TSG RAN Meeting #23 **RP-040062**
Phoenix, Arizona, USA, 10 - 12 March 2004

Title **CRs (Rel-5 and Rel-6 Category A) to TS 25.413**
Source **TSG RAN WG3**
Agenda Item **7.4.5**

RAN3 Tdoc	CR.	Rev.	Cat	Spec.	curr. Vers.	new Vers.	REL	Work Item	Title
R3-040188	633	-	F	25.413	5.7.0	5.8.0	REL-5	TEI5	Correction of GERAN related Release 5 IEs
R3-040189	634	-	A	25.413	6.0.0	6.1.0	REL-6	TEI5	Correction of GERAN related Release 5 IEs
R3-040518	635	1	F	25.413	5.7.0	5.8.0	REL-5	TEI5	Causes used in RANAP
R3-040519	636	1	A	25.413	6.0.0	6.1.0	REL-6	TEI5	Causes used in RANAP
R3-040235	637	-	F	25.413	5.7.0	5.8.0	REL-5	TEI5	Inaccuracies in the specification of the Overload procedure
R3-040236	638	-	A	25.413	6.0.0	6.1.0	REL-6	TEI5	Inaccuracies in the specification of the Overload procedure
R3-040538	642	1	F	25.413	5.7.0	5.8.0	REL-5	TEI5	Clarification on Iu reset procedure
R3-040539	643	1	A	25.413	6.0.0	6.1.0	REL-6	TEI5	Clarification on Iu reset procedure
R3-040544	645	2	F	25.413	5.7.0	5.8.0	REL-5	TEI5	Integrity Status Correction
R3-040445	652	-	A	25.413	6.0.0	6.1.0	REL-6	TEI5	Integrity Status Correction
R3-040483	648	1	F	25.413	5.7.0	5.8.0	REL-5	TEI5	Coding of Discontinuous Transmission/No_Data mode
R3-040447	654	-	A	25.413	6.0.0	6.1.0	REL-6	TEI5	Coding of Discontinuous Transmission/No_Data mode

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #41
Malaga, Spain, 16 – 20 February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040188

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **633** ⌘**rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **5.7.0** ⌘

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

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

Title:	⌘	Correction of GERAN related Release 5 IEs
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	23/01/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-5

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

Use one of the following releases:
2 *(GSM Phase 2)*
R96 *(Release 1996)*
R97 *(Release 1997)*
R98 *(Release 1998)*
R99 *(Release 1999)*
Rel-4 *(Release 4)*
Rel-5 *(Release 5)*
Rel-6 *(Release 6)*

Reason for change: ⌘ The **GERAN BSC Container**, which has criticality ignore, should have been added to the **Second Setup Or Modify Item** instead of to the **First Setup Or Modify Item** which is supposed to contain criticality reject IEs.
Several other GERAN related IEs or IE groups are miss placed in the tabular format compared to the ASN.1, or doesn't show their own criticality in the tabular format.

Summary of change: ⌘

RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message
The **GERAN BSC Container** with criticality ignore is moved to the extension container in the **Second Setup Or Modify Item** which is supposed to contain criticality ignore IEs.

RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message
The **GERAN Iu mode specific RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List** IE group placement in the tabular format is aligned with the ASN.1.

RELOCATION REQUEST message
Criticality information according to ASN.1 is added in the tabular format for the **GERAN BSC Container** since the IE is included in an extension container.

RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message
The **New BSS To Old BSS Information** IE placement in the tabular format is aligned with the ASN.1.

RELOCATION COMMAND message
The **Inter-System Information Transparent Container** IE placement in the tabular format is aligned with the ASN.1.

		Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release). This CR has an impact on the ASN.1 coding. The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects GERAN related information in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Tabular format and ASN.1 remains unaligned. The principle behind the allocation of IEs between **First Setup Or Modify Item** and **Second Setup Or Modify Item** is violated.

Clauses affected:	⌘	9.1.3, 9.1.4, 9.1.10, 9.1.11, 9.1.12, 9.3.3				
Other specs affected:	⌘	**Y**	**N**		⌘	CR634 25.413 Rel6
		X		Other core specifications		
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

How to create CRs using this form:

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

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

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

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

9.1.3 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	reject
RABs To Be Setup Or Modified List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs To Be Setup Or Modified Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>				
>>First Setup Or Modify Item	M			Grouping reason: same criticality	EACH	reject
>>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	-	
>>>NAS Synchronisation Indicator	O		9.2.3.18		-	
>>>RAB Parameters	O		9.2.1.3	Includes all necessary parameters for RABs (both for MSC and SGSN) including QoS.	-	
>>>User Plane Information	O				-	
>>>>User Plane Mode	M		9.2.1.18		-	
>>>>UP Mode Versions	M		9.2.1.19		-	
>>>Transport Layer Information	O				-	
>>>>Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
>>>>Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	
>>>Service Handover	O		9.2.1.41		-	
~~>>>GERAN BSC Container~~	~~O~~		~~9.2.1.58~~		~~-~~	
>>Second Setup Or Modify Item	M			Grouping reason: same criticality	EACH	ignore
>>> PDP Type Information	O		9.2.1.40		-	
>>>Data Volume Reporting Indication	O		9.2.1.17		-	
>>>DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.3		-	
>>>UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.4		-	
>>>DL N-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.1.33		-	
>>>UL N-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.1.34		-	
>>>Alternative RAB Parameter Values	O		9.2.1.43		YES	ignore

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
>>>GERAN BSC Container	O		9.2.1.58		YES	ignore
RABs To Be Released List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs To Be Released Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			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		-	

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

9.1.4 RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the RNC to report the outcome of the request from the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST 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	reject
RABs Setup Or Modified List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Setup Or Modified Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	-	
>>Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1		-	
>>Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2		-	
>>DL Data Volumes	O				-	
>>>Data Volume List		1 to <maxnoofVol>			-	
>>>>Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.12		-	
>>>>Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.13		-	
>>Assigned RAB Parameter Values	O		9.2.1.44		YES	ignore
RABs Released List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Released Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	-	
>>DL Data Volumes	O				-	
>>>Data Volume List		1 to <maxnoofVol>			-	
>>>>Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.12		-	
>>>>Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.13		-	
>>DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.3		-	
>>UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.4		-	
RABs Queued List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Queued Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	-	
RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			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		-	
~~GERAN Iu mode specific RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List~~	~~O~~			~~This applies only in GERAN Iu mode case.~~	~~YES~~	~~ignore~~
~~> GERAN Iu mode specific RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify Item IEs~~		~~1 to <maxnoofRABs>~~			~~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~~		~~-~~	
~~>>GERAN Classmark~~	~~O~~		~~9.2.1.57~~		~~-~~	~~-~~
RABs Failed To Release List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Failed To Release Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			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.		-	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore
GERAN Iu mode specific RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List	O			This applies only in GERAN Iu mode case.	YES	ignore
> GERAN Iu mode specific RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			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		-	
>>GERAN Classmark	O		9.2.1.57		-	

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.

9.1.10 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	reject
Permanent NAS UE Identity	O		9.2.3.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	reject
Source RNC To Target RNC Transparent Container	M		9.2.1.28		YES	reject
RABs To Be Setup List	O				YES	reject
>RABs To Be Setup Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	reject
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>NAS Synchronisation Indicator	O		9.2.3.18		-	
>>RAB Parameters	M		9.2.1.3		-	
>>Data Volume Reporting Indication	C – ifPS		9.2.1.17		-	
>> PDP Type Information	C – ifPS		9.2.1.40		-	
>>User Plane Information	M				-	
>>>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		-	
>>Service Handover	O		9.2.1.41		-	
>> Alternative RAB Parameter Values	O		9.2.1.43		YES	Ignore
>>GERAN BSC Container	O		9.2.1.58		YES	Ignore
Integrity Protection Information	O		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
Iu Signalling Connection Identifier	M		9.2.1.38		YES	ignore
Global CN-ID	O		9.2.1.46		YES	reject
SNA Access Information	O		9.2.3.24		YES	ignore
UESBI-Iu	O		9.2.1.59		YES	ignore

Condition	Explanation
IfPS	This IE shall be present if the *CN domain indicator* IE is set to "PS domain".

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

9.1.11 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		YES	reject
Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container	O		9.2.1.30		YES	ignore
~~New BSS To Old BSS Information~~	~~O~~		~~9.2.1.47~~	~~Defined in [11].~~	~~YES~~	~~ignore~~
RABs Setup List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Setup Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	reject
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1	IPv6 or IPv4 address if no other TLA included. IPv4 address if other TLA included.	-	

>>Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2	Related to TLA above.	-	
>>Assigned RAB Parameter Values	O		9.2.1.44		YES	ignore
>>Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1	IPv6 address if included.	YES	ignore
>>Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2	Related to TLA above.	YES	ignore
RABs Failed To Setup List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Failed To Setup Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Cause	M		9.2.1.4		-	
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	O		9.2.1.13	Indicates the Integrity Protection algorithm that will be used by the target RNC.	YES	ignore
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates the Encryption algorithm that will be used by the target RNC.	YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore
New BSS To Old BSS Information	O		9.2.1.47	Defined in [11].	YES	ignore

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

9.1.12 RELOCATION COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to the source RNC to inform that resources for the relocation are allocated in the 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	reject
Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container	O		9.2.1.30		YES	reject
~~Inter-System Information Transparent Container~~	~~O~~		~~9.2.1.48~~		~~YES~~	~~ignore~~
L3 Information	O		9.2.1.31		YES	ignore
RABs To Be Released List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs To Be Released Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
RABs Subject To Data Forwarding List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Subject To Data Forwarding Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Transport Layer	M		9.2.2.1	IPv6 or IPv4	-	

Address				address if no other TLA included. IPv4 address if other TLA included.		
>>Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2	Related to TLA above.	-	
>>Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1	IPv6 address if included.	YES	ignore
>>Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2	Related to TLA above.	YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore
Inter-System Information Transparent Container	O		9.2.1.48		YES	ignore

