All the RANAP messages are listed in the following table:

**Table 1: List of RANAP messages.**

Message name	Reference
RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST	9.1.1
RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE	9.1.2
RAB RELEASE REQUEST	9.1.3
IU RELEASE REQUEST	9.1.4
IU RELEASE COMMAND	9.1.5
IU RELEASE COMPLETE	9.1.6
RELOCATION REQUIRED	9.1.7
RELOCATION REQUEST	9.1.8
RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE	9.1.9
RELOCATION COMMAND	9.1.10
RELOCATION DETECT	9.1.11
RELOCATION COMPLETE	9.1.12
RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE	9.1.13
RELOCATION FAILURE	9.1.14
RELOCATION CANCEL	9.1.15
RELOCATION CANCEL ACKNOWLEDGE	9.1.16
SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST	9.1.17
SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE	9.1.18
SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND	9.1.19
FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT	9.1.20
PAGING	9.1.21
COMMON ID	9.1.22
CN INVOKE TRACE	9.1.23
SECURITY MODE COMMAND	9.1.24
SECURITY MODE COMPLETE	9.1.25
SECURITY MODE REJECT	9.1.26
LOCATION REPORTING CONTROL	9.1.27
LOCATION REPORT	9.1.28
DATA VOLUME REPORT REQUEST	9.1.29
DATA VOLUME REPORT	9.1.30
INITIAL UE MESSAGE	9.1.31
DIRECT TRANSFER	9.1.32
CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST	9.1.33
CN INFORMATION BROADCAST CONFIRM	9.1.34
CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REJECT	9.1.35
OVERLOAD	9.1.36
RESET	9.1.37
RESET ACKNOWLEDGE	9.1.38
ERROR INDICATION	9.1.39

All information elements in the message descriptions below are marked mandatory, optional or conditional according to the following table:

**Table 2: Meaning of abbreviations used in RANAP messages.**

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
M	IE's marked as Mandatory (M) will always be included in the message.
O	IE's marked as Optional (O) may or may not be included in the message.
C	IE's marked as Conditional (C) will be included in a message only if the condition is satisfied. Otherwise the IE is not included.

Each Information Element or Group of Information Elements may have a criticality information applied to it. Following cases are possible:

**Table 3: Meaning of content within "Criticality" column.**

<b><u>Abbreviation</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>
<b><u>-</u></b>	<u>No criticality information is applied explicitly.</u>
<b><u>YES</u></b>	<u>Criticality information is applied. This is usable only for non-repeatable IEs</u>
<b><u>GLOBAL</u></b>	<u>The IE and all its repetitions together have one common criticality information. This is usable only for repeatable IEs.</u>
<b><u>EACH</u></b>	<u>Each repetition of the IE has its own criticality information. It is not allowed to assign different criticality values to the repetitions. This is usable only for repeatable IEs.</u>

## 9.1.1 RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to request the establishment, modification or release of one or more RABs for the same UE.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
<b>RABs to be setup or modified</b>	C – ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			EACH	ignore
<b><u>First setup or modify item</u></b>				<u>Grouping reason: same criticality</u>	YES	reject
__RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	:	
<del>__NAS Binding Information</del>	M		<del>9.2.3.1</del>		:	
__RAB parameters	M		9.2.1.3	Includes all necessary parameters for RABs (both for MSC and SGSN) including QoS.	:	
<del>__Data Volume Reporting Indication</del>	C – ifPS		9.2.1.17		:	
<b><u>User Plane Information</u></b>					:	
__User Plane mode	M		9.2.1.18		:	
__UP Mode Versions	M		9.2.1.19		:	
__Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		:	
__lu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		:	
<b><u>Second setup or modify item</u></b>				<u>Grouping reason: same criticality</u>	YES	ignore
__NAS Binding Information	M		9.2.3.1		:	
__Data Volume Reporting Indication	C - ifPS		9.2.1.17		:	
__DL GTP-PDU sequence number	C- ifPS		9.2.2.3		:	
__UL GTP-PDU sequence number	C- ifPS		9.2.2.4		:	
__DL N-PDU sequence number	C- ifPS		9.2.1.33		:	
__UL N-PDU sequence number	C- ifPS		9.2.1.34		:	
<b>RABs to be released</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			EACH	ignore
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	:	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		:	

Condition	Explanation
IfPS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.
IfNoOtherGroup	This group must be present at least when no other group is present, i.e. at least one group must be present.

Range bound	Explanation
MaxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.2 RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the RNC to report the outcome of the request from the message RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		<u>YES</u>	<u>ignore</u>
<b>RABs setup or modified</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	:	
Chosen UP Version	O		9.2.1.20	Included at least when a choice is made by UTRAN	:	
Transport Layer Address	C - ifPS		9.2.2.1.		:	
lu Transport Association	C - ifPS		9.2.2.2		:	
<b>RABs released</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	:	
<b>Data Volume</b>	C - ifReqPS	0 to <maxnoof Vol>			:	
Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.13		:	
Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.14		:	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	C-ifUiPS		9.2.2.3		<u>YES</u>	<u>ignore</u>
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	C-ifUiPS		9.2.2.4		<u>YES</u>	<u>ignore</u>
<b>RABs queued</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	:	
<b>RABs failed to setup or modify</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	:	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		:	
<b>RABs failed to release</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	:	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4.		:	

Condition	Explanation
IfPS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.
IfNoOtherGroup	This group must be present at least when no other group is present, i.e. at least one group must be present.
IfReqPS	This IE is only present if data volume reporting for PS domain is required.
IfUiPS	This group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain when the release was initiated by UTRAN.

Range bound	Explanation
MaxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.
MaxnoofVol	Maximum no. of reported data volume for one RAB(value is 2).

### 9.1.3 RAB RELEASE REQUEST

This message is sent by the RNC, to request the CN to release one or more RABs for the same UE.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
<b>RABs to be released</b>		1 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	ignore
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		-	

Range bound	Explanation
MaxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

### 9.1.4 IU RELEASE REQUEST

This message is sent by the RNC to request the CN to release the Iu connection.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore

### 9.1.5 IU RELEASE COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to order RNC to release all resources related to the Iu connection.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore

## 9.1.6 IU RELEASE COMPLETE

This message is sent by the RNC as response to the IU RELEASE COMMAND message.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
<b>RABs Data Volume Report</b>	C – ifReqPS	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			EACH	ignore
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
<b>Data Volume</b>		0 to <maxnoof Vol>			-	
Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.13		-	
Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.14		-	
<b>RABs Released</b>	C-ifUiPS	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			EACH	ignore
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		YES	ignore
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.3		YES	ignore
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.4		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

Condition	Explanation
IfReqPS	This Group is only present if data volume reporting for PS domain is required.
IfUiPS	This group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain when the release was initiated by UTRAN.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.
MaxnoofVol	Maximum no. of reported data volume for one RAB. (value is 2)

## 9.1.7 RELOCATION REQUIRED

This message is sent by the source RNC to inform the CN that a relocation is to be performed.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.



IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Relocation Type	M		9.2.1.23		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
Source ID	M		9.2.1.24		YES	ignore
Target ID	M		9.2.1.25		YES	reject
MS Classmark 2	C - ifGSMtarget		9.2.1.26	Defined in UMTS 24.008 [8].	YES	ignore
MS Classmark 3	C - ifGSMtarget		9.2.1.27	Defined in UMTS 24.008 [8].	YES	ignore
Source RNC to target RNC transparent container	M		9.2.1.28		YES	reject
Old BSS to new BSS Information	C - ifGSMtarget		9.2.1.29	Defined in GSM 08.08 [11].	YES	ignore

Condition	Explanation
ifGSMtarget	This IE is only present when initiating an inter system handover towards GSM BSS.

## 9.1.8 RELOCATION REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to request the target RNC to allocate necessary resources for a relocation.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Permanent NAS UE Identity	C - ifAvail		9.2.3.2		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
Source RNC to target RNC transparent container	M		9.2.1.28		YES	reject
<b>RABs to be setup</b>		0 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	reject
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
NAS Binding Information	M		9.2.3.1		-	
RAB parameters	M		9.2.1.3		-	
Data Volume Reporting Indication	C - ifPS		9.2.1.17		-	
<b>User Plane Information</b>					-	
User Plane mode	M		9.2.1.18		-	
UP Mode Versions	M		9.2.1.19		-	
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	
Integrity Protection Information	M		9.2.1.11	Integrity Protection Information includes key and permitted algorithms.	YES	ignore
Encryption Information	O		9.2.1.12	Encryption Information includes key and permitted algorithms.	YES	ignore

Condition	Explanation
ifAvail	This IE is only present if available at the sending side.
IfPS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.9 RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE

This message is sent by the target RNC to inform the CN about the result of the resource allocation for the requested relocation.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		<u>YES</u>	<u>ignore</u>
Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container	C - IfApplNotOtherCN		9.2.1.30		<u>YES</u>	<u>ignore</u>
<b>RABs setup</b>	C - ifPS	0 to <maxnoof RABs			<u>EACH</u>	<u>reject</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
Chosen UP Version	O		9.2.1.20	Included at least when a choice is made by UTRAN.	-	
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	
<b>RABs failed to setup</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoof RABs			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		-	
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	M		9.2.1.13	Indicates which algorithm that will be used by the target RNC.	<u>YES</u>	<u>ignore</u>
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that will be used by the target RNC.	<u>YES</u>	<u>ignore</u>
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		<u>YES</u>	<u>ignore</u>

Condition	Explanation
IfPS	This Group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.
IfNoOtherGroup	This group must be present at least when no other group is present, i.e. at least one group must be present.
IfApplNotOtherCN	Must be included if applicable and if not sent via the other CN.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.10 RELOCATION COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to source RNC to inform that resources for the relocation are allocated in target RNC.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container	C - ifAppINotOtherCN		9.2.1.30		YES	reject
L3 Information	C - ifGSMsource		9.2.1.31	Defined in GSM 08.08 [11].	YES	ignore
<b>RABs to be released</b>		0 to <maxnoof RABs			EACH	ignore
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
<b>RABs subject to data forwarding</b>	C - ifPS	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			EACH	ignore
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

Condition	Explanation
ifAppINotOtherCN	Must be included if applicable and if not sent via the other CN.
IfGSMsource	This IE is only present when the source of an inter system handover is GSM BSS.
IfPS	This Group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

### 9.1.11 RELOCATION DETECT

This message is sent by the target RNC to inform the CN that the relocation execution trigger has been received.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore

### 9.1.12 RELOCATION COMPLETE

This message is sent by the target RNC to inform the CN that the relocation is completed.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore

### 9.1.13 RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE

This message is sent by the CN to the source RNC if the relocation preparation failed.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

## 9.1.14 RELOCATION FAILURE

This message is sent by the target RNC to inform the CN that the requested resource allocation failed.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

## 9.1.15 RELOCATION CANCEL

This message is sent by the source RNC to the CN to cancel an ongoing relocation.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore

## 9.1.16 RELOCATION CANCEL ACKNOWLEDGE

This message is sent by the CN to the source RNC when the relocation has been cancelled.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

## 9.1.17 SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to source RNC to indicate the PS RABs for which context transfer shall be performed.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
<b>RABs subject to data forwarding</b>		1 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.18 SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the source RNC as a response to SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
<b>RABs Contexts</b>		1 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.3		-	
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.4		-	
DL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.33		-	
UL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.34		-	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.19 SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to the RNC to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN in inter system forward handover.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
<b>RABs subject to data forwarding</b>	C - ifPS	0 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
lu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	

Condition	Explanation
ifPS	This Group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.20 FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT

This message is sent either by source RNC to the CN or by the CN to target RNC.

Direction: CN → RNC and RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
<b>RAB Contexts x n</b>		1 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	ignore
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.3		-	
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.4		-	
DL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.33		-	
UL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.34		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.21 PAGING

This message is sent by the CN to request UTRAN to page a specific UE.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
Permanent NAS UE Identity	M		9.2.3.2		YES	ignore
Temporary UE Identity	O		9.2.3.3		YES	ignore
Paging Area ID	O		9.2.1.21		YES	ignore
Paging Cause	O		9.2.3.4		YES	ignore
Non Searching Indication	O		9.2.1.22		YES	ignore

## 9.1.22 COMMON ID

This message is sent by the CN to inform RNC about the permanent NAS UE identity for a user.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Permanent NAS UE Identity (e.g. IMSI)	M		9.2.3.2		YES	ignore

### 9.1.23 CN INVOKE TRACE

This message is sent by the CN to request the RNC to start to produce a trace record.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Trace Type	M		9.2.1.6		YES	ignore
Trace Reference	M		9.2.1.8		YES	ignore
Trigger ID	O		9.2.1.7		YES	ignore
UE Identity	O		9.2.1.9		YES	ignore
OMC ID	O		9.2.1.10		YES	ignore

### 9.1.24 SECURITY MODE COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to trigger the integrity and ciphering functions over the radio interface.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Integrity Protection Information	M		9.2.1.11	Integrity information includes key(s) and permitted algorithms.	YES	ignore
Encryption Information	O		9.2.1.12	Encryption information includes key(s) and permitted algorithms.	YES	ignore

### 9.1.25 SECURITY MODE COMPLETE

This message is sent by the RNC as a successful response to SECURITY MODE COMMAND.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	M		9.2.1.13		YES	ignore
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

## 9.1.26 SECURITY MODE REJECT

This message is sent by the RNC as a unsuccessful response to SECURITY MODE COMMAND.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

## 9.1.27 LOCATION REPORTING CONTROL

This message is sent by the CN to initiate, modify or stop location reporting from the RNC to the CN.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Request Type	M		9.2.1.16		YES	ignore

## 9.1.28 LOCATION REPORT

This message is sent by the RNC to the CN with information about the UE location.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Area Identity	O		9.2.3.11		YES	ignore
Cause	O		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore

## 9.1.29 DATA VOLUME REPORT REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to request unsuccessfully transmitted data volumes for specific RABs.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.



IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
<b>RABs Data Volume Report</b>		1 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		0		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.130 DATA VOLUME REPORT

This message is sent by the RNC and informs the CN about unsuccessfully transmitted data volumes for requested RABs.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
<b>RABs Data Volume Report</b>		1 to <maxnoof RABs>			<u>EACH</u>	<u>ignore</u>
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
<b>Data Volume</b>		0 to <maxnoof Vol>			-	
Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.13		-	
Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.14		-	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.
MaxnoofVol	Maximum no. of reported data volume for one RAB. (value is 2)

## 9.1.31 INITIAL UE MESSAGE

This message is sent by the RNC to transfer the radio interface initial layer 3 message to the CN.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
LAI	M		9.2.3.7		YES	ignore
RAC	C - ifPS		9.2.3.8		YES	ignore
SAI	M		9.2.3.10		YES	ignore
NAS-PDU	M		9.2.3.6		YES	ignore

Condition	Explanation
ifPS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.

### 9.1.32 DIRECT TRANSFER

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC and is used for carrying NAS information over the Iu interface

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
NAS-PDU	M		9.2.3.6		YES	ignore
LAI	C – ifPS2CN		9.2.3.7		YES	ignore
RAC	C – ifPS2CN		9.2.3.8		YES	ignore
SAPI	C – ifDL		9.2.3.9		YES	ignore

Condition	Explanation
<i>IfPS2CN</i>	This IE is only present if the message is directed to the PS domain.
<i>IfDL</i>	This IE is always used in downlink direction.

### 9.1.33 CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN and includes information to be broadcasted to all users.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
<b>CN Broadcast Information piece</b>		1 to <maxnoof Pieces>			EACH	ignore
NAS Broadcast Information	M		9.2.3.5		-	
Area Identity	M		9.2.3.11		-	
Categorisation Parameters	M		9.2.1.15		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofPieces	Maximum no. of Broadcast Information Pieces in one message. Value is 16.

### 9.1.34 CN INFORMATION BROADCAST CONFIRM

This message is sent by the RNC as a successful response to CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

### 9.1.35 CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REJECT

This message is sent by the RNC as a unsuccessful response to CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

### 9.1.36 OVERLOAD

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC to indicate that the node is overloaded.

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Number of steps	O		9.2.1.32		YES	ignore

### 9.1.37 RESET

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC and is used to request that the other node shall be reset.

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore

### 9.1.38 RESET ACKNOWLEDGE

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC as a response to RESET.

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

### 9.1.39 ERROR INDICATION

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC and is used to indicate that some error has been detected in the node.

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented or connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
Cause	C-ifalone		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	C-ifalone		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	O		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1		YES	ignore
Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2		YES	ignore

Condition	Explanation
C_ifalone	At least either of Cause IE or Criticality Diagnostics IE shall be present.

**CHANGE REQUEST**

Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.

**25.413 CR 014**

Current Version: **3.0.0**

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑

↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team

For submission to: **TSG RAN #7**  
 list expected approval meeting # here ↑

for approval   
 for information

strategic   
 non-strategic  (for SMG use only)

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc

**Proposed change affects:** (U)SIM  ME  UTRAN / Radio  Core Network   
 (at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:** TSG-RAN WG3 **Date:** 2000-01-12

**Subject:** Definition of Transport Layer Address

**Work item:**

**Category:** F Correction  **Release:** Phase 2   
 A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release  Release 96   
 (only one category shall be marked with an X) B Addition of feature  Release 97   
 C Functional modification of feature  Release 98   
 D Editorial modification  Release 99   
 Release 00

**Reason for change:** In TSG-RAN WG3 meeting number 9, it was agreed to define Transport Layer Address as an OCTET STRING with an upper limit of 20 octets. In 25.413 v.3.0.0, it is, however, defined as an OCTET STRING with a fixed size of 20 octets.  
 In 25.423 and 25.433, Transport Layer Address is defined as a BIT STRING (1..160, ...).  
 It is proposed that the definition in 25.413 is aligned with the definition in 25.423 and 25.433 for the following reasons:

- **The same definition will be used in RANAP, RNSAP and NBAP.**
- **A variable size is more bit effective for shorter addresses.**
- **The extensibility makes the definition more future proof.**

**Clauses affected:** 9.2.2.1 Transport Layer Address  
 9.3.4 Information Element Definition

**Other specs affected:** Other 3G core specifications  → List of CRs:  
 Other GSM core specifications  → List of CRs:  
 MS test specifications  → List of CRs:  
 BSS test specifications  → List of CRs:  
 O&M specifications  → List of CRs:

**Other comments:**



help.doc

<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

### 9.2.2.1 Transport Layer Address

For the PS domain this information element is an IP address to be used for the user plane transport. For the CS domain this address is to be used for Transport Network Control Plane signalling to set up the U-Plane connection.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Transport Layer Address	M		<del>OCTET STRING (20)</del> <del>BIT STRING (1..160, ...)</del>	The Radio Network layer is not supposed to interpret the address information. It should pass it to the transport layer for interpretation. For details on the Transport Layer Address, see ref. 25.414 [9].

### 9.3.4 Information Element Definitions

.

.

| TransportLayerAddress ::= ~~OCTET STRING (SIZE (20))~~BIT STRING (SIZE (1..160, ...))





### 9.2.3.5 NAS Broadcast Information

This element identifies broadcast information that belongs to the non-access stratum (e.g. LAC, RA code etc). This information is transparent to RNC.

<b>IE/Group Name</b>	<b>Presence</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>IE type and reference</b>	<b>Semantics description</b>
NAS Broadcast Information	M		OCTET STRING	



## 9.3.4 Information Element Definitions

```

-- *****
--
-- Information Element Definitions
--
-- *****

RANAP-IEs -- { object identifier to be allocated }--
DEFINITIONS AUTOMATIC TAGS ::=

BEGIN

IMPORTS
    maxNrOfErrors,
    maxNrOfRABs,
    maxNrOfPoints,
    maxRAB-Subflows,
    maxRAB-SubflowCombination
FROM RANAP-Constants

    Criticality,
    ProcedureCode,
    ProtocolIE-ID,
    TriggeringMessage
FROM RANAP-CommonDataTypes

    ProtocolExtensionContainer{},
    RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION
FROM RANAP-Containers;

-- A

AllocationOrRetentionPriority ::= SEQUENCE {
    priorityLevel          PriorityLevel,
    pre-emptionCapability  Pre-emptionCapability,
    pre-emptionVulnerability  Pre-emptionVulnerability,
    queuingAllowed         QueuingAllowed,
    iE-Extensions         ProtocolExtensionContainer { {AllocationOrRetentionPriority-ExtIEs} }
OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

AllocationOrRetentionPriority-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

AreaIdentity ::= CHOICE {
    sAI                    SAI,
    geographicalArea       GeographicalArea,
    ...
}

-- B

BindingID                ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))

-- C

CategorisationParameters    ::= INTEGER (0..15)

Cause ::= CHOICE {
    radioNetwork           CauseRadioNetwork,
    transmissionNetwork    CauseTransmissionNetwork,
    nAS                    CauseNAS,
    protocol               CauseProtocol,
    misc                   CauseMisc,
    non-Standard           CauseNon-Standard,
    ...
}

CauseMisc ::= INTEGER {
    om-intervention (129),
    no-resource-available (130),
    unspecified-failure (131),
    network-optimisation (132)
} (129..256)

CauseNAS ::= INTEGER {
    user-restriction-start-indication (81),
    user-restriction-end-indication (82),
    normal-release (83)
} (81..96)

CauseProtocol ::= INTEGER {

```

```

    transfer-syntax-error (97)
} (97..112)

CauseRadioNetwork ::= INTEGER {
    rab-pre-empted (1),
    trelocoverall-expiry (2),
    trelocprep-expiry (3),
    treloccomplete-expiry (4),
    tqueing-expiry (5),
    relocation-triggered (6),
    unable-to-establish-during-relocation (8),
    unknown-target-rnc (9),
    relocation-cancelled (10),
    successful-relocation (11),
    requested-ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-algorithms-not-supported (12),
    ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-already-active (13),
    failure-in-the-radio-interface-procedure (14),
    release-due-to-utran-generated-reason (15),
    user-inactivity (16),
    time-critical-relocation (17),
    requested-traffic-class-not-available (18),
    invalid-rab-parameters-value (19),
    requested-maximum-bit-rate-not-available (20),
    requested-guaranteed-bit-rate-not-available (21),
    requested-transfer-delay-not-achievable (22),
    invalid-rab-parameters-combination (23),
    condition-violation-for-sdu-parameters (24),
    condition-violation-for-traffic-handling-priority (25),
    condition-violation-for-guaranteed-bit-rate (26),
    user-plane-versions-not-supported (27),
    iu-up-failure (28)
} (1..64)

CauseNon-Standard ::= INTEGER (129..256)

CauseTransmissionNetwork ::= INTEGER {
    logical-error-unknown-iu-transport-association (65)
} (65..80)

CriticalityDiagnostics ::= SEQUENCE {
    procedureCode          ProcedureCode          OPTIONAL,
    triggeringMessage      TriggeringMessage      OPTIONAL,
    criticalityResponse     Criticality            OPTIONAL,
    iEsCriticalityResponses CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List OPTIONAL,
    iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {CriticalityDiagnostics-ExtIEs} }
OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

CriticalityDiagnostics-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrOfErrors)) OF
SEQUENCE {
    criticalityResponse     Criticality,
    iE-ID                   ProtocolIE-ID,
    iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List-
ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

CGI ::= SEQUENCE {
    pLMN-ID                PLMN-ID,
    lAC                    LAC,
    cI                     CI,
    iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {CGI-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
}

CGI-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm ::= PermittedEncryptionAlgorithms

ChosenIntegrityProtectionAlgorithm ::= PermittedIntegrityProtectionAlgorithms

ChosenUP-Version ::= ENUMERATED {
    version1,
    version2,
    ...
}

```

```

}
CI ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
ClassmarkInformation2 ::= OCTET STRING
ClassmarkInformation3 ::= OCTET STRING
CN-DomainIndicator ::= ENUMERATED {
    cs-domain,
    ps-domain
}
-- D
DataVolumeReference ::= INTEGER (0..255)
DataVolumeReportingIndication ::= ENUMERATED {
    do-report,
    do-not-report
}
DeliveryOfErroneousSDU ::= ENUMERATED {
    yes,
    no,
    no-error-detection-consideration
}
DeliveryOrder ::= ENUMERATED {
    delivery-order-requested,
    delivery-order-not-requested
}
DL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber ::= INTEGER (0..65535)
-- Reference: xx.xxx
DL-N-PDU-SequenceNumber ::= INTEGER (0..4095)
-- Reference: xx.xxx
| D-RNTI ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (20))INTEGER (0..1048575)

```

<h2 style="margin: 0;">CHANGE REQUEST</h2>		<small>Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.</small>
<b>25.413</b>	<b>CR 018</b>	Current Version: <b>3.0.0</b>
<small>GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑</small>		<small>↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team</small>
For submission to: <b>TSG RAN #7</b> <small>list expected approval meeting # here ↑</small>	for approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for information <input type="checkbox"/>	strategic <input type="checkbox"/> non-strategic <input type="checkbox"/> <small>(for SMG use only)</small>

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc

**Proposed change affects:** (U)SIM  ME  UTRAN / Radio  Core Network   
(at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:** TSG-RAN WG3 **Date:** 2000-01-27

**Subject:** Report RABs for which a Data Volume report can't be generated in the Data Volume Report message.

**Work item:**

<b>Category:</b> <small>(only one category shall be marked with an X)</small>	F Correction <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Release:</b>	Phase 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release <input type="checkbox"/>		Release 96 <input type="checkbox"/>
	B Addition of feature <input type="checkbox"/>		Release 97 <input type="checkbox"/>
	C Functional modification of feature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Release 98 <input type="checkbox"/>
	D Editorial modification <input type="checkbox"/>		Release 99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Release 00 <input type="checkbox"/>

**Reason for change:** UTRAN needs a way to report to CN in the Data Volume Report message the RABs for which UTRAN were not able to transfer a data volume report. The failure to transfer the data volume report may be due to that e.g. invalid RAB IDs have been given in the Data Volume Report Request message. A new cause value is introduced to cover this case: 'Invalid RAB ID'.

In order to still be able to classify the Data Volume Report as a class 1 procedure, it is also proposed that the definition of a Class 1 procedure is changed to: "Elementary Procedures with response (success and/or failure)".

**Clauses affected:** 3.1, 8.21.3, 9.1.30, 9.2.1.4, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.6

<b>Other specs affected:</b>	Other 3G core specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
	Other GSM core specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
	MS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
	BSS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
	O&M specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	

**Other comments:**

## 3.1 Definitions

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

**Relocation of SRNS:** Relocation of SRNS is a UMTS functionality used to relocate the serving RNS role from one RNS to another RNS. This UMTS functionality is realised by several elementary procedures executed in several interfaces and by several protocols and it may involve a change in the radio resources used between UTRAN and UE.

It is also possible to relocate the serving RNS role from

- one RNS within UMTS to another relocation target external to UMTS
- functionality equivalent to the serving RNS role from another relocation source external to UMTS to another RNS.

**Serving RNS (SRNS):** A role an RNS can take with respect to a specific connection between an UE and UTRAN. There is one Serving RNS for each UE that has a connection to UTRAN. The Serving RNS is in charge of the radio connection between a UE and the UTRAN. The Serving RNS terminates the Iu for this UE.