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

9.3.3 PDU Definitions

```
-- **************************************************************
--
-- PDU definitions for RANAP.
--
-- **************************************************************

RANAP-PDU-Contents {
itu-t (0) identified-organization (4) etsi (0) mobileDomain (0)
umts-Access (20) modules (3) ranap (0) version1 (1) ranap-PDU-Contents (1) }

DEFINITIONS AUTOMATIC TAGS ::=

BEGIN

Not affected ASN.1 not shown


-- **************************************************************
--
-- RAB ASSIGNMENT ELEMENTARY PROCEDURE
--
-- **************************************************************

-- **************************************************************
--
-- RAB Assignment Request
--
-- **************************************************************

RAB-AssignmentRequest ::= SEQUENCE {
    protocolIEs         ProtocolIE-Container       { {RAB-AssignmentRequestIEs} },
    protocolExtensions      ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-AssignmentRequestExtensions} }        OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

RAB-AssignmentRequestIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
    { ID id-RAB-SetupOrModifyList           CRITICALITY ignore  TYPE RAB-SetupOrModifyList       PRESENCE optional } |
    { ID id-RAB-ReleaseList             CRITICALITY ignore  TYPE RAB-ReleaseList               PRESENCE optional  },
    ...
}

RAB-SetupOrModifyList                   ::= RAB-IE-ContainerPairList { {RAB-SetupOrModifyItem-IEs} }

RAB-SetupOrModifyItem-IEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES-PAIR ::= {
    { ID id-RAB-SetupOrModifyItem           FIRST CRITICALITY  reject   FIRST TYPE  RAB-SetupOrModifyItemFirst
                            SECOND CRITICALITY ignore   SECOND TYPE RAB-SetupOrModifyItemSecond
                                                        PRESENCE mandatory  },
    ...
```

```
}

RAB-SetupOrModifyItemFirst ::= SEQUENCE {
    rAB-ID                      RAB-ID,
    nAS-SynchronisationIndicator    NAS-SynchronisationIndicator    OPTIONAL,
    rAB-Parameters                  RAB-Parameters      OPTIONAL,
    userPlaneInformation                UserPlaneInformation        OPTIONAL,
    transportLayerInformation                TransportLayerInformation      OPTIONAL,
    service-Handover                    Service-Handover            OPTIONAL,
    iE-Extensions                   ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-SetupOrModifyItemFirst-ExtIEs} }       OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

TransportLayerInformation ::= SEQUENCE {
    transportLayerAddress           TransportLayerAddress,
    iuTransportAssociation          IuTransportAssociation,
    iE-Extensions                   ProtocolExtensionContainer { {TransportLayerInformation-ExtIEs} }        OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

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

RAB-SetupOrModifyItemFirst-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
-- Extension for Release 5 to enable GERAN support over Iu-cs --
    { ID id-GERAN-BSC-Container                 CRITICALITY ignore  EXTENSION GERAN-BSC-Container       PRESENCE optional } ,
    ...
}

RAB-SetupOrModifyItemSecond ::= SEQUENCE {
    pDP-TypeInformation             PDP-TypeInformation             OPTIONAL,
    dataVolumeReportingIndication           DataVolumeReportingIndication   OPTIONAL,
    dl-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber           DL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber   OPTIONAL,
    ul-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber           UL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber   OPTIONAL,
    dl-N-PDU-SequenceNumber             DL-N-PDU-SequenceNumber     OPTIONAL,
    ul-N-PDU-SequenceNumber             UL-N-PDU-SequenceNumber     OPTIONAL,
    iE-Extensions                   ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-SetupOrModifyItemSecond-ExtIEs} }      OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

RAB-SetupOrModifyItemSecond-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
-- Extension for Release 4 to enable RAB Quality of Service negotiation over Iu --
    {   ID id-Alt-RAB-Parameters    CRITICALITY ignore      EXTENSION Alt-RAB-Parameters        PRESENCE optional   },
-- Extension for Release 5 to enable GERAN support over Iu-cs --
    { ID id-GERAN-BSC-Container                 CRITICALITY ignore  EXTENSION GERAN-BSC-Container       PRESENCE optional } ,
    ...
}

RAB-AssignmentRequestExtensions RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
```

```
}
Not affected ASN.1 not shown

END
```

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #41
Malaga, Spain, 16 – 20 February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040189

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **634** ⌘**rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

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

Title:	⌘	Correction of GERAN related Release 5 IEs
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	23/01/2004
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

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Clauses affected:	⌘	9.1.3, 9.1.4, 9.1.10, 9.1.11, 9.1.12, 9.3.3				
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		X		Other core specifications		
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

How to create CRs using this form:

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

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

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

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

9.1.3 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	reject
RABs To Be Setup Or Modified List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs To Be Setup Or Modified Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>				
>>First Setup Or Modify Item	M			Grouping reason: same criticality	EACH	reject
>>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	-	
>>>NAS Synchronisation Indicator	O		9.2.3.18		-	
>>>RAB Parameters	O		9.2.1.3	Includes all necessary parameters for RABs (both for MSC and SGSN) including QoS.	-	
>>>User Plane Information	O				-	
>>>>User Plane Mode	M		9.2.1.18		-	
>>>>UP Mode Versions	M		9.2.1.19		-	
>>>Transport Layer Information	O				-	
>>>>Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
>>>>Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	
>>>Service Handover	O		9.2.1.41		-	
~~>>>GERAN BSC Container~~	~~O~~		~~9.2.1.58~~		~~-~~	
>>Second Setup Or Modify Item	M			Grouping reason: same criticality	EACH	ignore
>>> PDP Type Information	O		9.2.1.40		-	
>>>Data Volume Reporting Indication	O		9.2.1.17		-	
>>>DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.3		-	
>>>UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.4		-	
>>>DL N-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.1.33		-	
>>>UL N-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.1.34		-	
>>>Alternative RAB Parameter Values	O		9.2.1.43		YES	ignore

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
>>>GERAN BSC Container	O		9.2.1.58		YES	ignore
RABs To Be Released List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs To Be Released Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			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		-	

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

9.1.4 RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the RNC to report the outcome of the request from the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST 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	reject
RABs Setup Or Modified List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Setup Or Modified Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	-	
>>Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1		-	
>>Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2		-	
>>DL Data Volumes	O				-	
>>>Data Volume List		1 to <maxnoofVol>			-	
>>>>Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.12		-	
>>>>Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.13		-	
>>Assigned RAB Parameter Values	O		9.2.1.44		YES	ignore
RABs Released List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Released Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	-	
>>DL Data Volumes	O				-	
>>>Data Volume List		1 to <maxnoofVol>			-	
>>>>Unsuccessfully Transmitted DL Data Volume	M		9.2.3.12		-	
>>>>Data Volume Reference	O		9.2.3.13		-	
>>DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.3		-	
>>UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.4		-	
RABs Queued List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Queued Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	The same RAB ID must only be present in one group.	-	
RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			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		-	
~~GERAN Iu mode specific RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List~~	~~O~~			~~This applies only in GERAN Iu mode case.~~	~~YES~~	~~ignore~~
~~> GERAN Iu mode specific RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify Item IEs~~		~~1 to <maxnoofRABs>~~			~~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~~		~~-~~	
~~>>GERAN Classmark~~	~~O~~		~~9.2.1.57~~		~~-~~	~~-~~
RABs Failed To Release List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Failed To Release Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			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.		-	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore
GERAN Iu mode specific RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List	O			This applies only in GERAN Iu mode case.	YES	ignore
> GERAN Iu mode specific RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			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		-	
>>GERAN Classmark	O		9.2.1.57		-	

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.

9.1.10 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	reject
Permanent NAS UE Identity	O		9.2.3.1		YES	ignore
Cause	M		9.2.1.4		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	M		9.2.1.5		YES	reject
Source RNC To Target RNC Transparent Container	M		9.2.1.28		YES	reject
RABs To Be Setup List	O				YES	reject
>RABs To Be Setup Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	reject
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>NAS Synchronisation Indicator	O		9.2.3.18		-	
>>RAB Parameters	M		9.2.1.3		-	
>>Data Volume Reporting Indication	C – ifPS		9.2.1.17		-	
>> PDP Type Information	C – ifPS		9.2.1.40		-	
>>User Plane Information	M				-	
>>>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		-	
>>Service Handover	O		9.2.1.41		-	
>> Alternative RAB Parameter Values	O		9.2.1.43		YES	Ignore
>>GERAN BSC Container	O		9.2.1.58		YES	Ignore
Integrity Protection Information	O		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
Iu Signalling Connection Identifier	M		9.2.1.38		YES	ignore
Global CN-ID	O		9.2.1.46		YES	reject
SNA Access Information	O		9.2.3.24		YES	ignore
UESBI-Iu	O		9.2.1.59		YES	ignore

Condition	Explanation
IfPS	This IE shall be present if the *CN domain indicator* IE is set to "PS domain".

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

9.1.11 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		YES	reject
Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container	O		9.2.1.30		YES	ignore
~~New BSS To Old BSS Information~~	~~O~~		~~9.2.1.47~~	~~Defined in [11].~~	~~YES~~	~~ignore~~
RABs Setup List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Setup Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	reject
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1	IPv6 or IPv4 address if no other TLA included. IPv4 address if other TLA included.	-	

>>Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2	Related to TLA above.	-	
>>Assigned RAB Parameter Values	O		9.2.1.44		YES	ignore
>>Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1	IPv6 address if included.	YES	ignore
>>Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2	Related to TLA above.	YES	ignore
RABs Failed To Setup List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Failed To Setup Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Cause	M		9.2.1.4		-	
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	O		9.2.1.13	Indicates the Integrity Protection algorithm that will be used by the target RNC.	YES	ignore
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates the Encryption algorithm that will be used by the target RNC.	YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore
New BSS To Old BSS Information	O		9.2.1.47	Defined in [11].	YES	ignore

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

9.1.12 RELOCATION COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to the source RNC to inform that resources for the relocation are allocated in the 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	reject
Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container	O		9.2.1.30		YES	reject
~~Inter-System Information Transparent Container~~	~~O~~		~~9.2.1.48~~		~~YES~~	~~ignore~~
L3 Information	O		9.2.1.31		YES	ignore
RABs To Be Released List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs To Be Released Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
RABs Subject To Data Forwarding List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Subject To Data Forwarding Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1	IPv6 or IPv4 address if no other TLA included. IPv4 address if other TLA included.	-	
>>Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2	Related to TLA above.	-	
>>Transport Layer Address	O		9.2.2.1	IPv6 address if included.	YES	ignore
>>Iu Transport Association	O		9.2.2.2	Related to TLA above.	YES	ignore
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore
Inter-System Information Transparent Container	O		9.2.1.48		YES	ignore

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

9.3.3 PDU Definitions

```
-- **************************************************************
--
-- PDU definitions for RANAP.
--
-- **************************************************************

RANAP-PDU-Contents {
itu-t (0) identified-organization (4) etsi (0) mobileDomain (0)
umts-Access (20) modules (3) ranap (0) version1 (1) ranap-PDU-Contents (1) }

DEFINITIONS AUTOMATIC TAGS ::=

BEGIN

Not affected ASN.1 not shown

-- **************************************************************
--
-- RAB ASSIGNMENT ELEMENTARY PROCEDURE
--
-- **************************************************************

-- **************************************************************
--
-- RAB Assignment Request
--
-- **************************************************************

RAB-AssignmentRequest ::= SEQUENCE {
    protocolIEs         ProtocolIE-Container       { {RAB-AssignmentRequestIEs} },
    protocolExtensions      ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-AssignmentRequestExtensions} }        OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

RAB-AssignmentRequestIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES ::= {
    { ID id-RAB-SetupOrModifyList           CRITICALITY ignore  TYPE RAB-SetupOrModifyList       PRESENCE optional } |
    { ID id-RAB-ReleaseList             CRITICALITY ignore  TYPE RAB-ReleaseList               PRESENCE optional  },
    ...
}

RAB-SetupOrModifyList                   ::= RAB-IE-ContainerPairList { {RAB-SetupOrModifyItem-IEs} }

RAB-SetupOrModifyItem-IEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-IES-PAIR ::= {
    { ID id-RAB-SetupOrModifyItem           FIRST CRITICALITY  reject   FIRST TYPE  RAB-SetupOrModifyItemFirst
                            SECOND CRITICALITY ignore   SECOND TYPE RAB-SetupOrModifyItemSecond
                                                        PRESENCE mandatory  },
    ...
}
```

```
RAB-SetupOrModifyItemFirst ::= SEQUENCE {
    rAB-ID                      RAB-ID,
    nAS-SynchronisationIndicator    NAS-SynchronisationIndicator    OPTIONAL,
    rAB-Parameters                  RAB-Parameters      OPTIONAL,
    userPlaneInformation                UserPlaneInformation        OPTIONAL,
    transportLayerInformation               TransportLayerInformation      OPTIONAL,
    service-Handover                    Service-Handover            OPTIONAL,
    iE-Extensions                   ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-SetupOrModifyItemFirst-ExtIEs} }       OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

TransportLayerInformation ::= SEQUENCE {
    transportLayerAddress           TransportLayerAddress,
    iuTransportAssociation          IuTransportAssociation,
    iE-Extensions                   ProtocolExtensionContainer { {TransportLayerInformation-ExtIEs} }        OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

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

RAB-SetupOrModifyItemFirst-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
-- Extension for Release 5 to enable GERAN support over Iu-cs --
    { ID id-GERAN-BSC-Container                 CRITICALITY ignore  EXTENSION GERAN-BSC-Container       PRESENCE optional } ,
    ...
}

RAB-SetupOrModifyItemSecond ::= SEQUENCE {
    pDP-TypeInformation             PDP-TypeInformation             OPTIONAL,
    dataVolumeReportingIndication           DataVolumeReportingIndication   OPTIONAL,
    dl-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber           DL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber   OPTIONAL,
    ul-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber           UL-GTP-PDU-SequenceNumber   OPTIONAL,
    dl-N-PDU-SequenceNumber             DL-N-PDU-SequenceNumber     OPTIONAL,
    ul-N-PDU-SequenceNumber             UL-N-PDU-SequenceNumber     OPTIONAL,
    iE-Extensions                   ProtocolExtensionContainer { {RAB-SetupOrModifyItemSecond-ExtIEs} }      OPTIONAL,
    ...
}

RAB-SetupOrModifyItemSecond-ExtIEs RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
-- Extension for Release 4 to enable RAB Quality of Service negotiation over Iu --
    {   ID id-Alt-RAB-Parameters    CRITICALITY ignore      EXTENSION Alt-RAB-Parameters        PRESENCE optional  }
-- Extension for Release 5 to enable GERAN support over Iu-cs --
    { ID id-GERAN-BSC-Container                 CRITICALITY ignore  EXTENSION GERAN-BSC-Container       PRESENCE optional } ,
    ...
}

RAB-AssignmentRequestExtensions RANAP-PROTOCOL-EXTENSION ::= {
    ...
}
```

```
Not affected ASN.1 not shown

END
```

3GPP TSG-RAN3 Meeting #41
Malaga, Spain, 16th-20th February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040518

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **635** ⌘ **rev** **1** ⌘ Current version: **5.7.0** ⌘

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

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

Title:	⌘	Causes used in RANAP
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	18/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-5

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

Use one of the following releases:
2 *(GSM Phase 2)*
R96 *(Release 1996)*
R97 *(Release 1997)*
R98 *(Release 1998)*
R99 *(Release 1999)*
Rel-4 *(Release 4)*
Rel-5 *(Release 5)*
Rel-6 *(Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Several inaccuracies related to cause and cause values in RANAP are spotted: 1- "Tqueuing Expiry" is missing in the list of typical causes for failure of RAB establishment. 2- the wording "may contain the appropriate cause value" is misleading because it does not make sense to put an inappropriate cause value.
Summary of change:	⌘	1- "Tqueuing Expiry" is added to the list of typical cause value for unsuccessful establishment/modification of a RAB. 2- The RELOCATION FAILURE message shall always contain the appropriate cause value. Rev 1: Proposed changes to clauses 8.4.1, 8.6.3, 8.9.3 removed. Re-wording of proposal in 8.7.3. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has an isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release). This CR has an impact under functional point of view. The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the causes used in RANAP.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Several inaccuracies and mistakes remain in RANAP.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.2.2, 8.7.3

☒ Y ☐ N

Other specs affected:	⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘ TS 25.413 Rel-6 CR636
			X	Test specifications	
			X	O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘	-			

How to create CRs using this form:

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

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

8.2 RAB Assignment

8.2.1 General

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

8.2.2 Successful Operation

<<<<<<<<<<< partly ommited >>>>>>>>>>>>>>

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

In case a request to modify or release a RAB contains the RAB ID of a RAB being queued, the RAB shall be taken out of the queue and treated according to the second request. The first request shall be responded to as a RAB failed to setup or modify with the cause value "Request superseded".

If the UTRAN failed to modify a RAB, it shall keep the RAB as it was configured prior to the modification request.

When UTRAN reports unsuccessful establishment/modification of a RAB, the cause value should be precise enough to enable the core network to know the reason for unsuccessful establishment/modification. Typical cause values are: "Requested Traffic Class not Available", "Invalid RAB Parameters Value", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for UL 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", "Iu Transport Connection Failed to Establish", "$T_{QUEUING}$ Expiry".

<<<<<<<<<<< next change >>>>>>>>>>>>>>

8.7 Relocation Resource Allocation

<<<<<<<<<<< partly ommited >>>>>>>>>>>>>>

8.7.3 Unsuccessful Operation

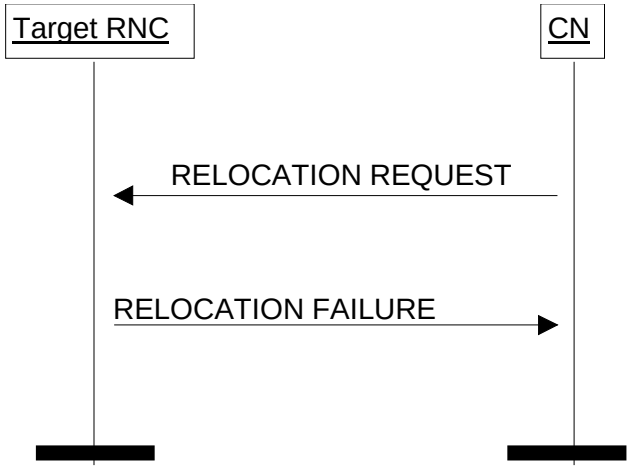

Figure 8: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure: Unsuccessful operation.

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 a RELOCATION FAILURE message to the CN. The RELOCATION FAILURE message shall contain the *Cause* IE with an appropriate value.

If the target RNC cannot support any of the integrity protection (ciphering respectively) alternatives provided in the *Integrity Protection Information* IE or *Encryption Information* IE, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause “Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection algorithms not supported”.

If the target RNC cannot support the relocation due to PUESBINE feature, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause “Incoming Relocation Not Supported Due To PUESBINE Feature”.

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

When the CN receives a RELOCATION FAILURE message from the target RNC, it shall stop timer $T_{RELOCalloc}$ and shall assume possibly allocated resources within the target RNC completely released.

In case of inter-system handover, and if the target RNC supports cell load-based inter-system handover, then

- the *NewBSS to Old BSS Information* IE may be included in the RELOCATION FAILURE message. This information shall include, if available, the current traffic load in the target cell.

- the RELOCATION FAILURE message ~~may~~ shall contain the *Cause* IE with an appropriate value ~~in the *Cause* IE~~, e.g. "No Radio Resources Available in Target Cell".

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Malaga, Spain, 16th-20th February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040519

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **636** ⌘ **rev** **1** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

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

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

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Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	18/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
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A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
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R97 *(Release 1997)*
R98 *(Release 1998)*
R99 *(Release 1999)*
Rel-4 *(Release 4)*
Rel-5 *(Release 5)*
Rel-6 *(Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Several inaccuracies related to cause and cause values in RANAP are spotted: 1- "Tqueuing Expiry" is missing in the list of typical causes for failure of RAB establishment. 2- the wording "may contain the appropriate cause value" is misleading because it does not make sense to put an inappropriate cause value.
Summary of change:	⌘	1- "Tqueuing Expiry" is added to the list of typical cause value for unsuccessful establishment/modification of a RAB. 2- The RELOCATION FAILURE message shall always contain the appropriate cause value. Rev 1: Proposed changes to clauses 8.4.1, 8.6.3, 8.9.3 removed. Re-wording of proposal in 8.7.3. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has an isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release). This CR has an impact under functional point of view. The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the causes used in RANAP.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Several inaccuracies and mistakes remain in RANAP.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.2.2, 8.7.3

Y **N**

Other specs affected:	⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘	TS 25.413 Rel-5 CR635
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘	-				

How to create CRs using this form:

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

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

8.2 RAB Assignment

8.2.1 General

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

8.2.2 Successful Operation

<<<<<<<<<<< partly ommited >>>>>>>>>>>>>>

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

In case a request to modify or release a RAB contains the RAB ID of a RAB being queued, the RAB shall be taken out of the queue and treated according to the second request. The first request shall be responded to as a RAB failed to setup or modify with the cause value "Request superseded".

If the UTRAN failed to modify a RAB, it shall keep the RAB as it was configured prior to the modification request.

When UTRAN reports unsuccessful establishment/modification of a RAB, the cause value should be precise enough to enable the core network to know the reason for unsuccessful establishment/modification. Typical cause values are: "Requested Traffic Class not Available", "Invalid RAB Parameters Value", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for UL 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", "Iu Transport Connection Failed to Establish", "$T_{QUEUING}$ Expiry".

<<<<<<<<<<< next change >>>>>>>>>>>>>>

8.7 Relocation Resource Allocation

<<<<<<<<<<< partly ommited >>>>>>>>>>>>>>

8.7.3 Unsuccessful Operation

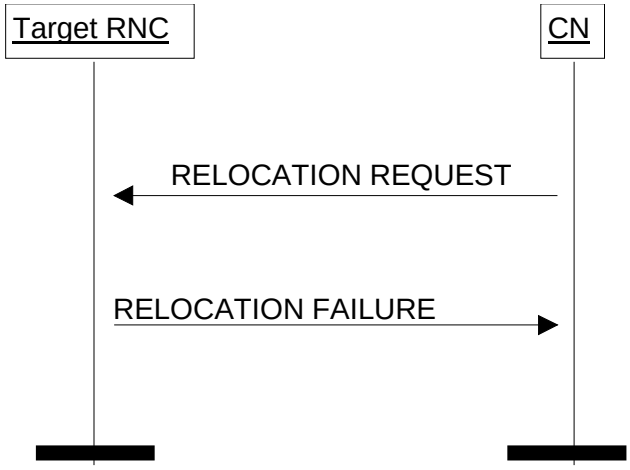

Figure 8: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure: Unsuccessful operation.

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 a RELOCATION FAILURE message to the CN. The RELOCATION FAILURE message shall contain the *Cause* IE with an appropriate value.

If the target RNC cannot support any of the integrity protection (ciphering respectively) alternatives provided in the *Integrity Protection Information* IE or *Encryption Information* IE, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause “Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection algorithms not supported”.

If the target RNC cannot support the relocation due to PUESBINE feature, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause “Incoming Relocation Not Supported Due To PUESBINE Feature”.

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

When the CN receives a RELOCATION FAILURE message from the target RNC, it shall stop timer $T_{RELOCalloc}$ and shall assume possibly allocated resources within the target RNC completely released.

In case of inter-system handover, and if the target RNC supports cell load-based inter-system handover, then

- the *NewBSS to Old BSS Information* IE may be included in the RELOCATION FAILURE message. This information shall include, if available, the current traffic load in the target cell.

- the RELOCATION FAILURE message ~~may~~ shall contain the *Cause* IE with an appropriate value ~~in the *Cause* IE~~, e.g. "No Radio Resources Available in Target Cell".

3GPP TSG-RAN3 Meeting #41
Malaga, Spain, 16th-20th February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040235

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **637** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **5.7.0** ⌘

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

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

Title:	⌘	Inaccuracies in the specification of the Overload procedure
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	09/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-5

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

Use one of the following releases:
2 *(GSM Phase 2)*
R96 *(Release 1996)*
R97 *(Release 1997)*
R98 *(Release 1998)*
R99 *(Release 1999)*
Rel-4 *(Release 4)*
Rel-5 *(Release 5)*
Rel-6 *(Release 6)*

Reason for change: ⌘

Several issues regarding the specification of the Overload procedure are raised:

1- Expiry of T_{inTC} is not equivalent to the fact that no OVERLOAD message or no "Signalling Point Congested" information is received during T_{inTC} . Indeed, an OVERLOAD message could have been received in the meantime, but ignored because received during countdown of T_{igOC} (same comment for "Signalling Point Congested" information).

2- The condition for resetting the timer T_{inTC} should not be that "normal load has been resumed": let's assume the number of steps for reduction of signalling traffic is 5 at one point in time. At expiry of the timer, the number of steps is changed to 4. If at the same time, the load has reached normal conditions, the timer will not be reset and that means the number of steps will stick to 4, which is obviously not the desired behaviour.
In addition, the node has no means to know if the load state is 'normal' in the peer entity.

3- The OVERLOAD message is used only in case of overload in the control plane, which is not reflected in chapter 7 and the text describing the message in chapter 9.

Summary of change: ⌘

1- A wrong sentence is deleted.
2- The condition for re-starting the T_{inTC} and T_{inTR} timers is corrected.
3- The functions of RANAP and the definition of the OVERLOAD message are precised.

Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release):
This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release). This CR has an impact under functional point of view. The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the overload control

		function.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	The procedure text of the Overload procedure is self-contradicting and the description of the message in §9 in misleading.