**Serving RNC (SRNC):** SRNC is the RNC belonging to SRNS.

**Source RNS:** A role, with respect to a specific connection between UTRAN and CN, that RNS takes when it decides to initiate a relocation of SRNS.

**Source RNC:** Source RNC is the RNC belonging to source RNS.

**Target RNS:** A role an RNS gets with respect to a specific connection between UTRAN and CN when it is being a subject of a relocation of SRNS which is being made towards that RNS.

**Target RNC:** Target RNC is the RNC belonging to target RNS.

**Elementary Procedure:** The RANAP protocol consists of Elementary Procedures (EPs). An Elementary Procedure is a unit of interaction between the RNS and the CN. An EP consists of an initiating message and possibly a response message. Three kinds of EPs are used:

- **Class 1:** Elementary Procedures with response (success and/or failure).
- **Class 2:** Elementary Procedures without response.
- **Class 3:** Elementary Procedures with possibility of multiple responses.

For Class 1 EPs, the types of responses can be as follows:

Successful

- A signalling message explicitly indicates that the elementary procedure successfully completed with the receipt of the response.

Unsuccessful

- A signalling message explicitly indicates that the EP failed.
- On time supervision expiry (i.e. absence of expected response).

Successful and Unsuccessful

- One signalling message reports both successful and unsuccessful outcome for the different included requests.

Class 2 EPs are considered always successful.

Class 3 EPs have one or several response messages reporting both successful, unsuccessful outcome of the requests and temporary status information about the requests. This type of EP only terminates through response(s) or EP timer expiry.





### 8.21.3 Unsuccessful Operation

~~If the RNC can not produce the report as requested, the DATA VOLUME REPORT message shall not be sent to the CN.~~

The RAB ID for each RAB for which UTRAN is not able to transfer a data volume report is included in the Data Volume Report message together with a *Cause IE*, e.g. Invalid RAB ID.

## 9.130 DATA VOLUME REPORT

This message is sent by the RNC and informs the CN about unsuccessfully transmitted data volumes for requested RABs.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs Data Volume Report</b>	<b>C - ifNoOtherGroup</b>	<b>0+ to &lt;maxnoofRABs&gt;</b>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
<b>Data Volume</b>		0 to <maxnoofVol>		
Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.13	
Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.14	
<b><u>RABs failed to report</u></b>	<b>C - ifNoOtherGroup</b>	<b>0 to &lt;maxnoofRABs&gt;</b>		
<u>RAB ID</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>9.2.1.2</u>	
<u>Cause</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>9.2.1.4</u>	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>IfNoOtherGroup</u>	<u>This group must be present at least when no other group is present, i.e. at least one group must be present.</u>

<u>Range bound</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>maxnoofRABs</u>	<u>Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.</u>
<u>MaxnoofVol</u>	<u>Maximum no. of reported data volume for one RAB. (value is 2)</u>

#### **9.2.1.4 Cause**

The purpose of the cause information element is to indicate the reason for a particular event for the RANAP protocol.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Cause group	M		ENUMERATED (Radio Network Layer, Transport Layer, NAS, Protocol, Miscellaneous, Non-standard, ...)	
CHOICE <i>Cause group</i>				
<i>Radio Network Layer</i>				
Radio Network Layer Cause	O	1 to 64	INTEGER (RAB pre-empted,  Trelcoverall Expiry,  Trelocprep Expiry,  Treloccomplete Expiry,  Tqueing Expiry, Relocation Triggered,  Unable to Establish During Relocation,  Unknown Target RNC,  Relocation Cancelled,  Successful Relocation,  Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection Algorithms not Supported,  Change of Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection is not supported,  Failure in the Radio Interface Procedure,  Release due to UTRAN Generated Reason,  User Inactivity,  Time Critical Relocation,  Requested Traffic	

			<p>Class not Available,</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Value,</p> <p>Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available,</p> <p>Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available,</p> <p>Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable,</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Combination,</p> <p>Condition Violation for SDU Parameters,</p> <p>Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority,</p> <p>Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate,</p> <p>User Plane Versions not Supported,</p> <p>Iu UP Failure,</p> <p><u>Invalid RAB ID.</u></p> <p>...)</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

<i>Transmission Network</i>				
Transport Layer Cause	O	65 to 80	INTEGER (Logical Error: Unknown Iu Transport Association,...)	
<i>NAS</i>				
NAS Cause	O	81 to 96	INTEGER (User Restriction Start Indication,  User Restriction End Indication,  Normal Release, ...)	
<i>Protocol</i>				
Protocol Cause	O	97 to 112	INTEGER (Transfer Syntax Error,  ...)	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
Miscellaneous Cause	O	113 to 128	INTEGER (O&M Intervention,  No Resource Available,  Unspecified Failure,  Network Optimisation, ...)	
<i>Non-standard</i>				
Non-standard Cause	O	129 to 256	INTEGER  (...)	

## 9.3.3 PDU Definitions

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•

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id-AreaIdentity,  
 id-CN-BroadcastInformationPiece,  
 id-CN-BroadcastInformationPieceList,  
 id-CN-DomainIndicator,  
 id-Cause,  
 id-ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm,  
 id-ChosenIntegrityProtectionAlgorithm,  
 id-ClassmarkInformation2,  
 id-ClassmarkInformation3,  
 id-CriticalityDiagnostics,  
 id-DL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber,  
 id-EncryptionInformation,  
 id-IntegrityProtectionInformation,  
 id-IuTransportAssociation,  
 id-L3-Information,  
 id-LAI,  
 id-NAS-PDU,  
 id-NonSearchingIndication,  
 id-NumberOfSteps,  
 id-OMC-ID,  
 id-OldBSS-ToNewBSS-Information,  
 id-PagingAreaID,  
 id-PagingCause,  
 id-PermanentNAS-UE-ID,  
 id-RAB-ContextItem,  
 id-RAB-ContextList,  
 id-RAB-DataForwardingItem,  
 id-RAB-DataForwardingItem-SRNS-CtxReq,  
 id-RAB-DataForwardingList,  
 id-RAB-DataForwardingList-SRNS-CtxReq,  
 id-RAB-DataVolumeReportItem,  
 id-RAB-DataVolumeReportList,  
 id-RAB-DataVolumeReportRequestItem,  
 id-RAB-DataVolumeReportRequestList,  
 id-RAB-FailedItem,  
 id-RAB-FailedList,  
 id-RAB-FailedtoReportItem,  
 id-RAB-FailedtoReportList,  
 id-RAB-ID,  
 id-RAB-QueuedItem,  
 id-RAB-QueuedList,



### 3G TS 25.413 version 3.0.0 (2000-01)

```
id-RAB-ReleaseFailedList,
id-RAB-ReleaseItem,
id-RAB-ReleaseList,
id-RAB-ReleasedItem,
id-RAB-ReleasedList,
id-RAB-ReleasedList-IuRelComp,
id-RAB-RelocationReleaseItem,
id-RAB-RelocationReleaseList,
id-RAB-SetupItem-RelocReq,
id-RAB-SetupItem-RelocReqAck,
id-RAB-SetupList-RelocReq,
id-RAB-SetupList-RelocReqAck,
id-RAB-SetupOrModifiedItem,
id-RAB-SetupOrModifiedList,
id-RAB-SetupOrModifyItem,
id-RAB-SetupOrModifyList,
id-RAC,
id-RelocationType,
id-RequestType,
id-SAI,
id-SAPI,
id-SourceID,
id-SourceRNC-ToTargetRNC-TransparentContainer,
id-TargetID,
id-TargetRNC-ToSourceRNC-TransparentContainer,
id-TemporaryUE-ID,
id-TraceReference,
id-TraceType,
id-TransportLayerAddress,
id-TriggerID,
id-UE-ID,
id-UL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber
FROM RANAP-Constants;
```

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Not influenced ASN.1 code not shown

.

.

```
-- *****
--
```

### 3G TS 25.413 version 3.0.0 (2000-01)

```

-- Data Volume Report
-- *****
DataVolumeReport ::= SEQUENCE {
    protocols ProtocolIE-Container { {DataVolumeReportIEs} },
    protocolExtensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {DataVolumeReportExtensions} } OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

DataVolumeReportIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
    { ID id-RAB-DataVolumeReportList
      -- This group must be present at least when no other group is present, ie. at least one group must be present --
      PRESENCE conditional mandatory
    { ID id-RAB-FailedtoReportList
      CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-DataVolumeReportList PRESENCE conditional
      -- This group must be present at least when no other group is present, ie. at least one group must be present --
    }
    { ID id-CriticalityDiagnostics
      CRITICALITY ignore TYPE CriticalityDiagnostics PRESENCE optional },
    ...
}

DataVolumeReportExtensions RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

RAB-FailedtoReportList ::= RAB-IE-ContainerList { {RABs-failed-to-reportItemIEs} }

RABs-failed-to-reportItemIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
    { ID id-RAB-FailedtoReportItem
      CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RABs-failed-to-reportItem PRESENCE mandatory },
    ...
}

RABs-failed-to-reportItem ::= SEQUENCE {
    RAB-ID RAB-ID,
    cause Cause,
    IE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { { RABs-failed-to-reportItem-ExtIEs } } OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

RABs-failed-to-reportItem-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

```

### 9.3.4 Information Element Definitions

```

.
.
.
CauseRadioNetwork ::= INTEGER {
    rab-pre-empted (1),
    trelocoverall-expiry (2),
    trelocprep-expiry (3),
    treloccomplete-expiry (4),
    tqueing-expiry (5),
    relocation-triggered (6),
    unable-to-establish-during-relocation (8),
    unknown-target-rnc (9),
    relocation-cancelled (10),
    successful-relocation (11),
    requested-ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-algorithms-not-supported (12),
    ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-already-active (13),
    failure-in-the-radio-interface-procedure (14),
    release-due-to-ultran-generated-reason (15),
    user-inactivity (16),
    time-critical-relocation (17),
    requested-traffic-class-not-available (18),
    invalid-rab-parameters-value (19),
    requested-maximum-bit-rate-not-available (20),
    requested-guaranteed-bit-rate-not-available (21),
    requested-transfer-delay-not-achievable (22),
    invalid-rab-parameters-combination (23),
    condition-violation-for-sdu-parameters (24),
    condition-violation-for-traffic-handling-priority (25),
    condition-violation-for-guaranteed-bit-rate (26),
    user-plane-versions-not-supported (27),
    iu-up-failure (28),
    invalid-RAB-ID (30)
} (1..64)

```

### 9.3.6 Constant Definitions

```

.
.
.

```

3G TS 25.413 version 3.0.0 (2000-01)

```
-- *****
-- IES
-- *****
-- *****
id-AreaIdentity INTEGER ::= 0
id-CN-BroadcastInformationPiece INTEGER ::= 1
id-CN-BroadcastInformationPieceList INTEGER ::= 2
id-CN-DomainIndicator INTEGER ::= 3
id-Cause INTEGER ::= 4
id-ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm INTEGER ::= 5
id-ChosenIntegrityProtectionAlgorithm INTEGER ::= 6
id-ClassmarkInformation2 INTEGER ::= 7
id-ClassmarkInformation3 INTEGER ::= 8
id-CriticalityDiagnostics INTEGER ::= 9
id-DL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber INTEGER ::= 10
id-EncryptionInformation INTEGER ::= 11
id-IntegrityProtectionInformation INTEGER ::= 12
id-IuTransportAssociation INTEGER ::= 13
id-I3-Information INTEGER ::= 14
id-LAI INTEGER ::= 15
id-NAS-PDU INTEGER ::= 16
id-NonSearchingIndication INTEGER ::= 17
id-NumberOfSteps INTEGER ::= 18
id-OMC-ID INTEGER ::= 19
id-OldBSS-ToNewBSS-Information INTEGER ::= 20
id-PagingAreaID INTEGER ::= 21
id-PagingCause INTEGER ::= 22
id-PermanentNAS-UE-ID INTEGER ::= 23
id-RAB-ContextItem INTEGER ::= 24
id-RAB-ContextList INTEGER ::= 25
id-RAB-DataForwardingItem INTEGER ::= 26
id-RAB-DataForwardingItem-SRNS-CtxReq INTEGER ::= 27
id-RAB-DataForwardingList INTEGER ::= 28
id-RAB-DataForwardingList-SRNS-CtxReq INTEGER ::= 29
id-RAB-DataVolumeReportItem INTEGER ::= 30
id-RAB-DataVolumeReportList INTEGER ::= 31
id-RAB-DataVolumeReportRequestItem INTEGER ::= 32
id-RAB-DataVolumeReportRequestList INTEGER ::= 33
id-RAB-FailedItem INTEGER ::= 34
id-RAB-FailedList INTEGER ::= 35
id-RAB-ID INTEGER ::= 36
id-RAB-QueuedItem INTEGER ::= 37
id-RAB-QueuedList INTEGER ::= 38
id-RAB-ReleaseFailedList INTEGER ::= 39
id-RAB-ReleaseItem INTEGER ::= 40
id-RAB-ReleaseList INTEGER ::= 41
id-RAB-ReleasedItem INTEGER ::= 42
id-RAB-ReleasedList INTEGER ::= 43
```

### 3G TS 25.413 version 3.0.0 (2000-01)

id-RAB-ReleasedList-IuRelComp INTEGER ::= 44  
id-RAB-RelocationReleaseItem INTEGER ::= 45  
id-RAB-RelocationReleaseList INTEGER ::= 46  
id-RAB-SetupItem-RelocReq INTEGER ::= 47  
id-RAB-SetupItem-RelocReqAck INTEGER ::= 48  
id-RAB-SetupList-RelocReq INTEGER ::= 49  
id-RAB-SetupList-RelocReqAck INTEGER ::= 50  
id-RAB-SetupOrModifiedItem INTEGER ::= 51  
id-RAB-SetupOrModifiedList INTEGER ::= 52  
id-RAB-SetupOrModifyItem INTEGER ::= 53  
id-RAB-SetupOrModifyList INTEGER ::= 54  
id-RAC INTEGER ::= 55  
id-RelocationType INTEGER ::= 56  
id-RequestType INTEGER ::= 57  
id-SAI INTEGER ::= 58  
id-SAPI INTEGER ::= 59  
id-SourceID INTEGER ::= 60  
id-SourceRNC-ToTargetRNC-TransparentContainer INTEGER ::= 61  
id-TargetID INTEGER ::= 62  
id-TargetRNC-ToSourceRNC-TransparentContainer INTEGER ::= 63  
id-TemporaryUE-ID INTEGER ::= 64  
id-TraceReference INTEGER ::= 65  
id-TraceType INTEGER ::= 66  
id-TransportLayerAddress INTEGER ::= 67  
id-TriggerID INTEGER ::= 68  
id-UE-ID INTEGER ::= 69  
id-UL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber INTEGER ::= 70  
id-RAB-FailedToReportItem INTEGER ::= 71  
id-RAB-FailedToReportList INTEGER ::= 72

END

<h2 style="margin: 0;">CHANGE REQUEST</h2>		<i>Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.</i>
<b>25.413</b>	<b>CR 019</b>	Current Version: <b>3.0.0</b>
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑	↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team	
For submission to: <b>TSG RAN #7</b> <small>list expected approval meeting # here ↑</small>	for approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for information <input type="checkbox"/>	strategic <input type="checkbox"/> non-strategic <input type="checkbox"/> <small>(for SMG use only)</small>

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG    The latest version of this form is available from: <ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc>

**Proposed change affects:**    (U)SIM     ME     UTRAN / Radio     Core Network   
(at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:**    TSG-RAN WG3    **Date:**    2000-01-27

**Subject:**    Handle invalid RAB IDs in the SRNS Context Transfer procedure

**Work item:**    \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Category:</b>	F Correction <input type="checkbox"/> A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release <input type="checkbox"/> B Addition of feature <input type="checkbox"/> C Functional modification of feature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D Editorial modification <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Release:</b>	Phase 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 96 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 97 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 98 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release 00 <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	--	-----------------	--

(only one category shall be marked with an X)

**Reason for change:**    UTRAN needs a way to report to CN in the SRNS Context Response message the RABs for which UTRAN were not able to transfer the RAB context. The failure to transfer the RAB context may be due to that e.g. invalid RAB IDs have been given in the SRNS Context Request message. A new cause value is introduced to cover this case: 'Invalid RAB ID'.

**Clauses affected:**    8.11.3, 9.1.18, 9.2.1.4, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.6

<b>Other specs affected:</b>	Other 3G core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> Other GSM core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> MS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> BSS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> O&M specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs:	
------------------------------	---	--	--

**Other comments:**    \_\_\_\_\_

### 8.11.3 Unsuccessful Operation

The RAB ID for each RAB for which UTRAN is not able to transfer the RAB context is included in the SRNS Context Response message together with a Cause IE, e.g. Invalid RAB ID.

## 9.1.18 SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the source RNC as a response to SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<u>Cause</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>9.2.1.4</u>	
<b>RABs Contexts</b>	<u>C - ifNoOtherGroup</u>	<u>0</u> to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.3	
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.4	
DL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.33	
UL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.34	
<b><u>RABs Contexts failed to transfer</u></b>	<u>C - ifNoOtherGroup</u>	<u>0</u> to <maxnoofRABs>		
<u>RAB ID</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>9.2.1.2</u>	
<u>Cause</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>9.2.1.4</u>	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>IfNoOtherGroup</u>	<u>This group must be present at least when no other group is present, i.e. at least one group must be present.</u>

<u>Range bound</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>MaxnoofRABs</u>	<u>Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.</u>



#### 9.2.1.4 Cause

The purpose of the cause information element is to indicate the reason for a particular event for the RANAP protocol.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Cause group	M		ENUMERATED (Radio Network Layer, Transport Layer, NAS, Protocol, Miscellaneous, Non-standard, ...)	
CHOICE <i>Cause group</i>				
<i>Radio Network Layer</i>				
Radio Network Layer Cause	O	1 to 64	INTEGER (RAB pre-empted,  Trelcoverall Expiry,  Trelocprep Expiry,  Treloccomplete Expiry,  Tqueing Expiry, Relocation Triggered,  Unable to Establish During Relocation,  Unknown Target RNC,  Relocation Cancelled,  Successful Relocation,  Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection Algorithms not Supported,  Change of Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection is not supported,  Failure in the Radio Interface Procedure,  Release due to UTRAN Generated Reason,  User Inactivity,  Time Critical Relocation,  Requested Traffic	

			<p>Class not Available,</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Value,</p> <p>Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available,</p> <p>Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available,</p> <p>Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable,</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Combination,</p> <p>Condition Violation for SDU Parameters,</p> <p>Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority,</p> <p>Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate,</p> <p>User Plane Versions not Supported,</p> <p>Iu UP Failure,</p> <p><u>Invalid RAB ID.</u> ...)</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

<i>Transmission Network</i>				
Transport Layer Cause	O	65 to 80	INTEGER (Logical Error: Unknown Iu Transport Association,...)	
<i>NAS</i>				
NAS Cause	O	81 to 96	INTEGER (User Restriction Start Indication,  User Restriction End Indication,  Normal Release, ...)	
<i>Protocol</i>				
Protocol Cause	O	97 to 112	INTEGER (Transfer Syntax Error,  ...)	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
Miscellaneous Cause	O	113 to 128	INTEGER (O&M Intervention,  No Resource Available,  Unspecified Failure,  Network Optimisation, ...)	
<i>Non-standard</i>				
Non-standard Cause	O	129 to 256	INTEGER  (...)	

### 9.3.3 PDU Definitions

- 
- 
- 
- id-AreaIdentity,
- id-CN-BroadcastInformationPiece,
- id-CN-BroadcastInformationPieceList,
- id-CN-DomainIndicator,
- id-Cause,
- id-ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm,
- id-ChosenIntegrityProtectionAlgorithm,
- id-ClassmarkInformation2,
- id-ClassmarkInformation3,
- id-CriticalityDiagnostics,
- id-DL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber,
- id-EncryptionInformation,
- id-IntegrityProtectionInformation,
- id-IuTransportAssociation,
- id-L3-Information,
- id-LAI,
- id-NAS-PDU,
- id-NonSearchingIndication,
- id-NumberOfSteps,
- id-OMC-ID,
- id-OldBSS-ToNewBSS-Information,
- id-PagingAreaID,
- id-PagingCause,
- id-PermanentNAS-UE-ID,
- id-RAB-ContextItem,
- id-RAB-ContextList,
- id-RAB-ContextFailedToTransferItem,
- id-RAB-ContextFailedToTransferList,
- id-RAB-DataForwardingItem,
- id-RAB-DataForwardingItem-SRNS-CtxReq,
- id-RAB-DataForwardingList,
- id-RAB-DataForwardingList-SRNS-CtxReq,
- id-RAB-DataVolumeReportItem,
- id-RAB-DataVolumeReportList,
- id-RAB-DataVolumeReportRequestItem,
- id-RAB-DataVolumeReportRequestList,
- id-RAB-FailedItem,
- id-RAB-FailedList,
- id-RAB-ID,
- id-RAB-QueuedItem,
- id-RAB-QueuedList,

**3G TS 25.413 version 3.0.0 (2000-01)**

```

id-RAB-ReleaseFailedList,
id-RAB-ReleaseItem,
id-RAB-ReleaseList,
id-RAB-ReleasedItem,
id-RAB-ReleasedList,
id-RAB-ReleasedList-IuRelComp,
id-RAB-RelocationReleaseItem,
id-RAB-RelocationReleaseList,
id-RAB-SetupItem-RelocReq,
id-RAB-SetupItem-RelocReqAck,
id-RAB-SetupList-RelocReq,
id-RAB-SetupList-RelocReqAck,
id-RAB-SetupOrModifiedItem,
id-RAB-SetupOrModifiedList,
id-RAB-SetupOrModifyItem,
id-RAB-SetupOrModifyList,
id-RAC,
id-RelocationType,
id-RequestType,
id-SAI,
id-SAPI,
id-SourceID,
id-SourceRNC-ToTargetRNC-TransparentContainer,
id-TargetID,
id-TargetRNC-ToSourceRNC-TransparentContainer,
id-TemporaryUE-ID,
id-TraceReference,
id-TraceType,
id-TransportLayerAddress,
id-TriggerID,
id-UE-ID,
id-UL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber
FROM RANAP-Constants;

```

.

.

Not influenced ASN.1 code not shown

.

.

```

-- *****
--

```

```

-- SRNS Context Response
-- *****
SRNS-ContextResponse ::= SEQUENCE {
  protocolIEs      ProtocolIE-Container      { {SRNS-ContextResponseIEs} },
  protocolExtensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {SRNS-ContextResponseExtensions} } OPTIONAL,
  ...
}

SRNS-ContextResponseIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
  { ID id-Cause CRITICALITY ignore TYPE Cause PRESENCE mandatory } |
  { ID id-RAB-ContextList CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-ContextList PRESENCE conditional mandatory } |
  { ID id-RAB-ContextFailedToTransferList CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-ContextFailedToTransferList PRESENCE conditional } |
  { ID id-CriticalityDiagnostics CRITICALITY ignore TYPE CriticalityDiagnostics PRESENCE optional } |
  ...
}

RAB-ContextList ::= RAB-IE-ContainerList { {RAB-ContextItemIEs} }

RAB-ContextItemIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
  { ID id-RAB-ContextItem CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-ContextItem PRESENCE mandatory } |
  ...
}

RAB-ContextItem ::= SEQUENCE {
  RAB-ID,
  dl-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber DL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber,
  ul-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber UL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber,
  dl-N-PDU-SequenceNumber DL-N-PDU-SequenceNumber,
  ul-N-PDU-SequenceNumber UL-N-PDU-SequenceNumber,
  iE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-ContextItem-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
  ...
}

RAB-ContextItem-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
  ...
}

RAB-ContextFailedToTransferList ::= RAB-IE-ContainerList { {RAB-ContextFailedToTransferItemIEs} }

RAB-ContextFailedToTransferItemIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
  { ID id-RAB-ContextFailedToTransferItem CRITICALITY ignore TYPE RAB-ContextFailedToTransferItem PRESENCE mandatory } |
  ...
}

RAB-ContextFailedToTransferItem ::= SEQUENCE {
  RAB-ID,
  cause Cause,
  iE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-ContextFailedToTransferItem-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
}

```

---

```

}
...

```

```

RABs-ContextFailedToTransferItem-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
...
}

```

```

SRNS-ContextResponseExtensions RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
...
}

```

- .
- .
- .