Clauses affected:	⌘	7, 8.25.1, 9.1.38			
Other specs affected:	⌘	**Y** / **N** **X** / ☐	Other core specifications	⌘	TS 25.413 Rel-6 CR638
		☐ / **X**	Test specifications		
		☐ / **X**	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘	-			

How to create CRs using this form:

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

7 Functions of RANAP

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 RNC 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 Iu connection.
- Requesting the release of all Iu connection resources. While the Iu release is managed from the CN, the RNC 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 change in case of packet forwarding.
- Controlling overload in the Iu interface. This function allows adjusting the load in the control plane of 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. This function also allows the deactivation of a previously established trace.
- Transport of NAS information between UE and CN (see [8]). This function has two 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.
- Controlling the security mode in the UTRAN. This function is used to send the security keys (ciphering and integrity protection) to the UTRAN, and setting the operation mode for security functions.
- Controlling location reporting. This function allows the CN to 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.
- Location related data. This function allows the CN to either retrieve from the RNC deciphering keys (to be forwarded to the UE) for the broadcast assistance data, or request the RNC to deliver dedicated assistance data to the UE.

- Information Transfer. This function allows the CN to transfer information to the RNC.

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

<<<<<<<<<<< next change >>>>>>>>>>>>

8.25 Overload Control

8.25.1 General

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

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 within the *Number of Steps* IE. 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 re-started unless the number of steps by which the traffic is reduced is back to zero ~~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 within the *Number of Steps* IE. 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 re-started unless the number of steps by which the traffic is reduced is back to zero ~~normal load has been resumed~~.

The number of steps and the method for reducing the load are implementation-specific.

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

<<<<<<<<<<< next change >>>>>>>>>>>>

9.1.38 OVERLOAD

This message is sent by ~~both~~ either the CN ~~and~~ or the RNC to indicate that the control plane of 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
Global RNC-ID	O		9.2.1.39		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	O		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
Global CN-ID	O		9.2.1.46		YES	ignore

3GPP TSG-RAN3 Meeting #41
Malaga, Spain, 16th-20th February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040236

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **638** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

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

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

Title:	⌘	Inaccuracies in the specification of the Overload procedure
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	09/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
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R98 *(Release 1998)*
R99 *(Release 1999)*
Rel-4 *(Release 4)*
Rel-5 *(Release 5)*
Rel-6 *(Release 6)*

Reason for change: ⌘

Several issues regarding the specification of the Overload procedure are raised:

1- Expiry of T_{inTC} is not equivalent to the fact that no OVERLOAD message or no "Signalling Point Congested" information is received during T_{inTC} . Indeed, an OVERLOAD message could have been received in the meantime, but ignored because received during countdown of T_{igOC} (same comment for "Signalling Point Congested" information).

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In addition, the node has no means to know if the load state is 'normal' in the peer entity.

3- The OVERLOAD message is used only in case of overload in the control plane, which is not reflected in chapter 7 and the text describing the message in chapter 9.

Summary of change: ⌘

1- A wrong sentence is deleted.
2- The condition for re-starting the T_{inTC} and T_{inTR} timers is corrected.
3- The functions of RANAP and the definition of the OVERLOAD message are precised.

Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release):
This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release). This CR has an impact under functional point of view. The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the overload control

		function.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	The procedure text of the Overload procedure is self-contradicting and the description of the message in §9 in misleading.

Clauses affected:	⌘	7, 8.25.1, 9.1.38			
Other specs affected:	⌘	**Y** / **N**		⌘	
		X /	Other core specifications		TS 25.413 Rel-5 CR637
		/ **X**	Test specifications		
		/ **X**	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘	-			

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<<<<<<<<<<< next change >>>>>>>>>>>>

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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 within the *Number of Steps* IE. 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 re-started unless the number of steps by which the traffic is reduced is back to zero ~~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 within the *Number of Steps* IE. 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 re-started unless the number of steps by which the traffic is reduced is back to zero ~~normal load has been resumed~~.

The number of steps and the method for reducing the load are implementation-specific.

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

<<<<<<<<<<< next change >>>>>>>>>>>>

9.1.38 OVERLOAD

This message is sent by ~~both~~ either the CN ~~and~~ or the RNC to indicate that the control plane of 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
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Number Of Steps	O		9.2.1.32		YES	ignore
Global RNC-ID	O		9.2.1.39		YES	ignore
CN Domain Indicator	O		9.2.1.5		YES	ignore
Global CN-ID	O		9.2.1.46		YES	ignore

3GPP TSG-RAN3 Meeting #41
Malaga, Spain, 16-20 February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040538

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **642** ⌘ **rev** **1** ⌘ Current version: **5.7.0** ⌘

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

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

Title:	⌘	Clarification on Iu reset procedure
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	11/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	REL-5

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

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

Reason for change:	⌘	The current specification on the RNC behaviour on receipt of a RESET from CN can be misunderstood to mean that the RNC should wait for the release of all RRC connections. This could take a long time when several UEs are in URA_PCH state for the Reset procedure and result in none of the UEs not receiving service from that CN domain during that time.
Summary of change:	⌘	It is clarified that it is not necessary to wait for the release of the radio resources or transport resources for all UEs before sending a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release) if the RNC behaviour is not line with this clarification. This CR has an impact under functional point of view if the RNC behaviour is not line with this clarification. The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the Reset function.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RNC behaviour can be misunderstood resulting in long service disruption following a RESET.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.26

		Y	N			
Other specs affected:	⌘	Y		Other core specifications	⌘	25413CR643r1 Rel-6
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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

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

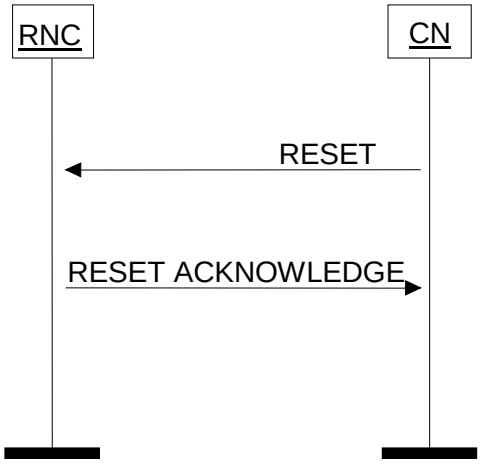

Figure 29: Reset procedure initiated from the CN. Successful operation.

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. When a CN node sends this message towards an RNC for which it is not the default CN node, the *Global CN-ID* IE shall be included. This message is used by the UTRAN to release affected Radio Access Bearers and to erase all affected references for the specific CN node that sent the RESET message, i.e. the CN node indicated by the *Global CN-ID* IE or, if this IE is not included, the default CN node for the indicated CN domain.

After a guard period of T_{RatC} seconds a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be returned to the CN, indicating ~~all UEs which were involved in a call are no longer transmitting and~~ that all references at the UTRAN have been cleared. The RNC does not need to wait for the release of UTRAN radio resources or for the transport network layer signalling to be completed before returning the RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message.

The RNC shall include the *Global RNC-ID* IE in the RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message. The *Global RNC-ID* IE shall not be included in the RESET message.

Interactions with other procedures:

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

3GPP TSG-RAN3 Meeting #41
Malaga, Spain, 16-20 February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040539

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **643** ⌘ **rev** **1** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

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

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

Title:	⌘	Clarification on Iu reset procedure
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	11/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	REL-6

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

Use one of the following releases:
2 *(GSM Phase 2)*
R96 *(Release 1996)*
R97 *(Release 1997)*
R98 *(Release 1998)*
R99 *(Release 1999)*
Rel-4 *(Release 4)*
Rel-5 *(Release 5)*
Rel-6 *(Release 6)*

Reason for change: ⌘ The current specification on the RNC behaviour on receipt of a RESET from CN can be misunderstood to mean that the RNC should wait for the release of all RRC connections. This could take a long time when several UEs are in URA_PCH state for the Reset procedure and result in none of the UEs not receiving service from that CN domain during that time.

Summary of change: ⌘ It is clarified that it is not necessary to wait for the release of the radio resources or transport resources for all UEs before sending a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE.

Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release):

This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release) if the RNC behaviour is not line with this clarification.

This CR has an impact under functional point of view if the RNC behaviour is not line with this clarification.

The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the Reset function.

Consequences if not approved: ⌘ RNC behaviour can be misunderstood resulting in long service disruption following a RESET.

Clauses affected: ⌘ 8.26

		Y	N			
Other specs affected:	⌘	Y		Other core specifications	⌘	25413CR642r1 Rel-5
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

How to create CRs using this form:

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

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

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

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

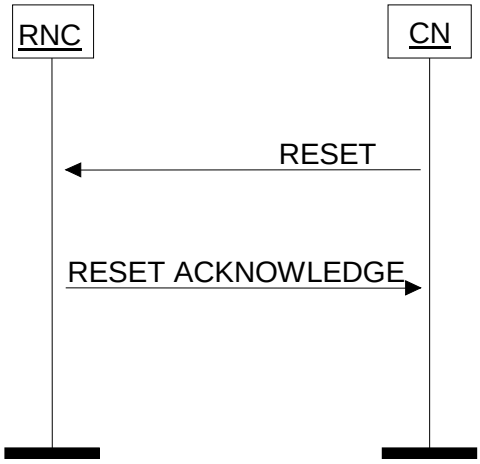

Figure 29: Reset procedure initiated from the CN. Successful operation.

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. When a CN node sends this message towards an RNC for which it is not the default CN node, the *Global CN-ID* IE shall be included. This message is used by the UTRAN to release affected Radio Access Bearers and to erase all affected references for the specific CN node that sent the RESET message, i.e. the CN node indicated by the *Global CN-ID* IE or, if this IE is not included, the default CN node for the indicated CN domain.

After a guard period of T_{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. The RNC does not need to wait for the release of UTRAN radio resources or for the transport network layer signalling to be completed before returning the RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message.

The RNC shall include the *Global RNC-ID* IE in the RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message. The *Global RNC-ID* IE shall not be included in the RESET message.

Interactions with other procedures:

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

3GPP TSG-RAN3 Meeting #41
Malaga, SPAIN, 16th-20th February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040544

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **645** ⌘ **rev** **2** ⌘ Current version: **5.7.0** ⌘

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

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

Title:	⌘	Integrity Status Correction
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	16/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	REL-5

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

Use one of the following releases:

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

Reason for change:	⌘	In intra-system case, when the RNC receives the IP (Ciphering) Information in the RELOCATION REQUEST message whereas the integrity (ciphering) was not started at source side, it is currently forced to report a chosen algorithm in contradiction with the statement to not start integrity (ciphering) in that case.
Summary of change:	⌘	It is specified that the RNC is not obliged to report a chosen algorithm in this scenario. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release). This CR has an impact under functional point of view. The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the Relocation Resource Allocation.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	RNC can reject the relocation due to contradictory statements in RANAP.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.7

		Y	N			
Other specs affected:	⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘	TS25.413 v 6.0.0 CR652
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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

8.7 Relocation Resource Allocation

8.7.1 General

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

8.7.2 Successful Operation

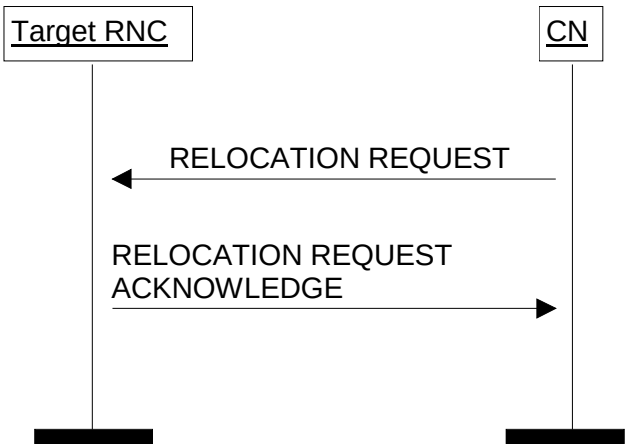

Figure 7: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure. Successful operation.

The CN initiates the procedure by generating a RELOCATION REQUEST message. In a UTRAN to UTRAN relocation, the message shall contain the information (if any) required by the UTRAN to build the same set of RABs as existing for the UE before the relocation. The CN may indicate that RAB QoS negotiation is allowed for certain RAB parameters and in some cases also which alternative values to be used in the negotiation.

When the CN transmits the RELOCATION REQUEST message, it shall start the timer $T_{RELOCalloc.}$

When a RELOCATION REQUEST message is sent from a CN node towards an RNC for which the sending CN node is not the default CN node, the *Global CN-ID* IE shall be included.

Upon reception of the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall initiate allocation of requested resources.

The RELOCATION REQUEST message shall contain the following IEs:

- *Permanent NAS UE Identity* IE (if available);
- *Cause* IE;
- *CN Domain Indicator* IE;
- *Source RNC To Target RNC Transparent Container* IE;
- *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IE;
- *Integrity Protection Information* IE (if available);
- *SNA Access Information* IE (if available);
- *UESBI-Iu* IE (if available).

For each RAB requested to relocate (or to be created e.g. in the case of inter-system handover), the message shall contain the following IEs:

- *RAB-ID* IE;
- *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE (if the relevant NAS information is provided by the CN);
- *RAB parameters* IE;
- *User Plane Information* IE;
- *Transport Layer Address* IE;
- *Iu Transport Association* IE;
- *Data Volume Reporting Indication* IE (only for PS);
- *PDP Type Information* IE (only for PS).

The RELOCATION REQUEST message may include the following IE:

- *Encryption Information* IE (shall not be included if the *Integrity Protection Information* IE is not included).

For each RAB requested to relocate the message may include the following IEs:

- *Service Handover* IE;
- *Alternative RAB Parameter Values* IE.

The following information elements received in RELOCATION REQUEST message require the same special actions in the RNC as specified for the same IEs in the RAB Assignment procedure:

- *RAB-ID* IE;
- *User plane Information* IE (i.e. required User Plane Mode and required User Plane Versions);
- *Priority level* IE, *Queuing Allowed* IE, *Pre-emption Capability* IE and *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE;
- *Service Handover* IE.

The *SDU Format Information Parameter* IE in the *RAB Parameters* IE shall be present only if the *User Plane Mode* IE is set to “support mode for pre-defined SDU sizes” and the *Traffic Class* IE is set to either “Conversational” or “Streaming”.

For a RAB setup, the *RAB Parameters* IE may contain the *Signalling Indication* IE. The *Signalling Indication* IE shall not be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is not set to "Interactive" or if the *CN Domain Indicator* IE is not set to "PS domain".

If the RELOCATION REQUEST message includes the Permanent NAS UE identity (i.e. IMSI), the RNC shall associate the permanent identity to the RRC Connection of that user and shall save it for the duration of the RRC connection.

If the RELOCATION REQUEST message includes the *PDP Type Information* IE, the UTRAN may use this IE to configure any compression algorithms.

The *Cause* IE shall contain the same value as the one received in the related RELOCATION REQUIRED message.

The *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IE contains an Iu signalling connection identifier which is allocated by the CN. The value for the *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IE shall be allocated so as to uniquely identify an Iu signalling connection for the involved CN node. The RNC shall store and remember this identifier for the duration of the Iu connection.

The RNC shall, if supported, use the *UESBI-Iu* IE when included in the RELOCATION REQUEST message.

The algorithms within the *Integrity Protection Information* IE and the *Encryption Information* IE shall be ordered in preferred order with the most preferred first in the list.

The *Permitted Encryption Algorithms* IE within the *Encryption Information IE* may contain “no encryption” within an element of its list in order to allow the RNC not to cipher the respective connection. This can be done either by not

starting ciphering or by using the UEA0 algorithm. In the absence of the *Encryption Information* IE, the RNC shall not start ciphering.

In case of intra-system relocation, if no *Integrity Protection Key* IE (*Ciphering Key* IE respectively) is provided within the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE, the target RNC shall not start integrity protection (ciphering respectively).

In case of intra-system relocation, when an *Ciphering Key* IE is provided within the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE, the target RNC may select to use a ciphering alternative where an algorithm is used. It shall in this case make use of this key to cipher its signalling data whatever the selected algorithm. The *Encryption Key* IE that is contained within the *Encryption Information* IE of the RELOCATION REQUEST message shall never be considered for ciphering of signalling data.

In case of intra-system relocation, when an *Integrity Protection Key* IE is provided within the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE, the target RNC shall select one integrity algorithm to start integrity and shall in this case make use of this key whatever the selected algorithm. The integrity protection key that is contained within the *Integrity Protection Information* IE of the RELOCATION REQUEST message shall never be considered.

In case of inter-system relocation, the integrity protection and ciphering information to be considered shall be the ones received in the *Integrity Protection Information* IE and *Encryption Information* IE of the RELOCATION REQUEST message.

The *Global CN-ID* IE contains the identity of the CN node that sent the RELOCATION REQUEST message, and it shall, if included, be stored together with the Iu signalling connection identifier. If the *Global CN-ID* IE is not included, the RELOCATION REQUEST message shall be considered as coming from the default CN node for the indicated CN domain.

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

If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS":

- The target RNC may accept a requested RAB only if the RAB can be supported by the target RNC.

- Other RABs shall be rejected by the target RNC in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message with an appropriate value in the *Cause* IE, e.g. "Unable to Establish During Relocation".

- The target RNC shall include information adapted to the resulting RAB configuration in the target to source RNC transparent container to be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent to the CN. If the target RNC supports triggering of the Relocation Detect procedure via the Iur interface, the RNC shall assign a d-RNTI for the context of the relocation and include it in the container. If two CNs are involved in the relocation of SRNS, the target RNC may, however, decide to send the container to only one CN.

- If any alternative RAB parameter values have been used when allocating the resources, these RAB parameter values shall be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message within the *Assigned RAB Parameter Values* IE.

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

- The target RNC may accept a RAB only if the radio bearer(s) for the RAB either exist(s) already and can be used for the RAB by the target RNC, or do(es) not exist before the relocation but can be established in order to support the RAB in the target RNC.

- If existing radio bearers are not related to any RAB that is accepted by the target RNC, the radio bearers shall be ignored during the relocation of SRNS and the radio bearers shall be released by the radio interface protocols after completion of relocation of SRNS.

- If any alternative RAB parameter values have been used when allocating the resources, these RAB parameter values shall be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message within the *Assigned RAB Parameter Values* IE. It should be noted that the usage of alternative RAB parameter values is not applicable to the UTRAN initiated relocation of type "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS".

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

For each RAB successfully setup the RNC shall include the following IEs:

- *RAB ID*
- *Transport Layer Address* (when no ALCAP has been used)
- *Iu Transport Association* (when no ALCAP has been used)

Two pairs of *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE may be included for RABs established towards the PS domain.

For each RAB the RNC is not able to setup during the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure, the RNC shall include the *RAB ID* IE and the *Cause* IE within the *RABs Failed To Setup* IE. The resources associated with the RABs indicated as failed to set up shall not be released in the CN until the relocation is completed. This is in order to make a return to the old configuration possible in case of a failed or cancelled relocation.

The RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent to the CN shall, if applicable and if not sent via the other CN domain, include the *Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container shall be transferred by the CN to the source RNC or the external relocation source while completing the Relocation Preparation procedure.

If the target RNC supports cell load-based inter-system handover, then in the case of inter-system handover, the *New BSS to Old BSS Information* IE may be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message. This information shall include, if available, the current traffic load in the target cell assuming a successful completion of the handover in progress.

In case of inter-system relocation, ~~T~~the RNC shall include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE (*Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE respectively) within the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message, if, and only if the *Integrity Protection Information* IE (*Encryption Information* IE respectively) was included in the RELOCATION REQUEST message.

In case of intra-system relocation, the RNC shall include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE (*Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE respectively) within the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message, if, and only if the *Integrity Protection Key* IE (*Ciphering Key* IE respectively) was included within the *Source RNC-to-Target RNC transparent container* IE.

If one or more of the RABs that the target RNC has decided to support can not be supported by the CN, then these failed RABs shall not be released towards the target RNC until the relocation is completed.

If the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is contained in the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall pass it to the UE.

If the *SNA Access Information* IE is contained in the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall store this information and use it to determine whether the UE has access to radio resources in the UTRAN. The target RNC shall consider that the UE is authorised to access only the PLMNs identified by the *PLMN identity* IE in the *SNA Access Information* IE. If the *Authorised SNAs* IE is included for a given PLMN (identified by the *PLMN identity* IE), then the target RNC shall consider that the access to radio resources for the concerned UE is restricted to the LAs contained in the SNAs identified by the *SNAC* IEs.

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

Before reporting the successful outcome of the Relocation Resource allocation procedure, the RNC shall have executed the initialisation of the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode* IE. If the RNC can not initialise the requested user plane mode for any of the user plane mode versions in the *UP Mode Versions* IE according to the rules for initialisation of the respective user plane mode versions, as described in [6], the RAB Relocation shall fail with the cause value "RNC unable to establish all RFCs".

8.7.2.1 Successful Operation for GERAN Iu-mode

The relocation between UTRAN and GERAN Iu-mode shall be considered in the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure as intra-system relocation from RANAP point of view.

For GERAN Iu-mode and to support Relocation towards a GERAN BSC in Iu mode the following shall apply in addition for the successful operation of the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure:

- In case of GERAN Iu-mode, for RAB requested to be relocated from the the CS domain, the RELOCATION REQUEST message may contain the *GERAN BSC Container* IE in order to provide GERAN specific information to the target BSC (see [27]).

8.7.3 Unsuccessful Operation

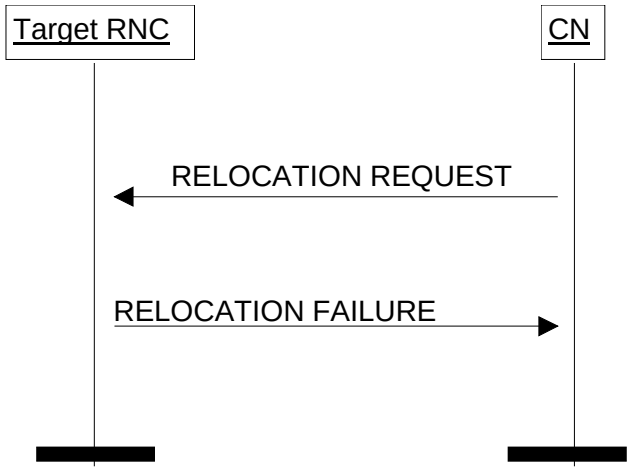

Figure 8: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure: Unsuccessful operation.

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 a RELOCATION FAILURE message to the CN.

If the target RNC cannot support any of the integrity protection (ciphering respectively) alternatives provided in the *Integrity Protection Information* IE or *Encryption Information* IE, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause “Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection algorithms not supported”.

If the target RNC cannot support the relocation due to PUESBINE feature, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause “Incoming Relocation Not Supported Due To PUESBINE Feature”.

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

When the CN receives a RELOCATION FAILURE message from the target RNC, it shall stop timer $T_{RELOCalloc}$ and shall assume possibly allocated resources within the target RNC completely released.

In case of inter-system handover, and if the target RNC supports cell load-based inter-system handover, then

- the *NewBSS to Old BSS Information* IE may be included in the RELOCATION FAILURE message. This information shall include, if available, the current traffic load in the target cell.

- the RELOCATION FAILURE message may contain the appropriate value in the *Cause* IE, e.g. "No Radio Resources Available in Target Cell".

8.7.3.1 Unsuccessful Operation for GERAN Iu-mode

For GERAN Iu-mode and to support Relocation towards a GERAN BSC in Iu mode the following shall apply in addition for the unsuccessful operation of the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure:

- In case a Relocation to GERAN Iu-mode fails (only for CS), because the Target BSC cannot provide an appropriate RAB corresponding to the content of the *GERAN BSC Container* IE (if received), the Target BSC shall report the unsuccessful Relocation Resource Allocation by indicating the cause value “GERAN Iu-mode Failure” within the RELOCATION FAILURE message and shall include the *GERAN Classmark* IE.