### 9.3.4 Information Element Definitions

- .
- .
- .

```

CauseRadioNetwork ::= INTEGER {
rab-pre-empted (1),
trelocoverall-expiry (2),
trelocprep-expiry (3),
treloccomplete-expiry (4),
tqueing-expiry (5),
relocation-triggered (6),
unable-to-establish-during-relocation (8),
unknown-target-rnc (9),
relocation-cancelled (10),
successful-relocation (11),
requested-ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-algorithms-not-supported (12),
ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-already-active (13),
failure-in-the-radio-interface-procedure (14),
release-due-to-utran-generated-reason (15),
user-inactivity (16),
time-critical-relocation (17),

```



```

requested-traffic-class-not-available (18),
invalid-rab-parameters-value (19),
requested-maximum-bit-rate-not-available (20),
requested-guaranteed-bit-rate-not-available (21),
requested-transfer-delay-not-achievable (22),
invalid-rab-parameters-combination (23),
condition-violation-for-sdu-parameters (24),
condition-violation-for-traffic-handling-priority (25),
condition-violation-for-guaranteed-bit-rate (26),
user-plane-versions-not-supported (27),
iu-up-failure (28),
invalid-RAB-ID (30)
} (1..64)

```

### 9.3.6 Constant Definitions

```

-- *****
-- IEs
-- *****
id-AreaIdentity                INTEGER ::= 0
id-CN-BroadcastInformationPiece INTEGER ::= 1
id-CN-BroadcastInformationPieceList INTEGER ::= 2
id-CN-DomainIndicator          INTEGER ::= 3
id-Cause                       INTEGER ::= 4
id-ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm   INTEGER ::= 5
id-ChosenIntegrityProtectionAlgorithm INTEGER ::= 6
id-ClassmarkInformation2       INTEGER ::= 7
id-ClassmarkInformation3       INTEGER ::= 8
id-CriticalityDiagnostics      INTEGER ::= 9
id-DL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber  INTEGER ::= 10
id-EncryptionInformation       INTEGER ::= 11
id-IntegrityProtectionInformation INTEGER ::= 12
id-IuTransportAssociation      INTEGER ::= 13
id-L3-Information              INTEGER ::= 14
id-LAI                          INTEGER ::= 15
id-NAS-PDU                      INTEGER ::= 16
id-NonSearchingIndication      INTEGER ::= 17

```

## 3G TS 25.413 version 3.0.0 (2000-01)

id-NumberOfSteps INTEGER ::= 18  
 id-OMC-ID INTEGER ::= 19  
 id-OldBSS-ToNewBSS-Information INTEGER ::= 20  
 id-PagingAreaID INTEGER ::= 21  
 id-PagingCause INTEGER ::= 22  
 id-PermanentNAS-UE-ID INTEGER ::= 23  
 id-RAB-ContextItem INTEGER ::= 24  
 id-RAB-ContextList INTEGER ::= 25  
 id-RAB-DataForwardingItem INTEGER ::= 26  
 id-RAB-DataForwardingItem-SRNS-CtxReq INTEGER ::= 27  
 id-RAB-DataForwardingList INTEGER ::= 28  
 id-RAB-DataForwardingList-SRNS-CtxReq INTEGER ::= 29  
 id-RAB-DataVolumeReportItem INTEGER ::= 30  
 id-RAB-DataVolumeReportList INTEGER ::= 31  
 id-RAB-DataVolumeReportRequestItem INTEGER ::= 32  
 id-RAB-DataVolumeReportRequestList INTEGER ::= 33  
 id-RAB-FailedItem INTEGER ::= 34  
 id-RAB-FailedList INTEGER ::= 35  
 id-RAB-ID INTEGER ::= 36  
 id-RAB-QueuedItem INTEGER ::= 37  
 id-RAB-QueuedList INTEGER ::= 38  
 id-RAB-ReleaseFailedList INTEGER ::= 39  
 id-RAB-ReleaseItem INTEGER ::= 40  
 id-RAB-ReleaseList INTEGER ::= 41  
 id-RAB-ReleasedItem INTEGER ::= 42  
 id-RAB-ReleasedList INTEGER ::= 43  
 id-RAB-ReleasedList-IuRelComp INTEGER ::= 44  
 id-RAB-RelocationReleaseItem INTEGER ::= 45  
 id-RAB-RelocationReleaseList INTEGER ::= 46  
 id-RAB-SetupItem-RelocReq INTEGER ::= 47  
 id-RAB-SetupItem-RelocReqAck INTEGER ::= 48  
 id-RAB-SetupList-RelocReq INTEGER ::= 49  
 id-RAB-SetupList-RelocReqAck INTEGER ::= 50  
 id-RAB-SetupOrModifiedItem INTEGER ::= 51  
 id-RAB-SetupOrModifiedList INTEGER ::= 52  
 id-RAB-SetupOrModifyItem INTEGER ::= 53  
 id-RAB-SetupOrModifyList INTEGER ::= 54  
 id-RAC INTEGER ::= 55  
 id-RelocationType INTEGER ::= 56  
 id-RequestType INTEGER ::= 57  
 id-SAI INTEGER ::= 58  
 id-SAPI INTEGER ::= 59  
 id-SourceID INTEGER ::= 60  
 id-SourceRNC-ToTargetRNC-TransparentContainer INTEGER ::= 61  
 id-TargetID INTEGER ::= 62  
 id-TargetRNC-ToSourceRNC-TransparentContainer INTEGER ::= 63  
 id-TemporaryUE-ID INTEGER ::= 64  
 id-TraceReference INTEGER ::= 65  
 id-TraceType INTEGER ::= 66  
 id-TransportLayerAddress INTEGER ::= 67  
 id-TriggerID INTEGER ::= 68  
 id-UE-ID INTEGER ::= 69  
 id-UL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber INTEGER ::= 70

**3G TS 25.413 version 3.0.0 (2000-01)**

**68**

id-RAB-ContextFailedToTransferItem INTEGER ::= 73  
id-RAB-ContextFailedToTransferList INTEGER ::= 74

END

<h2 style="margin: 0;">CHANGE REQUEST</h2>		Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.
<b>25.413</b>	<b>CR 020</b>	Current Version: <b>3.0.0</b>
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑	↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team	
For submission to: <b>TSG RAN #7</b> <i>list expected approval meeting # here</i> ↑	for approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for information <input type="checkbox"/>	strategic <input type="checkbox"/> non-strategic <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(for SMG use only)</i>

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG      The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc

**Proposed change affects:** (U)SIM  ME  UTRAN / Radio  Core Network   
*(at least one should be marked with an X)*

**Source:** TSG-RAN WG3      **Date:** 2000-01-26

**Subject:** Initiation of lu Release procedure as a consequence of RAB RELEASE REQUEST.

**Work item:** 10.2

<b>Category:</b>	F Correction <input type="checkbox"/> A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release <input type="checkbox"/> B Addition of feature <input type="checkbox"/> C Functional modification of feature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D Editorial modification <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Release:</b>	Phase 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 96 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 97 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 98 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release 00 <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	--	-----------------	--

*(only one category shall be marked with an X)*

**Reason for change:** CN shall be allowed to initiate the lu Release procedure if a received RAB RELEASE REQUEST message releases all remaining RABs. The cause value to be used in this case is "No remaining RAB".

**Clauses affected:** 8.3.2, 9.2.1.4, 9.3.4

<b>Other specs affected:</b>	Other 3G core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> Other GSM core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> MS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> BSS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> O&M specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs:	
------------------------------	---	--	--

**Other comments:**



<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

## 8.3 RAB Release Request

### 8.3.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Release Request procedure is to enable UTRAN to request the release of one or several radio access bearers. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.3.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 1: RAB Release Request procedure. Successful Operation.**

The RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating a RAB RELEASE REQUEST message towards the CN. The *RABs to be released* IE shall indicate the list of RABs requested to release and the *Cause* IE associated to each RAB shall indicate the reason for the release.

Upon reception of the RAB RELEASE REQUEST message, the CN ~~shall~~should initiate the appropriate release procedure for the identified RABs in the RAB RELEASE REQUEST message. ~~The CN shall pass the cause value indicated in the RAB RELEASE REQUEST message unchanged (TBD) in the initiated release procedure.~~

#### Interaction with Iu Release Command:

If no RABs will remain according to the RAB Release Request message, the CN may decide to initiate the Iu Release procedure if it does not want to keep the Iu signalling connection. The cause value to use is "No remaining RAB".

#### 9.2.1.4 Cause

The purpose of the cause information element is to indicate the reason for a particular event for the RANAP protocol.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Cause group	M		ENUMERATED (Radio Network Layer, Transport Layer, NAS, Protocol, Miscellaneous, Non-standard, ...)	
<i>CHOICE Cause group</i>				
<i>Radio Network Layer</i>				
Radio Network Layer Cause	O	1 to 64	INTEGER (RAB pre-empted,  Trelcoverall Expiry,  Trelcprep Expiry,  Trelccomplete Expiry,  Tqueing Expiry, Relocation Triggered,  Unable to Establish During Relocation,  Unknown Target RNC,  Relocation Cancelled,  Successful Relocation,  Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection Algorithms not Supported,  Change of Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection is not supported,  Failure in the Radio Interface Procedure,  Release due to UTRAN Generated Reason,  User Inactivity,  Time Critical Relocation,  Requested Traffic Class not	

			Available, Invalid RAB Parameters Value, Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available, Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available, Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable, Invalid RAB Parameters Combination, Condition Violation for SDU Parameters, Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority, Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate, User Plane Versions not Supported, lu UP Failure, <u>No remaining RAB,...)</u>	
--	--	--	---	--



<i>Transmission Network</i>				
Transport Layer Cause	O	65 to 80	INTEGER (Logical Error: Unknown lu Transport Association,...)	
<i>NAS</i>				
NAS Cause	O	81 to 96	INTEGER (User Restriction Start Indication,  User Restriction End Indication,  Normal Release, ...)	
<i>Protocol</i>				
Protocol Cause	O	97 to 112	INTEGER (Transfer Syntax Error,  ...)	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
Miscellaneous Cause	O	113 to 128	INTEGER (O&M Intervention,  No Resource Available,  Unspecified Failure,  Network Optimisation, ...)	
<i>Non-standard</i>				
Non-standard Cause	O	129 to 256	INTEGER  (...)	

### 9.3.4 Information Element Definitions

```

:
:
:
CauseRadioNetwork ::= INTEGER {
    rab-pre-empted (1),
    trelocverall-expiry (2),
    trelocprep-expiry (3),
    treloccomplete-expiry (4),
    tqueing-expiry (5),
    relocation-triggered (6),
    unable-to-establish-during-relocation (8),
    unknown-target-rnc (9),
    relocation-cancelled (10),
    successful-relocation (11),
    requested-ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-algorithms-not-supported (12),
    ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-already-active (13),
    failure-in-the-radio-interface-procedure (14),
    release-due-to-utran-generated-reason (15),
    user-inactivity (16),
    time-critical-relocation (17),
    requested-traffic-class-not-available (18),
    invalid-rab-parameters-value (19),
    requested-maximum-bit-rate-not-available (20),
    requested-guaranteed-bit-rate-not-available (21),
    requested-transfer-delay-not-achievable (22),
    invalid-rab-parameters-combination (23),
    condition-violation-for-sdu-parameters (24),
    condition-violation-for-traffic-handling-priority (25),
    condition-violation-for-guaranteed-bit-rate (26),
    user-plane-versions-not-supported (27),
    iu-up-failure (28)
    no-remaining-rab (31)
} (1..64)
:
:

```

<b>CHANGE REQUEST</b>			<i>Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.</i>
<b>25.413</b>	<b>CR</b>	<b>021</b>	Current Version: <b>3.0.0</b>
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑		↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team	
For submission to: <b>RAN#7</b> <small>list expected approval meeting # here ↑</small>	for approval for information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	strategic <input type="checkbox"/> non-strategic <input type="checkbox"/> <small>(for SMG use only)</small>

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form is available from: <ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc>

**Proposed change affects:** (U)SIM  ME  UTRAN / Radio  Core Network   
(at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:** Ericsson **Date:** 2000-01-26

**Subject:** New Cause values in RANAP.

**Work item:** 10.2

<b>Category:</b>	F Correction <input type="checkbox"/> A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release <input type="checkbox"/> B Addition of feature <input type="checkbox"/> C Functional modification of feature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D Editorial modification <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Release:</b>	Phase 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 96 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 97 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 98 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release 00 <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	--	-----------------	--

(only one category shall be marked with an X)

**Reason for change:**

- A new cause value is needed in RANAP for the case when Relocation is cancelled due to interaction with another procedure: "Interaction with other procedure".
- The cause values used in LOCATION REPORT when this is issued because of a UE entering or leaving a disaster area should also be stated in the procedure description for Location Report.

**Clauses affected:** 8.6.2, 8.20.2, 9.2.1.4, 9.3.4

<b>Other specs affected:</b>	Other 3G core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> Other GSM core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> MS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> BSS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> O&M specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs:
------------------------------	---	--

**Other comments:**



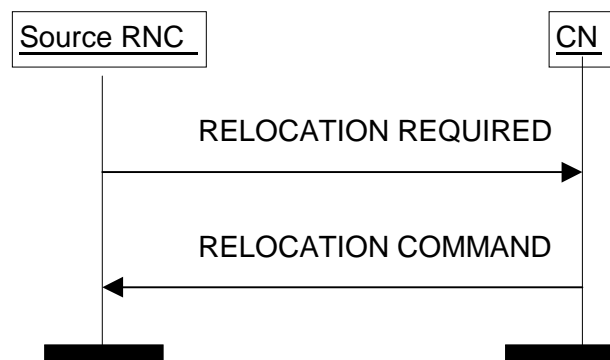
<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

## 8.6 Relocation Preparation

### 8.6.1 General

The Purpose of the Relocation Preparation procedure is to prepare relocation of SRNS either with involving UE or without involving UE. Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE in order to allow Relocation Co-ordination in the target RNC. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.6.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 1: Relocation Preparation procedure. Successful operation.**

The source RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUIRED message. The source RNC shall decide whether to initiate the intra-system Relocation or the inter-system Relocation. In case of intra-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the RNC-ID of the source RNC and in the *Target ID* IE the RNC-ID of the target RNC. In case of inter-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the Service Area Identifier and in the *Target ID* IE the cell global identity of the target system. The source RNC shall indicate the appropriate cause value for the Relocation in the *Cause* IE.

The source RNC shall determine whether the relocation of SRNS shall be executed with or without involvement of UE. The source RNC shall set the *Relocation Type* IE accordingly to 'UE involved' or 'UE not involved'.

The source RNC shall indicate in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message the amount of Iu signalling connections existing for the UE by setting correctly the *Number of Iu Instances* IE included in the *Source to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container may also include the necessary information for Relocation co-ordination, security procedures and the handling of UE Capabilities. The container may include the RRC context to be relocated within the *RRC Container* IE.

The source RNC shall send the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to CN and the source RNC shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCprep}$ .

When the preparation including resource allocation in the target system is ready and CN has decided to continue the relocation of SRNS, CN shall send RELOCATION COMMAND message to the source RNC and the CN shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCcompl}$ .

For each RAB originating from the PS domain, the RELOCATION COMMAND message may contain Iu transport address and Iu transport association to be used for the forwarding of the DL N-PDU duplicates towards the relocation target.

The Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated in CN by transmission of RELOCATION COMMAND message.

If *Relocation Type* IE was set to 'UE involved' by the source RNC and if the target system does not support all existing RABs, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain a list of RABs indicating all the RABs that are not supported by the target system. The source RNC shall pass this information to radio protocols.

Upon reception of RELOCATION COMMAND belonging to ongoing Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC shall stop the timer  $T_{RELOCprep}$ , RNC shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCoverall}$  and RNC shall terminate the procedure.

When Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully and when the source RNC is ready, the source RNC should trigger the execution of relocation of SRNS.

In case of intersystem handover to GSM the RNC shall include *MS Classmark 2* and *MS Classmark 3* IEs received from the UE in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to CN.

**Interactions with other procedures:**

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a RANAP message initiating an other connection oriented RANAP class 1 or class 3 procedure (except Iu RELEASE COMMAND, which shall be handled normally) via the same Iu signalling connection, the source RNC shall either:

1. cancel the Relocation Preparation procedure i.e. execute Relocation Cancel procedure with an appropriate value for the Cause IE, e.g. 'Interaction with other procedure', and after successful completion of Relocation Cancel procedure the source RNC shall continue the initiated RANAP procedure.

or

2. terminate the initiated RANAP procedure without any changes in UTRAN by sending appropriate response message to CN. The source RNC shall then continue the relocation of SRNS.

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a connection oriented class 2 RANAP message via the same Iu signalling connection (except DIRECT TRANSFER message, which shall be handled normally) and if the source RNC does not decide to cancel the relocation of SRNS by initiating Relocation Cancel procedure, the source RNC shall ignore the received RANAP class 2 message.

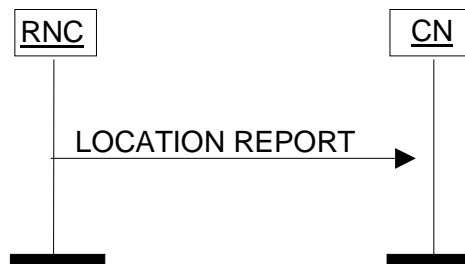
After Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully all RANAP messages (except Iu RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) received via the same Iu signalling bearer shall be ignored by the source RNC

## 8.20 Location Report

### 8.20.1 General

The purpose of the Location Report procedure is to provide the UE's location information to the CN. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.20.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 2: Location Report procedure.**

The serving RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating a LOCATION REPORT message. The LOCATION REPORT message may be used as a response for the LOCATION REPORTING CONTROL message. Also, when a user enters or leaves a classified zone set by O&M, e.g. zone where a disaster occurred, a LOCATION REPORT message shall be sent to the CN including the Service Area of the UE in the *Area Identity* IE. The *Cause* IE shall indicate the appropriate cause value to CN, e.g. 'User Restriction Start Indication' and 'User Restriction End Indication'. The CN shall react to the LOCATION REPORT message with CN vendor specific actions.

In case the reporting of Service Area Identifier is requested by the CN, then the RNC shall issue a LOCATION REPORT message whenever the information given in the previous LOCATION REPORT message or INITIAL UE MESSAGE is not anymore valid. In this case, the RNC shall include to the LOCATION REPORT message in the *Area Identity* IE the Service Area, which includes one of the cells from which the UE is consuming radio resources.

If the RNC can not deliver the location information as requested by the CN, the RNC shall indicate the UE location to be 'Undetermined'. A cause value shall be added to indicate the reason for the undetermined location.

#### 9.2.1.4 Cause

The purpose of the cause information element is to indicate the reason for a particular event for the RANAP protocol.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Cause group	M		ENUMERATED (Radio Network Layer, Transport Layer, NAS, Protocol, Miscellaneous, Non-standard, ...)	
<i>CHOICE Cause group</i>				
<i>Radio Network Layer</i>				
Radio Network Layer Cause	O	1 to 64	INTEGER (RAB pre-empted,  Trelcoverall Expiry,  Trelcprep Expiry,  Trelccomplete Expiry,  Tqueing Expiry, Relocation Triggered,  Unable to Establish During Relocation,  Unknown Target RNC,  Relocation Cancelled,  Successful Relocation,  Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection Algorithms not Supported,  Change of Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection is not supported,  Failure in the Radio Interface Procedure,  Release due to UTRAN Generated Reason,  User Inactivity,  Time Critical Relocation,  Requested Traffic Class not	



			<p>Available,</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Value,</p> <p>Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available,</p> <p>Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available,</p> <p>Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable,</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Combination,</p> <p>Condition Violation for SDU Parameters,</p> <p>Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority,</p> <p>Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate,</p> <p>User Plane Versions not Supported,</p> <p>Iu UP Failure,</p> <p><u>Interaction with other procedure,....)</u></p>	
--	--	--	--	--

<i>Transmission Network</i>				
Transport Layer Cause	O	65 to 80	INTEGER (Logical Error: Unknown lu Transport Association,...)	
<i>NAS</i>				
NAS Cause	O	81 to 96	INTEGER (User Restriction Start Indication,  User Restriction End Indication,  Normal Release, ...)	
<i>Protocol</i>				
Protocol Cause	O	97 to 112	INTEGER (Transfer Syntax Error,  ...)	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
Miscellaneous Cause	O	113 to 128	INTEGER (O&M Intervention,  No Resource Available,  Unspecified Failure,  Network Optimisation, ...)	
<i>Non-standard</i>				
Non-standard Cause	O	129 to 256	INTEGER  (...)	

### 9.3.4 Information Element Definitions

```

:
:
:
CauseRadioNetwork ::= INTEGER {
    rab-pre-empted (1),
    trelocverall-expiry (2),
    trelocprep-expiry (3),
    treloccomplete-expiry (4),
    tqueing-expiry (5),
    relocation-triggered (6),
    unable-to-establish-during-relocation (8),
    unknown-target-rnc (9),
    relocation-cancelled (10),
    successful-relocation (11),
    requested-ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-algorithms-not-supported (12),
    ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-already-active (13),
    failure-in-the-radio-interface-procedure (14),
    release-due-to-utran-generated-reason (15),
    user-inactivity (16),
    time-critical-relocation (17),
    requested-traffic-class-not-available (18),
    invalid-rab-parameters-value (19),
    requested-maximum-bit-rate-not-available (20),
    requested-guaranteed-bit-rate-not-available (21),
    requested-transfer-delay-not-achievable (22),
    invalid-rab-parameters-combination (23),
    condition-violation-for-sdu-parameters (24),
    condition-violation-for-traffic-handling-priority (25),
    condition-violation-for-guaranteed-bit-rate (26),
    user-plane-versions-not-supported (27),
    iu-up-failure (28)
} (1..64)
:
:
:

```

---

interaction-with-other-procedure (32)

**CHANGE REQUEST**

Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.

**25.413 CR 029**

Current Version: **3.0.0**

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑

↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team

For submission to: **RAN#7**  
list expected approval meeting # here  
↑

for approval   
for information

strategic   
non-strategic  (for SMG use only)

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form is available from: <ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc>

**Proposed change affects:** (U)SIM  ME  UTRAN / Radio  Core Network   
(at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:** RAN-WG3 **Date:** 22 Feb 2000

**Subject:** Introduction of 'Presence' Information Element for Extension Containers (ASN.1)

**Work item:**

**Category:** F Correction  **Release:** Phase 2   
(only one category shall be marked with an X) A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release  Release 96   
B Addition of feature  Release 97   
C Functional modification of feature  Release 98   
D Editorial modification  Release 99   
Release 00

**Reason for change:** Even if the 'Presence' IE has only documentary character for the ASN.1 code it should be in the Extension Container (it is already in the Standard Protocol Container).

**Clauses affected:** 9.3.7 Container Definitions

**Other specs affected:** Other 3G core specifications  → List of CRs:  
Other GSM core specifications  → List of CRs:  
MS test specifications  → List of CRs:  
BSS test specifications  → List of CRs:  
O&M specifications  → List of CRs:

**Other comments:**



help.doc

<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

### 9.3.7 Container Definitions

```

.
.
.
-- *****
-- Class Definition for Protocol Extensions
-- *****
RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= CLASS {
    &id          ProtocolExtensionID          UNIQUE,
    &criticality &Criticality,
    &Extension   &Extension,
    &presence    &presence
}
WITH SYNTAX {
    ID          &id
    CRITICALITY &criticality
    EXTENSION   &Extension
    PRESENCE    &presence
}
-- *****
-- Class Definition for Private Extensions
-- *****
RANAP-PRIVATE-EXTENSION ::= CLASS {
    &id          PrivateExtensionID,
    &criticality &Criticality,
    &Extension   &Extension,
    &presence    &presence
}
WITH SYNTAX {
    ID          &id
    CRITICALITY &criticality
    EXTENSION   &Extension
    PRESENCE    &presence
}

```

<h2 style="margin: 0;">CHANGE REQUEST</h2>		Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.
<b>25.413</b>	<b>CR 030</b>	Current Version: <b>3.0.0</b>
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑	↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team	
For submission to: <b>RAN#7</b> <i>list expected approval meeting # here</i> ↑	for approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for information <input type="checkbox"/>	strategic <input type="checkbox"/> non-strategic <input type="checkbox"/> (for SMG use only)

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc

**Proposed change affects:** (U)SIM  ME  UTRAN / Radio  Core Network   
 (at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:** RAN-WG3 **Date:** 2000-02-22

**Subject:** Editorial changes to RANAP

**Work item:**

<b>Category:</b>	F Correction <input type="checkbox"/> A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release <input type="checkbox"/> B Addition of feature <input type="checkbox"/> C Functional modification of feature <input type="checkbox"/> D Editorial modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Release:</b>	Phase 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 96 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 97 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 98 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release 00 <input type="checkbox"/>
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(only one category shall be marked with an X)

**Reason for change:** There are a number of editorial errors in RANAP that needs to be corrected.  
 Also some information is missing.  
 This CR proposes these corrections and additions.

**Clauses affected:** 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9.1, 9.2

<b>Other specs affected:</b>	Other 3G core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> Other GSM core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> MS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> BSS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> O&M specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs:
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**Other comments:**



<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

## 2 References

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

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply".
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies".

- [1] [UMTS 23.930, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; Iu Principles.3G-TS-23.930: "Iu Principles "](#)
- [2] [UMTS 25.410, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; UTRAN Iu Interface: General Aspects and Principles.3G-TS-25.410: "UTRAN Iu Interface; General Aspects and Principles"](#).
- [3] [UMTS 25.401, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; UTRAN Overall Description. 3G-TS-25.401: "UTRAN Overall Description"](#).
- [4] [UMTS 25.931, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; UTRAN Functions, Examples on Signalling Procedures.3G-TS-25.931: "UTRAN Functions, Examples on Signalling Procedures"](#).
- [5] [UMTS 25.412, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; UTRAN Iu Interface Signalling Transport.3G-TS-25.412: "UTRAN Iu Interface Signalling Transport"](#).
- [6] [UMTS 25.415, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; UTRAN Iu Interface User Plane Protocols.3G-TS-25.415: "Iu Interface CN- UTRAN User Plane Protocol"](#).
- [7] [UMTS 23.107, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; QoS Concept and Architecture. 3G-TS-23.107: "QoS Concept and Architecture"](#).
- [8] [UMTS 24.008, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\); Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification, Core Network Protocols – Stage 3.3G-TS-24.008](#)
- [9] [UMTS 25.414, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Iu Interface Data Transport and Transport Signalling.3G-TS-25.414](#)
- [10] [UMTS 25.331, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; RRC Protocol Specification.3G-TS-25.331](#)
- [11] GSM 08.08: ["Mobile services Switching Centre – Base Station System \(MSC – BSS\) interface"](#).
- [12] GSM 12.08: ["Subscriber and equipment trace"](#).
- [13] X.691 (12/94): "Information Technology - ASN.1 encoding rules - Specification of Packed Encoding Rules (PER)"
- [14] X.680, (12/94): "Information Technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1):Specification of basic notation"
- [15] X.681, (12/94): "Information Technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Information object specification"
- [16] [UMTS 23.110, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects, UMTS Access Stratum, Services and Functions.](#)

[17] [UMTS 25.323, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project \(3GPP\) Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Packet Data Convergence Protocol \(PDCP\) Specification.](#)

## 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

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

**Relocation of SRNS:** Relocation of SRNS is a UMTS functionality used to relocate the serving RNS role from one RNS to another RNS. This UMTS functionality is realised by several elementary procedures executed in several interfaces and by several protocols and it may involve a change in the radio resources used between UTRAN and UE.

It is also possible to relocate the serving RNS role from

- one RNS within UMTS to another relocation target external to UMTS
- functionality equivalent to the serving RNS role from another relocation source external to UMTS to another RNS.

**Serving RNS (SRNS):** A role an RNS can take with respect to a specific connection between an UE and UTRAN. There is one Serving RNS for each UE that has a connection to UTRAN. The Serving RNS is in charge of the radio connection between a UE and the UTRAN. The Serving RNS terminates the Iu for this UE.

**Serving RNC (SRNC):** SRNC is the RNC belonging to SRNS.

**SRNC-ID:** See [3] for definition.

**S-RNTI:** See [3] for definition.

**Source RNS:** A role, with respect to a specific connection between UTRAN and CN, that RNS takes when it decides to initiate a relocation of SRNS.

**Source RNC:** Source RNC is the RNC belonging to source RNS.

**Target RNS:** A role an RNS gets with respect to a specific connection between UTRAN and CN when it is being a subject of a relocation of SRNS which is being made towards that RNS.

**Target RNC:** Target RNC is the RNC belonging to target RNS.

**Elementary Procedure:** The RANAP protocol consists of Elementary Procedures (EPs). An Elementary Procedure is a unit of interaction between the RNS and the CN. An EP consists of an initiating message and possibly a response message. Three kinds of EPs are used:

- **Class 1:** Elementary Procedures with response (success or failure).
- **Class 2:** Elementary Procedures without response.
- **Class 3:** Elementary Procedures with possibility of multiple responses.

For Class 1 EPs, the types of responses can be as follows:

Successful

- A signalling message explicitly indicates that the elementary procedure successfully completed with the receipt of the response.

Unsuccessful

- A signalling message explicitly indicates that the EP failed.
- On time supervision expiry (i.e. absence of expected response).

Class 2 EPs are considered always successful.



Class 3 EPs have one or several response messages reporting both successful, unsuccessful outcome of the requests and temporary status information about the requests. This type of EP only terminates through response(s) or EP timer expiry.

## 3.2 Symbols

No special symbols are defined in this document.

## 3.3 Abbreviations

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

AAL2	ATM Adaptation Layer type 2
AS	Access Stratum
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
<u>CC</u>	<u>Call Control</u>
CN	Core Network
CRNC	Controlling RNC
CS	Circuit Switched
DRNC	Drift RNC
DRNS	Drift RNS
EP	Elementary Procedure
IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identity
IMSI	International Mobile Subscriber Identity
<u>MM</u>	<u>Mobility Management</u>
MSC	Mobile services Switching Center
NAS	Non Access Stratum
P-TMSI	Packet TMSI
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PS	Packet Switched
QoS	Quality of Service
RAB	Radio Access Bearer
<u>RANAP</u>	<u>Radio Access Network Application Part</u>
RNC	Radio Network Controller
RNS	Radio Network Subsystem
<del>RANAP</del>	<del>Radio Access Network Application Part</del>
<u>RRC</u>	<u>Radio Resource Control</u>
SAI	Service Area Identifier
SCCP	Signalling Connection Control Part
SGSN	Serving GPRS Support Node
SRNC	Serving RNC
SRNS	Serving RNS
TEID	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier
TMSI	Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity
UE	User Equipment
UTRAN	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

---

## 4 General

### 4.1 Procedure Specification Principles

The principle for specifying the procedure logic is to specify the functional behaviour of the RNC exactly and completely. The CN functional behaviour is left unspecified. The EPs Relocation Preparation, Reset and Overload Control are exceptions from this principle.

## 4.2 Forwards and Backwards Compatibility

The forwards and backwards compatibility of the protocol is assured by mechanism where all current and future messages, and IEs or groups of related IEs, include Id and criticality fields that are coded in a standard format that will not be changed in the future. These parts can always be decoded regardless of the standard version.

---

## 5 RANAP Services

RANAP provides the signalling service between UTRAN and CN that is required to fulfil the RANAP functions described in section 7. RANAP services are divided into three groups based on Service Access Points (SAP) defined in UMTS TS 23.110 [16]:

1. General control services: They are related to the whole Iu interface instance between RNC and logical CN domain, and are accessed in CN through the General Control SAP. They utilise connection-less signalling transport provided by the Iu signalling bearer.
2. Notification services: They are related to specified UEs or all UEs in specified area, and are accessed in CN through the Notification SAP. They utilise connection-less signalling transport provided by the Iu signalling bearer.
3. Dedicated control services: They are related to one UE, and are accessed in CN through the Dedicated Control SAP. RANAP functions that provide these services are associated with Iu signalling connection that is maintained for the UE in question. The Iu signalling connection is realised with connection-oriented signalling transport provided by the Iu signalling bearer.

---

## 6 Services Expected from Signalling Transport

Signalling transport shall provide two different service modes for the RANAP.

1. Connection oriented data transfer service. This service is supported by a signalling connection between RNC and CN domain. It shall be possible to dynamically establish and release signalling connections based on the need. Each active UE shall have its own signalling connection. The signalling connection shall provide in sequence delivery of RANAP messages. RANAP shall be notified if the signalling connection breaks.
2. Connectionless data transfer service. RANAP shall be notified in case a RANAP message did not reach the intended peer RANAP entity.

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## 7 Functions of RANAP

~~NOTE: This section needs to be checked after the Iu functions have been specified.~~

RANAP protocol has the following functions:

- Relocating serving RNC. This function enables to change the serving RNC functionality as well as the related Iu resources (RAB(s) and Signalling connection) from one RNC to another.
- Overall RAB management. This function is responsible for setting up, modifying and releasing RABs.
- Queuing the setup of RAB. The purpose of this function is to allow placing some requested RABs into a queue, and indicate the peer entity about the queuing.
- Requesting RAB release. While the overall RAB management is a function of the CN, the UTRAN has the capability to request the release of RAB.
- Release of all Iu connection resources. This function is used to explicitly release all resources related to one ~~UE~~ from the corresponding Iu connection.

- Requesting the release of all Iu [connection](#) resources. While the Iu release is managed from the CN, the UTRAN has the capability to request the release of all Iu [connection](#) resources from the corresponding Iu connection.
- SRNS context forwarding function. This function is responsible for transferring SRNS context from the RNC to the CN for intersystem forward handover in case of packet forwarding.
- Controlling overload in the Iu interface. This function allows adjusting the load in the Iu interface.
- Resetting the Iu. This function is used for resetting an Iu interface.
- Sending the UE Common ID (permanent NAS UE identity) to the RNC. This function makes the RNC aware of the UE's Common ID.
- Paging the user. This function provides the CN for capability to page the UE.
- Controlling the tracing of the UE activity. This function allows setting the trace mode for a given UE.
- Transport of NAS information between UE and CN ([ref. \[8\]](#)). This function has three sub-classes.
  1. Transport of the initial NAS signalling message from the UE to CN. This function transfers transparently the NAS information. As a consequence also the Iu signalling connection is set up.
  2. Transport of NAS signalling messages between UE and CN, This function transfers transparently the NAS signalling messages on the existing Iu signalling connection. [It also includes a specific service to handle signalling messages differently.](#)
  3. Transport of NAS information to be broadcasted to UEs. This function allows setting the NAS information to be broadcasted to the UEs from the CN.
- Controlling the security mode in the UTRAN. This function is used to send the security keys (ciphering and integrity [protection](#)~~check~~) to the UTRAN, and setting the operation mode for security functions.
- Controlling location reporting. This function allows the CN to ~~set~~ [operate](#) the mode in which the UTRAN reports the location of the UE.
- Location reporting. This function is used for transferring the actual location information from RNC to the CN.
- Data volume reporting function. This function is responsible for reporting unsuccessfully transmitted DL data volume over UTRAN for specific RABs.
- Reporting general error situations. This function allows reporting of general error situations, for which function specific error messages have not been defined.

These functions are implemented by one or several RANAP elementary procedures described in the following section.

---

## 8 RANAP Procedures

### 8.1 Elementary Procedures

In the following tables, all EPs are divided into Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 EPs ([see section 3.1 for explanation of the different classes](#)):

Table 1: Class 1

Elementary Procedure	Initiating Message	Successful Outcome	Unsuccessful Outcome	
		Response message	Response message	
Iu Release	IU RELEASE COMMAND	IU RELEASE COMPLETE		
Relocation Preparation	RELOCATION REQUIRED	RELOCATION COMMAND	RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE	
Relocation Resource Allocation	RELOCATION REQUEST	RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE	RELOCATION FAILURE	
Relocation Cancel	RELOCATION CANCEL	RELOCATION CANCEL ACKNOWLEDGE		
SRNS Context Transfer	SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST	SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE		
Security Mode Control	SECURITY MODE COMMAND	SECURITY MODE COMPLETE	SECURITY MODE REJECT	
Data Volume Report	DATA VOLUME REPORT REQUEST	DATA VOLUME REPORT		
Cn Information Broadcast	CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST	CN INFORMATION BROADCAST CONFIRM	CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REJECT	
Reset	RESET	RESET ACKNOWLEDGE		

Elementary Procedure	Initiating Message	Successful Outcome	Unsuccessful Outcome	
		Response message	Response message	
<u>Iu Release</u>	<u>IU RELEASE COMMAND</u>	<u>IU RELEASE COMPLETE</u>		
<u>Relocation Preparation</u>	<u>RELOCATION REQUIRED</u>	<u>RELOCATION COMMAND</u>	<u>RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE</u>	
<u>Relocation Resource Allocation</u>	<u>RELOCATION REQUEST</u>	<u>RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE</u>	<u>RELOCATION FAILURE</u>	
<u>Relocation Cancel</u>	<u>RELOCATION CANCEL</u>	<u>RELOCATION CANCEL ACKNOWLEDGE</u>		
<u>SRNS Context Transfer</u>	<u>SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST</u>	<u>SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE</u>		
<u>Security Mode Control</u>	<u>SECURITY MODE COMMAND</u>	<u>SECURITY MODE COMPLETE</u>	<u>SECURITY MODE REJECT</u>	
<u>Data Volume Report</u>	<u>DATA VOLUME REPORT REQUEST</u>	<u>DATA VOLUME REPORT</u>		
<u>Cn Information Broadcast</u>	<u>CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST</u>	<u>CN INFORMATION BROADCAST CONFIRM</u>	<u>CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REJECT</u>	
<u>Reset</u>	<u>RESET</u>	<u>RESET ACKNOWLEDGE</u>		

Table 2: Class 2

Elementary Procedure	Message
RAB Release Request	RAB RELEASE REQUEST
Iu Release Request	IU RELEASE REQUEST
Relocation Detect	RELOCATION DETECT
Relocation Complete	RELOCATION COMPLETE
SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation	SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND
SRNS Context Forwarding from Source RNC to CN	FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT
SRNS Data Forwarding to Target RNC from CN	FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT
Paging	PAGING
Common ID	COMMON ID
CN Invoke Trace	CN INVOKE TRACE
Location Reporting Control	LOCATION REPORTING CONTROL
Location Report	LOCATION REPORT
Initial UE Message	INITIAL UE MESSAGE
Direct Transfer	DIRECT TRANSFER
Overload Control	OVERLOAD
Error Indication	ERROR INDICATION

Table 3: Class 3

Elementary Procedure	Initiating Message	Response Message
RAB Assignment	RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST	RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE x N (N>=1)

The following applies concerning interaction between Elementary Procedures:

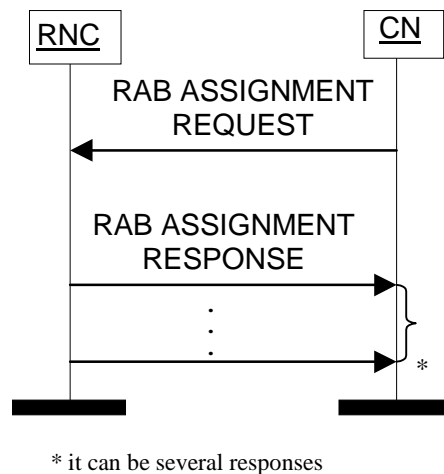
- The Reset procedure can interact with takes precedence over all other EPs.
- The Iu Release procedure can interact with takes precedence over all other EPs except the *Reset* procedure.

## 8.2 RAB Assignment

### 8.2.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Assignment procedure is to enable modifications and/or releases of already established RABs and/or the establishment of new RABs for a given UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signaling.

## 8.2.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 1: RAB Assignment procedure.**

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message. When sending the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST, the CN shall start the  $T_{RABAssgt}$  timer.

The CN may request UTRAN to:

- establish
- modify
- release

One or several RABs with one RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The message shall contain the information required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration, such as

- list of RABs to establish or modify with their bearer characteristics
- list of RABs to release

For each RAB requested to establish or modify, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID
- NAS Binding Information
- RAB parameters (including e.g. Allocation/Retention Priority)
- Data Volume Reporting Indication (only for PS)
- User Plane Mode
- UP Mode Versions
- Transport Layer Address
- Iu Transport Association
- DL GTP-PDU sequence number (only in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context)
- UL GTP-PDU sequence number (only in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context)
- DL N-PDU sequence number (only in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)

- DL N-PDU sequence number (only in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)

For each RAB request to release, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID
- Cause

~~For each RAB requested to establish the message shall contain:~~

~~DL GTP PDU sequence number (in case of the RAB being established for an existing PDP context or in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)~~

~~UL GTP PDU sequence number (in case of the RAB being established for an existing PDP context or in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS)~~

Upon reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message UTRAN shall execute the requested RAB configuration.

The RAB ID shall identify uniquely the RAB over the Iu instance on which the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message is received. If conflict arises with already established RABs (e.g. same RAB ID already in use over that particular Iu instance), the RNC shall respond to the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message with the unsuccessful outcome for that particular requested RAB.

The RNC shall pass the *NAS Binding Information* IE transparently to the radio interface protocol for each RAB requested to establish or modify.

The RNC shall establish **or modify** the resources according to the values of the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE (priority level, pre-emption indication, queuing) and the resource situation as follows:

- The RNC shall consider the priority level of the requested RAB, when deciding on the resource allocation.
- If the requested RAB is allowed for queuing and the resource situation **so** requires, RNC may place the RAB in the establishment queue.
- The priority levels and the pre-emption indicators may (singularly or in combination) be used to determine whether the RAB assignment has to be performed unconditionally and immediately. If the requested RAB is allowed to pre-empt and the resource situation **so** requires, RNC may trigger the pre-emption procedure which may then cause the forced release of a lower priority RAB vulnerable for pre-emption, **if no free resource is immediately available**. Whilst the process and the extent of the pre-emption procedure is operator dependent, the pre-emption indicators, if given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST, shall be treated as follows:
  1. the last received "Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator" and priority levels shall prevail.
  2. if the "Pre-emption Capability indicator" is set, then this allocation request may trigger **the running of** the pre-emption procedure.
  3. if the "Pre-emption Capability indicator" is not set, then this allocation request may not trigger the pre-emption procedure.
  4. if the "Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator" is set, then this connection is vulnerable **to pre-emption** and shall be included in the pre-emption process.
  5. if the "Pre-emption Vulnerability" bit is not set, then this connection is not vulnerable to pre-emption and shall not be included in the pre-emption process.
  6. if no priority has been indicated, both "Pre-emption Capability" and "Pre-emption Vulnerability" indicators shall not be considered.
- The UTRAN pre-emption process shall keep the following rules:
  1. UTRAN shall only pre-empt RABs with lower priority, in ascending order of priority.
  2. The pre-emption can be done for RABs belonging to the same UE or to other UEs.

UTRAN shall report to CN the outcome of the request by sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message(s).

UTRAN shall report to CN, in ~~one~~the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, the result for all the requested RABs, such as:

- List of RABs successfully established
- List of RABs successfully modified RABs
- List of RABs released
- List of RABs failed to establish or modify or release
- List of RABs queued

If none of the RABs have been queued, the CN shall stop timer  $T_{RABAssgt}$ . And the *RAB Assignment* procedure terminates. In that case, the procedure shall also be terminated in UTRAN.

When the request to establish or modify one or several RABs is put in the queue, UTRAN shall start the timer  $T_{QUEUING}$ . This timer specifies the maximum time for queuing of the request of establishment or modification. The same timer  $T_{QUEUING}$  is supervising all RABs being queued.

For each RABs that ~~are~~is queued the following outcomes shall be possible:

- successfully established or modified
- failed to establish or modify
- failed due to expiry of the timer  $T_{QUEUING}$

For the queued RABs, indicated in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, UTRAN shall report the outcome of the queuing ~~in the case of  $T_{QUEUING}$  expiry~~, for every RAB individually or for several RABs in subsequent RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message(s). This is left to implementation. UTRAN shall stop  $T_{QUEUING}$  when all RABs have been either successfully established or modified or failed to establish or modify. The *RAB Assignment* procedure is then terminated both in CN and UTRAN when all RABs have been responded to.

When CN receives the response that one or several RABs are queued, CN shall expect UTRAN to provide the outcome of the queuing function for each RAB before expiry of the  $T_{RABAssgt}$  timer. In case the timer  $T_{RABAssgt}$  expires, the CN shall consider the *RAB Assignment* procedure terminated and the not reported RABs shall be considered as failed.

In the case the timer  $T_{QUEUING}$  expires, the *RAB Assignment* procedure terminates in UTRAN for all queued RABs, and UTRAN shall respond for all of them in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message. The *RAB Assignment* procedure shall also be terminated in CN.

UTRAN shall report the outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify only after the transport network control plane signalling, which is needed for RAB establishment or modification, has been executed. The transport network control plane signalling shall use the *Transport Layer Address IE* and *Iu Transport Association IE*.

After reporting the outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify, the RNC shall initiate the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode IE*. This initialisation is described in ref.[6].

When UTRAN reports unsuccessful modification of RAB configuration the cause value should be precise enough to enable the core network to know the reason for unsuccessful modification. Typical cause values are: "Requested Traffic Class not Available", "Invalid RAB Parameters Value", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable", "Invalid RAB Parameters Combination", "Condition Violation for SDU Parameters", "Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority", "Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate", "User Plane Versions not Supported", "Iu UP Failure".

### 8.2.3 Unsuccessful Operation

The unsuccessful operation for this Class 3 Elementary procedure is described under the Successful Operation chapter.

### 8.2.4 Abnormal Conditions

#### Interactions with Relocation Preparation:



If the relocation becomes absolutely necessary during the RAB Assignment in order to keep the communication with the UE, the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

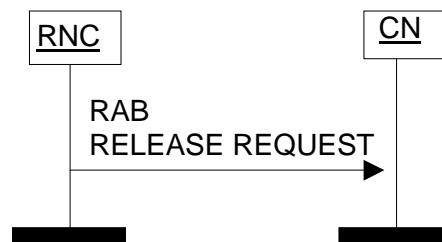
1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification:
  - for all queued RABs,
  - for RABs not already established or modified and
  - for RABs not already released
 with the cause 'Relocation triggered'.
2. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating successful RAB configuration modification:
  - for RABs already established or modified but not yet reported to the CN and
  - for RABs already released but not yet reported to the CN.
3. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
4. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED to the active CN node(s).
5. The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

## 8.3 RAB Release Request

### 8.3.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Release Request procedure is to enable UTRAN to request the release of one or several radio access bearers. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.3.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 2: RAB Release Request procedure. Successful Operation.**

The RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating a RAB RELEASE REQUEST message towards the CN. The *RABs to be released* IE shall indicate the list of RABs requested to release and the *Cause* IE associated to each RAB shall indicate the reason for the release.

Upon reception of the RAB RELEASE REQUEST message, the CN shall initiate the appropriate release procedure for the identified RABs in the RAB RELEASE REQUEST message. The CN shall pass the cause value indicated in the RAB RELEASE REQUEST message unchanged (TBD) in the initiated release procedure.

### 8.3.3 Abnormal Conditions

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## 8.4 Iu Release Request

### 8.4.1 General

The purpose of the Iu Release Request procedure is to enable UTRAN to request the CN to release the Iu connection for a particular UE due to some UTRAN generated reason (e.g. "O&M Intervention", "Unspecified Failure", "RAB pre-empted", "User Inactivity"). The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.4.2 Successful Operation



Figure 3: Iu Release Request procedure. Successful Operation.

The RNS controlling the Iu connection(s) of that particular UE shall initiate the procedure by generating an IU RELEASE REQUEST message towards the CN. If two Iu connections exist for that particular UE, RNC shall send an IU RELEASE REQUEST message to both CN domains. The procedure may be initiated for instance when the contact with a particular UE is lost or due to user inactivity.

The IU RELEASE REQUEST message shall indicate the cause value for the requested Iu connection release.

#### Interactions with Iu Release:

The CN shall analyse the cause for sending the IU RELEASE REQUEST message, and if accepted, the CN shall initiate the Iu Release procedure. The CN shall pass the cause value indicated in the IU RELEASE REQUEST message unchanged (~~TBD~~) in the initiated Iu Release procedure.

### 8.4.3 Abnormal Conditions

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## 8.5 Iu Release

### 8.5.1 General

The purpose of the Iu Release procedure is to enable the CN to release the Iu connection and all UTRAN resources related only to that Iu connection to be released. The procedure uses connection oriented mode signalling.

The Iu Release procedure can be initiated for at least the following reasons:

- Completion of transaction between UE and CN.
- UTRAN generated reasons, i.e.e.g. reception of IU RELEASE REQUEST.
- Completion of successful relocation of SRNS.
- Cancellation of relocation after successful completion of the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure ~~has already been performed.~~

## 8.5.2 Successful Operation

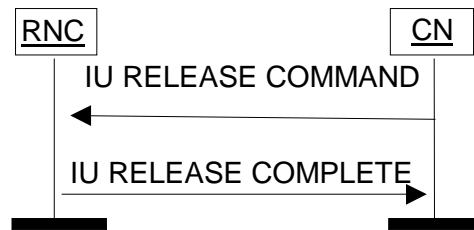


Figure 4: Iu Release procedure.

The Procedure is initiated by the CN by sending an IU RELEASE COMMAND message to the UTRAN.

After the IU RELEASE COMMAND has been sent, the CN shall not send further RANAP connection oriented messages on this particular connection.

The IU RELEASE COMMAND message shall include a *Cause* IE, indicating the reason for the release (e.g. "Successful Relocation", "Normal Release", "Release due to UTRAN Generated Reason", "Relocation Cancelled").

When the RNC receives the IU RELEASE COMMAND:

1. Clearing of the **related** UTRAN resources is initiated. However, the UTRAN shall not clear resources related to other Iu signalling connections the UE might have. The Iu transport bearers for RABs subject to data forwarding and other UTRAN resources used for the GTP-PDU forwarding process, are released by the RNC only when the timer  $T_{DATAfwd}$  expires.
2. The RNC returns any assigned Iu user plane resources to idle. Then the RNC sends an IU RELEASE COMPLETE message to the CN. (The RNC does not need to wait for the release of UTRAN radio resources to be completed before returning the IU RELEASE COMPLETE message.) When an IU RELEASE COMPLETE message is sent, the procedure is terminated in the UTRAN.

Reception of an IU RELEASE COMPLETE message terminates the procedure in the CN.

## 8.5.3 Abnormal Conditions

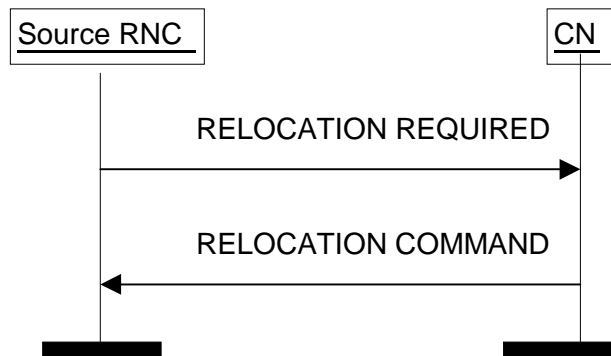
If the Iu Release procedure is not initiated towards the source RNC from the CN before the expiry of timer  $T_{RELOCoverall}$ , the source RNC should initiate the Iu Release Request procedure towards the CN with a cause value " $T_{relocoverall}$  expiry".

## 8.6 Relocation Preparation

### 8.6.1 General

The **P**urpose of the Relocation Preparation procedure is to prepare relocation of SRNS either with involving UE or without involving UE. **The relocation p**rocedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE in order to allow Relocation **C**o-ordination in the target RNC. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

## 8.6.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 5: Relocation Preparation procedure. Successful operation.**

The source RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUIRED message. The source RNC shall decide whether to initiate the intra-system Relocation or the inter-system Relocation. In case of intra-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the RNC-ID of the source RNC and in the *Target ID* IE the RNC-ID of the target RNC. In case of inter-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the Service Area Identifier and in the *Target ID* IE the cell global identity of the target system. The source RNC shall indicate the appropriate cause value for the Relocation in the *Cause* IE.

The source RNC shall determine whether the relocation of SRNS shall be executed with or without involvement of UE. The source RNC shall set the *Relocation Type* IE accordingly to 'UE involved' or 'UE not involved'.

The source RNC shall indicate in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message the amount of Iu signalling connections existing for the UE by setting correctly the *Number of Iu Instances* IE included in the *Source to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container may also include the necessary information for Relocation co-ordination, security procedures and the handling of UE Capabilities. The container may include the RRC context to be relocated within the *RRC Container* IE.

The source RNC shall send the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to CN and the source RNC shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCprep}$ .

When the preparation including resource allocation in the target system is ready and CN has decided to continue the relocation of SRNS, CN shall send RELOCATION COMMAND message to the source RNC and the CN shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCcompl}$ .

For each RAB originating from the PS domain, the RELOCATION COMMAND message may contain Iu transport address and Iu transport association to be used for the forwarding of the DL N-PDU duplicates towards the relocation target.

The Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated in CN by transmission of RELOCATION COMMAND message.

If *Relocation Type* IE was set to 'UE involved' by the source RNC and if the target system does not support all existing RABs, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain a list of RABs indicating all the RABs that are not supported by the target system. The source RNC shall pass this information to [the](#) radio protocols.

Upon reception of RELOCATION COMMAND ~~belonging to ongoing Relocation Preparation procedure~~ the source RNC shall stop the timer  $T_{RELOCprep}$ , RNC shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCoverall}$  and RNC shall terminate the [Relocation Preparation](#) procedure.

When Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully and when the source RNC is ready, the source RNC should trigger the execution of relocation of SRNS.

In case of intersystem handover to GSM the RNC shall include *MS Classmark 2* and *MS Classmark 3* IEs received from the UE in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to CN.

### Interactions with other procedures:

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a RANAP message initiating an other connection oriented RANAP class 1 or class 3 procedure

(except Iu RELEASE COMMAND, which shall be handled normally) via the same Iu signalling connection, the source RNC shall either:

1. cancel the Relocation Preparation procedure i.e. execute Relocation Cancel procedure and after successful completion of Relocation Cancel procedure, the source RNC shall continue the initiated RANAP procedure.

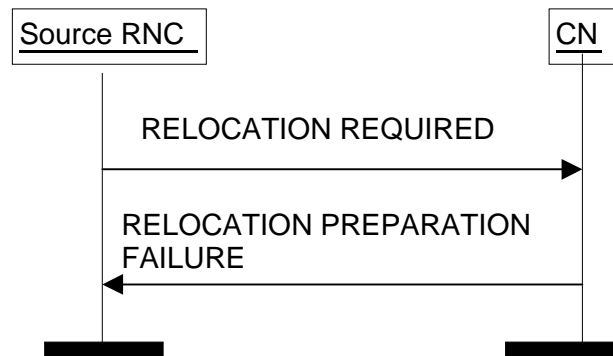
or

2. terminate the initiated RANAP procedure without any changes in UTRAN by sending appropriate response message to CN. The source RNC shall then continue the relocation of SRNS.

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a connection oriented class 2 RANAP message via the same Iu signalling connection (except DIRECT TRANSFER message, which shall be handled normally) and if the source RNC does not decide to cancel the relocation of SRNS by initiating Relocation Cancel procedure, the source RNC shall ignore the received RANAP class 2 message.

After Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully, all RANAP messages (except Iu RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) received via the same Iu signalling bearer shall be ignored by the source RNC.

### 8.6.3 Unsuccessful Operation



**Figure 6: Relocation Preparation procedure. Unsuccessful operation.**

If CN or target system is not able to even partially accept the relocation of SRNS or a failure occurs during the Relocation Preparation procedure in the CN or CN decides not to continue the relocation of SRNS, CN shall send RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE message to the source RNC.

RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE shall contain appropriate value for the *Cause IE*.

Transmission of RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE terminates the procedure in CN. Reception of RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE terminates the procedure in UTRAN.

When Relocation preparation is unsuccessfully terminated, the existing Iu signalling connection can be used normally.

If the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated unsuccessfully, CN shall release the possibly existing Iu signalling connection for the same UE and related to the same relocation of SRNS towards the target RNC by initiating Iu Release procedure towards target RNC with an appropriate value for the *Cause IE*, e.g. 'Relocation Cancelled'.

#### Interactions with Relocation Cancel procedure:

If there is no response from the CN to the RELOCATION REQUIRED message before timer  $T_{\text{RELOCprep}}$  expires in the source RNC, the source RNC shall cancel the Relocation Preparation procedure by initiating the Relocation Cancel procedure with appropriate value for the *Cause IE*, e.g. ' $T_{\text{RELOCprep}}$  expiry'.

### 8.6.4 Abnormal Conditions

If the target RNC, which was indicated in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message, is not known to the CN:

1. The CN shall reject the relocation of SRNS by sending a RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE message to the source RNC with *Cause IE* set to 'Unknown target RNC'.
2. The CN shall continue to use the existing Iu connection towards the source RNC.

## 8.6.5 Co-ordination of Two Iu Signalling Connections

If Relocation Preparation procedure is to be initiated by RNC, RNC shall initiate simultaneously Relocation Preparation procedure on all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE.