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.

If the target RNC receives a *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE containing *Chosen Integrity Protection* (*Encryption* respectively) *Algorithm* IE without *Integrity Protection* (*Ciphering* respectively) *Key* IE, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause "Conflict with already existing Integrity protection and/or Ciphering information".

Interactions with Iu Release procedure:

If the CN decides to not continue the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure (e.g. due to $T_{RELOCalloc}$ expiry) before the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure is completed, the CN shall stop timer $T_{RELOCalloc}$ (if timer $T_{RELOCalloc}$ has not already expired) and the CN shall, if the Iu signalling connection has been established or later becomes established, initiate the Iu Release procedure towards the target RNC with an appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. "Relocation Cancelled".

NOTE: In case two CN domains are involved in the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure, the target RNC may check whether the content of the two *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IEs or the two *SNA Access Information* IEs is the same. In case the target RNC receives two different *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IEs or two different *SNA Access Information* IEs, the RNC behaviour is left implementation specific.

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 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.

When both the CS and PS user data *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE are received within the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE and if these two received *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE are not the same, the target RNC shall fail the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure by sending back a RELOCATION FAILURE message.

The integrity protection (ciphering respectively) alternatives provided in the *Integrity Protection Information* IE (*Encryption Information* IE respectively) of the RELOCATION REQUEST messages received from both CN domains shall have at least one common alternative, otherwise the Relocation Resource Allocation shall be failed by sending back a RELOCATION FAILURE message.

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

- The target RNC shall utilise the *Permanent NAS UE Identity* IE, received explicitly from each CN domain within the RELOCATION REQUEST messages, to co-ordinate both Iu signalling connections.

- The target RNC shall generate and send RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE messages only after all expected RELOCATION REQUEST messages are received and analysed.

- If the target RNC decides to send the *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container* IE via the two CN domains, the target RNC shall ensure that the same *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container* IE is included in RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE messages transmitted via the two CN domains and related to the same relocation of SRNS.

If the target RNC receives the *UESBI-Iu* IE on the Iu-CS but not on the Iu-PS interface (or vice versa), the RNC shall, if supported, use the *UESBI-Iu* IE for both domains.

3GPP TSG-RAN3 Meeting #41
Malaga, SPAIN, 16th-20th February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040483

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **648** ⌘ **rev** **1** ⌘ Current version: **5.7.0** ⌘

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

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

Title:	⌘	Coding of Discontinuous Transmission/No_Data mode
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	16/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	REL-5

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

Use one of the following releases:

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

Reason for change: ⌘ The RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate is not clearly specified enough as not intended to be used for AMR speech in the case of discontinuous tranmission rate is present. More generally, it is not clear for all cases that the same IE within the SDU Format Information must be used to encode all the rates.

Summary of change: ⌘ The semantics description is clarified to make it further clear that the RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate IE is not used to encode any AMR speech rate including the discontinuous transmission and that in general the same IE within the SDU Format Information shall be used to encode all the rates.

Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release):

This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release).

This CR has an impact under functional point of view.

The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the RAB Assignment and Relocation Resource Allocation procedure.

Consequences if not approved: ⌘ Encoding inconsistency can lead the RNC to reject the RAB with cause value: violation of SDU parameters.

Clauses affected:	⌘	9.2.1.3			
Other specs affected:	⌘	**Y** / **N**		⌘	25.413 CR 654 REL-6
		X /	Other core specifications		
		/ **X**	Test specifications		
		/ **X**	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘				

How to create CRs using this form:

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

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

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
RAB parameters				
>Traffic Class	M		ENUMERATED (conversational, streaming, interactive, background, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the type of application for which the Radio Access Bearer service is optimised
>RAB Asymmetry Indicator	M		ENUMERATED (Symmetric bidirectional, Asymmetric Uni directional downlink, Asymmetric Uni directional Uplink, Asymmetric Bidirectional, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates asymmetry or symmetry of the RAB and traffic direction
>Maximum Bit Rate	M	1 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (1..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum number of bits delivered by UTRAN and to UTRAN at a SAP within a period of time, divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage**: When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for downlink is signalled first, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for uplink
>Guaranteed Bit Rate	C-iftrafficConv-Stream	0 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the guaranteed number of bits delivered at a SAP within a period of time (provided that there is data to deliver), divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage:** 1. When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for downlink is signalled first, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for uplink 2. Delay and reliability attributes only apply up to the guaranteed bit rate 3. Conditional valuefor the case of Support Mode for pre-defined SDU sizes: Set to highest not rate controllable bitrate, where bitrate is either – one of the RAB subflow combination bitrate IEs (when present) or – one of the calculated values given when dividing the compound Subflow combination SDU sizes by the value of the IE

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
				Maximum SDU Size and then multiplying this result by the value of the IE Maximum Bit Rate.
>Delivery Order	M		ENUMERATED (delivery order requested, delivery order not requested)	**Desc:** This IE indicates whether the RAB shall provide in-sequence SDU delivery or not **Usage:** 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)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum allowed SDU size The unit is: bit. **Usage:** Conditional value: Set to largest RAB Subflow Combination compound SDU size (when present) among the different RAB Subflow Combinations
>SDU parameters		1 to <maxRABSubflows>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the parameters characterizing the RAB SDUs **Usage** Given per subflow with first occurence corresponding to subflow#1 etc…
>Transfer Delay	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		INTEGER (0..65535)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum delay for 95th percentile of the distribution of delay for all delivered SDUs during the lifetime of a RAB, where delay for an SDU is defined as the time from a request to transfer an SDU at one SAP to its delivery at the other SAP The unit is: millisecond. **Usage:** **-**
>Traffic Handling Priority	C - iftrafficInteractiv		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance for handling of all SDUs belonging to the radio access bearer compared to the SDUs of other bearers **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received.
>Signalling Indication	O		ENUMERATED (signalling, …)	**Desc.:** Indicates the signalling nature of the submitted SDUs. **Usage:** **-**
>Allocation/Retention priority	O		See below	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance compared to other Radio access bearers for allocation and retention of the Radio access bearer. **Usage:** If this IE is not received, the request is regarded as it cannot trigger the pre-emption process

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
				and it is vulnerable to the pre-emption process.
>Source Statistics Descriptor	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		ENUMERATED (speech, unknown, …)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies characteristics of the source of submitted SDUs **Usage:** -
>Relocation Requirement	O		ENUMERATED (lossless, none, …, realtime)	This IE shall be present for RABs towards the PS domain, otherwise it shall not be present. **Desc.:** This IE is no longer used. **Usage:** It shall always be set to "none" when sent and it shall always be ignored when received.

Range Bound	Explanation
nbr-SeparateTrafficDirection	Number of Traffic Directions being signalled separately. Set to 2 if RAB asymmetry indicator is asymmetric bidirectional. Set to 1 in all other cases.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflows	Maximum number of Subflows per RAB. Value is 7

Condition	Explanation
IftrafficConv-Stream	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Conversational" or "Streaming"
IftrafficInteractiv	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Interactive"

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU parameters				
> SDU Error Ratio	C-ifErroneousSDU			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the fraction of SDUs lost or detected as erroneous. This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..6)	
>Residual Bit Error Ratio	M			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the undetected bit error ratio for each subflow in the delivered SDU. This is a Reliability attribute. **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$

>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..8)	
>Delivery Of Erroneous SDU	M		ENUMERATED (yes, no, no-error-detection-consideration)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether SDUs with detected errors shall be delivered or not. In case of unequal error protection, the attribute is set per subflow This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** Yes: error detection applied, erroneous SDU delivered No. Error detection is applied , erroneous SDU discarded no-error-detection-consideration: SDUs delivered without considering error detection. If the RNC receives this IE set to 'Yes' and the *User Plane Mode* IE is set to 'transparent mode', it should consider it as 'no-error-detection-consideration'.
>SDU format information Parameter	O	1 to <maxRABSubflow Combinations>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the list of possible exact sizes of SDUs and/or RAB Subflow Combination bit rates. Given per RAB Subflow Combination with first occurence corresponding to RAB Subflow Combination number 1. It shall always be present for rate controllable RABs.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflowCombinations	Maximum number of RAB Subflow Combinations. Value is 64.

Condition	Explanation
IfErroneousSDU	This IE shall be present if the *Delivery Of Erroneous SDU* IE is set to "Yes" or "No".

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU Format Information Parameter				At least one of the *Subflow SDU size* IE and the *RAB Subflow Combination bit rate* IE shall be present when *SDU format information Parameter* IE is present. For the case subflow SDUs are transmitted at constant time interval, only one of the two IEs shall be present Whenever only one IE is included, it shall be the same for all RAB Subflow Combinations.
>Subflow SDU Size	O		INTEGER (0..4095)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the exact size of the SDU. The unit is: bit. **Usage:** This IE is only used for RABs that have predefined SDU size(s). It shall be present for RABs having more than one subflow. For RABs having only one subflow, this IE shall be present only when the RAB is rate controllable and the SDU size of some RAB Subflow Combination(s) is different than the IE Maximum SDU Size. When this IE is not present and SDU format information Parameter is present, then the Subflow SDU size for the only existing subflow takes the value of the IE Maximum SDU size.
>RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate	O		INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the RAB Subflow Combination bit rate. The unit is: bit/s. **Usage:** When this IE is not present and SDU format information parameter is present then all Subflow SDUs are transmitted (when there is data to be transmitted) at a constant time interval. The value of this IE shall not exceed the maximum value of the IEs 'Maximum Bit Rate'. The value 0 of RAB Subflow Combination bitrate indicates that the RAB uses discontinuous transfer of the SDUs.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Allocation/Retention Priority				
>Priority Level	M		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the priority of the request. **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received. The priority level and the preemption indicators may be used to determine whether the request has to be performed unconditionally and immediately
>Pre-emption Capability	M		ENUMERATED(shall not trigger pre-emption, may trigger pre-emption)	**Descr.:** This IE indicates the pre-emption capability of the request on other RABs **Usage:** The RAB shall not pre-empt other RABs or, the RAB may pre-empt other RABs The Pre-emption Capability indicator applies to the allocation of resources for a RAB and as such it provides the trigger to the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS.
>Pre-emption Vulnerability	M		ENUMERATED(not pre-emptable, pre-emptable)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the vulnerability of the RAB to preemption of other RABs. **Usage**: The RAB shall not be pre-empted by other RABs or the RAB may be pre-empted by other RABs. Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified and as such indicates whether the RAB is a target of the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS
>Queuing Allowed	M		ENUMERATED(queuing not allowed, queuing allowed)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether the request can be placed into a resource allocation queue or not. **Usage:** Queuing of the RAB is allowed Queuing of the RAB is not allowed Queuing allowed indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified.

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Malaga, SPAIN, 16th-20th February 2004

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **652** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

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

Title:	⌘	Integrity Status Correction
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5 ***Date:*** ⌘ 16/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**A** ***Release:*** ⌘ REL-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
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R96 (Release 1996)
R97 (Release 1997)
R98 (Release 1998)
R99 (Release 1999)
Rel-4 (Release 4)
Rel-5 (Release 5)
Rel-6 (Release 6)

Reason for change: ⌘ In intra-system case, when the RNC receives the IP (Ciphering) Information in the RELOCATION REQUEST message whereas the integrity (ciphering) was not started at source side, it is currently forced to report a chosen algorithm in contradiction with the statement to not start integrity (ciphering) in that case.

Summary of change: ⌘ It is specified that the RNC is not obliged to report a chosen algorithm in this scenario.

Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release):

This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release).

This CR has an impact under functional point of view.

The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the Relocation Resource Allocation.

Consequences if not approved: ⌘ RNC can reject the relocation due to contradictory statements in RANAP.