The source RNC shall not trigger the execution of relocation of SRNS unless it has received RELOCATION COMMAND message from all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE.

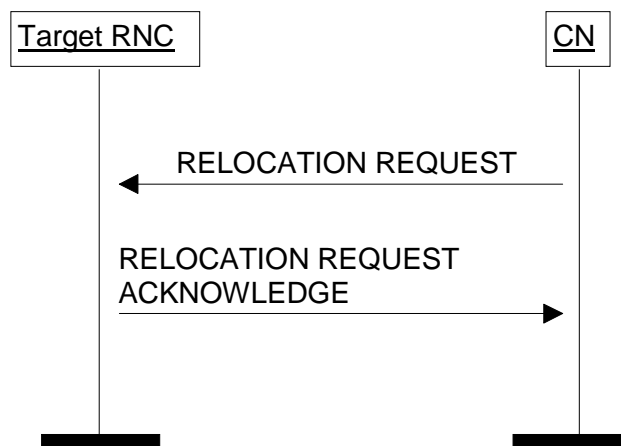
If the source RNC receives RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE message from CN, RNC shall initiate Relocation Cancel procedure on the other Iu signalling connection for the UE if the other Iu signalling connection exists and if the Relocation Preparation procedure is still ongoing or the procedure has terminated successfully in that Iu signalling connection.

## 8.7 Relocation Resource Allocation

### 8.7.1 General

The purpose of the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure is to allocate resources from target RNS for a relocation of SRNS. Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.7.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 7: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure. Successful operation.**

The CN shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUEST message. This message shall contain the information (if any) required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration.

CN shall transmit the RELOCATION REQUEST message to target RNC and CN shall start the timer  $T_{RELOCalloc}$ .

Upon reception of the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall initiate allocation of requested resources. The following information elements received in RELOCATION REQUEST message:

- RAB-ID
- User plane mode
- Priority level, queuing and pre-emption indication

require special actions in RNC. The actions are the same as specified for the same IEs in the RAB Assignment procedure.

Following additional actions shall be executed in target RNC during Relocation Resource Allocation procedure:

If *Relocation Type* IE is set to 'Hard Handover':

- Target RNC may accept a requested RAB only if:
  1. the RAB can be supported by target RNC and
  2. the radio bearer for the RAB exists or target RNC will establish necessary radio resources for the RAB by Uu radio interface information to be generated by target RNC and to be included in RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message.
- Other RABs shall be rejected by the target RNC in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message with an appropriate value for *Cause* IE, e.g. 'Unable to Establish During Relocation'.
- If an existing radio bearer is not related to any RAB that is accepted by target RNC, the corresponding radio bearer shall be ignored by target RNC. No actions to release the radio bearer shall be taken by target RNC.

If *RelocationType* IE is set to 'SRNS Relocation':

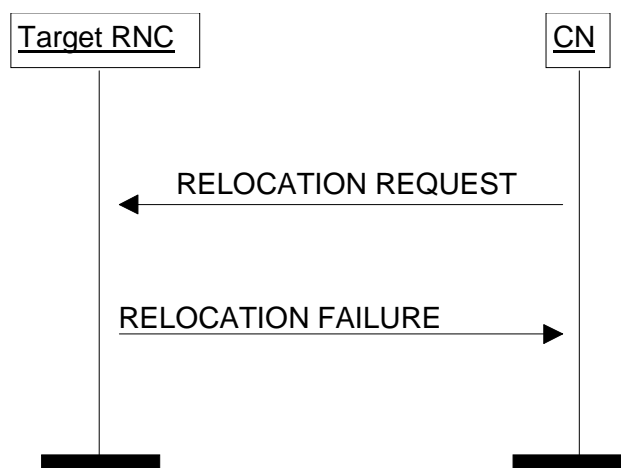
- Target RNC may accept a RAB only if the radio bearer for the RAB exists and can be used for the RAB by the target RNC.
- If an existing radio bearer is not related to any RAB that is accepted by target RNC, the corresponding radio bearer shall be ignored during the relocation of SRNS and the radio bearer shall be released by Uu radio interface protocols after completion of relocation of SRNS.

After all necessary resources for accepted RABs including the Iu user plane, are successfully allocated, target RNC shall send RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message to CN.

The RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent by the target RNC may optionally contain a transparent container, which shall be transferred by CN to the source RNC using the RANAP message RELOCATION COMMAND.

Transmission and reception of RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message terminates the procedure in UTRAN and CN respectively.

### 8.7.3 Unsuccessful Operation



**Figure 8: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure: Unsuccessful operation.**

If target RNC can not even partially accept the relocation of SRNS or a failure occurs during the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure in the target RNC, the target RNC shall send RELOCATION FAILURE message to CN.

Transmission and reception of RELOCATION FAILURE message terminates the procedure in UTRAN and CN respectively.

**Interactions with Iu Release:**

When CN has received RELOCATION FAILURE message from target RNC, CN shall stop timer  $T_{\text{RELOCalloc}}$  and CN shall initiate Iu Release procedure towards target RNC with an appropriate value for the *Cause IE*, e.g. 'Relocation Cancelled'.

## 8.7.4 Abnormal Conditions

If after reception of the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC receives another RELOCATION REQUEST message on the same Iu connection, then target RNC shall discard the latter message and the original Relocation Resource Allocation procedure shall continue normally.

### Interactions with Iu Release:

If CN decides to not continue the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure before the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure is completed, the CN shall stop timer  $T_{\text{RELOCalloc}}$  and CN shall initiate Iu Release procedure towards target RNC with an appropriate value for the *Cause IE*, e.g. 'Relocation Cancelled'.

## 8.7.5 Co-ordination of Two Iu Signalling Connections

Co-ordination of two Iu signalling connections during Relocation Resource Allocation procedure shall be executed by target RNC when the *Number of Iu Instancies IE* received in the Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container IE in the RELOCATION REQUEST message indicates that two CN domains are involved in relocation of SRNS.

—If two CN domains are involved, the following actions shall be taken by target RNC:

- Target RNC shall utilise the *Permanent NAS UE Identity IE*, received explicitly by each CN domain within RELOCATION REQUEST message, to linkco-ordinate both Iu signalling connections ~~together~~.
- Target RNC shall generate and send RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE only after all expected RELOCATION REQUEST messages are received and analysed.
- Target RNC shall ensure that there is no conflicting information in *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container IE* in RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE messages transmitted via different Iu signalling connections and related to the same relocation of SRNS.
- The selection of signalling connection utilised for the *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container IE* in RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message need not to be dependent on the signalling connection via which the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container IE* in RELOCATION REQUEST message was received.

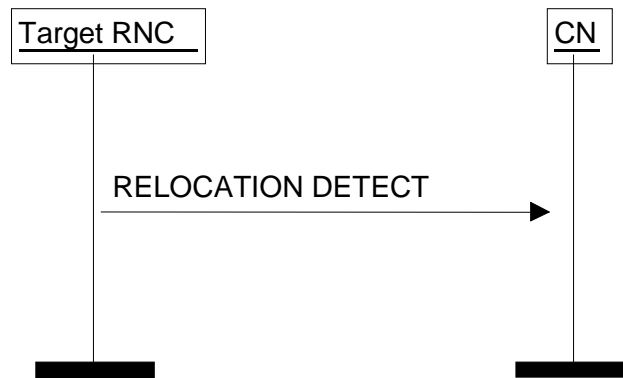
## 8.8 Relocation Detect

### 8.8.1 General

The purpose of Relocation Detect procedure is to indicate by the RNC the detection of SRNS relocation execution to the CN. Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.



## 8.8.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 9: Relocation Detect procedure: Successful operation.**

Target RNC shall send RELOCATION DETECT message to CN when relocation execution trigger is received.

If the type of relocation of SRNS is 'Hard Handover', the relocation execution trigger is received from the Uu interface. If the type of relocation of SRNS is 'SRNS Relocation', the relocation execution trigger is the reception of RELOCATION COMMIT message from Iur interface.

When RELOCATION DETECT message is sent, target RNC shall start SRNC operation.

Upon reception of RELOCATION DETECT message, CN may switch the user plane from source RNC to target RNC.

## 8.8.3 Abnormal Conditions

### Interactions with Relocation Complete

If the RELOCATION COMPLETE message is received by CN before the reception of RELOCATION DETECT message, the CN shall handle the RELOCATION COMPLETE message normally.

## 8.8.4 Co-ordination of Multiple Iu Signalling Connections

When Relocation Detect procedure is to be initiated by target RNC, target RNC shall initiate the Relocation Detect procedure on all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE between target RNC and CN.

## 8.9 Relocation Complete

### 8.9.1 General

The purpose of Relocation Complete procedure is to indicate by the Target RNC the completion of relocation of SRNS to the CN. Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.9.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 10: Relocation Complete procedure. Successful Operation.**

When the new *SRNC-ID + S-RNTI* are successfully exchanged with the UE by the radio protocols, target RNC shall initiate Relocation Complete procedure by sending RELOCATION COMPLETE message to CN.

### 8.9.3 Abnormal Conditions

If the timer  $T_{\text{RELOCcomplete}}$  expires:

- The CN should initiate release of Iu connections towards the source and the target RNC by initiating the Iu Release procedure with an appropriate value for the *Cause IE*, e.g. ' $T_{\text{RELOCcomplete}}$  expiry'.

#### Interactions with the Relocation Detect procedure:

If the RELOCATION DETECT message is not received by CN before reception of RELOCATION COMPLETE message, CN shall handle the RELOCATION COMPLETE message normally.

### 8.9.4 Co-ordination of Multiple Iu Signalling Connections

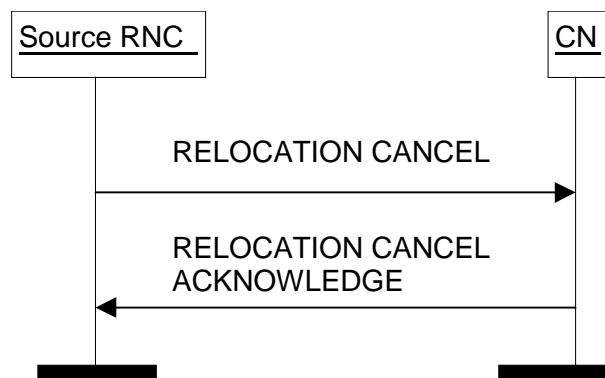
When Relocation Complete procedure is to be initiated by target RNC, target RNC shall initiate the Relocation Complete procedure on all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE between target RNC and CN.

## 8.10 Relocation Cancel

### 8.10.1 General

The purpose of the Relocation Cancel procedure is to enable source RNC to cancel an already initiated ongoing relocation of SRNS. The Relocation Cancel procedure can be sent by the source RNC during and after the Relocation Preparation procedure as long as the relocation of SRNS is ongoing. The Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.10.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 11: Relocation Cancel procedure. Successful Operation.**

RNC shall initiate the procedure by sending RELOCATION CANCEL message to CN. This message shall indicate the reason for canceling the relocation of SRNS by appropriate value of the *Cause IE*. Upon reception of RELOCATION CANCEL message, CN shall send RELOCATION CANCEL ACKNOWLEDGE message to source RNC.

Transmission and reception of RELOCATION CANCEL ACKNOWLEDGE terminates the procedure in CN and source RNC respectively.

#### Interactions with Relocation Preparation:

Upon reception of RELOCATION CANCEL message from source RNC, CN shall locally terminate the possibly ongoing Relocation Preparation procedure towards that RNC and abandon the relocation of SRNS.

If source RNC receives RELOCATION COMMAND message from CN after Relocation Cancel procedure is initiated, source RNC shall ignore the received RELOCATION COMMAND message.

### 8.10.3 Unsuccessful Operation

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### 8.10.4 Abnormal Conditions

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### 8.10.5 Co-ordination of Two Iu Signalling Connections

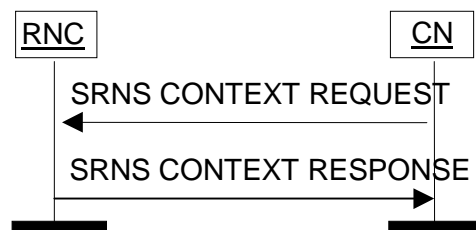
If Relocation Cancel procedure is to be initiated due to other reasons than reception of RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE message, Relocation Cancel procedure shall be initiated on all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE in which the Relocation Preparation procedure has not terminated unsuccessfully.

## 8.11 SRNS Context Transfer

### 8.11.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Context Transfer procedure is to trigger the transfer of SRNS contexts from the source RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter system forward handover. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.11.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 12: SRNS Context Transfer procedure.**

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST message to the source RNC. The SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST message shall include the list of RABs whose contexts should be transferred.

The source RNC shall respond to the CN with a SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE message containing the RAB Context information for the referenced RABs. For each RAB, the following information elements shall be included:

- RAB ID
- the sequence number for the next downlink GTP-PDU to be sent to the UE i.e. DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number
- the sequence number for the next uplink GTP-PDU to be tunnelled to the GGSN i.e. UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number
- the sequence number of the UL ReceivePCDP-PDU which carried the last segment of the last GTP-PDU forwarded to SGSN in DL N-PDU Sequence Number IE
- the sequence number of the DL Send PDCP-PDU which carried the last segment of the last N-PDU sent to the UE in UL N-PDU Sequence Number IE

Transmission and reception of the SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE message shall terminate the procedure in the UTRAN and the CN respectively.

### 8.11.3 Unsuccessful Operation

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## 8.11.4 Abnormal Conditions

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## 8.12 SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation

### 8.12.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Data Forwarding procedure is to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter system forward handover. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.12.2 Successful Operation



Figure 13: SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation procedure.

CN initiates the procedure by sending SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND message to UTRAN. SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND message includes the list of RABs whose data should be forwarded and the necessary information for establishing a GTP tunnel to be used for data forwarding.

Upon reception of SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND RNC starts the timer  $T_{\text{DATAfwd}}$  (Data forwarding).

### 8.12.3 Abnormal Conditions

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## 8.13 SRNS Context Forwarding from Source RNC to CN

### 8.13.1 General

The purpose of this procedure is to transfer SRNS contexts from the source RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of handover via the CN. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling. SRNS contexts are sent for each concerned RAB and contain the sequence numbers of the GTP-PDUs next to be transmitted in the uplink and downlink directions and the next PDCP sequence numbers that would have been used to send and receive data from the UE.

### 8.13.2 Successful Operation

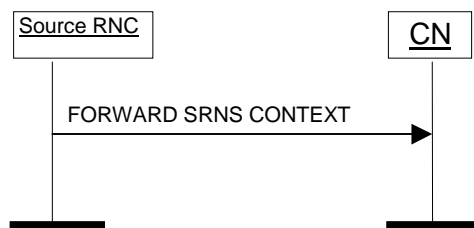


Figure 14: SRNS Context forwarding from source RNC to CN.

The source RNC initialises the procedure by sending FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT message to the CN. The FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT message contains the RAB Context information for each referenced RAB. For each RAB the following information is included

- the sequence number for the next downlink GTP-PDU to be sent to the UE, and
- the sequence number for the next uplink GTP-PDU to be tunnelled to the GGSN.
- the sequence number of the UL Receive PDCP-PDU which carried the last segment of the last GTP-PDU forwarded to SGSN in *UL N-PDU Sequence Number IE*.
- the sequence number of the DL Send PDCP-PDU which carried the last segment of the last GTP-PDU sent to the UE in *DL N-PDU Sequence Number IE*.

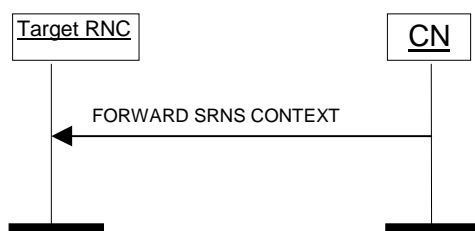
### 8.13.3 Abnormal Conditions

## 8.14 SRNS Context Forwarding to Target RNC from CN

### 8.14.1 General

The purpose of this procedure is to transfer SRNS contexts from the CN (PS domain) to the target RNC in case of handover via the CN. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling. SRNS contexts are sent for each referenced RAB and contain the sequence numbers of the GTP-PDUs next to be transmitted in the uplink and downlink directions and the next PDCP sequence numbers that would have been used to send and receive data from the UE.

### 8.14.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 15: SRNS Context forwarding to target RNC from CN.**

The CN initialises the procedure by sending FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT message to the target RNC. The FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT message contains the RAB Context information for each referenced RAB. For each RAB the following information is included

- the sequence number for the next downlink GTP-PDU to be sent to the UE, and
- the sequence number for the next uplink GTP-PDU to be tunnelled to the GGSN.
- the sequence number of the UL Receive PDCP-PDU which carried the last segment of the last GTP-PDU forwarded to SGSN in *UL N-PDU Sequence Number IE*.
- the sequence number of the DL Send PDCP-PDU which carried the last segment of the last GTP-PDU sent to the UE in *DL N-PDU Sequence Number IE*.

### 8.14.3 Abnormal Conditions

-

## 8.15 Paging

### 8.15.1 General

The purpose of the Paging procedure is to enable the CN to page a UE for a UE terminating service request. The procedure uses connectionless signalling.

### 8.15.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 16: Paging procedure. Successful Operation.**

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a PAGING message. This message shall contain information necessary for RNC to be able to page the UE, like:

- CN Domain Indicator
- Permanent NAS UE Identity
- Temporary UE Identity
- Paging Area
- Paging Cause
- Non Searching Indicator

The *CN Domain Indicator* IE shall be used by the RNC to identify from which CN domain the PAGING message originates.

The *Permanent NAS UE Identity* IE (e.g. IMSI) shall be used by the UTRAN paging co-ordination function to check if a signalling connection towards another CN already exists for this UE. In that case, the radio interface paging message can be sent via that connection instead of using the paging broadcast channel.

The *Temporary UE Identity* IE (e.g. TMSI) is the identity of the user that shall be used over the paging channel. If the *Temporary UE Identity* IE is not included in the PAGING message, the RNC shall use the Permanent UE Identity instead.

The *Paging Area* IE shall be used by the RNC to identify the area in which the radio interface paging message shall be broadcast in case no signalling connection, as described above, already exists for the UE. If the *Paging Area* IE is not included in the PAGING message, the whole RNC area shall be used as Paging Area.

The *Paging Cause* IE shall indicate to the RNC the reason for sending the PAGING message.

The *Non Searching Indication* IE shall be used by the RNC to decide whether the UTRAN paging co-ordination function needs to be activated or not.

It should be noted that each PAGING message on the Iu interface relates to only one UE and therefore the RNC has to pack the pages into the relevant radio interface paging message.

The core network is responsible for the paging repetition over the Iu interface.

### 8.15.3 Abnormal Conditions

-

## 8.16 Common ID

### 8.16.1 General

The purpose of the Common ID procedure is to allow the RNC to create a reference between the permanent NAS UE Identity of a user and the RRC connection of that user for UTRAN paging co-ordination. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.16.2 Successful Operation



Figure 17: Common ID procedure.

After having established an Iu signalling connection, the CN shall send a COMMON ID message, containing the *Permanent NAS UE Identity* IE to the RNC. The RNC associates the permanent identity to the RRC Connection of that user and shall save it for the duration of the RRC connection.

### 8.16.3 Abnormal Conditions

-

## 8.17 CN Invoke Trace

### 8.17.1 General

The purpose of the CN Invoke Trace procedure is to inform the RNC that it should begin producing a trace record ~~on~~ this particular transaction of a type indicated by the CN and related to the UE. The procedure uses ~~the~~ connection oriented ~~mode~~ signalling.

### 8.17.2 Successful Operation



Figure 18: CN Invoke Trace procedure.

The trace is invoked by the CN by sending a CN INVOKE TRACE message to the UTRAN/RNC.

The events and parameters to be recorded are indicated in the *Trace Type* IE.

The *OMC ID* IE, if present, indicates the OMC to which the record is destined.

The message includes a *Trace Reference* IE which is allocated by the entity which triggered the trace.

The *Trigger ID* IE, if present, indicates the entity which triggered the trace.

The *Trace Reference* and *Trigger ID* Ies are used to tag the trace record to allow simpler construction of the total record by the entity which combines trace records.

### 8.17.3 Abnormal Conditions

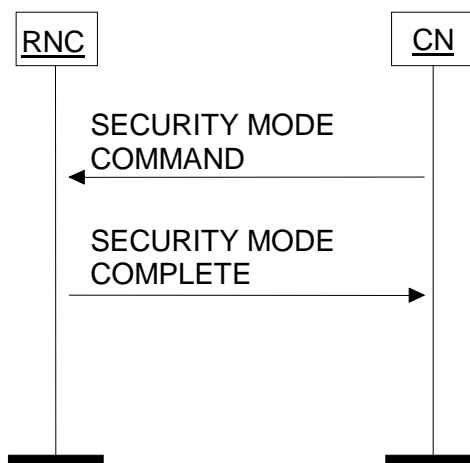
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## 8.18 Security Mode Control

### 8.18.1 General

The purpose of the Security Mode Control procedure is to allow the CN to pass cipher and integrity mode information to the UTRAN. UTRAN uses this information to select and load the encryption device for user and signalling data with the appropriate parameters, and also to store the appropriate parameters for the integrity algorithm. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.18.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 19: Security Mode Control procedure. Successful operation.**

The CN shall start the procedure by sending to the UTRAN a SECURITY MODE COMMAND message. This message shall specify which ciphering, if any, and integrity protection algorithms that may be used by the UTRAN.

Upon reception of the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message, the UTRAN shall internally select appropriate algorithms, taking into account the UE/UTRAN capabilities. The UTRAN shall then trigger the execution of the corresponding radio interface procedure and, if applicable, invoke the encryption device and also start the integrity protection.

When the execution of the radio interface procedure is successfully finished, UTRAN shall return a SECURITY MODE COMPLETE message to the CN. This message shall include the chosen integrity protection and encryption algorithms.

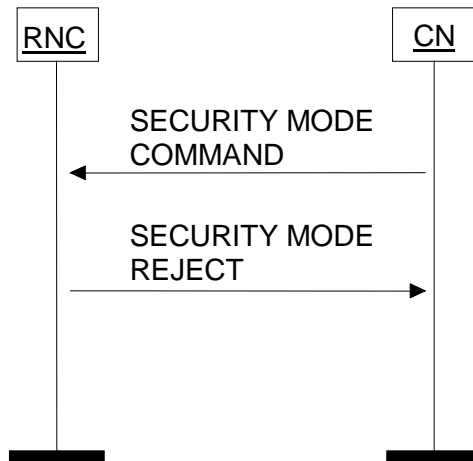
The set of permitted algorithms specified in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message shall remain applicable for subsequent RAB Assignments and Intra-UTRAN Relocations.

In case of a UE with Radio Access Bearers towards both core networks, the user data towards CS shall always be ciphered according to the information received from CS and the user data towards PS with the information received



from PS. The signalling data shall always be ciphered with the last received ciphering information and integrity protected with the last received integrity protection information.

### 8.18.3 Unsuccessful Operation



**Figure 20: Security Mode Control procedure. Unsuccessful operation.**

If the UTRAN or the UE is unable to support the ciphering and/or integrity protection algorithms specified in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message, then the UTRAN shall return to CN a SECURITY MODE REJECT message with cause value "Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection Algorithms are not Supported". If the radio interface Security Control Procedure fails, a SECURITY MODE REJECT message shall be sent to CN with cause value "Failure in the Radio Interface Procedure".

### 8.18.4 Abnormal Conditions

A SECURITY MODE REJECT message shall be returned if a CN requests a change of ciphering and/or integrity protection algorithms for a UE when ciphering or integrity protection is already active for that CN and such a change of algorithms is not supported by UTRAN and/or the UE. A cause value shall be set to "Change of Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection is not Supported".

## 8.19 Location Reporting Control

### 8.19.1 General

The purpose of the Location Reporting Control procedure is to allow the CN to request information on the location of a given UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.19.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 21: Location Reporting Control procedure.**

The CN shall initiate the procedure by generating a LOCATION REPORTING CONTROL message.

The *Request Type* IE shall indicate to the serving RNC whether

- to report directly,
- to report upon change of the area or
- to stop reporting.

The *Request Type* IE shall also indicate what type of location information the serving RNC shall report. The location information is either of the following types:

- Service Area Identifier or
- Geographical coordinates.

The geographical coordinates shall only be reported directly.

The valid information for the location reporting shall be the latest received from the CN.

### 8.19.3 Abnormal Conditions

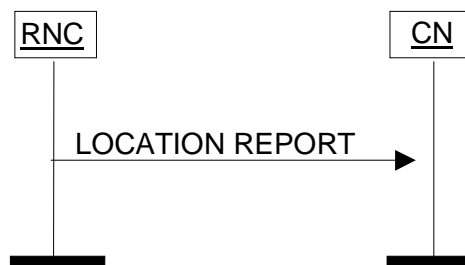
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## 8.20 Location Report

### 8.20.1 General

The purpose of the Location Report procedure is to provide the UE's location information to the CN. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.20.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 22: Location Report procedure.**

The serving RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating a LOCATION REPORT message. The LOCATION REPORT message may be used as a response for the LOCATION REPORTING CONTROL message. Also, when a user enters or leaves a classified zone set by O&M, e.g. zone where a disaster occurred, a LOCATION REPORT message shall be sent to the CN including the Service Area of the UE in the *Area Identity* IE. The *Cause* IE shall indicate the appropriate cause value to CN. The CN shall react to the LOCATION REPORT message with CN vendor specific actions.

In case the reporting of Service Area Identifier is requested by the CN, then the RNC shall issue a LOCATION REPORT message whenever the information given in the previous LOCATION REPORT message or INITIAL UE MESSAGE is not anymore valid. In this case, the RNC shall include to the LOCATION REPORT message in the *Area Identity* IE the Service Area, which includes at least one of the cells from which the UE is consuming radio resources.

If the RNC can not deliver the location information as requested by the CN, the RNC shall indicate the UE location to be 'Undetermined'. A cause value shall be added to indicate the reason for the undetermined location.

### 8.20.3 Abnormal Conditions

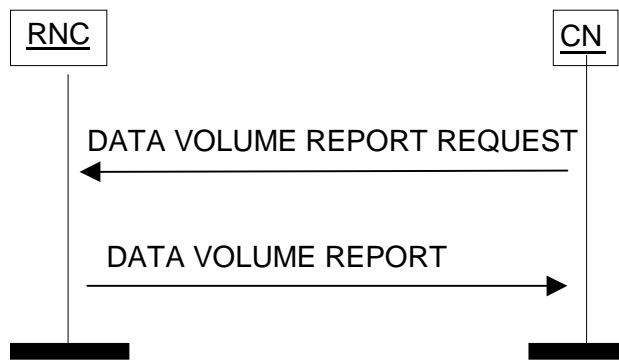
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## 8.21 Data Volume Report

### 8.21.1 General

The Data Volume Report procedure is used by CN to request the unsuccessfully transmitted DL data volume for specific RABs. This procedure only applies to PS domain. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.21.2 Successful Operation



**Figure 23: Data Volume Report procedure.**

The procedure is initiated by CN by sending DATA VOLUME REPORT REQUEST message to UTRAN. This message shall contain the list of *RAB ID* Ies to identify the RABs for which the unsuccessfully transmitted DL data volume shall be reported.

At reception of DATA VOLUME REPORT REQUEST message UTRAN shall produce the DATA VOLUME REPORT message indicating the amount of unsuccessfully transmitted DL data for the addressed RABs since the last data volume indication to CN. UTRAN shall also reset the data volume counter for the reported RABs. UTRAN shall send the DATA VOLUME REPORT message to CN. Transmission and reception of DATA VOLUME REPORT terminates the procedure in UTRAN and CN respectively.

### 8.21.3 Unsuccessful Operation

If the RNC can not produce the report as requested, the DATA VOLUME REPORT message shall not be sent to the CN.

### 8.21.4 Abnormal Conditions

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## 8.22 Initial UE Message

### 8.22.1 General

The purpose of the Initial UE Message procedure is to establish an Iu signalling connection between a CN domain and the RNC and to transfer the initial NAS-PDU to the CN. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

## 8.22.2 Successful Operation

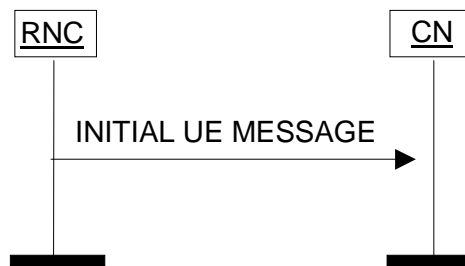


Figure 24: Initial UE Message procedure.

When RNC has received from **U<sub>radio</sub>** interface a NAS message (see ref. [8]) to be forwarded to CN domain to which the Iu signalling connection for the UE does not exist, RNC shall initiate the Initial UE Message procedure and send the INITIAL UE MESSAGE to the CN.

In addition to the received NAS-PDU, RNC shall add following information to the INITIAL UE MESSAGE:

- CN domain indicator, indicating the CN domain towards which this message is sent.
- For CS domain, the same LAI which was the last LAI indicated to the UE by UTRAN.
- For PS domain, the same LAI+RAC which were the last LAI+RAC indicated to the UE by UTRAN.
- Service Area corresponding to **at least one of** the cells from which the UE is consuming radio resources.

## 8.23 Direct Transfer

### 8.23.1 General

The purpose of the Direct Transfer procedure is to carry UE – CN signalling messages over the Iu Interface. The UE – CN signalling messages are not interpreted by the UTRAN, and their content (e.g. MM or CC message) is outside the scope of this specification (see ref. [8]). The UE – CN signalling messages are transported as a parameter in the DIRECT TRANSFER messages. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

### 8.23.2 Successful Operation

#### 8.23.2.1 CN Originated Direct Transfer



Figure 25: Direct Transfer, CN originated.

If a UE – CN signalling message has to be sent from the CN to the UE, (e.g. a CC or MM message) the CN shall send a DIRECT TRANSFER message to the RNC including the UE – CN signalling message as a NAS-PDU IE.

The use of the SAPI included in the DIRECT TRANSFER message enables the UTRAN to provide specific service for the transport of the messages.

### 8.23.2.2 UTRAN Originated Direct Transfer



Figure 26: Direct Transfer, RNC originated.

If a UE – CN signalling message has to be sent from the RNC to the CN without interpretation, ~~(e.g. a CC or MM message in response to the previously sent CC or MM message from the CN)~~ the RNC shall send a DIRECT TRANSFER message to the CN including the UE – CN signalling message as a *NAS-PDU* IE.

If the DIRECT TRANSFER message shall be sent to the PS domain, RNC shall also add the *LAI* and the *RAC* Ies, which were the last *LAI+RAC* indicated to the UE by UTRAN.

## 8.24 CN Information Broadcast

### 8.24.1 General

The purpose of the CN Information Broadcast procedure is to provide NAS information from the CN to be broadcast repetitively by UTRAN to all users ~~information as provided by the core network~~. The procedure uses connectionless signalling.

### 8.24.2 Successful Operation

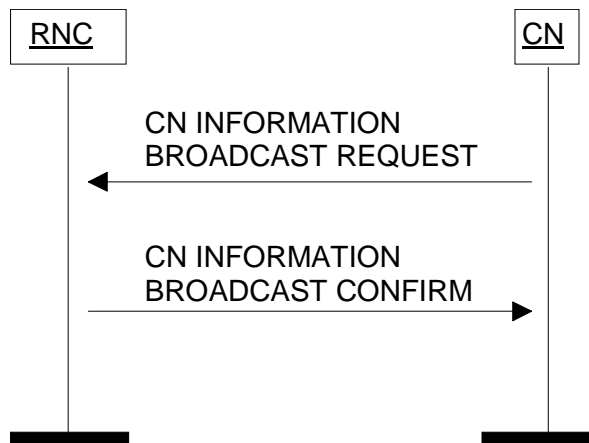


Figure 27: CN Information Broadcast procedure. Successful operation.

~~A core network element~~ CN sets or modifies the CN broadcast information to be broadcast by UTRAN, by sending a CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST message which indicates:

- The information pieces to be broadcast. The internal structure of these information pieces is transparent to UTRAN, and is specified as part of the CN-UE protocols.
- With each broadcast information, a geographical area where to broadcast it.
- With each broadcast information, some categorisation parameters to be used by the UTRAN to prioritise the broadcast information on the radio interface and determine how to schedule the repetition cycle.

If the UTRAN can broadcast the information as requested, a CN INFORMATION BROADCAST CONFIRM message is returned by the RNC to the CN.

Each information piece is broadcast in the intersection between the indicated geographical area and the area under control by the receiving RNC. It is broadcast until explicitly changed or a Reset occurs. In case the ending of the broadcasting has **not** been indicated when setting the broadcasting, an empty bit string will be used to turn off the broadcasting. A CN element will run this procedure typically after each Reset, and whenever the information needs to be changed.

### 8.24.3 Unsuccessful Operation

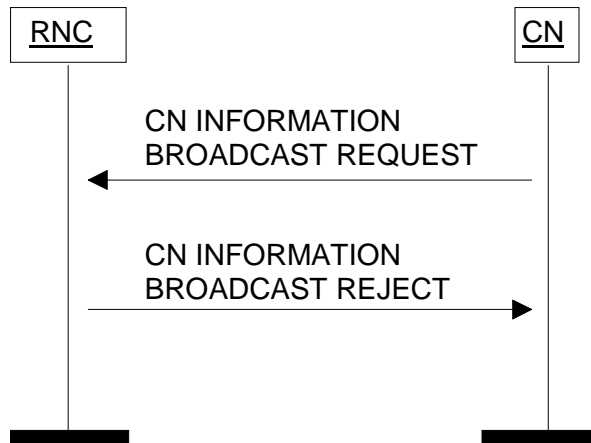


Figure 28: CN Information Broadcast procedure. Unsuccessful operation.

If after receiving the CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST, the RNC can not broadcast the information as requested, a CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REJECT message shall be returned to the CN and the procedure is terminated.

### 8.24.4 Abnormal Conditions

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## 8.25 Overload Control

### 8.25.1 General

This procedure is defined to give some degree of signalling flow control. At the UTRAN "Processor Overload" and "Overload in the Capability to Send Signalling Messages to the UE" are catered for, and at the CN "Processor Overload" is catered for. The procedure uses connectionless signalling.

### 8.25.2 Philosophy

The philosophy used is to stem the traffic at source with known effect on the service. The algorithm used is:

At the CN side:

- If  $T_{igOC}$  is not running and an OVERLOAD message or "Signalling Point Congested" information is received, the traffic should be reduced by one step. It is also possible, optionally, to indicate the number of steps to reduce the traffic. At the same time, timers  $T_{igOC}$  and  $T_{inTC}$  should be started.
- During  $T_{igOC}$  all received OVERLOAD messages or "Signalling Point Congested" information should be ignored.
- This step by step reduction of traffic should be continued until maximum reduction is obtained by arriving at the last step.

- If  $T_{inTC}$  expires (i.e. no OVERLOAD message or "Signalling Point Congested" information is received during  $T_{inTC}$ ) the traffic should be increased by one step and  $T_{inTC}$  should be started unless normal load has been resumed.

At the UTRAN side:

- If  $T_{igOR}$  is not running and an OVERLOAD message or "Signalling Point Congested" information is received, the traffic should be reduced by one step. It is also possible, optionally, to indicate the number of steps to reduce the traffic. At the same time, timers  $T_{igOR}$  and  $T_{inTR}$  should be started.
- During  $T_{igOR}$  all received OVERLOAD messages or "Signalling Point Congested" information should be ignored.
- This step by step reduction of traffic should be continued until maximum reduction is obtained by arriving at the last step.
- If  $T_{inTR}$  expires (i.e. no OVERLOAD message or "Signalling Point Congested" information is received during  $T_{inTR}$ ) the traffic should be increased by one step and  $T_{inTR}$  should be started unless normal load has been resumed.

The number of steps and the method of reducing the load are considered to be an implementation specific function.

There may be other traffic control mechanisms from O&M activities occurring simultaneously.

## 8.25.3 Successful Operation

### 8.25.3.1 Overload at the CN



**Figure 29: Overload at the CN.**

The CN should indicate to the RNC that it is in a congested state by sending an OVERLOAD message.

At the UTRAN receipt of this message should cause the reduction of traffic to the CN node sending the message.

### 8.25.3.2 Overload at the UTRAN



**Figure 30: Overload at the UTRAN.**

If the UTRAN is not capable to send signalling messages to the UE due to overloaded resources then the UTRAN should send an OVERLOAD message to the CN.

## 8.25.4 Abnormal Conditions

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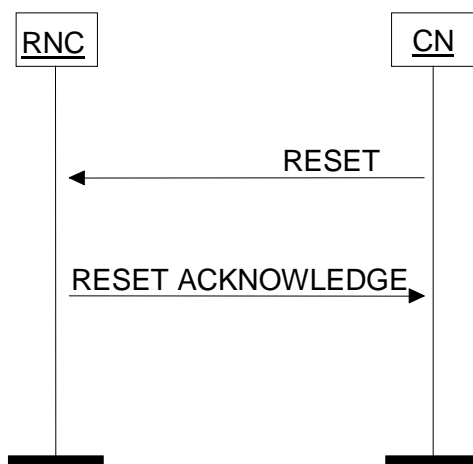
## 8.26 Reset

### 8.26.1 General

The purpose of the Reset procedure is to initialise the UTRAN in the event of a failure in the CN or vice versa. The procedure uses connectionless signalling.

### 8.26.2 Successful Operation

#### 8.26.2.1 Reset Procedure Initiated from the CN



**Figure 31: Reset procedure initiated from the CN. Successful operation.**

In the event of a failure at the CN, which has resulted in the loss of transaction reference information, a RESET message shall be sent to the RNC. This message is used by the UTRAN to release affected Radio Access Bearers and to erase all affected references for the CN that sent the RESET message.

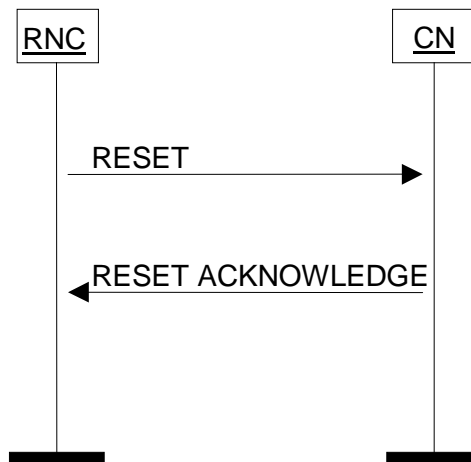
After a guard period of  $T(\text{RatC})$  seconds a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be returned to the CN, indicating that all Ues which were involved in a call are no longer transmitting and that all references at the UTRAN have been cleared.

#### **Interactions with other procedures:**

In case of interactions with other procedures, the Reset procedure always overrides all other procedures.



### 8.26.2.2 Reset Procedure Initiated from the UTRAN



**Figure 32: Reset procedure initiated from the UTRAN. Successful operation.**

In the event of a failure at the UTRAN which has resulted in the loss of transaction reference information, a RESET message shall be sent to the CN. This message is used by the CN to release affected Radio Access Bearers and to erase all affected references.

After a guard period of T(RatR) seconds a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be returned to the UTRAN indicating that all references have been cleared.

#### Interactions with other procedures:

In case of interactions with other procedures, the Reset procedure always overrides all other procedures.

## 8.26.3 Abnormal Conditions

### 8.26.3.1 Abnormal Condition at the CN

If the CN sends a RESET message to the RNC and receives no RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message within a period T(RafR) then it shall repeat the entire Reset procedure. The sending of the RESET message shall be repeated a maximum of "n" times where n is an operator matter. After the n-th unsuccessful repetition the procedure shall be stopped and e.g. the maintenance system be informed.

### 8.26.3.2 Abnormal Condition at the UTRAN

If the RNC sends a RESET message to the CN and receives no RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message within a period T(RafC) then it shall repeat the entire Reset procedure. The sending of the RESET message shall be repeated a maximum of "n" times where n is an operator matter. After the n-th unsuccessful repetition the procedure shall be stopped and e.g. the maintenance system be informed.

### 8.26.3.3 Crossing of Reset Messages

When an entity that has sent a RESET message and is waiting for a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message, instead receives a RESET message from the peer entity, it shall stop timer T(RafC or RafR) and send a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message to the peer entity.

## 8.27 Error Indication

### 8.27.1 General

The Error Indication procedure is initiated by a node to report detected errors in one incoming message, provided they cannot be reported by an appropriate failure message.

If the error situation arises due to reception of a message utilising dedicated signalling, then the Error Indication procedure uses connection oriented signalling. Otherwise the procedure uses connectionless signalling.

## 8.27.2 Successful Operation



Figure 33: Error Indication procedure, CN originated.



Figure 34: Error Indication procedure, RNC originated.

When the conditions defined in chapter [Handling of unknown, unforeseen and erroneous protocol data] are fulfilled, the Error Indication procedure is initiated by an ERROR INDICATION message sent from the receiving node.

When the ERROR INDICATION message is triggered due to the reception of an Iu user plane PDU(s) with an unknown Iu transport association, the appropriate cause value and both the ~~IU-TRANSPORT-ASSOCIATION-IE~~ *Iu Transport Association IE* and the ~~TRANSPORT-ADDRESS-IE~~ *Transport Layer Address IE* shall be included in the message.

Examples for possible cause values for protocol error indications are:

- 'Transfer Syntax Error'
- 'Logical Error: Unknown Iu Transport Association'

## 8.27.3 Abnormal Conditions

-

# 9 Elements for RANAP Communication

## 9.1 Message Contents

NOTE: The messages have been defined in accordance to the ~~g~~ guidelines specified in UMTS 25.921.

For each message there is, a table listing the signalling elements in their order of appearance in the transmitted message.

All the RANAP messages are listed in the following table:

Table 1: List of RANAP messages.

Message name	Reference
RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST	9.1.1
RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE	9.1.2
RAB RELEASE REQUEST	9.1.3
IU RELEASE REQUEST	9.1.4
IU RELEASE COMMAND	9.1.5
IU RELEASE COMPLETE	9.1.6
RELOCATION REQUIRED	9.1.7
RELOCATION REQUEST	9.1.8
RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE	9.1.9
RELOCATION COMMAND	9.1.10
RELOCATION DETECT	9.1.11
RELOCATION COMPLETE	9.1.12
RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE	9.1.13
RELOCATION FAILURE	9.1.14
RELOCATION CANCEL	9.1.15
RELOCATION CANCEL ACKNOWLEDGE	9.1.16
SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST	9.1.17
SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE	9.1.18
SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND	9.1.19
FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT	9.1.20
PAGING	9.1.21
COMMON ID	9.1.22
CN INVOKE TRACE	9.1.23
SECURITY MODE COMMAND	9.1.24
SECURITY MODE COMPLETE	9.1.25
SECURITY MODE REJECT	9.1.26
LOCATION REPORTING CONTROL	9.1.27
LOCATION REPORT	9.1.28
DATA VOLUME REPORT REQUEST	9.1.29
DATA VOLUME REPORT	9.1.30
INITIAL UE MESSAGE	9.1.31
DIRECT TRANSFER	9.1.32
CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST	9.1.33
CN INFORMATION BROADCAST CONFIRM	9.1.34
CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REJECT	9.1.35
OVERLOAD	9.1.36
RESET	9.1.37
RESET ACKNOWLEDGE	9.1.38
ERROR INDICATION	9.1.39

All information elements in the message descriptions below are marked mandatory, optional or conditional according to the following table:

**Table 2: Meaning of abbreviations used in RANAP messages.**

Abbreviation	Meaning
M	IE's marked as Mandatory (M) will always be included in the message.
O	IE's marked as Optional (O) may or may not be included in the message.
C	IE's marked as Conditional (C) will be included in a message only if the condition is satisfied. Otherwise the IE is not included.

### 9.1.1 RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to request the establishment, modification or release of one or more RABs for the same UE.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs to be setup or modified</b>	C – ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
NAS Binding Information	M		9.2.3.1	
RAB parameters	M		9.2.1.3	Includes all necessary parameters for RABs (both for MSC and SGSN) including QoS.
Data Volume Reporting Indication	C - ifPS		9.2.1.17	
<b>User Plane Information</b>				
User Plane mode	M		9.2.1.18	
UP Mode Versions	M		9.2.1.19	
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1	
Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2	
DL GTP-PDU sequence number	C- ifPS		9.2.2.3	
UL GTP-PDU sequence number	C- ifPS		9.2.2.4	
DL N-PDU sequence number	C- ifPS		9.2.1.33	
UL N-PDU sequence number	C- ifPS		9.2.1.34	
<b>RABs to be released</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	

Condition	Explanation
IfPS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.
IfNoOtherGroup	This group must be present at least when no other group is present, i.e. at least one group must be present.

Range bound	Explanation
MaxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.2 RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the RNC to report the outcome of the request from the message RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs setup or modified</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
Chosen UP Version	O		9.2.1.20	Included at least when a choice is made by UTRAN
Transport Layer Address	C - ifPS		9.2.2.1	
Iu Transport Association	C - ifPS		9.2.2.2	
<b>RABs released</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
<b>Data Volume</b>	C - ifReqPS	0 to <maxnoofVol>		
Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.13	
Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.14	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	C-ifUiPS		9.2.2.3	
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	C-ifUiPS		9.2.2.4	
<b>RABs queued</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
<b>RABs failed to setup or modify</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
<b>RABs failed to release</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	

Condition	Explanation
IfPS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.
IfNoOtherGroup	This group must be present at least when no other group is present, i.e. at least one group must be present.
IfReqPS	This IE is only present if data volume reporting for PS domain is required.
IfUiPS	This group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain when the release was initiated by UTRAN.

Range bound	Explanation
MaxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.
MaxnoofVol	Maximum no. of reported data volume for one RAB(value is 2).

### 9.1.3 RAB RELEASE REQUEST

This message is sent by the RNC, to request the CN to release one or more RABs for the same UE.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs to be released</b>		1 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	

Range bound	Explanation
MaxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

### 9.1.4 IU RELEASE REQUEST

This message is sent by the RNC to request the CN to release the Iu connection.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	

### 9.1.5 IU RELEASE COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to order RNC to release all resources related to the Iu connection.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	

## 9.1.6 IU RELEASE COMPLETE

This message is sent by the RNC as response to the IU RELEASE COMMAND message.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs Data Volume Report</b>	C – ifReqPS	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
<b>Data Volume</b>		0 to <maxnoofVol>		
Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.13	
Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.14	
<b>RABs Released</b>	C-ifUiPS	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.3	
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.4	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

Condition	Explanation
IfReqPS	This Group is only present if data volume reporting for PS domain is required.
IfUiPS	This group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain when the release was initiated by UTRAN.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.
MaxnoofVol	Maximum no. of reported data volume for one RAB. (value is 2)

## 9.1.7 RELOCATION REQUIRED

This message is sent by the source RNC to inform the CN that a relocation is to be performed.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Relocation Type	M		9.2.1.23	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
Source ID	M		9.2.1.24	
Target ID	M		9.2.1.25	
MS Classmark 2	C - ifGSMtarget		9.2.1.26	Defined in UMTS 24.008 [8].
MS Classmark 3	C - ifGSMtarget		9.2.1.27	Defined in UMTS 24.008 [8].
Source RNC to target RNC transparent container	M		9.2.1.28	
Old BSS to new BSS Information	C - ifGSMtarget		9.2.1.29	Defined in GSM 08.08 [11].

Condition	Explanation
ifGSMtarget	This IE is only present when initiating an inter system handover towards GSM BSS.

## 9.1.8 RELOCATION REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to request the target RNC to allocate necessary resources for a relocation.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Permanent NAS UE Identity	C - ifAvail		9.2.3.2	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5	
Source RNC to target RNC transparent container	M		9.2.1.28	
<b>RABs to be setup</b>		0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
NAS Binding Information	M		9.2.3.1	
RAB parameters	M		9.2.1.3	
Data Volume Reporting Indication	C - ifPS		9.2.1.17	
<b>User Plane Information</b>				
User Plane mode	M		9.2.1.18	
UP Mode Versions	M		9.2.1.19	
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1	
Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2	
Integrity Protection Information	M		9.2.1.11	Integrity Protection Information includes key and permitted algorithms.
Encryption Information	O		9.2.1.12	Encryption Information includes key and permitted algorithms.

Condition	Explanation
ifAvail	This IE is only present if available at the sending side.
IfPS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.



Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

### 9.1.9 RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE

This message is sent by the target RNC to inform the CN about the result of the resource allocation for the requested relocation.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container	C - IfAppINotOtherCN		9.2.1.30	
<b>RABs setup</b>	C - ifPS	0 to <maxnoofRABs		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
Chosen UP Version	O		9.2.1.20	Included at least when a choice is made by UTRAN.
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1	
Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2	
<b>RABs failed to setup</b>	C - ifNoOtherGroup	0 to <maxnoofRABs		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	M		9.2.1.13	Indicates which algorithm that will be used by the target RNC.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that will be used by the target RNC.
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

Condition	Explanation
IfPS	This Group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.
IfNoOtherGroup	This group must be present at least when no other group is present, i.e. at least one group must be present.
IfAppINotOtherCN	Must be included if applicable and if not sent via the other CN.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

### 9.1.10 RELOCATION COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to source RNC to inform that resources for the relocation are allocated in target RNC.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container	C - ifApplNotOtherCN		9.2.1.30	
L3 Information	C - ifGSMsource		9.2.1.31	Defined in GSM 08.08 [11].
<b>RABs to be released</b>		0 to <maxnoofRABs		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
<b>RABs subject to data forwarding</b>	C - ifPS	0 to <maxnoofRABs >		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1	
lu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

Condition	Explanation
ifApplNotOtherCN	Must be included if applicable and if not sent via the other CN.
IfGSMsource	This IE is only present when the source of an inter system handover is GSM BSS.
IfPS	This Group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

### 9.1.11 RELOCATION DETECT

This message is sent by the target RNC to inform the CN that the relocation execution trigger has been received.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	

### 9.1.12 RELOCATION COMPLETE

This message is sent by the target RNC to inform the CN that the relocation is completed.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	

### 9.1.13 RELOCATION PREPARATION FAILURE

This message is sent by the CN to the source RNC if the relocation preparation failed.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

### 9.1.14 RELOCATION FAILURE

This message is sent by the target RNC to inform the CN that the requested resource allocation failed.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

### 9.1.15 RELOCATION CANCEL

This message is sent by the source RNC to the CN to cancel an ongoing relocation.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	

### 9.1.16 RELOCATION CANCEL ACKNOWLEDGE

This message is sent by the CN to the source RNC when the relocation has been cancelled.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

### 9.1.17 SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to source RNC to indicate the PS RABs for which context transfer shall be performed.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs subject to data forwarding</b>		1 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

### 9.1.18 SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the source RNC as a response to SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
<b>RABs Contexts</b>		1 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.3	
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.4	
DL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.33	
UL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.34	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

### 9.1.19 SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to the RNC to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN in inter system forward handover.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs subject to data forwarding</b>	C - ifPS	0 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1	
Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2	

Condition	Explanation
ifPS	This Group is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.20 FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT

This message is sent either by source RNC to the CN or by the CN to target RNC.

Direction: CN → RNC and RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RAB Contexts x n</b>		1 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.3	
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.4	
DL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.33	
UL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.34	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.21 PAGING

This message is sent by the CN to request UTRAN to page a specific UE.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5	
Permanent NAS UE Identity	M		9.2.3.2	
Temporary UE Identity	O		9.2.3.3	
Paging Area ID	O		9.2.1.21	
Paging Cause	O		9.2.3.4	
Non Searching Indication	O		9.2.1.22	

## 9.1.22 COMMON ID

This message is sent by the CN to inform RNC about the permanent NAS UE identity for a user.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Permanent NAS UE Identity (e.g. IMSI)	M		9.2.3.2	

### 9.1.23 CN INVOKE TRACE

This message is sent by the CN to request the RNC to start to produce a trace record.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Trace Type	M		9.2.1.6	
Trace Reference	M		9.2.1.8	
Trigger ID	O		9.2.1.7	
UE Identity	O		9.2.1.9	
OMC ID	O		9.2.1.10	

### 9.1.24 SECURITY MODE COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to trigger the integrity and ciphering functions over the radio interface.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Integrity Protection Information	M		9.2.1.11	Integrity information includes key(s) and permitted algorithms.
Encryption Information	O		9.2.1.12	Encryption information includes key(s) and permitted algorithms.

### 9.1.25 SECURITY MODE COMPLETE

This message is sent by the RNC as a successful response to SECURITY MODE COMMAND.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	M		9.2.1.13	
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

### 9.1.26 SECURITY MODE REJECT

This message is sent by the RNC as a unsuccessful response to SECURITY MODE COMMAND.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

## 9.1.27 LOCATION REPORTING CONTROL

This message is sent by the CN to initiate, modify or stop location reporting from the RNC to the CN.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Request Type	M		9.2.1.16	

## 9.1.28 LOCATION REPORT

This message is sent by the RNC to the CN with information about the UE location.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Area Identity	O		9.2.3.11	
Cause	O		9.2.1.4	

## 9.1.29 DATA VOLUME REPORT REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to request unsuccessfully transmitted data volumes for specific RABs.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs Data Volume Report</b>		1 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

## 9.1.30 DATA VOLUME REPORT

This message is sent by the RNC and informs the CN about unsuccessfully transmitted data volumes for requested RABs.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
<b>RABs Data Volume Report</b>		1 to <maxnoofRABs>		
RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
<b>Data Volume</b>		0 to <maxnoofVol>		
Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.13	
Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.14	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.
MaxnoofVol	Maximum no. of reported data volume for one RAB. (value is 2)

## 9.1.31 INITIAL UE MESSAGE

This message is sent by the RNC to transfer the radio interface initial layer 3 message to the CN.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5	
LAI	M		9.2.3.7	
RAC	C - ifPS		9.2.3.8	
SAI	M		9.2.3.10	
NAS-PDU	M		9.2.3.6	

Condition	Explanation
ifPS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.

## 9.1.32 DIRECT TRANSFER

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC and is used for carrying NAS information over the Iu interface

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.



IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
NAS-PDU	M		9.2.3.6	
LAI	C – ifPS2CN		9.2.3.7	
RAC	C – ifPS2CN		9.2.3.8	
SAPI	C – ifDL		9.2.3.9	

Condition	Explanation
<i>IfPS2CN</i>	This IE is only present if the message is directed to the PS domain.
<i>IfDL</i>	This IE is always used in downlink direction.

### 9.1.33 CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN and includes information to be broadcasted to all users.

Direction: CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5	
<b>CN Broadcast Information piece</b>		1 to <maxnoofPieces>		
NAS Broadcast Information	M		9.2.3.5	
Area Identity	M		9.2.3.11	
Categorisation Parameters	M		9.2.1.15	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofPieces	Maximum no. of Broadcast Information Pieces in one message. Value is 16.

### 9.1.34 CN INFORMATION BROADCAST CONFIRM

This message is sent by the RNC as a successful response to CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

### 9.1.35 CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REJECT

This message is sent by the RNC as a unsuccessful response to CN INFORMATION BROADCAST REQUEST.

Direction: RNC → CN

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

### 9.1.36 OVERLOAD

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC to indicate that the node is overloaded.

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Number of steps	O		9.2.1.32	

### 9.1.37 RESET

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC and is used to request that the other node shall be reset.

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Cause	M		9.2.1.4	
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5	

### 9.1.38 RESET ACKNOWLEDGE

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC as a response to RESET.

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35	

### 9.1.39 ERROR INDICATION

This message is sent by both the CN and the RNC and is used to indicate that some error has been detected in the node.

Direction: RNC → CN and CN → RNC

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented or connectionless.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1	
Cause	C - ifalone		9.2.1.4	
Criticality Diagnostics	C - ifalone		9.2.1.35	
CN Domain Indicator	O		9.2.1.5	
Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1	
Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2	

Condition	Explanation
C_ifalone	At least either of Cause IE or Criticality Diagnostics IE shall be present.

## 9.2 Information Element Definitions

### 9.2.1 Radio Network Layer Related IEs

#### 9.2.1.1 Message Type

Message type uniquely identifies the message being sent. It is mandatory for all messages.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Message Type	M		INTEGER (1...256)	Assumed max no of messages is 256.

#### 9.2.1.2 RAB ID

This element uniquely identifies the radio access bearer over one Iu connection. The radio access bearer identification has only local significance in one Iu connection. The RAB ID shall remain the same for the duration of the RAB.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB ID	M		INTEGER (1...256)	

#### 9.2.1.3 RAB Parameters

The purpose of the RAB parameters IE group and other parameters within the RAB parameters IE group is to indicate all RAB attributes as defined in [7] for both directions.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>RAB parameters</b>				
Traffic Class	M		ENUMERATED (conversational, streaming, interactive, background, ...)	
Maximum Bit Rate	M		INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	The unit is: bit
Guaranteed Bit Rate	M		INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	The unit is: bit Delay and reliability attributes only apply up to the guaranteed bit rate <u>Conditional value:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set to lowest rate controllable RAB Subflow Combination rate given by</li> </ul>

				the largest RAB Subflow Combination SDU size, when present and calculated periodically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set to N/A (=0) when traffic class indicates Interactive or Background</li> </ul>
Delivery Order	M		ENUMERATED (delivery order requested, delivery order not requested)	Delivery order requested: in sequence delivery shall be guaranteed by UTRAN on all RAB SDUs Delivery order not requested: in sequence delivery is not required from UTRAN
Maximum SDU size	M		INTEGER (0..32768)	Conditional value: set to largest RAB Subflow Combination SDU size when present The unit is bit
SDU parameters		1 to <maxRABSubflows>	See below	
Transfer Delay	M		INTEGER (0..65535)	Delay attribute  Unit is millisecond. Set to N/A (65535) when traffic class is set interactive or background.
Traffic Handling priority	M		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), lowest (14), no priority used (15)} (0...15)	Conditional value: set to N/A (=0) for all traffic classes except "Interactive"
Allocation/Retention priority	M		See below	
Source Statistics descriptor	M		ENUMERATED (N/A, speech, unknown, ...)	Conditional value: set to N/A when traffic class is set to Interactive or Background

Range Bound	Explanation
MaxRABSubflows	Number of RAB Subflows

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>SDU parameters</b>				
Choice <b>SDU Error Ratio</b>	M			Reliability attribute  Conditional value: set to N/A (=1) when the Delivery of Erroneous SDU is set to "-"
<b>NULL</b>				
<b>SDU Error Ratio</b>				
Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..6)	
Choice <b>Residual Bit Error Ratio</b>	M			Reliability attribute
<b>NULL</b>				
<b>Residual Bit Error Ratio</b>				
Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	

Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..8)	
Delivery of Erroneous SDU	M		ENUMERATED (yes, no, -)	Reliability attribute  Yes: error detection applied, erroneous SDU delivered  No. Error detection is applied , erroneous SDU discarded  -: SDUs delivered without considering error detection
Subflow SDU size Parameter	M	1 to <maxRABSubflow Combination>	INTEGER (0..4095)	

Range Bound	Explanation
MaxRABSubflowCombination	Number of RAB Subflow Combination

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Subflow SDU size Parameter</b>				
Rate Control allowed	M		ENUMERATED (not allowed, allowed)	Conditions on the horizontal setting. The rate control is set identical to all SDU format information of the same RAB SubFlow Combination
Subflow SDU size	O		INTEGER (0...4095)	This IE is only present for RABs that have predefined SDU size(s)

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Allocation/Retention priority</b>				
Priority level	M		Integer {spare (0), highest (1), lowest (14), no priority used (15)} (0..15)	
Pre-emption Capability	M		ENUMERATED (cannot trigger pre-emption, can trigger pre-emption)	The RAB shall not pre-empt, The RAB may pre-empt
Pre-emption Vulnerability	M		ENUMERATED (not vulnerable to pre-emption, vulnerable to pre-emption)	The RAB shall not be pre-empted, The RAB might be pre-empted
Queuing allowed	M		ENUMERATED (queuing not allowed, queuing allowed)	Queuing of the RAB is allowed Queuing of the RAB is not allowed

#### 9.2.1.4 Cause

The purpose of the cause information element is to indicate the reason for a particular event for the RANAP protocol.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Cause group	M		ENUMERATED (Radio Network Layer, Transport Layer, NAS, Protocol, Miscellaneous, Non-standard, ...)	
CHOICE <i>Cause group</i>				
<i>Radio Network Layer</i>				
Radio Network Layer Cause	O	1 to 64	INTEGER (RAB pre-empted,  Trelcoverall Expiry,  Trelocprep Expiry,  Treloccomplete Expiry,  Tqueing Expiry, Relocation Triggered,  Unable to Establish During Relocation,  Unknown Target RNC,  Relocation Cancelled,  Successful Relocation,  Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection Algorithms not Supported,  Change of Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection is not supported,  Failure in the Radio Interface Procedure,  Release due to UTRAN Generated Reason,  User Inactivity,  Time Critical Relocation,  Requested Traffic	

			<p>Class not Available,</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Value,</p> <p>Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available,</p> <p>Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available,</p> <p>Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable,</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Combination,</p> <p>Condition Violation for SDU Parameters,</p> <p>Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority,</p> <p>Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate,</p> <p>User Plane Versions not Supported,</p> <p>Iu UP Failure,...)</p>	
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<i>Transmission Network</i>				
Transport Layer Cause	O	65 to 80	INTEGER (Logical Error: Unknown lu Transport Association,...)	
<i>NAS</i>				
NAS Cause	O	81 to 96	INTEGER (User Restriction Start Indication,  User Restriction End Indication,  Normal Release, ...)	
<i>Protocol</i>				
Protocol Cause	O	97 to 112	INTEGER (Transfer Syntax Error,  ...)	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
Miscellaneous Cause	O	113 to 128	INTEGER (O&M Intervention,  No Resource Available,  Unspecified Failure,  Network Optimisation, ...)	
<i>Non-standard</i>				
Non-standard Cause	O	129 to 256	INTEGER  (...)	

### 9.2.1.5 CN Domain Indicator

Indicates the CN domain from which the message originates or to which the message shall be sent.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
CN Domain Indicator	M		ENUMERATED (CS domain, PS domain)	

### 9.2.1.6 Trace Type

A fixed length element indicating the type of trace information to be recorded.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Trace Type	M		OCTET STRING (1)	Coded as the Trace Type specified in UMTS TS based on GSM TS 12.08 [12].

### 9.2.1.7 Trigger ID

A variable length element indicating the identity of the entity which initiated the trace.



IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Trigger ID	M		OCTET STRING (3..22)	Typically an OMC identity.

### 9.2.1.8 Trace Reference

A fixed length element providing a trace reference number allocated by the triggering entity.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Trace Reference	M		OCTET STRING (2..3)	

### 9.2.1.9 UE Identity

This element identifies the element to be traced i.e. the subscriber or the user equipment.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice <b>UE Identity</b>	<del>M</del>			
<b>IMSI</b>			OCTET STRING (SIZE (3..8))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet,</li> <li>- each digit encoded 0000 to 1001,</li> <li>- 1111 used as filler</li> <li>- bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1</li> <li>- bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n</li> </ul> <p>-Number of decimal digits shall be from 6 to 15 starting with the digits from the PLMN-ID.</p>
<b>IMEI</b>			OCTET STRING (SIZE (8))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet,</li> <li>- each digit encoded 0000 to 1001,</li> <li>- 1111 used as filler</li> <li>- bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1</li> <li>- bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n</li> </ul> <p>Number of decimal digits shall be 15.</p>

### 9.2.1.10 OMC ID

A variable length element indicating the destination address of the Operation and Maintenance Center (OMC) to which trace information is to be sent.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
OMC ID	M		OCTET STRING (3..22)	Coded as the OMC ID specified in UMTSTS based on GSM TS 12.20.

### 9.2.1.11 Integrity Protection Information

This element contains the integrity protection information (key(s) and permitted algorithms).

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Integrity Protection Information</b>				
<b>Permitted integrity Protection Algorithms</b>				
Integrity Protection Algorithm	M	1 to 15	INTEGER ( standard UIA1 (0) )	Range is 0 to 15. Only one value used.
Integrity Protection Key	M		BIT STRING (128)	

### 9.2.1.12 Encryption Information

This element contains the user data encryption information (key(s) and permitted algorithms) used to control any encryption equipment at the RNC.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Encryption Information</b>				
<b>Permitted Encryption Algorithms</b>				
Encryption Algorithm	M	0 to 15	INTEGER (no encryption (0), standard UEA1 (1) )	Range is 0 to 15. Only two values used.
Encryption Key	M		Bit string (128)	

### 9.2.1.13 Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm

This element indicates the integrity protection algorithm being used by the RNC.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	M		INTEGER ( standard UIA1 (0) )	Range is 0 to 15. Only one value used.

### 9.2.1.14 Chosen Encryption Algorithm

This element indicates the encryption algorithm being used by the RNC.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	M		INTEGER (no encryption (0), standard UEA1 (1) )	Range is 0 to 15. Only two values used.

### 9.2.1.15 Categorisation Parameters

With each NAS Broadcast Information, this element is used by the RNC to determine how to prioritise the information and schedule the repetition cycle.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Categorisation Parameters	M		INTEGER	Range 0..15.

### 9.2.1.16 Request Type

This element indicates the type of UE location to be reported from RNC and it is either a Service Area or geographical co-ordinates.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Request Type</b>				
Event	M		ENUMERATED(Stop, Direct, Change of area, ...)	
Report area	M		ENUMERATED(Service Area, Geographical Coordinates, ...)	

### 9.2.1.17 Data Volume Reporting Indication

This information element indicates whether or not RNC has to calculate the unsuccessfully transmitted NAS data amount for the RAB and to report the amount of data when the RAB is released.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Data Volume Reporting Indication	M		ENUMERATED (do report, do not report)	

### 9.2.1.18 User Plane Mode

This element indicates the mode of operation of the Iu User plane requested for realising the RAB. The Iu user plane modes are defined in UMTS 25.415 [6] .

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
User Plane Mode	M		ENUMERATED (transparent mode, support mode for predefined SDU sizes, ...)	This IE contains the mode of operation of the Iu UP protocol

### 9.2.1.19 UP Mode Versions

UP mode versions IE is an information element that is sent by CN to RNC. It is a bit string that indicates the versions for the selected UP mode that are supported by the CN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
UP Mode Versions	M		BIT STRING (16)	Indicates the versions of the selected UP mode that are supported by the CN Bit 0 set to '1' equals version 1 Bit 1 set to '1' equals version 2 , ...

### 9.2.1.20 Chosen UP Version

Chosen UP version IE is an information element that is sent by RNC to CN. It indicates which version of the given UP mode the RNC selected to be used.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Chosen UP Version	M		INTEGER (1..16)	It indicates the version of the UP mode the RNC selected.  Value 1 equals version 1 ... Value 16 equals value 16

### 9.2.1.21 Paging Area ID

This element uniquely identifies the area, where the PAGING message shall be broadcasted. The Paging area ID is either a Location Area ID or Routing Area ID.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice <b>Paging Area ID</b>				
<b>LAI</b>			9.2.3.7	
<b>RAI</b>				
LAI	M		9.2.3.7	
RAC	M		9.2.3.8	

### 9.2.1.22 Non Searching Indication

This parameter allows the RNC not to search Common ID when receiving a PAGING message from the CN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Non Searching Indication	M		ENUMERATED (non-searching, searching)	

### 9.2.1.23 Relocation Type

This information element indicates whether the relocation of SRNS is to be executed with or without involvement of the UE. If the UE is involved then a **Uuradio** interface handover command shall be sent to the UE to trigger the execution of the relocation. If the UE is not involved then the relocation execution is triggered via **Iur**.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Relocation Type	M		ENUMERATED (UE not involved in relocation of SRNS, UE involved in relocation of SRNS)	

### 9.2.1.24 Source ID

Source ID identifies the source for the relocation of SRNS. The Source ID may be e.g. Source RNC-ID or serving cell ID.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice <b>Source ID</b>	<del>M</del>			
<b>Source RNC-ID</b>	C - ifUMTStarget			
PLMN-ID	M		OCTET STRING (SIZE (3))	- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet, - each digit encoded 0000 to 1001, - 1111 used as filler - bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1 - bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n  -The PLMN-ID consists of 3 digits from MCC followed by either -a filler plus 2 digits from MNC (in case of 2 digit MNC) or -3 digits from MNC (in case of a 3 digit MNC).
RNC-ID	M		INTEGER (0..4095)	
<b>SAI</b>	C - ifGSMtarget			

### 9.2.1.25 Target ID

Target ID identifies the target for the relocation of SRNS. The target ID may be e.g. Target RNC-ID (for UMTS-UMTS relocation) or Cell Global ID of the relocation target (in case of UMTS to GSM relocation).

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice <b>Target ID</b>	<del>M</del>			
<b>Target RNC-ID</b>				
PLMN-ID	M		OCTET STRING (SIZE (3))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet,</li> <li>- each digit encoded 0000 to 1001,</li> <li>- 1111 used as filler</li> <li>- bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1</li> <li>- bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n</li> </ul> <p>-The PLMN-ID consists of 3 digits from MCC followed by either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a filler plus 2 digits from MNC (in case of 2 digit MNC) or</li> <li>-3 digits from MNC (in case of a 3 digit MNC).</li> </ul>
RNC-ID	M		INTEGER (0..4095)	
<b>CGI</b>				
PLMN-ID	M		OCTET STRING (SIZE (3))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet,</li> <li>- each digit encoded 0000 to 1001,</li> <li>- 1111 used as filler</li> <li>- bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1</li> <li>- bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n</li> </ul> <p>-The PLMN-ID consists of 3 digits from MCC followed by either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a filler plus 2 digits from MNC (in case of 2 digit MNC) or</li> <li>-3 digits from MNC (in case of a 3 digit MNC).</li> </ul>
LAC	M		OCTET STRING (2)	0000 and FFFE not allowed.
CI	M		OCTET STRING (2)	

### 9.2.1.26 MS Classmark 2

The coding of this element is described in 24.008 [8].

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
MS Classmark 2	M		OCTET STRING	Contents defined in TS 24.008 [8]

### 9.2.1.27 MS Classmark 3

The coding of this element is described in 24.008 [8].

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
MS Classmark 3	M		OCTET STRING	Contents defined in TS 24.008 [8]

### 9.2.1.28 Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container

Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container IE is an information element that is produced by Source RNC and is transmitted to target RNC. In inter system relocation the IE is transmitted either from external relocation source to target RNC or from source RNC to the external relocation target.

This IE is transparent to CN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RRC Container	M		OCTET STRING	Contents defined in TS 25.331 [10]
Number of lu Instances	M		INTEGER (1..2)	
Relocation Type	M		9.2.1.23	
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	C – ifIntraUMTS		9.2.1.13	Indicates which integrity protection algorithm that has been used by the source RNC.
Integrity Protection Key	C – ifIntraUMTS		Bit String (128)	Indicates which integrity protection key that has been used by the source RNC.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	C - ifIntraUMTSandCiph		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of signalling data.
Ciphering Key	C - ifIntraUMTSandCiph		Bit String (128)	Indicates which ciphering key that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of signalling data.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	C - ifIntraUMTSandCiph		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of CS user data.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	C - ifIntraUMTSandCiph		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of PS user data.
d-RNTI	O		INTEGER (0..1048575)	

Condition	Explanation
IfIntraUMTS	Must be present for intra UMTS Handovers
IfIntraUMTSandCiph	Must be present for intra UMTS Handovers if ciphering is active

### 9.2.1.29 Old BSS to New BSS Information

The coding of this element is described in GSM 08.08 [11].

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Old BSS to New BSS Information	M		OCTET STRING	Contents defined in GSM 08.08 [11].

### 9.2.1.30 Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container

Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container IE is an information element that is produced by Target RNC and is transmitted to Source RNC. In inter system relocation the IE is transmitted either from external relocation target to source RNC or from target RNC to the external relocation source.

This IE is transparent to CN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RRC Container	M		OCTET STRING	Contents defined in TS 25.331 [10]

### 9.2.1.31 L3 Information

The coding of this element is described in GSM 08.08 [11].

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
L3 Information	M		OCTET STRING	Contents defined in GSM 08.08 [11].

### 9.2.1.32 Number of Steps

Indicates the number of steps to reduce traffic in overload situation.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Number of Steps	M		INTEGER (1...16)	

### 9.2.1.33 DL N-PDU Sequence Number

This IE indicates the Uu interface sequence number (PDCP) of the next downlink N-PDU (PDCP PDU) that would have been sent to the UE by a source system.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
DL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		INTEGER (0..4095)	This IE indicates the sequence number of the next DL N-PDU that would have been sent to the UE by a source system. This is the 12 bit sequence number.

### 9.2.1.34 UL N-PDU Sequence Number

This IE indicates the Uu interface sequence number (PDCP) of the next uplink N-PDU (PDCP PDU) that would have been expected from the UE by a source system.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
UL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		INTEGER (0..4095)	This IE indicates the sequence number of the next UL N-PDU that would have been expected from the UE by a source system. This is the 12 bit sequence number.



9.2.1.35 Criticality Diagnostics ~~IE~~

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Criticality Diagnostics</b>				
Procedure Code	O		INTEGER (0..255)	Procedure code is to be used if Criticality diagnostics is part of Error Indication procedure, and not within the response message of the same operation that caused the error
Triggering Message	O		ENUMERATED (initiating message, successful outcome, unsuccessful outcome, outcome)	The Triggering Message is used only if the Criticality diagnostics is part of Error Indication procedure except when the procedure code is not understood.
Criticality Response	O		ENUMERATED (reject, ignore, notify)	This Criticality response IE is used for reporting the Criticality of the Triggering message
<b>Information Element Criticality Diagnostics</b>		0 to <maxnoof errors>		
Criticality Response	M		ENUMERATED (reject, ignore, notify)	The Criticality response IE is used for reporting the criticality of the triggering IE. The value 'ignore' shall not be used.
IE Id	M		INTEGER (0..65535)	The IE Id of the not understood IE

Range bound	Explanation
maxnooferrors	Maximum no. of IE errors allowed to be reported with a single message. The value for maxnooferrors is 256.

## 9.2.2 Transport Network Layer Related IEs

## 9.2.2.1 Transport Layer Address

For the PS domain this information element is an IP address to be used for the user plane transport. For the CS domain this address is to be used for Transport Network Control Plane signalling to set up the U-Plane connection.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Transport Layer Address	M		OCTET STRING (20)	The Radio Network layer is not supposed to interpret the address information. It should pass it to the transport layer for interpretation. For details on the Transport Layer Address, see ref. 25.414 [9].

## 9.2.2.2 Iu Transport Association

This element is used to associate the RAB and the corresponding user plane connection. For the CS domain this information element is the Binding ID to be used in Transport Network Control Plane signalling during set up of the U-Plane connection. In PS domain this information element is the GTP Tunnel Endpoint Identifier.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice Iu transport association				
GTP TEID	C - ifPS		OCTET STRING (4)	
Binding ID	C - ifCS		OCTET STRING (4)	

Condition	Explanation
IfPS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the PS domain.
IfCS	This IE is only present for RABs towards the CS domain.

### 9.2.2.3 DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number

This IE indicates the sequence number of the GTP-PDU which is the next to be sent to the UE.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		INTEGER (0..65535)	This IE indicates the sequence number of the GTP-PDU which is next to be sent to the UE.

### 9.2.2.4 UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number

This IE indicates the sequence number of the GTP-PDU which is the next to be sent to the SGSN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		INTEGER (0..65535)	This IE indicates the sequence number of the GTP-PDU which is next to be sent to the SGSN.

## 9.2.3 NAS Related IEs

### 9.2.3.1 NAS Binding Information

This element contains application specific information, to be used by the remote NAS entity at the UE side. It serves as the binding to a NAS call. This element is transparent to the RNC.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
NAS Binding Information	M		OCTET STRING (2)	

### 9.2.3.2 Permanent NAS UE Identity

This element is used to identify the UE commonly in UTRAN and in CN. RNC uses [it](#) to find other existing signalling connections of this same UE (e.g. RRC or Iu signalling connections) Initially this is of the type of IMSI.

NOTE: IMSI is specified in the TS 23.003.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice <b>Permanent NAS UE Identity</b>	<b>M</b>			
<b>IMSI</b>	<b>M</b>		OCTET STRING (SIZE (3..8))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet,</li> <li>- each digit encoded 0000 to 1001,</li> <li>- 1111 used as filler</li> <li>- bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1</li> <li>- bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n</li> </ul> <p>-Number of decimal digits shall be from 6 to 15 starting with the digits from the PLMN-ID.</p>

### 9.2.3.3 Temporary UE ID

Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity, used for security reasons to hide the identity of a subscriber.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice <b>Temporary UE ID</b>				
<b>TMSI</b>	M		OCTET STRING (4)	
<b>P-TMSI</b>	M		OCTET STRING (4)	

### 9.2.3.4 Paging Cause

This element indicates the cause of paging to the UE.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Paging cause	M		ENUMERATED (speech call, CS data call, PS data call, SMS, ...)	

### 9.2.3.5 NAS Broadcast Information

This element identifies broadcast information that belongs to the non-access stratum (e.g. LAC, RA code etc). This information is transparent to RNC.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
NAS Broadcast Information	M		OCTET STRING	

### 9.2.3.6 NAS PDU

This information element contains the CN – UE or UE – CN message that is transferred without interpretation in the RNC. Typically it contains call control, session management, supplementary services, short message service and mobility management messages.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
NAS PDU	M		OCTET STRING	

### 9.2.3.7 LAI

This element is used to uniquely identify a Location Area.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>LAI</b>				
PLMN-ID	M		OCTET STRING (SIZE (3))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet,</li> <li>- each digit encoded 0000 to 1001,</li> <li>- 1111 used as filler</li> <li>- bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1</li> <li>- bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n</li> </ul> <p>-The PLMN-ID consists of 3 digits from MCC followed by either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a filler plus 2 digits from MNC (in case of 2 digit MNC) or</li> <li>-3 digits from MNC (in case of a 3 digit MNC).</li> </ul>
LAC	M		OCTET STRING (2)	0000 and FFFE not allowed.

### 9.2.3.8 RAC

This element is used to identify a Routing Area within a Location Area. It is used for PS services.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAC	M		OCTET STRING (1)	

### 9.2.3.9 SAPI

The SAPI element is used to indicate the specific service provided for the message.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SAPI	M		ENUMERATED (SAPI 0, SAPI 3, ...)	

### 9.2.3.10 SAI

Service Area Identifier (SAI) information ([see ref. \[31\]](#)) element is used to uniquely identify an area consisting of one or more cells belonging to the same Location Area. Such an area is called a Service Area and can be used for indicating the location of a UE to the CN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>SAI</b>				
PLMN-ID	M		OCTET STRING (SIZE (3))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet,</li> <li>- each digit encoded 0000 to 1001,</li> <li>- 1111 used as filler</li> <li>- bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1</li> <li>- bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n</li> </ul> <p>-The PLMN-ID consists of 3 digits from MCC followed by either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a filler plus 2 digits from MNC (in case of 2 digit MNC) or</li> <li>-3 digits from MNC (in case of a 3 digit MNC).</li> </ul>
LAC	M		OCTET STRING (2)	0000 and FFFE not allowed.
SAC	M		OCTET STRING (2)	

### 9.2.3.11 Area Identity

This information element is used for indicating the location of a UE and is either a Service Area or Geographical Area

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice <b>Area Identity</b>				
<b>SAI</b>			9.2.3.10	
<b>Geographical Area</b>			9.2.3.12	

### 9.2.3.12 Geographical Area

Geographical Area is used to identify an area, as seen from the CN, using geographical coordinates. The reference system is the same as the one used in UMTS 23.032.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice <b>Geographical Area</b>				
<b>Point</b>			See below	Ellipsoid point
<b>Point with uncertainty</b>			See below	Ellipsoid point with uncertainty circle
<b>Polygon</b>			See below	List of Ellipsoid points

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Point</b>				
Geographical Coordinates	M		See below	

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Point with uncertainty</b>				
Geographical Coordinates	M		See below	
Uncertainty Code	<u>M</u>		INTEGER(0...127)	The uncertainty "r" is derived from the "uncertainty code" k by $r = 10x(1.1^{k-1})$

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Polygon</b>	M			
Geographical Coordinates	M	1 to <maxnoofPoints>	See below	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofPoints	Maximum no. of points in polygon. Value is 15.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>Geographical Coordinates</b>				
Latitude Sign	M		ENUMERATED (North, South)	
Degrees of Latitude	M		INTEGER (0...2 <sup>23</sup> -1)	The IE value (N) is derived by this formula: N ≤ 2 <sup>23</sup> X / 90 < N+1 X being the latitude in degree (0°.. 90°)
Degrees of Longitude	M		INTEGER (-2 <sup>23</sup> ... 2 <sup>23</sup> -1)	The IE value (N) is derived by this formula: N ≤ 2 <sup>24</sup> X / 360 < N+1 X being the longitude in degree (-180°..+180°)

### 9.2.3.13 Unsuccessfully Transmitted Data Volume

This information element indicates the data volume (octets) that is unsuccessfully transmitted over the radio interface in DL direction for the RAB.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Unsuccessfully Transmitted Data Volume	M		INTEGER (0.. 2 <sup>32</sup> -1)	Unit is octet.