Clauses affected: ⌘ 8.7

		Y	N			
Other specs affected:	⌘	X		Other core specifications	⌘	TS25.413 v 5.7.0 CR645 rev2
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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8.7 Relocation Resource Allocation

8.7.1 General

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

8.7.2 Successful Operation

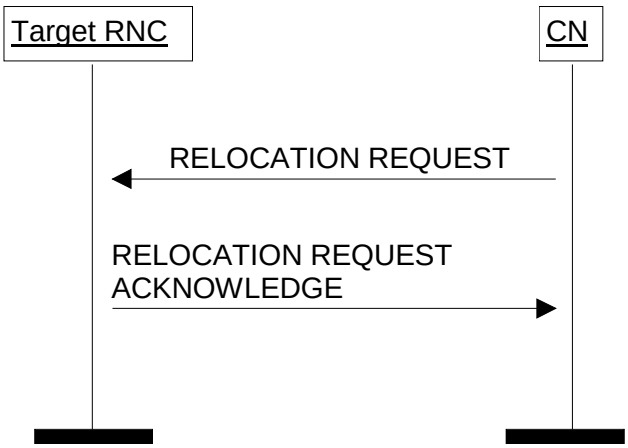

Figure 7: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure. Successful operation.

The CN initiates the procedure by generating a RELOCATION REQUEST message. In a UTRAN to UTRAN relocation, the message shall contain the information (if any) required by the UTRAN to build the same set of RABs as existing for the UE before the relocation. The CN may indicate that RAB QoS negotiation is allowed for certain RAB parameters and in some cases also which alternative values to be used in the negotiation.

When the CN transmits the RELOCATION REQUEST message, it shall start the timer $T_{RELOCalloc.}$

When a RELOCATION REQUEST message is sent from a CN node towards an RNC for which the sending CN node is not the default CN node, the *Global CN-ID* IE shall be included.

Upon reception of the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall initiate allocation of requested resources.

The RELOCATION REQUEST message shall contain the following IEs:

- *Permanent NAS UE Identity* IE (if available);
- *Cause* IE;
- *CN Domain Indicator* IE;
- *Source RNC To Target RNC Transparent Container* IE;
- *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IE;
- *Integrity Protection Information* IE (if available);
- *SNA Access Information* IE (if available);
- *UESBI-Iu* IE (if available).

For each RAB requested to relocate (or to be created e.g. in the case of inter-system handover), the message shall contain the following IEs:

- *RAB-ID* IE;
- *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE (if the relevant NAS information is provided by the CN);
- *RAB parameters* IE;
- *User Plane Information* IE;
- *Transport Layer Address* IE;
- *Iu Transport Association* IE;
- *Data Volume Reporting Indication* IE (only for PS);
- *PDP Type Information* IE (only for PS).

The RELOCATION REQUEST message may include the following IE:

- *Encryption Information* IE (shall not be included if the *Integrity Protection Information* IE is not included).

For each RAB requested to relocate the message may include the following IEs:

- *Service Handover* IE;
- *Alternative RAB Parameter Values* IE.

The following information elements received in RELOCATION REQUEST message require the same special actions in the RNC as specified for the same IEs in the RAB Assignment procedure:

- *RAB-ID* IE;
- *User plane Information* IE (i.e. required User Plane Mode and required User Plane Versions);
- *Priority level* IE, *Queuing Allowed* IE, *Pre-emption Capability* IE and *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE;
- *Service Handover* IE.

The *SDU Format Information Parameter* IE in the *RAB Parameters* IE shall be present only if the *User Plane Mode* IE is set to “support mode for pre-defined SDU sizes” and the *Traffic Class* IE is set to either “Conversational” or “Streaming”.

For a RAB setup, the *RAB Parameters* IE may contain the *Signalling Indication* IE. The *Signalling Indication* IE shall not be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is not set to "Interactive" or if the *CN Domain Indicator* IE is not set to "PS domain".

If the RELOCATION REQUEST message includes the Permanent NAS UE identity (i.e. IMSI), the RNC shall associate the permanent identity to the RRC Connection of that user and shall save it for the duration of the RRC connection.

If the RELOCATION REQUEST message includes the *PDP Type Information* IE, the UTRAN may use this IE to configure any compression algorithms.

The *Cause* IE shall contain the same value as the one received in the related RELOCATION REQUIRED message.

The *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IE contains an Iu signalling connection identifier which is allocated by the CN. The value for the *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IE shall be allocated so as to uniquely identify an Iu signalling connection for the involved CN node. The RNC shall store and remember this identifier for the duration of the Iu connection.

The RNC shall, if supported, use the *UESBI-Iu* IE when included in the RELOCATION REQUEST message.

The algorithms within the *Integrity Protection Information* IE and the *Encryption Information* IE shall be ordered in preferred order with the most preferred first in the list.

The *Permitted Encryption Algorithms* IE within the *Encryption Information IE* may contain “no encryption” within an element of its list in order to allow the RNC not to cipher the respective connection. This can be done either by not

starting ciphering or by using the UEA0 algorithm. In the absence of the *Encryption Information* IE, the RNC shall not start ciphering.

In case of intra-system relocation, if no *Integrity Protection Key* IE (*Ciphering Key* IE respectively) is provided within the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE, the target RNC shall not start integrity protection (ciphering respectively).

In case of intra-system relocation, when an *Ciphering Key* IE is provided within the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE, the target RNC may select to use a ciphering alternative where an algorithm is used. It shall in this case make use of this key to cipher its signalling data whatever the selected algorithm. The *Encryption Key* IE that is contained within the *Encryption Information* IE of the RELOCATION REQUEST message shall never be considered for ciphering of signalling data.

In case of intra-system relocation, when an *Integrity Protection Key* IE is provided within the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE, the target RNC shall select one integrity algorithm to start integrity and shall in this case make use of this key whatever the selected algorithm. The integrity protection key that is contained within the *Integrity Protection Information* IE of the RELOCATION REQUEST message shall never be considered.

In case of inter-system relocation, the integrity protection and ciphering information to be considered shall be the ones received in the *Integrity Protection Information* IE and *Encryption Information* IE of the RELOCATION REQUEST message.

The *Global CN-ID* IE contains the identity of the CN node that sent the RELOCATION REQUEST message, and it shall, if included, be stored together with the Iu signalling connection identifier. If the *Global CN-ID* IE is not included, the RELOCATION REQUEST message shall be considered as coming from the default CN node for the indicated CN domain.

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

If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS":

- The target RNC may accept a requested RAB only if the RAB can be supported by the target RNC.

- Other RABs shall be rejected by the target RNC in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message with an appropriate value in the *Cause* IE, e.g. "Unable to Establish During Relocation".

- The target RNC shall include information adapted to the resulting RAB configuration in the target to source RNC transparent container to be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent to the CN. If the target RNC supports triggering of the Relocation Detect procedure via the Iur interface, the RNC shall assign a d-RNTI for the context of the relocation and include it in the container. If two CNs are involved in the relocation of SRNS, the target RNC may, however, decide to send the container to only one CN.

- If any alternative RAB parameter values have been used when allocating the resources, these RAB parameter values shall be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message within the *Assigned RAB Parameter Values* IE.

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

- The target RNC may accept a RAB only if the radio bearer(s) for the RAB either exist(s) already and can be used for the RAB by the target RNC, or do(es) not exist before the relocation but can be established in order to support the RAB in the target RNC.

- If existing radio bearers are not related to any RAB that is accepted by the target RNC, the radio bearers shall be ignored during the relocation of SRNS and the radio bearers shall be released by the radio interface protocols after completion of relocation of SRNS.

- If any alternative RAB parameter values have been used when allocating the resources, these RAB parameter values shall be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message within the *Assigned RAB Parameter Values* IE. It should be noted that the usage of alternative RAB parameter values is not applicable to the UTRAN initiated relocation of type "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS".

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

For each RAB successfully setup the RNC shall include the following IEs:

- *RAB ID*
- *Transport Layer Address* (when no ALCAP has been used)
- *Iu Transport Association* (when no ALCAP has been used)

Two pairs of *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE may be included for RABs established towards the PS domain.

For each RAB the RNC is not able to setup during the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure, the RNC shall include the *RAB ID* IE and the *Cause* IE within the *RABs Failed To Setup* IE. The resources associated with the RABs indicated as failed to set up shall not be released in the CN until the relocation is completed. This is in order to make a return to the old configuration possible in case of a failed or cancelled relocation.

The RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent to the CN shall, if applicable and if not sent via the other CN domain, include the *Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container shall be transferred by the CN to the source RNC or the external relocation source while completing the Relocation Preparation procedure.

If the target RNC supports cell load-based inter-system handover, then in the case of inter-system handover, the *New BSS to Old BSS Information* IE may be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message. This information shall include, if available, the current traffic load in the target cell assuming a successful completion of the handover in progress.

In case of inter-system relocation, ~~T~~the RNC shall include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE (*Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE respectively) within the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message, if, and only if the *Integrity Protection Information* IE (*Encryption Information* IE respectively) was included in the RELOCATION REQUEST message.

In case of intra-system relocation, the RNC shall include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE (*Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE respectively) within the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message, if, and only if the *Integrity Protection Key* IE (*Ciphering Key* IE respectively) was included within the *Source RNC-to-Target RNC transparent container* IE.

If one or more of the RABs that the target RNC has decided to support can not be supported by the CN, then these failed RABs shall not be released towards the target RNC until the relocation is completed.

If the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is contained in the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall pass it to the UE.

If the *SNA Access Information* IE is contained in the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall store this information and use it to determine whether the UE has access to radio resources in the UTRAN. The target RNC shall consider that the UE is authorised to access only the PLMNs identified by the *PLMN identity* IE in the *SNA Access Information* IE. If the *Authorised SNAs* IE is included for a given PLMN (identified by the *PLMN identity* IE), then the target RNC shall consider that the access to radio resources for the concerned UE is restricted to the LAs contained in the SNAs identified by the *SNAC* IEs.

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

Before reporting the successful outcome of the Relocation Resource allocation procedure, the RNC shall have executed the initialisation of the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode* IE. If the RNC can not initialise the requested user plane mode for any of the user plane mode versions in the *UP Mode Versions* IE according to the rules for initialisation of the respective user plane mode versions, as described in [6], the RAB Relocation shall fail with the cause value "RNC unable to establish all RFCs".

8.7.2.1 Successful Operation for GERAN Iu-mode

The relocation between UTRAN and GERAN Iu-mode shall be considered in the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure as intra-system relocation from RANAP point of view.

For GERAN Iu-mode and to support Relocation towards a GERAN BSC in Iu mode the following shall apply in addition for the successful operation of the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure:

- In case of GERAN Iu-mode, for RAB requested to be relocated from the the CS domain, the RELOCATION REQUEST message may contain the *GERAN BSC Container* IE in order to provide GERAN specific information to the target BSC (see [27]).

8.7.3 Unsuccessful Operation

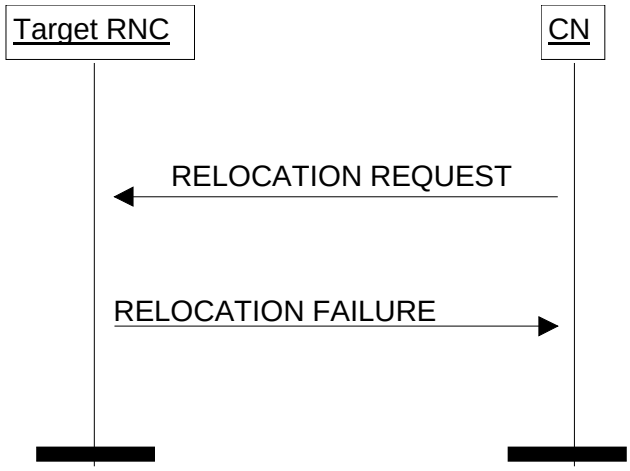

Figure 8: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure: Unsuccessful operation.

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 a RELOCATION FAILURE message to the CN.

If the target RNC cannot support any of the integrity protection (ciphering respectively) alternatives provided in the *Integrity Protection Information* IE or *Encryption Information* IE, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause “Requested Ciphering and/or Integrity Protection algorithms not supported”.