### 9.2.3.14 Data Volume Reference

This information element indicates the time when the data volume is counted.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Data Volume Reference	<del>M</del>		INTEGER (0..255)	

## 9.2.4 RANAP Information used in non-RANAP Protocols

### 9.2.4.1 RANAP Relocation Information

The *RANAP Relocation Information* IE is transmitted from source to target RNC in the RNSAP message RELOCATION COMMIT.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<b>RANAP Relocation Information</b>				
<b>Direct Transfer Information</b>		0 to <MaxnoofDT>		Information received in one or more DIRECT TRANSFER messages and that needs to be transferred to target RNC for further transmission to the UE.
NAS-PDU	M		9.2.3.6	
SAPI	M		9.2.3.9	
<b>RAB Contexts</b>		0 to <maxnoofRABs >		
NAS Binding Information	M		9.2.3.1	
DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.3	
UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.2.4	
DL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.33	
UL N-PDU Sequence Number	M		9.2.1.34	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofDT	Maximum no. of DT information. Value is 15.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">CHANGE REQUEST</h2>				Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.	
<b>25.413</b>		<b>CR 033</b>		Current Version: <b>3.0.0</b>	
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑		↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team			
For submission to: <b>RAN#7</b>		for approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		strategic <input type="checkbox"/>	
list expected approval meeting # here ↑		for information <input type="checkbox"/>		non-strategic <input type="checkbox"/> (for SMG use only)	

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG      The latest version of this form is available from: <ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc>

**Proposed change affects:**      (U)SIM       ME       UTRAN / Radio       Core Network   
 (at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:**      RAN-WG3      **Date:**      2000-02-18

**Subject:**      Correction of the tabular format for the Cause IE.

**Work item:**

<b>Category:</b>	F Correction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release <input type="checkbox"/> B Addition of feature <input type="checkbox"/> C Functional modification of feature <input type="checkbox"/> D Editorial modification <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Release:</b>	Phase 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 96 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 97 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 98 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release 00 <input type="checkbox"/>
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(only one category shall be marked with an X)

**Reason for change:**      The tabular format for the Cause IE does not follow the rules for how to write tabular format. This IE proposes an alternative way.

**Clauses affected:**      9.2.1.4

<b>Other specs affected:</b>	Other 3G core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> → List of CRs: Other GSM core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> → List of CRs: MS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> → List of CRs: BSS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> → List of CRs: O&M specifications <input type="checkbox"/> → List of CRs:	
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**Other comments:**



help.doc

<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.



#### 9.2.1.4 Cause

The purpose of the cause information element is to indicate the reason for a particular event for the RANAP protocol.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
<del>Choice Cause Cause-group</del>	<del>M</del>		<del>ENUMERATED (Radio Network Layer, Transport Layer, NAS, Protocol, Miscellaneous, Non-standard, ...)</del>	
<del>CHOICE Cause-group</del>				
<del>Radio Network Layer Cause</del>				
Radio Network Layer Cause	Ⓞ	1 to 64	INTEGER (RAB pre-empted(1), Trelocoverall Expiry(2), Trelocprep Expiry(3), Treloccomplete Expiry(4), Tqueing Expiry(5), Relocation Triggered(6), Unable to Establish During Relocation(8), Unknown Target RNC(9), Relocation Cancelled(10), Successful Relocation(11), Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection Algorithms not Supported(12), Change of Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection is not supported(13), Failure in the Radio Interface Procedure(14), Release due to UTRAN Generated Reason(15), User Inactivity(16),	<u>Value range is 1 – 64.</u>

			<p>Time Critical Relocation(17),</p> <p>Requested Traffic Class not Available(18),</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Value(19),</p> <p>Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available(20),</p> <p>Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available(21),</p> <p>Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable(22),</p> <p>Invalid RAB Parameters Combination(23),</p> <p>Condition Violation for SDU Parameters(24),</p> <p>Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority(25),</p> <p>Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate(26),</p> <p>User Plane Versions not Supported(27),</p> <p>Iu UP Failure(28),</p> <p>...)</p>	
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<del>—Transmission Network</del>				
Transport Layer Cause	⊖	<del>65 to 80</del>	INTEGER (Logical Error: Unknown Iu Transport Association( <u>65</u> ), ...)	<u>Value range is 65 – 80.</u>
<del>—NAS</del>				
NAS Cause	⊖	<del>81 to 96</del>	INTEGER (User Restriction Start Indication( <u>81</u> ),  User Restriction End Indication( <u>82</u> ),  Normal Release( <u>83</u> ), ...)	<u>Value range is 81 – 96.</u>
<del>—Protocol</del>				
Protocol Cause	⊖	<del>97 to 112</del>	INTEGER (Transfer Syntax Error( <u>97</u> ), ...)	<u>Value range is 97 – 112.</u>
<del>—Miscellaneous</del>				
Miscellaneous Cause	⊖	<del>113 to 128</del>	INTEGER (O&M Intervention( <u>113</u> ),  No Resource Available( <u>114</u> ),  Unspecified Failure( <u>115</u> ),  Network Optimisation( <u>116</u> ), ...)	<u>Value range is 113 – 128.</u>
<del>—Non-standard</del>				
Non-standard Cause	⊖	<del>129 to 256</del>	INTEGER (...)	<u>Value range is 129 – 256.</u>

<h2 style="margin: 0;">CHANGE REQUEST</h2>		<i>Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.</i>
<b>25.413</b>	<b>CR</b>	<b>034</b>
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑		↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team
For submission to: <b>RAN #7</b> <small>list expected approval meeting # here ↑</small>		Current Version: <b>3.0.0</b>
for approval for information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		strategic <input type="checkbox"/> non-strategic <input type="checkbox"/> <small>(for SMG use only)</small>

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG    The latest version of this form is available from: <ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc>

**Proposed change affects:** (U)SIM     ME     UTRAN / Radio     Core Network   
(at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:**    RAN-WG3    **Date:**    2000-02-18

**Subject:**    CN Domain Identifier in Target ID in Relocation Required

**Work item:**    \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Category:</b>	F Correction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release <input type="checkbox"/> B Addition of feature <input type="checkbox"/> C Functional modification of feature <input type="checkbox"/> D Editorial modification <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Release:</b>	Phase 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 96 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 97 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 98 <input type="checkbox"/> Release 99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release 00 <input type="checkbox"/>
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(only one category shall be marked with an X)

**Reason for change:**    In case of inter CN relocation, the source CN needs to be informed by the source RNC about the identity of the CN to which the target RNC is connected. RNSAP is already prepared for transferring CN Domain Identity of the target CN to the source RNC via the lur interface following an earlier decision in this area. According to this decision Target ID shall also include CN Domain Identity. (See R3-99603, MoM TSG RAN3 #4.)

**Clauses affected:**    9.2.1.25, 9.3.4

<b>Other specs affected:</b>	Other 3G core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> Other GSM core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> MS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> BSS test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> O&M specifications <input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs: → List of CRs:	
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**Other comments:**    \_\_\_\_\_



<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

## 9.2.1.25 Target ID

Target ID identifies the target for the relocation of SRNS. The target ID may be e.g. Target RNC-ID (for UMTS-UMTS relocation) or Cell Global ID of the relocation target (in case of UMTS to GSM relocation).

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Choice Target ID	M			
Target RNC-ID				
<del>PLMN-ID</del>	M		OCTET STRING (SIZE (3))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet;</li> <li>- each digit encoded 0000 to 1001;</li> <li>- 1111 used as filler</li> <li>- bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1</li> <li>- bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n</li> </ul> <p>-The PLMN-ID consists of 3 digits from MCC followed by either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a filler plus 2 digits from MNC (in case of 2 digit MNC) or</li> <li>- 3 digits from MNC (in case of a 3 digit MNC).</li> </ul>
<del>Choice CN Domain ID</del>				
<del>CS Domain ID</del>				See ref. [3].
<del>LAI</del>	M		9.2.3.7	
<del>PS Domain ID</del>				See ref. [3].
<del>LAI</del>	M		9.2.3.7	
<del>RAC</del>	M		9.2.3.8	
RNC-ID	M		INTEGER (0..4095)	
CGI				
<del>PLMN-ID</del>	M		OCTET STRING (SIZE (3))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- digits 0 to 9, two digits per octet;</li> <li>- each digit encoded 0000 to 1001;</li> <li>- 1111 used as filler</li> <li>- bit 4 to 1 of octet n encoding digit 2n-1</li> <li>- bit 8 to 5 of octet n encoding digit 2n</li> </ul> <p>-The PLMN-ID consists of 3 digits from MCC followed by either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a filler plus 2 digits from MNC (in case of 2 digit MNC) or</li> <li>- 3 digits from MNC (in case of a 3 digit MNC).</li> </ul>
<del>LAC</del>	M		OCTET STRING (2)	0000 and FFFE not allowed.
<del>LAI</del>	M		9.2.3.7	
CI	M		OCTET STRING (2)	

### 9.3.4 Information Element Definitions

```

-- *****
-- Information Element Definitions
-- *****
-- *****
RANAP-IEs -- { object identifier to be allocated }--
DEFINITIONS AUTOMATIC TAGS ::=

BEGIN

IMPORTS
    maxNrOfErrors,
    maxNrOfFRABs,
    maxNrOfPoints,
    maxRAB-SubFlows,
    maxRAB-SubFlowCombination
FROM RANAP-Constants

    Criticality,
    ProcedureCode,
    ProtocolIE-ID,
    TriggeringMessage
FROM RANAP-CommonDataTypes

    ProtocolExtensionContainer{},
    RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION
FROM RANAP-Containers;

-- A

AllocationOrRetentionPriority ::= SEQUENCE {
    priorityLevel          PriorityLevel,
    pre-emptionCapability  Pre-emptionCapability,
    pre-emptionVulnerability  Pre-emptionVulnerability,
    queuingAllowed         QueuingAllowed,
    ie-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {AllocationOrRetentionPriority-ExtIEs} OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

AllocationOrRetentionPriority-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

AreaIdentity ::= CHOICE {

```

```

    sAI
    geographicalArea    SAI,      GeographicalArea,
    ...
}

-- B
BindingID              ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))

-- C
CategorisationParameters ::= INTEGER (0..15)

Cause ::= CHOICE {
    radioNetwork          CauseRadioNetwork,
    transmissionNetwork  CauseTransmissionNetwork,
    nAS                   CauseNAS,
    protocol              CauseProtocol,
    misc                  CauseMisc,
    non-Standard         CauseNon-Standard,
    ...
}

CauseMisc ::= INTEGER {
    om-intervention (129),
    no-resource-available (130),
    unspecified-failure (131),
    network-optimisation (132)
} (129..256)

CauseNAS ::= INTEGER {
    user-restriction-start-indication (81),
    user-restriction-end-indication (82),
    normal-release (83)
} (81..96)

CauseProtocol ::= INTEGER {
    transfer-syntax-error (97)
} (97..112)

CauseRadioNetwork ::= INTEGER {
    rab-pre-empted (1),
    trelocoverall-expiry (2),
    trelocprep-expiry (3),
    treloccomplete-expiry (4),
    tqueing-expiry (5),
    relocation-triggered (6),
    unable-to-establish-during-relocation (8),
    unknown-target-rnc (9),
    relocation-cancelled (10),
    successful-relocation (11),

```



```

requested-ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-algorithms-not-supported (12),
ciphering-and-or-integrity-protection-already-active (13),
failure-in-the-radio-interface-procedure (14),
release-due-to-utran-generated-reason (15),
user-inactivity (16),
time-critical-relocation (17),
requested-traffic-class-not-available (18),
invalid-rab-parameters-value (19),
requested-maximum-bit-rate-not-available (20),
requested-guaranteed-bit-rate-not-available (21),
requested-transfer-delay-not-achievable (22),
invalid-rab-parameters-combination (23),
condition-violation-for-sdu-parameters (24),
condition-violation-for-traffic-handling-priority (25),
condition-violation-for-guaranteed-bit-rate (26),
user-plane-versions-not-supported (27),
iu-up-failure (28)
} (1..64)

CauseNon-Standard ::= INTEGER (129..256)

CauseTransmissionNetwork ::= INTEGER {
  Logical-error-unknown-iu-transport-association (65)
} (65..80)

CriticalityDiagnostics ::= SEQUENCE {
  procedureCode          ProcedureCode          OPTIONAL,
  triggeringMessage      TriggeringMessage      OPTIONAL,
  criticalityResponse    Criticality             OPTIONAL,
  iEsCriticalityResponses CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List OPTIONAL,
  iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {CriticalityDiagnostics-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
  ...
}

CriticalityDiagnostics-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
  ...
}

CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrOfErrors)) OF
SEQUENCE {
  criticalityResponse    Criticality,
  iE-ID                  ProtocolIE-ID,
  iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
  ...
}

CriticalityDiagnostics-IE-List-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
  ...
}

```

```

CGI ::= SEQUENCE {
    PLMN-ID          PLMN-ID,
    LAC              LAC,
    CI               CI,
    iE-Extensions   ProtocolExtensionContainer { {CGI-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
}

CGI-EXTIES RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm ::= PermittedEncryptionAlgorithms

ChosenIntegrityProtectionAlgorithm ::= PermittedIntegrityProtectionAlgorithms

ChosenUP-Version ::= ENUMERATED {
    version1,
    version2,
    ...
}

CI ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))

ClassmarkInformation2 ::= OCTET STRING

ClassmarkInformation3 ::= OCTET STRING

CN-DomainIndicator ::= ENUMERATED {
    cs-domain,
    ps-domain
}

-- D

DataVolumeReference ::= INTEGER (0..255)

DataVolumeReportingIndication ::= ENUMERATED {
    do-report,
    do-not-report
}

DeliveryOfErroneousSDU ::= ENUMERATED {
    yes,
    no,
    no-error-detection-consideration
}

DeliveryOrder ::= ENUMERATED {
    delivery-order-requested,
    delivery-order-not-requested
}

```

```

DL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber ::= INTEGER (0..65535)
-- Reference: xx.xxx

DL-N-PDU-SequenceNumber ::= INTEGER (0..4095)
-- Reference: xx.xxx

D-RNTI ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (20))

-- E

EncryptionAlgorithm ::= INTEGER { no-encryption (0), standard-UMTS-encryption-algorith-JEAL (1) } (0..15)

EncryptionInformation ::= SEQUENCE {
    permittedAlgorithms PermittedEncryptionAlgorithms,
    key EncryptionKey,
    iE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {EncryptionInformation-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
}

EncryptionInformation-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

EncryptionKey ::= BIT STRING (SIZE (128))
-- Reference: 33.102

Event ::= ENUMERATED {
    stop,
    direct,
    change-of-area,
    ...
}

-- F
-- G

GeographicalArea ::= CHOICE {
    point GA-Point,
    pointWithUncertainty GA-PointWithUncertainty,
    polygon GA-Polygon,
    ...
}

GeographicalCoordinates ::= SEQUENCE {
    latitudeSign ENUMERATED { north, south },
    latitude INTEGER (0..8388607),
    longitude INTEGER (-8388608..8388607),
    iE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {GeographicalCoordinates-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

```

```

GeographicalCoordinates-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
}
...
GA-Point ::= SEQUENCE {
  geographicalCoordinates      GeographicalCoordinates,
  iE-Extensions               ProtocolExtensionContainer { {GA-Point-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
  ...
}
GA-Point-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
}
...
GA-PointWithUncertainty ::= SEQUENCE {
  geographicalCoordinates      GeographicalCoordinates,
  iE-Extensions               ProtocolExtensionContainer { {GA-PointWithUncertainty-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
  uncertaintyCode             INTEGER (0..127)
}
GA-PointWithUncertainty-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
}
...
GA-Polygon ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxNrOfPoints)) OF
  SEQUENCE {
    geographicalCoordinates    GeographicalCoordinates,
    iE-Extensions              ProtocolExtensionContainer { {GA-Polygon-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
    ...
  }
GA-Polygon-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
}
...
GlobalRNC-ID ::= SEQUENCE {
  PLMN-ID _____ PLMN-ID,
  RNC-ID _____ RNC-ID,
  iE-Extensions _____ ProtocolExtensionContainer { {GlobalRNC-ID-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
}
GlobalRNC-ID-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
  ...
}
GTP-TEI          ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))
-- Reference: xx.xxx
GuaranteedBitrate ::= INTEGER (0..16000000)
-- Unit is bits per sec

```

```

-- H
-- I
IMEI ::= TECD-STRING (SIZE (8))
-- Reference: 23.003
IMSI ::= TECD-STRING (SIZE (3..8))
-- Reference: 23.003
IntegrityProtectionAlgorithm ::= INTEGER { standard-UMTS-integrity-algorithm-UIA1 (0) } (0..15)
IntegrityProtectionInformation ::= SEQUENCE {
    permittedAlgorithms PermittedIntegrityProtectionAlgorithms,
    key IntegrityProtectionKey,
    iE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {IntegrityProtectionInformation-ExtIes} } OPTIONAL
}
IntegrityProtectionInformation-ExtIes RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}
IntegrityProtectionKey ::= BIT STRING (SIZE (128))
IuTransportAssociation ::= CHOICE {
    gtp-tei GTP-TEI,
    bindingID BindingID,
    ...
}
-- J
-- K
-- L
LAC ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))
LAI ::= SEQUENCE {
    plmn-ID PLMN-ID,
    lac LAC,
    iE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {LAI-ExtIes} } OPTIONAL
}
LAI-ExtIes RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}
L3-Information ::= OCTET STRING
-- M
MaxBitrate ::= INTEGER (0..16000000)

```

```

-- Unit is bits per sec
MaxSDU-Size ::= INTEGER
-- MaxSDU-Size ::= INTEGER (0..32768)
-- Unit is bit

MCC ::= TB3D-STRING (SIZE (2))
-- Reference: 24.008

MNC ::= TB3D-STRING (SIZE (2))
-- Reference: 24.008

-- N

NAS-BindingInformation ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))

NAS-BroadcastInformation ::= OCTET STRING

NAS-PDU ::= OCTET STRING

NonSearchingIndication ::= ENUMERATED {
non-searching,
searching
}

NumberOfIuInstances ::= INTEGER (1..2)

NumberOfSteps ::= INTEGER (1..16)

-- O

OldBSS-ToNewBSS-Information ::= OCTET STRING

OMC-ID ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (3..22))
-- Reference: GSM TS 12.20

-- P

PagingAreaID ::= CHOICE {
LAI
RAI
...
}

PagingCause ::= ENUMERATED {
speech-call,
cs-data-call,
ps-data-call,
sms,
...
}

```

```

PermanentNAS-UE-ID ::= CHOICE {
    IMSI
    ...
}

PermittedEncryptionAlgorithms ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (0..15)) OF
    EncryptionAlgorithm

PermittedIntegrityProtectionAlgorithms ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (0..15)) OF
    IntegrityProtectionAlgorithm

PLMN-ID
    ::= TBCD-STRING (SIZE (3))

Pre-emptionCapability ::= ENUMERATED {
    can-not-trigger-pre-emption,
    can-trigger-pre-emption
}

Pre-emptionVulnerability ::= ENUMERATED {
    not-vulnerable-to-pre-emption,
    vulnerable-to-pre-emption
}

PriorityLevel
    ::= INTEGER { spare (0), highest (1), lowest (14), no-priority (15) } (0..15)

P-TMSI
    ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))

-- Q
QueueingAllowed ::= ENUMERATED {
    queueing-not-allowed,
    queueing-allowed
}

-- R
RAB-ID
    ::= INTEGER (1..maxNrOfRABs)

RAB-Parameters ::= SEQUENCE {
    trafficClass TrafficClass,
    maxBitrate MaxBitrate,
    guaranteedBitrate GuaranteedBitrate,
    deliveryOrder DeliveryOrder,
    maxSDU-Size MaxSDU-Size,
    sDU-Parameters SDU-Parameters,
    transferDelay TransferDelay,
    trafficHandlingPriority TrafficHandlingPriority,
    allocationRetentionPriority AllocationRetentionPriority,
    sourceStatisticsDescriptor SourceStatisticsDescriptor,
    ie-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { RAB-Parameters-ExtIEs } OPTIONAL,

```

```

...
}
RAB-Parameters-ExtIIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
...
}
RAC ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (1))
RAI ::= SEQUENCE {
LAI
RAC
IE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAI-ExtIIEs} } OPTIONAL,
...
}
RAI-ExtIIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
...
}
RateControlAllowed ::= ENUMERATED {
not-allowed,
allowed
}
RelocationType ::= ENUMERATED {
ue-not-involved,
ue-involved,
...
}
ReportArea ::= ENUMERATED {
service-area,
geographical-coordinates,
...
}
RequestType ::= SEQUENCE {
event Event,
reportArea ReportArea,
...
}
ResidualBitErrorRatio ::= CHOICE {
notApplicable NULL,
value ResidualBitErrorRatioIE
}
ResidualBitErrorRatioIE ::= SEQUENCE {
mantissa INTEGER (1..9),
exponent INTEGER (1..8),

```



```

    iE-Extensions      ProtocolExtensionContainer { {ResidualBitErrorRatioIE-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
  }
  -- ResidualBitErrorRatio = mantissa * 10-exponent
  ResidualBitErrorRatioIE-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
  }
  RNC-ID              ::= INTEGER (0..4095)
  -- RNC-ID          ::= BIT STRING (SIZE (12))
  -- Harmonized with RNSAP and NBAP definitions
  RRC-Container       ::= OCTET STRING

  -- S
  SAC                 ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2))

  SAI ::= SEQUENCE {
    PLMN-ID            PLMN-ID,
    LAC                LAC,
    SAC                SAC,
    iE-Extensions     ProtocolExtensionContainer { {SAI-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
  }

  SAI-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
  }

  SAPI ::= ENUMERATED {
    normal-priority,
    low-priority,
    ...
  }

  SDU-ErrorRatio ::= CHOICE {
    notApplicable     NULL,
    value              SDU-ErrorRatioIE
  }

  SDU-ErrorRatioIE ::= SEQUENCE {
    mantissa           INTEGER (1..9),
    exponent           INTEGER (1..6),
    iE-Extensions     ProtocolExtensionContainer { {SDU-ErrorRatioIE-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
  }

  -- ErrorRatio = mantissa * 10-exponent
  SDU-ErrorRatioIE-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
  }

```

```

SDU-Parameters ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxRAB-SubFlows)) OF
SEQUENCE {
    SDU-ErrorRatio          SDU-ErrorRatio,
    residualBitErrorRatio  ResidualBitErrorRatio,
    deliveryOfErroneousSDU DeliveryOfErroneousSDU,
    subflowSDU-SizeParameters SubflowSDU-SizeParameters,
    iE-Extensions          ProtocolExtensionContainer { {SDU-Parameters-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
    ...
}
-- SDU-ErrorRatio is set to notApplicable when DeliveryOfErroneousSDU is
-- set to no-error-detection-consideration.

SDU-Parameters-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

SourceID ::= CHOICE {
    sourceRNC-ID      SourceRNC-ID, -- If UMTS target
    SAI               SAI,         -- if GSM target
    ...
}

SourceRNC-ID ::= GlobalRNC-ID
SourceRNC-ID ::= SEQUENCE {
    PLMN-ID      PLMN-ID,
    RNC-ID       RNC-ID,
    iE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {SourceRNC-ID-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
}

SourceRNC-ID-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

SourceRNC-ToTargetRNC-TransparentContainer ::= SEQUENCE {
    RRC-Container          RRC-Container,
    numberOfInstances     NumberOfInstances,
    relocationType        RelocationType,
    chosenIntegrityProtectionAlgorithm ChosenIntegrityProtectionAlgorithm OPTIONAL
    -- Must be present for intra UMTS Handovers --,
    integrityProtectionKey IntegrityProtectionKey          OPTIONAL
    -- Must be present for intra UMTS Handovers --,
    chosenEncryptionAlgorithmForSignalling ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm OPTIONAL
    -- Must be present for intra UMTS Handovers if ciphering is active --,
    cipheringKey           EncryptionKey                    OPTIONAL
    -- Must be present for intra UMTS Handovers if ciphering is active --,
    chosenEncryptionAlgorithmForCS ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm OPTIONAL
    -- Must be present for intra UMTS Handovers if ciphering is active --,
    chosenEncryptionAlgorithmForPS ChosenEncryptionAlgorithm OPTIONAL
    -- Must be present for intra UMTS Handovers if ciphering is active --,

```

```

d-RNTI          D-RNTI          OPTIONAL,
iE-Extensions  ProtocolExtensionContainer { {SourceRNC-ToTargetRNC-TransparentContainer-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
...
}

SourceRNC-ToTargetRNC-TransparentContainer-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
...
}

SourceStatisticsDescriptor ::= ENUMERATED {
na,
speech,
unknown,
...
}

SubflowsDU-Size ::= INTEGER (0..4095)
-- Unit is bit

SubflowsDU-SizeParameters ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxRAB-SubflowCombination)) OF
SEQUENCE {
rateControlAllowed      RateControlAllowed,
subflowsDU-Size         SubflowsDU-Size      OPTIONAL
-- This IE is only present for RABs that have predefined SDU size(s) --,
iE-Extensions           ProtocolExtensionContainer { {SubflowsDU-SizeParameters-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL,
...
}

SubflowsDU-SizeParameters-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
...
}

-- T
TargetID ::= CHOICE {
targetRNC-ID           TargetRNC-ID, -- If UMTS target
CGI                    CGI,         -- If GSM target
...
}

TargetRNC-ID ::= GlobaIRNC-ID

TargetRNC-ID ::= SEQUENCE {
LAI,
RAC      OPTIONAL
-- Must always be present towards the PS domain and never towards the CS domain --,
RNC-ID   RNC-ID,
iE-Extensions ProtocolExtensionContainer { {SourceRNC-ID-ExtIEs} } OPTIONAL
}

SourceRNC-ID-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {

```

```

}

```

```

TargetRNC-ToSourceRNC-TransparentContainer ::= SEQUENCE {
    RRC-Container
    ProtocolExtensionContainer { TargetRNC-ToSourceRNC-TransparentContainer-ExtIEs } OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

TargetRNC-ToSourceRNC-TransparentContainer-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}

TB CD-STRING ::= OCTET STRING

TemporaryUE-ID ::= CHOICE {
    TMSI
    P-TMSI
    ...
}

TMSI ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (4))

TraceReference ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (2..3))

TraceType ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (1))
-- Reference: GSM TS 12.08

TrafficClass ::= ENUMERATED {
    conversational,
    streaming,
    interactive,
    background,
    ...
}

TrafficHandlingPriority ::= INTEGER { spare (0), highest (1), lowest (14), no-priority-used (15) } (0..15)

TransferDelay ::= INTEGER (0..65535)
-- Unit is millisecond

UnsuccessfullyTransmittedDataVolume ::= INTEGER (0..4294967295)

TransportLayerAddress ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (20))

TriggerID ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (3..22))
-- U

UE-ID ::= CHOICE {

```

```
    imsi
    imei
    ...
}

UL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber ::= INTEGER (0..65535)
UL-N-PDU-SequenceNumber   ::= INTEGER (0..4095)
UP-ModeVersions           ::= BIT STRING (SIZE (16))

UserPlaneMode ::= ENUMERATED {
    transparent-mode,
    support-mode-for-predefined-SDU-sizes,
    ...
}

END
```