If the target RNC cannot support the relocation due to PUESBINE feature, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause “Incoming Relocation Not Supported Due To PUESBINE Feature”.

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

When the CN receives a RELOCATION FAILURE message from the target RNC, it shall stop timer $T_{RELOCalloc}$ and shall assume possibly allocated resources within the target RNC completely released.

In case of inter-system handover, and if the target RNC supports cell load-based inter-system handover, then

- the *NewBSS to Old BSS Information* IE may be included in the RELOCATION FAILURE message. This information shall include, if available, the current traffic load in the target cell.

- the RELOCATION FAILURE message may contain the appropriate value in the *Cause* IE, e.g. "No Radio Resources Available in Target Cell".

8.7.3.1 Unsuccessful Operation for GERAN Iu-mode

For GERAN Iu-mode and to support Relocation towards a GERAN BSC in Iu mode the following shall apply in addition for the unsuccessful operation of the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure:

- In case a Relocation to GERAN Iu-mode fails (only for CS), because the Target BSC cannot provide an appropriate RAB corresponding to the content of the *GERAN BSC Container* IE (if received), the Target BSC shall report the unsuccessful Relocation Resource Allocation by indicating the cause value “GERAN Iu-mode Failure” within the RELOCATION FAILURE message and shall include the *GERAN Classmark* IE.

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.

If the target RNC receives a *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE containing *Chosen Integrity Protection* (*Encryption* respectively) *Algorithm* IE without *Integrity Protection* (*Ciphering* respectively) *Key* IE, it shall return a RELOCATION FAILURE message with the cause "Conflict with already existing Integrity protection and/or Ciphering information".

Interactions with Iu Release procedure:

If the CN decides to not continue the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure (e.g. due to $T_{RELOCalloc}$ expiry) before the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure is completed, the CN shall stop timer $T_{RELOCalloc}$ (if timer $T_{RELOCalloc}$ has not already expired) and the CN shall, if the Iu signalling connection has been established or later becomes established, initiate the Iu Release procedure towards the target RNC with an appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. "Relocation Cancelled".

NOTE: In case two CN domains are involved in the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure, the target RNC may check whether the content of the two *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IEs or the two *SNA Access Information* IEs is the same. In case the target RNC receives two different *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IEs or two different *SNA Access Information* IEs, the RNC behaviour is left implementation specific.

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 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.

When both the CS and PS user data *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE are received within the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE and if these two received *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE are not the same, the target RNC shall fail the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure by sending back a RELOCATION FAILURE message.

The integrity protection (ciphering respectively) alternatives provided in the *Integrity Protection Information* IE (*Encryption Information* IE respectively) of the RELOCATION REQUEST messages received from both CN domains shall have at least one common alternative, otherwise the Relocation Resource Allocation shall be failed by sending back a RELOCATION FAILURE message.

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

- The target RNC shall utilise the *Permanent NAS UE Identity* IE, received explicitly from each CN domain within the RELOCATION REQUEST messages, to co-ordinate both Iu signalling connections.

- The target RNC shall generate and send RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE messages only after all expected RELOCATION REQUEST messages are received and analysed.

- If the target RNC decides to send the *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container* IE via the two CN domains, the target RNC shall ensure that the same *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container* IE is included in RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE messages transmitted via the two CN domains and related to the same relocation of SRNS.

If the target RNC receives the *UESBI-Iu* IE on the Iu-CS but not on the Iu-PS interface (or vice versa), the RNC shall, if supported, use the *UESBI-Iu* IE for both domains.

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Malaga, SPAIN, 16th-20th February 2004

Tdoc ⌘R3-040447

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **654** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

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

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

Title:	⌘	Coding of Discontinuous Transmission/No_Data mode
Source:	⌘	RAN3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	16/02/2004
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	REL-6

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

Use one of the following releases:

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

Reason for change: ⌘ The RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate is not clearly specified enough as not intended to be used for AMR speech in the case of discontinuous tranmission rate is present. More generally, it is not clear for all cases that the same IE within the SDU Format Information must be used to encode all the rates.

Summary of change: ⌘ The semantics description is clarified to make it further clear that the RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate IE is not used to encode any AMR speech rate including the discontinuous transmission and that in general the same IE within the SDU Format Information shall be used to encode all the rates.

Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release):

This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release).

This CR has an impact under functional point of view.

The impact can be considered isolated because it only affects the RAB Assignment and Relocation Resource Allocation procedure.

Consequences if not approved: ⌘ Encoding inconsistency can lead the RNC to reject the RAB with cause value: violation of SDU parameters.

Clauses affected:	⌘	9.2.1.3			
		Y	**N**		
Other specs	⌘	**X**		Other core specifications	⌘ TS25.413 CR648 rev1
affected:			**X**	Test specifications	
			X	O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘				

How to create CRs using this form:

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

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

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

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

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
RAB parameters				
>Traffic Class	M		ENUMERATED (conversational, streaming, interactive, background, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the type of application for which the Radio Access Bearer service is optimised
>RAB Asymmetry Indicator	M		ENUMERATED (Symmetric bidirectional, Asymmetric Uni directional downlink, Asymmetric Uni directional Uplink, Asymmetric Bidirectional, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates asymmetry or symmetry of the RAB and traffic direction
>Maximum Bit Rate	M	1 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (1..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum number of bits delivered by UTRAN and to UTRAN at a SAP within a period of time, divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage**: When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for downlink is signalled first, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for uplink
>Guaranteed Bit Rate	C-iftrafficConv-Stream	0 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the guaranteed number of bits delivered at a SAP within a period of time (provided that there is data to deliver), divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage:** 1. When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for downlink is signalled first, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for uplink 2. Delay and reliability attributes only apply up to the guaranteed bit rate 3. Conditional valuefor the case of Support Mode for pre-defined SDU sizes: Set to highest not rate controllable bitrate, where bitrate is either – one of the RAB subflow combination bitrate IEs (when present) or – one of the calculated values given when dividing the compound Subflow combination SDU sizes by the value of the IE

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
				Maximum SDU Size and then multiplying this result by the value of the IE Maximum Bit Rate.
>Delivery Order	M		ENUMERATED (delivery order requested, delivery order not requested)	**Desc:** This IE indicates whether the RAB shall provide in-sequence SDU delivery or not **Usage:** 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)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum allowed SDU size The unit is: bit. **Usage:** Conditional value: Set to largest RAB Subflow Combination compound SDU size (when present) among the different RAB Subflow Combinations
>SDU parameters		1 to <maxRABSubflows>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the parameters characterizing the RAB SDUs **Usage** Given per subflow with first occurence corresponding to subflow#1 etc…
>Transfer Delay	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		INTEGER (0..65535)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum delay for 95th percentile of the distribution of delay for all delivered SDUs during the lifetime of a RAB, where delay for an SDU is defined as the time from a request to transfer an SDU at one SAP to its delivery at the other SAP The unit is: millisecond. **Usage:** -
>Traffic Handling Priority	C - iftrafficInteractiv		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance for handling of all SDUs belonging to the radio access bearer compared to the SDUs of other bearers **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received.
>Signalling Indication	O		ENUMERATED (signalling, …)	**Desc.:** Indicates the signalling nature of the submitted SDUs. **Usage:** -
>Allocation/Retention priority	O		See below	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance compared to other Radio access bearers for allocation and retention of the Radio access bearer. **Usage:** If this IE is not received, the request is regarded as it cannot trigger the pre-emption process

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
				and it is vulnerable to the pre-emption process.
>Source Statistics Descriptor	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		ENUMERATED (speech, unknown, …)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies characteristics of the source of submitted SDUs **Usage:** -
>Relocation Requirement	O		ENUMERATED (lossless, none, …, realtime)	This IE shall be present for RABs towards the PS domain, otherwise it shall not be present. **Desc.:** This IE is no longer used. **Usage:** It shall always be set to "none" when sent and it shall always be ignored when received.

Range Bound	Explanation
nbr-SeparateTrafficDirection	Number of Traffic Directions being signalled separately. Set to 2 if RAB asymmetry indicator is asymmetric bidirectional. Set to 1 in all other cases.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflows	Maximum number of Subflows per RAB. Value is 7

Condition	Explanation
IftrafficConv-Stream	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Conversational" or "Streaming"
IftrafficInteractiv	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Interactive"

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU parameters				
> SDU Error Ratio	C-ifErroneousSDU			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the fraction of SDUs lost or detected as erroneous. This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..6)	
>Residual Bit Error Ratio	M			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the undetected bit error ratio for each subflow in the delivered SDU. This is a Reliability attribute. **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$

>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..8)	
>Delivery Of Erroneous SDU	M		ENUMERATED (yes, no, no-error-detection-consideration)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether SDUs with detected errors shall be delivered or not. In case of unequal error protection, the attribute is set per subflow This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** Yes: error detection applied, erroneous SDU delivered No. Error detection is applied , erroneous SDU discarded no-error-detection-consideration: SDUs delivered without considering error detection. If the RNC receives this IE set to 'Yes' and the *User Plane Mode* IE is set to 'transparent mode', it should consider it as 'no-error-detection-consideration'.
>SDU format information Parameter	O	1 to <maxRABSubflow Combinations>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the list of possible exact sizes of SDUs and/or RAB Subflow Combination bit rates. Given per RAB Subflow Combination with first occurence corresponding to RAB Subflow Combination number 1. It shall always be present for rate controllable RABs.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflowCombinations	Maximum number of RAB Subflow Combinations. Value is 64.

Condition	Explanation
IfErroneousSDU	This IE shall be present if the *Delivery Of Erroneous SDU* IE is set to "Yes" or "No".

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU Format Information Parameter				At least one of the *Subflow SDU size* IE and the *RAB Subflow Combination bit rate* IE shall be present when *SDU format information Parameter* IE is present. For the case subflow SDUs are transmitted at constant time interval, only one of the two IEs shall be present Whenever only one IE is included, it shall be the same for all RAB Subflow Combinations.
>Subflow SDU Size	O		INTEGER (0..4095)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the exact size of the SDU. The unit is: bit. **Usage:** This IE is only used for RABs that have predefined SDU size(s). It shall be present for RABs having more than one subflow. For RABs having only one subflow, this IE shall be present only when the RAB is rate controllable and the SDU size of some RAB Subflow Combination(s) is different than the IE Maximum SDU Size. When this IE is not present and SDU format information Parameter is present, then the Subflow SDU size for the only existing subflow takes the value of the IE Maximum SDU size.
>RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate	O		INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the RAB Subflow Combination bit rate. The unit is: bit/s. **Usage:** When this IE is not present and SDU format information parameter is present then all Subflow SDUs are transmitted (when there is data to be transmitted) at a constant time interval. The value of this IE shall not exceed the maximum value of the IEs 'Maximum Bit Rate'. The value 0 of RAB Subflow Combination bitrate indicates that the RAB uses discontinuous transfer of the SDUs.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Allocation/Retention Priority				
>Priority Level	M		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the priority of the request. **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received. The priority level and the preemption indicators may be used to determine whether the request has to be performed unconditionally and immediately
>Pre-emption Capability	M		ENUMERATED(shall not trigger pre-emption, may trigger pre-emption)	**Descr.:** This IE indicates the pre-emption capability of the request on other RABs **Usage:** The RAB shall not pre-empt other RABs or, the RAB may pre-empt other RABs The Pre-emption Capability indicator applies to the allocation of resources for a RAB and as such it provides the trigger to the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS.
>Pre-emption Vulnerability	M		ENUMERATED(not pre-emptable, pre-emptable)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the vulnerability of the RAB to preemption of other RABs. **Usage**: The RAB shall not be pre-empted by other RABs or the RAB may be pre-empted by other RABs. Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified and as such indicates whether the RAB is a target of the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS
>Queuing Allowed	M		ENUMERATED(queuing not allowed, queuing allowed)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether the request can be placed into a resource allocation queue or not. **Usage:** Queuing of the RAB is allowed Queuing of the RAB is not allowed Queuing allowed indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified.