

Source: Telia AB, Motorola, Vodafone, KPN
Title: CRs on equivalent handling of PLMNs with different PLMN codes
Document for: Discussion
Agenda item: 5 (WS on UE in idle mode)
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Background

In the new regulatory and commercial environment, a number of scenarios have developed, where different types of co-operation between mobile service operators are planned. Typical to these scenarios is that the co-operation is planned regarding the costly radio access infrastructure, while competition is maintained regarding service provisioning, subscription handling, etc. On the CN side, these scenarios and the competition on the service level are supported by the service control being allocated to the home operator. On the radio access side, these scenarios, with shared access infrastructures, will rely on the possibilities to indicate to the mobile station that a group of PLMNs are to be treated as equivalent, when it comes to access mechanisms like PLMN selection, cell selection/re-selection and handover. Example scenarios include

- two GSM operators sharing a common UMTS access infrastructure;
- two UMTS operators sharing the access infrastructure in parts of a country but with separate access infrastructures in other parts;
- one operator operating two networks with different PLMN codes (e.g. one GSM and one UMTS access infrastructure).

These issues were discussed at the TSG-SA workshop on UE in idle mode in Helsinki on 7-8 February 2001. It was concluded that dual mode GSM-UMTS operation would not be supported in some of these important cases, according to the current specifications. A technical solution to these issues was therefore agreed. The solution is based on the principle of downloading a list of equivalent PLMNs to the UE. It was also agreed to have the CRs submitted and agreed as essential corrections to Release 99 (GSM-UMTS interworking). A document on the working assumptions from the Helsinki meeting is attached for information (NP-010107)

Unfortunately there was no SA1 meeting between the Helsinki workshop and this TSG-SA plenary to approve the required changes to the Stage 1 description (22.011). As it is regarded as essential that the required changes are included in R99, the CRs to 22.011 are therefore, as a special case, taken directly to this TSG-SA plenary for approval.

Similarly there was not enough time for the Stage 2 and Stage 3 CRs to 23.122 and 24.008 to be properly handled by CN1. These CRs were therefore brought directly to the TSG-CN plenary last week. They were all approved under the condition that the Stage 1 requirements are approved by the TSG-SA meeting this week. The approved Stage 2 and Stage 3 CRs are attached for information (NP-010180, NP-010209, NP-010210).

CRs to 3GPP TS 22.011

Already in the current R99 version of 22.011, there is a requirement that allowance shall be made for cases where the HPLMN uses different network IDs for different access networks. The technical solution as worked out by the Helsinki workshop will cover both that requirement related to the HPLMN (not covered by current R99 version) and a more general requirement to be able to indicate that a group of PLMNs shall be regarded as equivalent to the registered PLMN for access purposes. In fact, the change to 22.011 is an alignment of the original requirements to the technical solution worked out.

It is proposed that TSG-SA#11, as a special case, approve the related CRs to 3GPP TS 22.011 (R99 and REL-4).

Attachments (for information): TDocs NP-010107, NP-010180, NP-010209, NP-010210

Related documents: SP-010150, CR-??? to 22.011 R99 (for decision)
SP-010151, CR-??? to 22.011 REL-4 (for decision)

Source: Motorola
Title: Multiple PLMNs (Working Assumptions from UE in Idle Mode Workshop)
Agenda item: 7.16 (GSM-UMTS interworking, including PLMN selection)
Document for: Information
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1 Introduction

Although the basic PLMN selection requirements and procedures were agreed at a "Handover and Cell Selection" Workshop (9th and 10th of June 1999), discussions in this area have been on going ever since.

As a result a number of contributions were made to the latest "UE in Idle Mode" Workshop in Helsinki (7th and 8th of February 2001) outlining several scenarios that are still not adequately covered in the existing specifications.

Following general discussion on these inputs the "UE in Idle Mode" Workshop decided that a function, which allows the operator to instruct the UE to regard multiple MCC/MNC combinations as a single PLMN should be elaborated and prepared for approval by 3GPP.

2 Solution

The "UE in Idle Mode" Workshop considered proposals for handling the problems related to the case where more than one MCC+MNC had been allocated to networks which, from the subscriber's perceptive, are meant to look like one network, e.g., the case with a common 3G network and two independent 2G networks, where the subscriber belongs to either of the 2G network operators.

It was concluded that a solution based on using the Location Update procedure (as well as the GPRS Attach procedure, and the Routing Area Update procedure) to download a list of MCC+MNCs, which would be considered to be equivalent to the Registered PLMN with respect to PLMN selection, cell (re-) selection, seemed to resolved the problems raised while providing a flexible method for solving the issue of multiple MCC+MNCs being allocated to the HPLMN.

In particular the Workshop agreed that:

1. The downloaded list of MCC+MNCs for the 'equivalent' PLMNs was to be stored in the UE until the next location update procedure at which time the list would be replaced (with a new list).
2. In the case of a location update not providing any information, the stored list would be deleted.
3. The list would be used to determine if a cell was 'suitable' for cell (re) selection purposes.

4. The list should also be stored at switch off so that it could be used in the search for the last registered PLMN.
5. Any MCC+MNC on the forbidden PLMN list should be removed by the UE from the downloaded list immediately at reception before storage in the UE.

As part of the general discussion on the proposal:

1. It was noted that the number of entries in the list do not need to be very large as only other PLMN codes used in the close vicinity of the Location areas needs to be downloaded.
2. It was clarified that to obtain interworking between two networks, e.g., for cell re-selection, not only the download of PLMN codes needs to be implemented, but the networks needs to be coordinated as in the case of one PLMN, e.g., neighbour list, colour and scrambling codes etc.
3. It was clarified that in the case of user re-selection of PLMN the individual PLMN-codes still counts as individual PLMNs. However, when the PLMN is selected the downloaded list is used irrespectively of whether manual or automatic PLMN selection is in use.
4. It was clarified that the normal roaming restriction would still work, as cells in another PLMN (different MCC+MNC) would be seen as belonging to a different location area and thus a location update will be performed. At the location update the UE could be rejected with the usual rejection causes, e.g., PLMN not allowed in which case the PLMN is put on the forbidden list.
5. It was noted that some care was needed when drafting the changes to the specification to ensure correct handling of partial rejection causes such as the case where, e.g., only CS service are allowed. Also it was noted that proper error handling would have to be specified in the case the function is only made optional in Release 99.

3 Drafted CRs

The Workshop agreed to propose to the TSGs that the multiple MCC+MNC changes should be implemented to the Release 99 specifications as an essential correction using the work item GSM-UMTS interworking. In particular some operators indicated a desire to have the 'Equivalent PLMNs' list implemented in all mobiles they purchase especially given the fact that, dual-mode operation does not work in the scenarios of two 2G operators sharing a 3G network, two 3G networks sharing a 2G network, or the case of an operator which for regulatory reasons have been allocated different PLMN codes for 2G and 3G access.

Based on the decisions of the Workshop and following comments made at the TSG CN WG1 meeting in Sophia Antipolis the following CRs have been drafted:

NP-010020, CR-??? to 22.011 R99
NP-010021, CR-??? to 22.011 REL-4
NP-010022, CR-??? to 23.122 R99 (currently there is no REL-4 version of this TS)
NP-010023, CR-??? to 24.008 R99
NP-010024, CR-??? to 24.008 REL-4

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **23.122 CR 022** ⌘ rev **1** ⌘ Current version: **3.5.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ME/UE Radio Access Network Core Network

Title:	⌘ Equivalent handling of PLMNs with different PLMN codes		
Source:	⌘ Motorola, Telia, Vodafone		
Work item code:	⌘ GSM-UMTS INTERWORKING	Date:	⌘ 5 March 2001
Category:	⌘ F	Release:	⌘ R99
	<i>Use one of the following categories:</i> F (essential 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.		<i>Use one of the following releases:</i> 2 (GSM Phase 2) R96 (Release 1996) R97 (Release 1997) R98 (Release 1998) R99 (Release 1999) REL-4 (Release 4) REL-5 (Release 5)

Reason for change:	⌘ In the new regulatory and commercial situation with both GSM and UMTS networks, it will be necessary for a mobile station to treat selected PLMNs with different PLMN codes as equivalent to each other at PLMN selection, handover, cell re-selection, etc. This was discussed at the SA adhoc meeting on UE in idle mode in Helsinki February 7-8, 2001. The solution proposed here was agreed in principle together with a mechanism for background scan for preferred PLMNs.
Summary of change:	⌘ A list of equivalent PLMNs will be downloaded to the mobile station with the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT, (GPRS) ATTACH ACCEPT and ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT messages. This list is used in th PLMN selection process.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘ The new regulatory and commercial situation for UMTS will not be supported.

Clauses affected:	⌘ 4.4.3, 4.4.3.1, 4.4.3.3	
Other specs affected:	⌘ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> O&M Specifications	⌘ 22.011, 24.008
Other comments:	⌘ The REL-4 version of the specification is not available.	

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- 1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.
- 2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be

downloaded from the 3GPP server under <ftp://www.3gpp.org/specs/> For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 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.

4.4 PLMN selection process

4.4.1 Introduction

There are two modes for PLMN selection, automatic and manual. These are described in subclauses 4.4.3 below and illustrated in figures 2a to 2b in clause 5.

4.4.2 Registration on a PLMN

The MS shall perform registration on the PLMN if the MS is capable of services which require registration. In both automatic and manual modes, the concept of registration on a PLMN is used. An MS successfully registers on a PLMN if:

- a) The MS has found a suitable cell of the PLMN to camp on; and
- b) An LR request from the MS has been accepted in the registration area of the cell on which the MS is camped (see table 1).

4.4.3 PLMN selection

The registration on the selected PLMN and the location registration are only necessary if the MS is capable of services which require registration. Otherwise, the PLMN selection procedures are performed without registration.

The “HPLMN Selector with Access Technology”, “User Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology” and “Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology” data fields in the SIM include associated access technologies for each PLMN entry, see GSM 11.11 [32]. The PLMN/access technology combinations are listed in priority order. If an entry includes more than one access technology, then no priority is defined for the preferred access technology and the priority is an implementation issue.

The Mobile Equipment stores a list of "equivalent PLMNs". This list is replaced or deleted at the end of each location update procedure, routing area update procedure and GPRS attach procedure. The stored list consists of a list of equivalent PLMNs as downloaded by the network plus the PLMN code of the network that downloaded the list. All PLMNs in the stored list are regarded as equivalent to each other for PLMN selection, cell selection/re-selection and handover.

The MS shall not use the PLMN codes contained in the “HPLMN Selector with Access Technology” data field.

NOTE: To allow provision for multiple HPLMN codes, the HPLMN access technologies are stored on the SIM together with PLMN codes. This version of the specification does not support multiple HPLMN codes and the “HPLMN Selector with Access Technology” data field is only used by the MS to get the HPLMN access technologies. The HPLMN code is the PLMN code included in the IMSI.

NOTE: Different GSM frequency bands (eg. 900, 1800, 1900, 400) are all considered GSM access technology. An MS supporting more than one band should scan all the bands it supports when scanning for GSM frequencies. However GSM COMPACT systems which use GSM frequency bands but with the CBPCCH broadcast channel are considered as a separate access technology from GSM.

4.4.3.1 At switch-on or recovery from lack of coverage

At switch on, the MS selects the registered PLMN or equivalent PLMN (if it is available) using all access technologies that the MS is capable of and attempts to perform a Location Registration. The MS shall start its search using the access technology type stored in the “RPLMN Last Used Access Technology” data field on the SIM. If the “RPLMN Last Used Access Technology” is not available then an MS capable of GSM access technology shall start its search using GSM access technology.

On recovery from lack of coverage, the MS selects the registered PLMN or equivalent PLMN (if it is available) using all access technologies that the MS is capable of and, if necessary (see subclause 4.5.2) attempts to perform a Location Registration.

EXCEPTION: In A/Gb mode or GSM COMPACT, an MS with voice capability, shall not search for CPBCCCH carriers, unless the "RPLMN Last Used Access Technology" field is available in the SIM and indicates GSM COMPACT. In A/Gb mode or GSM COMPACT, an MS not supporting packet services shall not search for CPBCCCH carriers.

If successful registration is achieved, the MS indicates the selected PLMN.

If there is no registered PLMN, or if registration is not possible due to the PLMN being unavailable or registration failure, the MS follows one of the following two procedures depending on its operating mode.

EXCEPTION: If registration is not possible on recovery from lack of coverage due to the registered PLMN being unavailable, a MS attached to GPRS services may, optionally, continue looking for the registered PLMN for an implementation dependent time.

NOTE 1: A MS attached to GPRS services should use the above exception only if one or more PDP contexts are currently active.

4.4.3.1.1 Automatic Network Selection Mode Procedure

The MS selects and attempts registration on other PLMNs, if available and allowable, in the following order:

- i) HPLMN (if not previously selected);
- ii) each PLMN in the "User Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" data field in the SIM (in priority order);
- iii) each PLMN in the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" data field in the SIM (in priority order);
- iv) other PLMN/access technology combinations with received high quality signal in random order;
- v) other PLMN/access technology combinations in order of decreasing signal quality.

When following the above procedure the following requirements apply:

- a) In A/Gb mode or GSM COMPACT, an MS with voice capability shall ignore PLMNs for which the MS has identified at least one cell that do not offer voice service. (In A/Gb mode, this is indicated by the CELL_BAR_QUALIFY_2 parameter).
- b) In A/Gb mode or GSM COMPACT, an MS with voice capability, or an MS not supporting packet services shall not search for CPBCCCH carriers.
- c) In ii and iii, the MS should limit its search for the PLMN to the access technology or access technologies associated with the PLMN in the appropriate PLMN Selector with Access Technology list (User Controlled or Operator Controlled selector list). An MS using a SIM without access technology information storage (i.e. the "User Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" and the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" data fields are not present) shall instead use the "PLMN Selector" data field, for each PLMN in the "PLMN Selector" data field, the MS shall search for all access technologies it is capable of and shall assume GSM access technology as the highest priority radio access technology.
- d) In iv and v, the MS shall search for all access technologies it is capable of, before deciding which PLMN to select.
- e) In ii, and iii, a packet only MS which supports GSM COMPACT, but using a SIM without access technology information storage (i.e. the "User Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" and the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" data fields are not present) shall instead use the "PLMN Selector" data field, for each PLMN in the "PLMN Selector" data field, the MS shall search for all access technologies it is capable of and shall assume GSM COMPACT access technology as the lowest priority radio access technology.
- f) In i, the MS shall search for all access technologies it is capable of. The MS shall start its search using the access technologies stored in the "HPLMN Selector with Access Technology" data field on the SIM in priority order as defined in section 4.4.3 (i.e. the PLMN/access technology combinations are listed in priority order, if an entry includes more than one access technology then no priority is defined for the preferred access technology and the priority is an implementation issue).

- g) In i, an MS using a SIM without access technology information storage (i.e. the “HPLMN Selector with Access Technology” data field is not present) shall search for all access technologies it is capable of and shall assume GSM access technology as the highest priority radio access technology. A packet only MS which supports GSM COMPACT using a SIM without access technology information storage shall also assume GSM COMPACT access technology as the lowest priority radio access technology.

NOTE: Requirements a) and b) apply also to requirement d), so a GSM voice capable MS should not search for GSM COMPACT PLMNs, even if capable of GSM COMPACT.

NOTE: Requirements a) and b) apply also to requirement f), so a GSM voice capable MS should not search for GSM COMPACT PLMNs, even if this is the only access technology on the “HPLMN Selector with Access Technology” data field on the SIM. Also PLMNs not offering voice services should be ignored by voice capable GSM mobiles.

NOTE: High quality signal is defined in the appropriate AS specification.

If successful registration is achieved, the MS indicates the selected PLMN.

If registration cannot be achieved because no PLMNs are available and allowable, the MS indicates "no service" to the user, waits until a new PLMN is available and allowable and then repeats the procedure.

If there were one or more PLMNs which were available and allowable, but an LR failure made registration on those PLMNs unsuccessful or an entry in a forbidden LAI list prevented a registration attempt, the MS selects the first such PLMN again and enters a limited service state.

4.4.3.1.2 Manual Network Selection Mode Procedure

The MS indicates whether there are any PLMNs, which are available using all supported access technologies. This includes "Forbidden PLMNs" and PLMNs which only offer services not supported by the MS. An MS which supports GSM COMPACT shall also indicate GSM COMPACT PLMNs (which use PBCCH).

If displayed, PLMNs meeting the criteria above are presented in the following order:

- i)- HPLMN;
- ii)- PLMNs contained in the " User Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology " data field in the SIM (in priority order);
- iii)- PLMNs contained in the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" data field in the SIM (in priority order);
- iv)- other PLMN/access technology combinations with received high quality signal in random order;
- v)- other PLMN/access technology combinations in order of decreasing signal quality.

In ii and iii, an MS using a SIM without access technology information storage (i.e. the “User Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology” and the “Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology” data fields are not present) shall instead present the PLMNs contained in the “PLMN Selector” data field in the SIM (in priority order).

In A/Gb mode or GSM COMPACT, if a PLMN does not support voice services then this shall be indicated to the user.

The user may select his desired PLMN and the MS then initiates registration on this PLMN using the access technology chosen by the user for that PLMN or using the highest priority available access technology for that PLMN, if the associated access technologies have a priority order. (This may take place at any time during the presentation of PLMNs). For such a registration, the MS shall ignore the contents of the forbidden LAI and PLMN lists.

NOTE: It is an MS implementation option whether to indicate access technologies to the user. If the MS does display access technologies, then the access technology used should be the access technology chosen by the user for that PLMN. If the MS does not display access technologies, then the access technology chosen for a particular PLMN should be the highest priority available access technology for that PLMN, if the associated access technologies have a priority order.

If the user does not select a PLMN, the selected PLMN shall be the one that was selected before the PLMN selection procedure started. If no such PLMN was selected or that PLMN is no longer available, then the MS shall attempt to camp on any acceptable cell and enter the limited service state.

NOTE: High quality signal is defined in the appropriate AS specification.

4.4.3.2 User reselection

At any time the user may request the MS to initiate reselection and registration onto an available PLMN, according to the following procedures, dependent upon the operating mode.

4.4.3.2.1 Automatic Network Selection Mode

The MS selects and attempts registration on PLMNs, if available and allowable, in all of its bands of operation in accordance with the following order:

- i) HPLMN;
- ii) PLMNs contained in the "User Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" data field in the SIM (in priority order) excluding the previously selected PLMN;
- iii) PLMNs contained in the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" data field in the SIM (in priority order) excluding the previously selected PLMN;
- iv) other PLMN/access technology combinations with the received high quality signal in random order excluding the previously selected PLMN;
- v) other PLMN/access technology combinations, excluding the previously selected PLMN in order of decreasing signal quality or, alternatively, the previously selected PLMN may be chosen ignoring its signal quality;
- vi) The previously selected PLMN.

The previously selected PLMN is the PLMN which the MS has selected prior to the start of the user reselection procedure.

NOTE: If the previously selected PLMN is chosen, and registration has not been attempted on any other PLMNs, then the MS is already registered on the PLMN, and so registration is not necessary.

When following the above procedure the requirements a), b), c), e), f), g) in section 4.4.3.1.1 apply: Requirement d) shall apply as shown below:

- d) In iv, v, and vi, the MS shall search for all access technologies it is capable of before deciding which PLMN to select.

NOTE: High quality signal is defined in the appropriate AS specification.

4.4.3.2.2 Manual Network Selection Mode

The Manual Network Selection Mode Procedure of subclause 4.4.3.1.2 is followed.

4.4.3.3 In VPLMN of home country

If the MS is in a VPLMN and the HPLMN is not in the stored list of equivalent PLMNs, the MS shall periodically attempt to obtain service on its HPLMN by scanning in accordance with the requirements that are applicable to i) as defined in the Automatic Network Selection Mode in clause 4.4.3.1.1. For this purpose, a value T minutes may be stored in the SIM, T is either in the range 6 minutes to 8 hours in 6 minute steps or it indicates that no periodic attempts shall be made. If no value is stored in the SIM, a default value of 30 minutes is used.

The attempts to access the HPLMN shall be as specified below:

- a) The periodic attempts shall only be performed in automatic mode when the MS is roaming in its home country;
- b) After switch on, a period of at least 2 minutes and at most T minutes shall elapse before the first attempt is made;

- c) The MS shall make an attempt if the MS is on the VPLMN at time T after the last attempt;
- d) Periodic attempts shall only be performed by the MS while in idle mode;
- e) If the HPLMN is not found, the MS shall remain on the VPLMN.

4.4.3.4 Investigation Scan for higher prioritized PLMN

The support of this procedure is mandatory if the ME supports GSM COMPACT and otherwise optional.

A MS capable of both GSM voice and packet service shall, when indicated in the SIM, investigate if there is service from a higher prioritized PLMN not offering GSM voice service, either HPLMN or a PLMN in a "PLMN Selector with Access Technology " data field on the SIM.

The MS shall scan for PLMNs in accordance with the requirements described for automatic network selection mode in subclause 4.4.3.1.1 that are applicable to i), ii) and iii) with the exception of requirement a) and b) in subclause 4.4.3.1. Requirement a) and b) that are specified for automatic network selection mode in subclause 4.4.3.1 shall be ignored during the investigation scan.

If indicated on the SIM, the investigation scan shall be performed:

- i) After each successful PLMN selection and registration is completed, when the MS is in idle mode. This investigation scan may rely on the information from the already performed PLMN selection and may not necessarily require a rescan
- ii) When the MS is unable to obtain normal service from a PLMN, (limited service state) see subclause 3.5.

The investigation scan is restricted to automatic selection mode and shall only be performed by an MS that is capable of both voice and packet data. It shall only be performed if the selected PLMN is not already the highest prioritized PLMN in the current country. (HPLMN in home country, otherwise according to PLMN selector lists)

The MS shall return to RPLMN after the investigation scan is performed.

If a higher prioritized PLMN not offering GSM voice service is found, this shall be indicated to the user. The MS shall not select the PLMN unless requested by the user.

4.4.4 Abnormal cases

If there is no SIM in the MS, if there is an authentication failure, or if the MS receives an "IMSI unknown in HLR", "illegal ME" or "illegal MS" response to an LR request, then effectively there is no selected PLMN ("No SIM" state). In these cases, the states of the cell selection process are such that no PLMN selection information is used. No further attempts at registration on any PLMN are made until the MS is switched off and on again, or a SIM is inserted.

When in Automatic Network Selection mode and the MS is in the "not updated" state with one or more suitable cells to camp on; then after the maximum allowed unsuccessful LR requests (controlled by the specific attempt counters) the MS may continue (or start if it is not running) the user reselection procedure of 4.4.3.2 1.

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **24.008 CR 390** ⌘ rev **1** ⌘ Current version: **3.6.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ME/UE Radio Access Network Core Network

Title:	⌘ Equivalent handling of PLMNs with different PLMN codes		
Source:	⌘ Motorola, Telia, Vodafone		
Work item code:	⌘ GSM-UMTS INTERWORKING	Date:	⌘ 5 March 2001
Category:	⌘ F	Release:	⌘ R99
	<p>Use <u>one</u> of the following categories:</p> <p>F (essential correction) A (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release) B (Addition of feature), C (Functional modification of feature) D (Editorial modification)</p> <p>Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.</p>		<p>Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:</p> <p>2 (GSM Phase 2) R96 (Release 1996) R97 (Release 1997) R98 (Release 1998) R99 (Release 1999) REL-4 (Release 4) REL-5 (Release 5)</p>

Reason for change:	⌘ In the new regulatory and commercial situation with both GSM and UMTS networks, it will be necessary for a mobile station to treat selected PLMNs with different PLMN codes as equivalent to each other at PLMN selection, handover, cell re-selection, etc. This was discussed at the SA adhoc meeting on UE in idle mode in Helsinki February 7-8, 2001. The solution proposed here was agreed in principle together with a mechanism for background scan for preferred PLMNs.
Summary of change:	⌘ A list of equivalent PLMNs will be downloaded to the mobile station with the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT, (GPRS) ATTACH ACCEPT and ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT messages.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘ The new regulatory and commercial situation for UMTS will not be supported.

Clauses affected:	⌘ 4.4.1, 4.4.4.6, 4.4.4.7, 4.7.3, 4.7.3.1.3, 4.7.3.1.4, 4.7.5, 4.7.5.1.3, 4.7.5.1.4, 9.2.13, 9.2.13.3 (new), 9.4.2, 9.4.2.8 (new), 9.4.15, 9.4.15.9 (new), 10.5.x.y (new)						
Other specs affected:	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">⌘ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications</td> <td style="width: 50%;">⌘ 22.011, 23.122</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> O&M Specifications</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	⌘ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications	⌘ 22.011, 23.122	<input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications		<input type="checkbox"/> O&M Specifications	
⌘ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications	⌘ 22.011, 23.122						
<input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications							
<input type="checkbox"/> O&M Specifications							
Other comments:	⌘ Mirror CR is required for REL-4.						

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- 1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.
- 2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be

downloaded from the 3GPP server under <ftp://www.3gpp.org/specs/> For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 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.

4.4 MM specific procedures

A MM specific procedure can only be started if no other MM specific procedure is running or no MM connection exists between the network and the mobile station. The end of the running MM specific procedure or the release of all MM connections have to be awaited before a new MM specific procedure can be started.

During the lifetime of a MM specific procedure, if a MM connection establishment is requested by a CM entity, this request will either be rejected or be delayed until the running MM specific procedure is terminated (this depends on the implementation).

Any MM common procedure (except IMSI detach) may be initiated during a MM specific procedure.

Unless it has specific permission from the network (follow-on proceed) the mobile station side should await the release of the RR connection used for a MM specific procedure before a new MM specific procedure or MM connection establishment is started.

NOTE: The network side may use the same RR connection for MM connection management.

4.4.1 Location updating procedure

The location updating procedure is a general procedure which is used for the following purposes:

- normal location updating (described in this section);
- periodic updating (see section 4.4.2);
- IMSI attach (see section 4.4.3).

The normal location updating procedure is used to update the registration of the actual Location Area of a mobile station in the network. The location updating type information element in the LOCATION UPDATING REQUEST message shall indicate normal location updating. The conditions under which the normal location updating procedure is used by a mobile station in the MM IDLE state are defined for each service state in section 4.2.2.

Only applicable for mobile stations supporting VGCS listening or VBS listening: A mobile station in RR group receive mode is in the MM IDLE state, substate RECEIVING GROUP CALL (NORMAL SERVICE) or RECEIVING GROUP CALL (LIMITED SERVICE). To perform a location updating, the MS in RR group receive mode shall leave the group receive mode, establish an independent dedicated RR connection to perform the location updating as described above and return to the RR group receive mode afterwards.

The normal location updating procedure shall also be started if the network indicates that the mobile station is unknown in the VLR as a response to MM connection establishment request.

To limit the number of location updating attempts made, where location updating is unsuccessful, an attempt counter is used. The attempt counter is reset when a mobile station is switched on or a SIM card is inserted.

Upon successful location updating the mobile station sets the update status to UPDATED in the SIM, and stores the received Location Area Identification in the SIM. The attempt counter shall be reset.

The detailed handling of the attempt counter is described in 4.4.4.6 to 4.4.4.9.

The Mobile Equipment shall contain a list of "forbidden location areas for roaming", as well as a list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service". These lists shall be erased when the MS is switched off or when the SIM is removed, and periodically (with period in the range 12 to 24 hours). The location area identification received on the BCCH that triggered the location updating request shall be added to the suitable list whenever a location update reject message is received with the cause "Roaming not allowed in this location area" or with the cause "Location Area not allowed". The lists shall accommodate each 10 or more location area identifications. When the list is full and a new entry has to be inserted, the oldest entry shall be deleted.

The Mobile Equipment shall store a list of "equivalent PLMNs". This list is replaced or deleted at the end of each location update procedure, routing area update procedure and GPRS attach procedure. The stored list consists of a list of equivalent PLMNs as downloaded by the network plus the PLMN code of the network that downloaded the list. The stored list shall not be deleted when the MS is switched off. The stored list shall be deleted if the SIM is removed. The maximum number of possible entries in the stored list is six.

The cell selection processes in the different states are described in 3GPP TS 03.22 and GSM 05.08.

The location updating procedure is always initiated by the mobile station.

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

4.4.4 Generic Location Updating procedure

4.4.4.1 Location updating initiation by the mobile station

Any timer used for triggering the location updating procedure (e.g. T3211, T3212) is stopped if running.

As no RR connection exists at the time when the location updating procedure has to be started, the MM sublayer within the mobile station will request the RR sublayer to establish a RR connection and enter state WAIT FOR RR CONNECTION (LOCATION UPDATE). The procedure for establishing an RR connection is described in GSM 04.18 section 3.3 and 3GPP TS 25.331 section 8.2.3.

The mobile station initiates the location updating procedure by sending a LOCATION UPDATING REQUEST message to the network, starts the timer T3210 and enters state LOCATION UPDATING INITIATED. The location updating type information element shall indicate what kind of updating is requested.

4.4.4.1a Network Request for Additional mobile station Capability Information

In GSM, the network may initiate the classmark interrogation procedure, for example, to obtain further information on the mobile station's encryption capabilities.

4.4.4.2 Identification request from the network

The network may initiate the identification procedure, e.g. if the network is unable to get the IMSI based on the TMSI and LAI used as identification by the mobile station (see section 4.3.3).

4.4.4.3 Authentication by the network

The authentication procedure (see section 4.3.2) may be initiated by the network upon receipt of the LOCATION UPDATING REQUEST message from the mobile station. (See the cases defined in GSM 02.09).

4.4.4.4 Security mode setting by the network

In GSM, the security mode setting procedure (see GSM 04.18 section 3.4.7) may be initiated by the network, e.g., if a new TMSI has to be allocated.

In UMTS, the security mode control procedure (see 3GPP TS 25.331 section 8.1.10) may be initiated by the network, e.g., if a new TMSI has to be allocated.

4.4.4.5 Attempt Counter

To limit the number of location updating attempts made, where location updating is unsuccessful, an attempt counter is used. It counts the number of consecutive unsuccessful location update attempts.

The attempt counter is incremented when a location update procedure fails. The specific situations is specified in section 4.4.4.9.

The attempt counter is reset when:

- the mobile station is powered on;
- a SIM is inserted;
- location update is successfully completed;
- location update completed with cause #11, #12 or #13 (see section 4.4.4.7).

and in case of service state ATTEMPTING to UPDATE:

- a MS detects that a new location area is entered;
- expiry of timer T3212;
- location update is triggered by CM sublayer requests.

The attempt counter is used when deciding whether to re-attempt a location update after timeout of timer T3211.

4.4.4.6 Location updating accepted by the network

If the location updating is accepted by the network a LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message is transferred to the mobile station.

In case the identity confidentiality service is active (see section 4.3.1 and 4.4.4.4), the TMSI reallocation may be part of the location updating procedure. The TMSI allocated is then contained in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message together with the location area identifier LAI. The network shall in this case start the supervision timer T3250 as described in section 4.3.1.

If the network wishes to prolong the RR connection to allow the mobile station to initiate MM connection establishment (for example if the mobile station has indicated in the LOCATION UPDATING REQUEST that it has a follow-on request pending) the network shall send "follow on proceed" in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT and start timer T3255.

The mobile station receiving a LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message shall store the received location area identification LAI, stop timer T3210, reset the attempt counter and set the update status in the SIM to UPDATED. If the message contains an IMSI, the mobile station is not allocated any TMSI, and shall delete any TMSI in the SIM accordingly. If the message contains a TMSI, the mobile station is allocated this TMSI, and shall store this TMSI in the SIM and a TMSI REALLOCATION COMPLETE shall be returned to the network. If neither IMSI nor TMSI is received in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message, the old TMSI if any available shall be kept.

If the LAI or PLMN identity contained in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message is a member of any of the "forbidden lists" then any such entries shall be deleted.

The network may also send a list of "equivalent PLMNs" in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message. Each entry of the list contains a PLMN code (MCC+MNC). The mobile station shall store the list, as provided by the network, except that any PLMN code that is already in the "forbidden PLMN list" shall be removed from the "equivalent PLMNs" list before it is stored by the mobile station. In addition the mobile station shall add to the stored list the PLMN code of the network that sent the list. All PLMNs in the stored list shall be regarded as equivalent to each other for PLMN selection, cell selection/re-selection and handover. The stored list in the mobile station shall be replaced on each occurrence of the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message. If no list is contained in the message, then the stored list in the mobile station shall be deleted. The list shall be stored in the mobile station while switched off so that it can be used for PLMN selection after switch on.

After that, the mobile station shall act according to the presence of the "Follow-on proceed" information element in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT; if this element is present and the mobile station has a CM application request pending, it shall send a CM SERVICE REQUEST to the network and proceed as in section 4.5.1.1. Otherwise, it shall start timer T3240 and enter state WAIT FOR NETWORK COMMAND.

Furthermore, the network may grant authorisation for the mobile station to use GSM-Cordless Telephony System (CTS) in the Location Area and its immediate neighbourhood. The mobile should memorise this permission in non-volatile memory. If the "CTS permission" IE is not present in the message, the mobile is not authorised to use GSM-CTS, and shall accordingly delete any memorised permission.

NOTE: the interaction between CTS and GPRS procedures are not yet defined.

4.4.4.7 Location updating not accepted by the network

If the location updating cannot be accepted the network sends a LOCATION UPDATING REJECT message to the mobile station. The mobile station receiving a LOCATION UPDATING REJECT message shall stop the timer T3210, store the reject cause, delete the list of "equivalent PLMNs", start T3240, enter state LOCATION UPDATING REJECTED await the release of the RR connection triggered by the network. Upon the release of the RR connection the mobile station shall take the following actions depending on the stored reject cause:

2: IMSI unknown in HLR;

3: Illegal MS; or

6: Illegal ME.

The mobile station shall set the update status to ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and store it in the SIM according to section 4.1.2.2), and delete any TMSI, stored LAI and ciphering key sequence number and shall consider the SIM as invalid until switch-off or the SIM is removed.

11: PLMN not allowed;

12: Location Area not allowed; or

13: Roaming not allowed in this location area.

The mobile station shall delete any LAI, TMSI and ciphering key sequence number stored in the SIM, reset the attempt counter, set the update status to ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and store it in the SIM according to section 4.1.2.2). The mobile station shall store the LAI or the PLMN identity in the suitable forbidden list, i.e. in the "forbidden PLMN list" for cause #11, in the list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service" for cause #12, and in the list of "forbidden location areas for roaming" for cause #13. In addition, the MS will memorize if cause #13 was received, so to perform a PLMN selection instead of a cell selection when back to the MM IDLE state.

Other values are considered as abnormal cases and the specification of the mobile station behaviour in those cases is given in section 4.4.4.9.

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

4.7.3 GPRS attach procedure

The GPRS attach procedure is used for two purposes:

- normal GPRS attach, performed by the MS to IMSI attach for GPRS services only. The normal GPRS attach procedure shall be used by GPRS MSs in MS operation mode C, independent of the network operation mode. It shall also be used by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B if the network operates in network operation mode II or III .
- combined GPRS attach procedure, used by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B to attach the IMSI for GPRS and non-GPRS services provided that the network operates in network operation mode I.

With a successful GPRS attach procedure a GMM context is established.

Section 4.7.3.1 describes the GPRS attach procedure to attach the IMSI only for GPRS services. The combined GPRS attach procedure used to attach the IMSI for both GPRS and non-GPRS services is described in section 4.7.3.2.

If an IMSI attach for non-GPRS services is requested and a GMM context exists, the routing area updating procedure shall be used as described in section 4.7.5.2.

To limit the number of subsequently rejected attach attempts, a GPRS attach attempt counter is introduced. The GPRS attach attempt counter shall be incremented as specified in section 4.7.3.1.5. Depending on the value of the GPRS attach attempt counter, specific actions shall be performed. The GPRS attach attempt counter shall be reset when:

- the MS is powered on;
- a SIM is inserted;
- a GPRS attach procedure is successfully completed; or
- a combined GPRS attach procedure is completed for GPRS services only with cause #2, #16, #17 or #22
- a GPRS attach procedure is completed with cause #11, #12 or #13,

and additionally when the MS is in substate ATTEMPTING-TO-ATTACH:

- expiry of timer T3302;
- a new routing area is entered; or
- an attach is triggered by CM sublayer requests.

The mobile equipment shall contain a list of "forbidden location areas for roaming", as well as a list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service". The handling of these lists is described in section 4.4.1; the same lists are used by GMM and MM procedures.

The Mobile Equipment shall contain a list of "equivalent PLMNs". The handling of this list is described in section 4.4.1, the same list is used by GMM and MM procedures.

4.7.3.1 GPRS attach procedure for GPRS services

The GPRS attach procedure is a GMM procedure used by GPRS MSs to IMSI attach for GPRS services.

The attach type information element shall indicate "GPRS attach".

4.7.3.1.1 GPRS attach procedure initiation

In state GMM-DEREGISTERED, the MS initiates the GPRS attach procedure by sending an ATTACH REQUEST message to the network, starts timer T3310 and enters state GMM-REGISTERED-INITIATED.

The MS capable both UMTS and GSM or only GSM system shall include a valid P-TMSI, if any is available, the P-TMSI signature associated with the P-TMSI and the routing area identity associated with the P-TMSI in the ATTACH

REQUEST message. If there is no valid P-TMSI available, the IMSI shall be included instead of the P-TMSI and P-TMSI signature.

The MS shall also indicate within the DRX parameters whether it supports the split pg cycle option on CCCH. The optional support of the split pg cycle on CCCH by the network is indicated in SI13 or PSI1. Split pg cycle on CCCH is applied by both the network and the MS when the split pg cycle option is supported by both (see GSM 05.02).

In UMTS, if the MS wishes to prolong the established PS signalling connection after the GPRS attach procedure, it may set a follow-on request pending indicator on.

4.7.3.1.2 GMM common procedure initiation

The network may initiate GMM common procedures, e.g. the GMM identification and GMM authentication and ciphering procedure, depending on the received information such as IMSI, CKSN, old RAI, P-TMSI and P-TMSI signature.

4.7.3.1.3 GPRS attach accepted by the network

If the GPRS attach request is accepted by the network, an ATTACH ACCEPT message is sent to the MS.

The P-TMSI reallocation may be part of the GPRS attach procedure. The P-TMSI that shall be allocated is then included in the ATTACH ACCEPT message together with the routing area identifier. The network shall, in this case, change to state GMM-COMMON-PROCEDURE-INITIATED and shall start timer T3350 as described in section 4.7.6. Furthermore, the network may assign a P-TMSI signature for the GMM context which is then also included in the ATTACH ACCEPT message. If the LAI or PLMN identity that has been transmitted in the ATTACH ACCEPT message is a member of any of the "forbidden" lists, any such entry shall be deleted. Additionally, the network shall include the radio priority level to be used by the MS for mobile originated SMS transfer in the ATTACH ACCEPT message.

In GSM, the Cell Notification information element shall be included in the ATTACH ACCEPT message by the network which indicates that the Cell Notification is supported by the network.

In UMTS, the network should prolong the PS signalling connection if the mobile station has indicated a follow-on request pending in ATTACH REQUEST. The network may also prolong the PS signalling connection without any indication from the mobile terminal.

The MS, receiving an ATTACH ACCEPT message, stores the received routing area identification, stops timer T3310, reset the GPRS attach attempt counter, reset the routing area updating attempt counter, enters state GMM-REGISTERED and sets the GPRS update status to GU1 UPDATED.

If the message contains a P-TMSI, the MS shall use this P-TMSI as the new temporary identity for GPRS services. In this case, an ATTACH COMPLETE message is returned to the network. The MS shall delete its old P-TMSI and shall store the new one. If no P-TMSI has been included by the network in the ATTACH ACCEPT message, the old P-TMSI, if any available, shall be kept.

If the message contains a P-TMSI signature, the MS shall use this P-TMSI signature as the new temporary signature for the GMM context. The MS shall delete its old P-TMSI signature, if any is available, and shall store the new one. If the message contains no P-TMSI signature, the old P-TMSI signature, if available, shall be deleted.

The network may also send a list of "equivalent PLMNs" in the ATTACH ACCEPT message. Each entry of the list contains a PLMN code (MCC+MNC). The mobile station shall store the list, as provided by the network, except that any PLMN code that is already in the "forbidden PLMN" list shall be removed from the "equivalent PLMNs" list before it is stored by the mobile station. In addition the mobile station shall add to the stored list the PLMN code of the network that sent the list. All PLMNs in the stored list shall be regarded as equivalent to each other for PLMN selection, cell selection/re-selection and handover. The stored list in the mobile station shall be replaced on each occurrence of the ATTACH ACCEPT message. If no list is contained in the message, then the stored list in the mobile station shall be deleted. The list shall be stored in the mobile station while switched off so that it can be used for PLMN selection after switch on.

After that in UMTS, if the mobile station has indicated follow-on request pending and has a CM application request pending, it shall send an appropriate message (for example ACTIVATE PDP CONTEXT REQUEST) to the network.

In GSM, if the ATTACH ACCEPT message contains the Cell Notification information element, then the MS shall start to use the LLC NULL frame to perform cell updates. The network receiving an ATTACH COMPLETE message stops

timer T3350, changes to GMM-REGISTERED state and considers the P-TMSI sent in the ATTACH ACCEPT message as valid.

4.7.3.1.4 GPRS attach not accepted by the network

If the attach request cannot be accepted by the network, an ATTACH REJECT message is transferred to the MS. The MS receiving the ATTACH REJECT message, deletes the list of "equivalent PLMNs", stops timer T3310 and takes one of the following actions depending upon the reject cause:

3 (Illegal MS); or

6 (Illegal ME)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. The new GMM state is GMM-DEREGISTERED. The SIM shall be considered as invalid for GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

If the MS is IMSI attached via MM procedures, the MS shall in addition set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number. The new MM state is MM IDLE. The SIM shall be considered as invalid also for non-GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

7 (GPRS services not allowed)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. The SIM shall be considered as invalid for GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed. The new state is GMM-DEREGISTERED.

8 (GPRS services and non-GPRS services not allowed)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. The new GMM state is GMM-DEREGISTERED. The new MM state is MM IDLE.

The MS shall set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number. The SIM shall be considered as invalid for GPRS and non-GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

11 (PLMN not allowed)

12 (Location area not allowed); or

13 (Roaming not allowed in this location area)

The MS shall delete any RAI, P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, and GPRS ciphering key sequence number stored, shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2), shall reset the GPRS attach attempt counter and shall change to state GMM-DEREGISTERED.

If the MS is IMSI attached via MM procedures, the MS shall in addition set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number. and shall reset the location update attempt counter. The new MM state is MM IDLE.

The MS shall store the LAI or the PLMN identity in the appropriate forbidden list, i.e. in the "forbidden PLMN list" for cause #11, in the list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service" for cause #12 or in the list of "forbidden location areas for roaming" for cause #13. If cause #11 or #13 was received, the MS shall perform a PLMN selection instead of a cell selection.

Other values are considered as abnormal cases. The specification of the MS behaviour in those cases is specified in section 4.7.3.1.5.

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

4.7.5 Routing area updating procedure

This procedure is used for:

- normal routing area updating to update the registration of the actual routing area of an MS in the network. This procedure is used by GPRS MSs in MS operation mode C and by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B that are IMSI attached for GPRS and non-GPRS services if the network operates in network operation mode II or III;
- combined routing area updating to update the registration of the actual routing and location area of an MS in the network. This procedure is used by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B that are IMSI attached for GPRS and non-GPRS services provided that the network operates in network operation mode I; or
- periodic routing area updating. This procedure is used by GPRS MSs in MS operation mode C and by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B that are IMSI attached for GPRS or for GPRS and non-GPRS services independent of the network operation mode;
- IMSI attach for non-GPRS services when the MS is IMSI attached for GPRS services. This procedure is used by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B, if the network operates in network operation mode I.
- in GSM, resuming GPRS services when the RR sublayer indicated a resumption failure after dedicated mode was left, see GSM 04.18.
- UMTS to GSM and for GSM to UMTS intersystem change, see section 4.7.1.7.

Section 4.7.5.1 describes the routing area updating procedures for updating the routing area only. The combined routing area updating procedure used to update both the routing and location area is described in section 4.7.5.2.

The routing area updating procedure is always initiated by the MS. It is only invoked in state GMM-REGISTERED.

To limit the number of subsequently rejected routing area update attempts, a routing area updating attempt counter is introduced. The routing area updating attempt counter shall be incremented as specified in section 4.7.5.1.5. Depending on the value of the routing area updating attempt counter, specific actions shall be performed. The routing area updating attempt counter shall be reset when:

- a GPRS attach procedure is successfully completed; or
- a routing area updating procedure is successfully completed;

and additionally when the MS is in substate ATTEMPTING-TO-UPDATE:

- a new routing area is entered;
- expiry of timer T3302; or
- at request from registration function.

The mobile equipment shall contain a list of "forbidden location areas for roaming", as well as a list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service". The handling of these lists is described in section 4.4.1.

The Mobile Equipment shall contain a list of "equivalent PLMNs". The handling of this list is described in section 4.4.1.

In GSM, user data transmission in the MS shall be suspended during the routing area updating procedure; user data reception shall be possible. User data transmission in the network shall be suspended during the routing area updating procedure, if a new P-TMSI is assigned.

In UMTS, user data transmission and reception in the MS shall not be suspended during the routing area updating procedure. User data transmission in the network shall not be suspended during the routing area updating procedure.

4.7.5.1 Normal and periodic routing area updating procedure

Periodic routing area updating is used to periodically notify the availability of the MS to the network. The value of the update type IE in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST message shall indicate "periodic updating". The

procedure is controlled in the MS by timer T3312. When timer T3312 expires, the periodic routing area updating procedure is started. Start and reset of timer T3312 is described in section 4.7.2.2.

In GSM, the normal routing area updating procedure is initiated when the MS detects a change of the routing area in state GMM-REGISTERED, or when the MS determines that GPRS resumption shall be performed. The ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST message shall always be the first data sent by the MS when a routing area border is crossed. The routing area identification is broadcast on the broadcast channel(s).

In UMTS, the normal routing area updating procedure is initiated when the MS detects a change of the routing area in state GMM-REGISTERED. The ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST message shall always be the first GMM message sent by the MS when a routing area border is crossed.

A normal routing area updating shall abort any ongoing GMM procedure. Aborted GMM procedures may be repeated after the normal routing area updating procedure has been successfully performed. The value of the update type IE included in the message shall indicate "normal routing area updating".

4.7.5.1.1 Normal and periodic routing area updating procedure initiation

To initiate the normal routing area updating procedure, the MS sends the message ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST to the network, starts timer T3330 and changes to state GMM-ROUTING-AREA-UPDATING-INITIATED. The message ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST shall contain the P-TMSI signature when received within a previous ATTACH ACCEPT or ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message.

In UMTS, if the MS wishes to prolong the established PS signalling connection after the normal routing area updating procedure, it may set a follow-on request pending indicator on.

4.7.5.1.2 GMM Common procedure initiation

The network may initiate GMM common procedures, e.g. the GMM authentication and ciphering procedure.

4.7.5.1.3 Normal and periodic routing area updating procedure accepted by the network

If the routing area updating request has been accepted by the network, a ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message shall be sent to the MS. The network may assign a new P-TMSI and/or a new P-TMSI signature for the MS. If a new P-TMSI and/or P-TMSI signature have been assigned to the MS, it/they shall be included in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message together with the routing area identification.

In GSM the Cell Notification information element shall be included in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message in order to indicate the ability of the network to support the Cell Notification.

The network shall change to state GMM-COMMON-PROCEDURE-INITIATED and shall start the supervision timer T3350 as described in section 4.7.6.

If the LAI or PLMN identity contained in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message is a member of any of the "forbidden" lists then any such entry shall be deleted.

In UMTS, the network should prolong the PS signalling connection if the mobile station has indicated a follow-on request pending in ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST. The network may also prolong the PS signalling connection without any indication from the mobile terminal.

Upon receipt of a ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message, the MS stores the received routing area identification, stops timer T3330, shall reset the routing area updating attempt counter and sets the GPRS update status to GU1 UPDATED. If the message contains a P-TMSI, the MS shall use this P-TMSI as new temporary identity for GPRS services and shall store the new P-TMSI. If no P-TMSI was included by the network in the ROUTING AREA UPDATING ACCEPT message, the old P-TMSI shall be kept. Furthermore, the MS shall store the P-TMSI signature if received in the ROUTING AREA UPDATING ACCEPT message. If no P-TMSI signature was included in the message, the old P-TMSI signature, if available, shall be deleted.

In GSM, if the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message contains the Cell Notification information element, then the MS shall start to use the LLC NULL frame to perform cell updates.

The network may also send a list of "equivalent PLMNs" in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message. Each entry of the list contains a PLMN code (MCC+MNC). The mobile station shall store the list, as provided by the

network, except that any PLMN code that is already in the “forbidden PLMN” list shall be removed from the “equivalent PLMNs” list before it is stored by the mobile station. In addition the mobile station shall add to the stored list the PLMN code of the network that sent the list. All PLMNs in the stored list shall be regarded as equivalent to each other for PLMN selection, cell selection/re-selection and handover. The stored list in the mobile station shall be replaced on each occurrence of the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message. If no list is contained in the message, then the stored list in the mobile station shall be deleted. The list shall be stored in the mobile station while switched off so that it can be used for PLMN selection after switch on.

A ROUTING AREA UPDATE COMPLETE message shall be returned to the network if the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message contained:

- a P-TMSI; and/or
- Receive N-PDU Numbers (see 04.65 [78] and 3GPP TS 25.322).

In this case the Receive N-PDU Numbers values valid in the MS, shall be included in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE COMPLETE message.

NOTE: In UMTS, after a routing area updating procedure, the mobile station can initiate Service Request procedure to request the resource reservation for the active PDP contexts if the resources have been released by the network or send upper layer message (e.g. ACTIVATE PDP CONTEXT REQUEST) to the network via the existing PS signaling connection.

After that in UMTS, if the mobile station has indicated follow-on request pending and has a CM application request pending, it shall send an appropriate message (for example ACTIVATE PDP CONTEXT REQUEST) to the network.

4.7.5.1.4 Normal and periodic routing area updating procedure not accepted by the network

If the routing area updating cannot be accepted, the network sends a ROUTING AREA UPDATE REJECT message to the MS. An MS that receives a ROUTING AREA UPDATE REJECT message, deletes the list of “equivalent PLMNs”, and stops timer T3330. The MS shall then take different actions depending on the received reject cause value:

3 (Illegal MS); or

6 (Illegal ME)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and enter the state GMM-DEREGISTERED. Furthermore, it shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number and shall consider the SIM as invalid for GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

If the MS is IMSI attached via MM procedures, the MS shall in addition set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number. The new MM state is MM IDLE. The SIM shall be considered as invalid also for non-GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

7 (GPRS services not allowed)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2.9) and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. The SIM shall be considered as invalid for GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed. The new state is GMM-DEREGISTERED.

9 (MS identity cannot be derived by the network)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU2 NOT UPDATED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2), enter the state GMM-DEREGISTERED, and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. Subsequently, the MS may automatically initiate the GPRS attach procedure.

10 (Implicitly detached)

The MS shall change to state GMM-DEREGISTERED.NORMAL-SERVICE. The MS shall then perform a new attach procedure. The MS should also activate PDP context(s) to replace any previously active PDP contexts.

NOTE: In some cases, user interaction may be required and then the MS cannot activate the PDP context(s) automatically.

11 (PLMN not allowed);

12 (Location area not allowed); or

13 (Roaming not allowed in this location area)

- The MS shall delete any RAI, P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature and GPRS ciphering key sequence number, shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and enter the state GMM-DEREGISTERED.

If the MS is IMSI attached via MM procedures, the MS shall in addition set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED and shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number and shall reset the location update attempt counter. The new MM state is MM IDLE.

The MS shall store the LAI or the PLMN identity in the appropriate forbidden list, i.e. in the "forbidden PLMN list" for cause #11, in the list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service" for cause #12 or in the list of "forbidden location areas for roaming" for cause #13. If #11 or #13 was received, the MS shall perform a PLMN selection instead of a cell selection.

Other values are considered as abnormal cases. The specification of the MS behaviour in those cases is described in section 4.7.5.1.5.

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

9.2.13 Location updating accept

This message is sent by the network to the mobile station to indicate that updating or IMSI attach in the network has been completed. See table 9.2.15/3GPP TS 24.008.

Message type: LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT

Significance: dual

Direction: network to mobile station

Table 9.2.15/3GPP TS 24.008: LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message content

IEI	Information element	Type / Reference	Presence	Format	Length
	Mobility management protocol discriminator	Protocol discriminator 10.2	M	V	1/2
	Skip Indicator	Skip Indicator 10.3.1	M	V	1/2
	Location Updating Accept message type	Message type 10.4	M	V	1
	Location area identification	Location area identification 10.5.1.3	M	V	5
17	Mobile identity	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	3-10
A1	Follow on proceed	Follow on proceed 10.5.3.7	O	T	1
A2	CTS permission	CTS permission 10.5.3.10	O	T	1
<u>4A</u>	<u>Equivalent PLMNs</u>	<u>PLMN list</u> <u>10.5.x.y</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>5-17</u>

9.2.13.1 Follow on proceed

The *follow on proceed* information element appears if the network wishes to indicate that the mobile station may attempt an MM connection establishment using the same RR connection.

9.2.13.2 CTS permission

The *CTS permission* information element appears if the network wishes to allow the mobile station to use GSM-Cordless Telephony System in the Location Area.

9.2.13.3 Equivalent PLMNs

The *Equivalent PLMNs* information element is included if the network wants to inform the mobile station of equivalent PLMNs.

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

9.4.2 Attach accept

This message is sent by the network to the MS to indicate that the corresponding attach request has been accepted. See table 9.4.2/3GPP TS 24.008.

Message type: ATTACH ACCEPT

Significance: dual

Direction: network to MS

Table 9.4.2/3GPP TS 24.008: ATTACH ACCEPT message content

IEI	Information Element	Type/Reference	Presence	Format	Length
	Protocol discriminator	Protocol discriminator 10.2	M	V	1/2
	Skip indicator	Skip indicator 10.3.1	M	V	1/2
	Attach accept message identity	Message type 10.4	M	V	1
	Attach result	Attach result 10.5.5.1	M	V	1/2
	Force to standby	Force to standby 10.5.5.7	M	V	1/2
	Periodic RA update timer	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	M	V	1
	Radio priority for SMS	Radio priority 10.5.7.2	M	V	1/2
	Spare half octet	Spare half octet 10.5.1.8	M	V	1/2
	Routing area identification	Routing area identification 10.5.5.15	M	V	6
19	P-TMSI signature	P-TMSI signature 10.5.5.8	O	TV	4
17	Negotiated READY timer value	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	O	TV	2
18	Allocated P-TMSI	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	7
23	MS identity	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	6 - 7
25	GMM cause	GMM cause 10.5.5.14	O	TV	2
2A	T3302 value	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	O	TLV	3
8C	Cell Notification	Cell Notification 10.5.5.21	O	T	1
4A	Equivalent PLMNs	PLMN List 10.5.x.y	<u>O</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>5-17</u>

9.4.2.1 P-TMSI signature

This IE may be included to assign an identity to the MS's GMM context.

9.4.2.2 Negotiated READY timer

This IE may be included to indicate a value for the READY timer.

9.4.2.3 Allocated P-TMSI

This IE may be included to assign a P-TMSI to an MS in case of a GPRS or combined GPRS attach.

9.4.2.4 MS identity

This IE may be included to assign or unassign a TMSI to an MS in case of a combined GPRS attach.

9.4.2.5 GMM cause

This IE shall be included when IMSI attach for non-GPRS services was not successful during a combined GPRS attach procedure.

9.4.2.6 T3302 value

This IE may be included to indicate a value for the T3302 timer.

9.4.2.7 Cell Notification (GSM only)

In GSM, this IE shall be included by the SGSN in order to indicate the ability to support the Cell Notification.

9.4.2.8 Equivalent PLMNs

The *Equivalent PLMNs* information element is included if the network wants to inform the mobile station of equivalent PLMNs.

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

9.4.15 Routing area update accept

This message is sent by the network to the MS to provide the MS with GPRS mobility management related data in response to a *routing area update request* message . See table 9.4.15/3GPP TS 24.008.

Message type: ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT

Significance: dual

Direction: network to MS

Table 9.4.15/3GPP TS 24.008: ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message content

IEI	Information Element	Type/Reference	Presence	Format	Length
	Protocol discriminator	Protocol discriminator 10.2	M	V	1/2
	Skip indicator	Skip indicator 10.3.1	M	V	1/2
	Routing area update accept message identity	Message type 10.4	M	V	1
	Force to standby	Force to standby 10.5.5.7	M	V	1/2
	Update result	Update result 10.5.5.17	M	V	1/2
	Periodic RA update timer	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	M	V	1
	Routing area identification	Routing area identification 10.5.5.15	M	V	6
19	P-TMSI signature	P-TMSI signature 10.5.5.8	O	TV	4
18	Allocated P-TMSI	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	7
23	MS identity	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	7
26	List of Receive N-PDU Numbers	Receive N-PDU Number list 10.5.5.11	O	TLV	4 - 19
17	Negotiated READY timer value	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	O	TV	2
25	GMM cause	GMM cause 10.5.5.14	O	TV	2
2A	T3302 value	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	O	TLV	3
8C	Cell Notification	Cell Notification 10.5.5.21	O	T	1
4A	<u>Equivalent PLMNs</u>	<u>PLMN List</u> <u>10.5.x.y</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>5-17</u>

9.4.15.1 P-TMSI signature

This IE may be included to assign an identity to the MS's GMM context.

9.4.15.2 Allocated P-TMSI

This IE may be included to assign a P-TMSI to an MS in case of a GPRS or combined routing area updating procedure.

9.4.15.3 MS identity

This IE may be included to assign or unassign a TMSI to a MS in case of a combined routing area updating procedure.

9.4.15.4 List of Receive N-PDU Numbers

This IE shall be included in case of an inter SGSN routing area updating, if there are PDP contexts that have been activated in acknowledged transfer mode.

9.4.15.5 Negotiated READY timer value

This IE may be included to indicate a value for the READY timer.

9.4.15.6 GMM cause

This IE shall be included if IMSI attach was not successful for non-GPRS services during a combined GPRS routing area updating procedure.

9.4.15.7 T3302 value

This IE may be included to indicate a value for the T3302 timer.

9.4.15.8 Cell Notification (GSM only)

In GSM, this IE shall be included if by the SGSN in order to indicate the ability to support the Cell Notification.

9.4.15.9 Equivalent PLMNs

The *Equivalent PLMNs* information element is included if the network wants to inform the mobile station of equivalent PLMNs.

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

10.5.x.y PLMN list

The purpose of the *PLMN List* information element is to provide a list of PLMN codes to the mobile station.

The *PLMN List* information element is coded as shown in figure 10.5.z/3GPP TS 24.008 and table 10.5.w/3GPP TS 24.008.

The *PLMN List* is a type 4 information element with a minimum length of 5 octets and a maximum length of 17 octets.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
PLMN List IEI								octet 1
Length of PLMN List contents								octet 2
MCC digit 2, PLMN 1				MCC digit 1, PLMN 1				octet 3
MNC digit 3, PLMN 1				MCC digit 3, PLMN 1				octet 4
MNC digit 2, PLMN 1				MNC digit 1, PLMN 1				octet 5
MCC digit 2, PLMN 5				MCC digit 1, PLMN 5				octet 15
MNC digit 3, PLMN 5				MCC digit 3, PLMN 5				octet 16
MNC digit 2, PLMN 5				MNC digit 1, PLMN 5				octet 17

Figure 10.5.z/3GPP TS 24.008 *PLMN List* information element

Table 10.5.w/3GPP TS 24.008: *PLMN List* information element

MCC, Mobile country code (octet 3, octet 4 bits 1 to 4).
 The MCC field is coded as in ITU-T Rec. E212, Annex A..

MNC, Mobile network code (octet 5, octet 4 bits 5 to 8).
 The coding of this field is the responsibility of each administration but BCD coding shall be used. The MNC shall consist of 2 or 3 digits. For PCS 1900 for NA, Federal regulation mandates that a 3-digit MNC shall be used. However a network operator may decide to use only two digits in the MNC over the radio interface. In this case, bits 5 to 8 of octet 4 shall be coded as "1111". Mobile equipment shall accept MNC coded in such a way.

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **24.008 CR 391** ⌘ rev **1** ⌘ Current version: **4.1.1** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ME/UE Radio Access Network Core Network

Title:	⌘ Equivalent handling of PLMNs with different PLMN codes		
Source:	⌘ Motorola, Telia, Vodafone		
Work item code:	⌘ GSM-UMTS INTERWORKING	Date:	⌘ 5 March 2001
Category:	⌘ A	Release:	⌘ REL-4
	<p>Use <u>one</u> of the following categories:</p> <p>F (essential correction) A (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release) B (Addition of feature), C (Functional modification of feature) D (Editorial modification)</p> <p>Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.</p>		<p>Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:</p> <p>2 (GSM Phase 2) R96 (Release 1996) R97 (Release 1997) R98 (Release 1998) R99 (Release 1999) REL-4 (Release 4) REL-5 (Release 5)</p>

Reason for change:	⌘ In the new regulatory and commercial situation with both GSM and UMTS networks, it will be necessary for a mobile station to treat selected PLMNs with different PLMN codes as equivalent to each other at PLMN selection, handover, cell re-selection, etc. This was discussed at the SA adhoc meeting on UE in idle mode in Helsinki February 7-8, 2001. The solution proposed here was agreed in principle together with a mechanism for background scan for preferred PLMNs.
Summary of change:	⌘ A list of equivalent PLMNs will be downloaded to the mobile station with the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT, (GPRS) ATTACH ACCEPT and ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT messages.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘ The new regulatory and commercial situation for UMTS will not be supported.

Clauses affected:	⌘ 4.4.1, 4.4.4.6, 4.4.4.7, 4.7.3, 4.7.3.1.3, 4.7.3.1.4, 4.7.5, 4.7.5.1.3, 4.7.5.1.4, 9.2.13, 9.2.13.3 (new), 9.4.2, 9.4.2.8 (new), 9.4.15, 9.4.15.9 (new), 10.5.x.y (new)						
Other specs affected:	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">⌘ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications</td> <td>⌘ 22.011, 23.122</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> O&M Specifications</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	⌘ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications	⌘ 22.011, 23.122	<input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications		<input type="checkbox"/> O&M Specifications	
⌘ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications	⌘ 22.011, 23.122						
<input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications							
<input type="checkbox"/> 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/3G_Specs/CRs.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://www.3gpp.org/specs/> For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 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.

4.4 MM specific procedures

A MM specific procedure can only be started if no other MM specific procedure is running or no MM connection exists between the network and the mobile station. The end of the running MM specific procedure or the release of all MM connections have to be awaited before a new MM specific procedure can be started.

During the lifetime of a MM specific procedure, if a MM connection establishment is requested by a CM entity, this request will either be rejected or be delayed until the running MM specific procedure is terminated (this depends on the implementation).

Any MM common procedure (except IMSI detach) may be initiated during a MM specific procedure.

Unless it has specific permission from the network (follow-on proceed) the mobile station side should await the release of the RR connection used for a MM specific procedure before a new MM specific procedure or MM connection establishment is started.

NOTE: The network side may use the same RR connection for MM connection management.

4.4.1 Location updating procedure

The location updating procedure is a general procedure which is used for the following purposes:

- normal location updating (described in this section);
- periodic updating (see section 4.4.2);
- IMSI attach (see section 4.4.3).

The normal location updating procedure is used to update the registration of the actual Location Area of a mobile station in the network. The location updating type information element in the LOCATION UPDATING REQUEST message shall indicate normal location updating. The conditions under which the normal location updating procedure is used by a mobile station in the MM IDLE state are defined for each service state in section 4.2.2.

Only applicable for mobile stations supporting VGCS listening or VBS listening: A mobile station in RR group receive mode is in the MM IDLE state, substate RECEIVING GROUP CALL (NORMAL SERVICE) or RECEIVING GROUP CALL (LIMITED SERVICE). To perform a location updating, the MS in RR group receive mode shall leave the group receive mode, establish an independent dedicated RR connection to perform the location updating as described above and return to the RR group receive mode afterwards.

The normal location updating procedure shall also be started if the network indicates that the mobile station is unknown in the VLR as a response to MM connection establishment request.

To limit the number of location updating attempts made, where location updating is unsuccessful, an attempt counter is used. The attempt counter is reset when a mobile station is switched on or a SIM card is inserted.

Upon successful location updating the mobile station sets the update status to UPDATED in the SIM, and stores the received Location Area Identification in the SIM. The attempt counter shall be reset.

The detailed handling of the attempt counter is described in 4.4.4.6 to 4.4.4.9.

The Mobile Equipment shall contain a list of "forbidden location areas for roaming", as well as a list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service". These lists shall be erased when the MS is switched off or when the SIM is removed, and periodically (with period in the range 12 to 24 hours). The location area identification received on the BCCH that triggered the location updating request shall be added to the suitable list whenever a location update reject message is received with the cause "Roaming not allowed in this location area" or with the cause "Location Area not allowed". The lists shall accommodate each 10 or more location area identifications. When the list is full and a new entry has to be inserted, the oldest entry shall be deleted.

The Mobile Equipment shall store a list of "equivalent PLMNs". This list is replaced or deleted at the end of each location update procedure, routing area update procedure and GPRS attach procedure. The stored list consists of a list of equivalent PLMNs as downloaded by the network plus the PLMN code of the network that downloaded the list. The stored list shall not be deleted when the MS is switched off. The stored list shall be deleted if the SIM is removed. The maximum number of possible entries in the stored list is six.

The cell selection processes in the different states are described in TS 03.22 and GSM 05.08.

The location updating procedure is always initiated by the mobile station.

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

4.4.4 Generic Location Updating procedure

4.4.4.1 Location updating initiation by the mobile station

Any timer used for triggering the location updating procedure (e.g. T3211, T3212) is stopped if running.

As no RR connection exists at the time when the location updating procedure has to be started, the MM sublayer within the mobile station will request the RR sublayer to establish a RR connection and enter state WAIT FOR RR CONNECTION (LOCATION UPDATE). The procedure for establishing an RR connection is described in GSM 04.18 section 3.3 and TS 25.331 section 8.2.3.

The mobile station initiates the location updating procedure by sending a LOCATION UPDATING REQUEST message to the network, starts the timer T3210 and enters state LOCATION UPDATING INITIATED. The location updating type information element shall indicate what kind of updating is requested.

4.4.4.1a Network Request for Additional mobile station Capability Information

In GSM, the network may initiate the classmark interrogation procedure, for example, to obtain further information on the mobile station's encryption capabilities.

4.4.4.2 Identification request from the network

The network may initiate the identification procedure, e.g. if the network is unable to get the IMSI based on the TMSI and LAI used as identification by the mobile station (see section 4.3.3).

4.4.4.3 Authentication by the network

The authentication procedure (see section 4.3.2) may be initiated by the network upon receipt of the LOCATION UPDATING REQUEST message from the mobile station. (See the cases defined in GSM 02.09).

4.4.4.4 Security mode setting by the network

In GSM, the security mode setting procedure (see GSM 04.18 section 3.4.7) may be initiated by the network, e.g., if a new TMSI has to be allocated.

In UMTS, the security mode control procedure (see TS 25.331 section 8.1.10) may be initiated by the network, e.g., if a new TMSI has to be allocated.

4.4.4.5 Attempt Counter

To limit the number of location updating attempts made, where location updating is unsuccessful, an attempt counter is used. It counts the number of consecutive unsuccessful location update attempts.

The attempt counter is incremented when a location update procedure fails. The specific situations is specified in section 4.4.4.9.

The attempt counter is reset when:

- the mobile station is powered on;
- a SIM is inserted;
- location update is successfully completed;
- location update completed with cause #11, #12 or #13 (see section 4.4.4.7).

and in case of service state ATTEMPTING to UPDATE:

- a MS detects that a new location area is entered;

- expiry of timer T3212;
- location update is triggered by CM sublayer requests.

The attempt counter is used when deciding whether to re-attempt a location update after timeout of timer T3211.

4.4.4.6 Location updating accepted by the network

If the location updating is accepted by the network a LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message is transferred to the mobile station.

In case the identity confidentiality service is active (see section 4.3.1 and 4.4.4.4), the TMSI reallocation may be part of the location updating procedure. The TMSI allocated is then contained in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message together with the location area identifier LAI. The network shall in this case start the supervision timer T3250 as described in section 4.3.1.

If the network wishes to prolong the RR connection to allow the mobile station to initiate MM connection establishment (for example if the mobile station has indicated in the LOCATION UPDATING REQUEST that it has a follow-on request pending) the network shall send "follow on proceed" in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT and start timer T3255.

The mobile station receiving a LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message shall store the received location area identification LAI, stop timer T3210, reset the attempt counter and set the update status in the SIM to UPDATED. If the message contains an IMSI, the mobile station is not allocated any TMSI, and shall delete any TMSI in the SIM accordingly. If the message contains a TMSI, the mobile station is allocated this TMSI, and shall store this TMSI in the SIM and a TMSI REALLOCATION COMPLETE shall be returned to the network. If neither IMSI nor TMSI is received in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message, the old TMSI if any available shall be kept.

If the LAI or PLMN identity contained in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message is a member of any of the "forbidden lists" then any such entries shall be deleted.

The network may also send a list of "equivalent PLMNs" in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message. Each entry of the list contains a PLMN code (MCC+MNC). The mobile station shall store the list, as provided by the network, except that any PLMN code that is already in the "forbidden PLMN list" shall be removed from the "equivalent PLMNs" list before it is stored by the mobile station. In addition the mobile station shall add to the stored list the PLMN code of the network that sent the list. All PLMNs in the stored list shall be regarded as equivalent to each other for PLMN selection, cell selection/re-selection and handover. The stored list in the mobile station shall be replaced on each occurrence of the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message. If no list is contained in the message, then the stored list in the mobile station shall be deleted. The list shall be stored in the mobile station while switched off so that it can be used for PLMN selection after switch on.

After that, the mobile station shall act according to the presence of the "Follow-on proceed" information element in the LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT; if this element is present and the mobile station has a CM application request pending, it shall send a CM SERVICE REQUEST to the network and proceed as in section 4.5.1.1. Otherwise, it shall start timer T3240 and enter state WAIT FOR NETWORK COMMAND.

Furthermore, the network may grant authorisation for the mobile station to use GSM-Cordless Telephony System (CTS) in the Location Area and its immediate neighbourhood. The mobile should memorise this permission in non-volatile memory. If the "CTS permission" IE is not present in the message, the mobile is not authorised to use GSM-CTS, and shall accordingly delete any memorised permission.

NOTE: the interaction between CTS and GPRS procedures are not yet defined.

4.4.4.7 Location updating not accepted by the network

If the location updating cannot be accepted the network sends a LOCATION UPDATING REJECT message to the mobile station. The mobile station receiving a LOCATION UPDATING REJECT message shall stop the timer T3210, store the reject cause, delete the list of "equivalent PLMNs", start T3240, enter state LOCATION UPDATING REJECTED await the release of the RR connection triggered by the network. Upon the release of the RR connection the mobile station shall take the following actions depending on the stored reject cause:

2: IMSI unknown in HLR;

3: Illegal MS; or

6: Illegal ME.

The mobile station shall set the update status to ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and store it in the SIM according to section 4.1.2.2), and delete any TMSI, stored LAI and ciphering key sequence number and shall consider the SIM as invalid until switch-off or the SIM is removed.

11: PLMN not allowed;

12: Location Area not allowed; or

13: Roaming not allowed in this location area.

The mobile station shall delete any LAI, TMSI and ciphering key sequence number stored in the SIM, reset the attempt counter, set the update status to ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and store it in the SIM according to section 4.1.2.2). The mobile station shall store the LAI or the PLMN identity in the suitable forbidden list, i.e. in the "forbidden PLMN list" for cause #11, in the list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service" for cause #12, and in the list of "forbidden location areas for roaming" for cause #13. In addition, the MS will memorize if cause #13 was received, so to perform a PLMN selection instead of a cell selection when back to the MM IDLE state.

Other values are considered as abnormal cases and the specification of the mobile station behaviour in those cases is given in section 4.4.4.9.

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

4.7.3 GPRS attach procedure

The GPRS attach procedure is used for two purposes:

- normal GPRS attach, performed by the MS to IMSI attach for GPRS services only. The normal GPRS attach procedure shall be used by GPRS MSs in MS operation mode C, independent of the network operation mode. It shall also be used by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B if the network operates in network operation mode II or III .
- combined GPRS attach procedure, used by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B to attach the IMSI for GPRS and non-GPRS services provided that the network operates in network operation mode I.

With a successful GPRS attach procedure a GMM context is established.

Section 4.7.3.1 describes the GPRS attach procedure to attach the IMSI only for GPRS services. The combined GPRS attach procedure used to attach the IMSI for both GPRS and non-GPRS services is described in section 4.7.3.2.

If an IMSI attach for non-GPRS services is requested and a GMM context exists, the routing area updating procedure shall be used as described in section 4.7.5.2.

To limit the number of subsequently rejected attach attempts, a GPRS attach attempt counter is introduced. The GPRS attach attempt counter shall be incremented as specified in section 4.7.3.1.5. Depending on the value of the GPRS attach attempt counter, specific actions shall be performed. The GPRS attach attempt counter shall be reset when:

- the MS is powered on;
- a SIM is inserted;
- a GPRS attach procedure is successfully completed; or
- a combined GPRS attach procedure is completed for GPRS services only with cause #2, #16, #17 or #22
- a GPRS attach procedure is completed with cause #11, #12 or #13,

and additionally when the MS is in substate ATTEMPTING-TO-ATTACH:

- expiry of timer T3302;
- a new routing area is entered; or
- an attach is triggered by CM sublayer requests.

The mobile equipment shall contain a list of "forbidden location areas for roaming", as well as a list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service". The handling of these lists is described in section 4.4.1; the same lists are used by GMM and MM procedures.

The Mobile Equipment shall contain a list of "equivalent PLMNs". The handling of this list is described in section 4.4.1, the same list is used by GMM and MM procedures.

4.7.3.1 GPRS attach procedure for GPRS services

The GPRS attach procedure is a GMM procedure used by GPRS MSs to IMSI attach for GPRS services.

The attach type information element shall indicate "GPRS attach".

4.7.3.1.1 GPRS attach procedure initiation

In state GMM-DEREGISTERED, the MS initiates the GPRS attach procedure by sending an ATTACH REQUEST message to the network, starts timer T3310 and enters state GMM-REGISTERED-INITIATED.

The MS capable both UMTS and GSM or only GSM system shall include a valid P-TMSI, if any is available, the P-TMSI signature associated with the P-TMSI and the routing area identity associated with the P-TMSI in the ATTACH

REQUEST message. If there is no valid P-TMSI available, the IMSI shall be included instead of the P-TMSI and P-TMSI signature.

The MS shall also indicate within the DRX parameters whether it supports the split pg cycle option on CCCH. The optional support of the split pg cycle on CCCH by the network is indicated in SI13 or PSI1. Split pg cycle on CCCH is applied by both the network and the MS when the split pg cycle option is supported by both (see GSM 05.02).

In UMTS, if the MS wishes to prolong the established PS signalling connection after the GPRS attach procedure, it may set a follow-on request pending indicator on.

4.7.3.1.2 GMM common procedure initiation

The network may initiate GMM common procedures, e.g. the GMM identification and GMM authentication and ciphering procedure, depending on the received information such as IMSI, CKSN, old RAI, P-TMSI and P-TMSI signature.

4.7.3.1.3 GPRS attach accepted by the network

If the GPRS attach request is accepted by the network, an ATTACH ACCEPT message is sent to the MS.

The P-TMSI reallocation may be part of the GPRS attach procedure. The P-TMSI that shall be allocated is then included in the ATTACH ACCEPT message together with the routing area identifier. The network shall, in this case, change to state GMM-COMMON-PROCEDURE-INITIATED and shall start timer T3350 as described in section 4.7.6. Furthermore, the network may assign a P-TMSI signature for the GMM context which is then also included in the ATTACH ACCEPT message. If the LAI or PLMN identity that has been transmitted in the ATTACH ACCEPT message is a member of any of the "forbidden" lists, any such entry shall be deleted. Additionally, the network shall include the radio priority level to be used by the MS for mobile originated SMS transfer in the ATTACH ACCEPT message.

In GSM, the Cell Notification information element shall be included in the ATTACH ACCEPT message by the network which indicates that the Cell Notification is supported by the network.

In UMTS, the network should prolong the PS signalling connection if the mobile station has indicated a follow-on request pending in ATTACH REQUEST. The network may also prolong the PS signalling connection without any indication from the mobile terminal.

The MS, receiving an ATTACH ACCEPT message, stores the received routing area identification, stops timer T3310, reset the GPRS attach attempt counter, reset the routing area updating attempt counter, enters state GMM-REGISTERED and sets the GPRS update status to GU1 UPDATED.

If the message contains a P-TMSI, the MS shall use this P-TMSI as the new temporary identity for GPRS services. In this case, an ATTACH COMPLETE message is returned to the network. The MS shall delete its old P-TMSI and shall store the new one. If no P-TMSI has been included by the network in the ATTACH ACCEPT message, the old P-TMSI, if any available, shall be kept.

If the message contains a P-TMSI signature, the MS shall use this P-TMSI signature as the new temporary signature for the GMM context. The MS shall delete its old P-TMSI signature, if any is available, and shall store the new one. If the message contains no P-TMSI signature, the old P-TMSI signature, if available, shall be deleted.

The network may also send a list of "equivalent PLMNs" in the ATTACH ACCEPT message. Each entry of the list contains a PLMN code (MCC+MNC). The mobile station shall store the list, as provided by the network, except that any PLMN code that is already in the "forbidden PLMN" list shall be removed from the "equivalent PLMNs" list before it is stored by the mobile station. In addition the mobile station shall add to the stored list the PLMN code of the network that sent the list. All PLMNs in the stored list shall be regarded as equivalent to each other for PLMN selection, cell selection/re-selection and handover. The stored list in the mobile station shall be replaced on each occurrence of the ATTACH ACCEPT message. If no list is contained in the message, then the stored list in the mobile station shall be deleted. The list shall be stored in the mobile station while switched off so that it can be used for PLMN selection after switch on.

After that in UMTS, if the mobile station has indicated follow-on request pending and has a CM application request pending, it shall send an appropriate message (for example ACTIVATE PDP CONTEXT REQUEST) to the network.

In GSM, if the ATTACH ACCEPT message contains the Cell Notification information element, then the MS shall start to use the LLC NULL frame to perform cell updates. The network receiving an ATTACH COMPLETE message stops

timer T3350, changes to GMM-REGISTERED state and considers the P-TMSI sent in the ATTACH ACCEPT message as valid.

4.7.3.1.4 GPRS attach not accepted by the network

If the attach request cannot be accepted by the network, an ATTACH REJECT message is transferred to the MS. The MS receiving the ATTACH REJECT message, deletes the list of "equivalent PLMNs", stops timer T3310 and takes one of the following actions depending upon the reject cause:

3 (Illegal MS); or

6 (Illegal ME)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. The new GMM state is GMM-DEREGISTERED. The SIM shall be considered as invalid for GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

If the MS is IMSI attached via MM procedures, the MS shall in addition set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number. The new MM state is MM IDLE. The SIM shall be considered as invalid also for non-GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

7 (GPRS services not allowed)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. The SIM shall be considered as invalid for GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed. The new state is GMM-DEREGISTERED.

8 (GPRS services and non-GPRS services not allowed)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. The new GMM state is GMM-DEREGISTERED. The new MM state is MM IDLE.

The MS shall set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number. The SIM shall be considered as invalid for GPRS and non-GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

11 (PLMN not allowed)

12 (Location area not allowed); or

13 (Roaming not allowed in this location area)

The MS shall delete any RAI, P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, and GPRS ciphering key sequence number stored, shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2), shall reset the GPRS attach attempt counter and shall change to state GMM-DEREGISTERED.

If the MS is IMSI attached via MM procedures, the MS shall in addition set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number. and shall reset the location update attempt counter. The new MM state is MM IDLE.

The MS shall store the LAI or the PLMN identity in the appropriate forbidden list, i.e. in the "forbidden PLMN list" for cause #11, in the list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service" for cause #12 or in the list of "forbidden location areas for roaming" for cause #13. If cause #11 or #13 was received, the MS shall perform a PLMN selection instead of a cell selection.

Other values are considered as abnormal cases. The specification of the MS behaviour in those cases is specified in section 4.7.3.1.5.

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

4.7.5 Routing area updating procedure

This procedure is used for:

- normal routing area updating to update the registration of the actual routing area of an MS in the network. This procedure is used by GPRS MSs in MS operation mode C and by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B that are IMSI attached for GPRS and non-GPRS services if the network operates in network operation mode II or III;
- combined routing area updating to update the registration of the actual routing and location area of an MS in the network. This procedure is used by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B that are IMSI attached for GPRS and non-GPRS services provided that the network operates in network operation mode I; or
- periodic routing area updating. This procedure is used by GPRS MSs in MS operation mode C and by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B that are IMSI attached for GPRS or for GPRS and non-GPRS services independent of the network operation mode;
- IMSI attach for non-GPRS services when the MS is IMSI attached for GPRS services. This procedure is used by GPRS MSs in MS operation modes A or B, if the network operates in network operation mode I.
- in GSM, resuming GPRS services when the RR sublayer indicated a resumption failure after dedicated mode was left, see GSM 04.18.
- UMTS to GSM and for GSM to UMTS intersystem change, see section 4.7.1.7.

Section 4.7.5.1 describes the routing area updating procedures for updating the routing area only. The combined routing area updating procedure used to update both the routing and location area is described in section 4.7.5.2.

The routing area updating procedure is always initiated by the MS. It is only invoked in state GMM-REGISTERED.

To limit the number of subsequently rejected routing area update attempts, a routing area updating attempt counter is introduced. The routing area updating attempt counter shall be incremented as specified in section 4.7.5.1.5. Depending on the value of the routing area updating attempt counter, specific actions shall be performed. The routing area updating attempt counter shall be reset when:

- a GPRS attach procedure is successfully completed; or
- a routing area updating procedure is successfully completed;

and additionally when the MS is in substate ATTEMPTING-TO-UPDATE:

- a new routing area is entered;
- expiry of timer T3302; or
- at request from registration function.

The mobile equipment shall contain a list of "forbidden location areas for roaming", as well as a list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service". The handling of these lists is described in section 4.4.1.

The Mobile Equipment shall contain a list of "equivalent PLMNs". The handling of this list is described in section 4.4.1.

In GSM, user data transmission in the MS shall be suspended during the routing area updating procedure; user data reception shall be possible. User data transmission in the network shall be suspended during the routing area updating procedure, if a new P-TMSI is assigned.

In UMTS, user data transmission and reception in the MS shall not be suspended during the routing area updating procedure. User data transmission in the network shall not be suspended during the routing area updating procedure.

4.7.5.1 Normal and periodic routing area updating procedure

Periodic routing area updating is used to periodically notify the availability of the MS to the network. The value of the update type IE in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST message shall indicate "periodic updating". The

procedure is controlled in the MS by timer T3312. When timer T3312 expires, the periodic routing area updating procedure is started. Start and reset of timer T3312 is described in section 4.7.2.2.

In GSM, the normal routing area updating procedure is initiated when the MS detects a change of the routing area in state GMM-REGISTERED, or when the MS determines that GPRS resumption shall be performed. The ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST message shall always be the first data sent by the MS when a routing area border is crossed. The routing area identification is broadcast on the broadcast channel(s).

In UMTS, the normal routing area updating procedure is initiated when the MS detects a change of the routing area in state GMM-REGISTERED. The ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST message shall always be the first GMM message sent by the MS when a routing area border is crossed.

A normal routing area updating shall abort any ongoing GMM procedure. Aborted GMM procedures may be repeated after the normal routing area updating procedure has been successfully performed. The value of the update type IE included in the message shall indicate "normal routing area updating".

4.7.5.1.1 Normal and periodic routing area updating procedure initiation

To initiate the normal routing area updating procedure, the MS sends the message ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST to the network, starts timer T3330 and changes to state GMM-ROUTING-AREA-UPDATING-INITIATED. The message ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST shall contain the P-TMSI signature when received within a previous ATTACH ACCEPT or ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message.

In UMTS, if the MS wishes to prolong the established PS signalling connection after the normal routing area updating procedure, it may set a follow-on request pending indicator on.

4.7.5.1.2 GMM Common procedure initiation

The network may initiate GMM common procedures, e.g. the GMM authentication and ciphering procedure.

4.7.5.1.3 Normal and periodic routing area updating procedure accepted by the network

If the routing area updating request has been accepted by the network, a ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message shall be sent to the MS. The network may assign a new P-TMSI and/or a new P-TMSI signature for the MS. If a new P-TMSI and/or P-TMSI signature have been assigned to the MS, it/they shall be included in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message together with the routing area identification.

In GSM the Cell Notification information element shall be included in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message in order to indicate the ability of the network to support the Cell Notification.

The network shall change to state GMM-COMMON-PROCEDURE-INITIATED and shall start the supervision timer T3350 as described in section 4.7.6.

If the LAI or PLMN identity contained in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message is a member of any of the "forbidden" lists then any such entry shall be deleted.

In UMTS, the network should prolong the PS signalling connection if the mobile station has indicated a follow-on request pending in ROUTING AREA UPDATE REQUEST. The network may also prolong the PS signalling connection without any indication from the mobile terminal.

Upon receipt of a ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message, the MS stores the received routing area identification, stops timer T3330, shall reset the routing area updating attempt counter and sets the GPRS update status to GU1 UPDATED. If the message contains a P-TMSI, the MS shall use this P-TMSI as new temporary identity for GPRS services and shall store the new P-TMSI. If no P-TMSI was included by the network in the ROUTING AREA UPDATING ACCEPT message, the old P-TMSI shall be kept. Furthermore, the MS shall store the P-TMSI signature if received in the ROUTING AREA UPDATING ACCEPT message. If no P-TMSI signature was included in the message, the old P-TMSI signature, if available, shall be deleted.

In GSM, if the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message contains the Cell Notification information element, then the MS shall start to use the LLC NULL frame to perform cell updates.

The network may also send a list of "equivalent PLMNs" in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message. Each entry of the list contains a PLMN code (MCC+MNC). The mobile station shall store the list, as provided by the

network, except that any PLMN code that is already in the “forbidden PLMN” list shall be removed from the “equivalent PLMNs” list before it is stored by the mobile station. In addition the mobile station shall add to the stored list the PLMN code of the network that sent the list. All PLMNs in the stored list shall be regarded as equivalent to each other for PLMN selection, cell selection/re-selection and handover. The stored list in the mobile station shall be replaced on each occurrence of the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message. If no list is contained in the message, then the stored list in the mobile station shall be deleted. The list shall be stored in the mobile station while switched off so that it can be used for PLMN selection after switch on.

A ROUTING AREA UPDATE COMPLETE message shall be returned to the network if the ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message contained:

- a P-TMSI; and/or
- Receive N-PDU Numbers (see 04.65 [78] and TS 25.322).

In this case the Receive N-PDU Numbers values valid in the MS, shall be included in the ROUTING AREA UPDATE COMPLETE message.

NOTE: In UMTS, after a routing area updating procedure, the mobile station can initiate Service Request procedure to request the resource reservation for the active PDP contexts if the resources have been released by the network or send upper layer message (e.g. ACTIVATE PDP CONTEXT REQUEST) to the network via the existing PS signaling connection.

After that in UMTS, if the mobile station has indicated follow-on request pending and has a CM application request pending, it shall send an appropriate message (for example ACTIVATE PDP CONTEXT REQUEST) to the network.

4.7.5.1.4 Normal and periodic routing area updating procedure not accepted by the network

If the routing area updating cannot be accepted, the network sends a ROUTING AREA UPDATE REJECT message to the MS. An MS that receives a ROUTING AREA UPDATE REJECT message, deletes the list of “equivalent PLMNs”, and stops timer T3330 . The MS shall then take different actions depending on the received reject cause value:

3 (Illegal MS); or

6 (Illegal ME)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and enter the state GMM-DEREGISTERED. Furthermore, it shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number and shall consider the SIM as invalid for GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

If the MS is IMSI attached via MM procedures, the MS shall in addition set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number. The new MM state is MM IDLE. The SIM shall be considered as invalid also for non-GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed.

7 (GPRS services not allowed)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2.9) and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. The SIM shall be considered as invalid for GPRS services until switching off or the SIM is removed. The new state is GMM-DEREGISTERED.

9 (MS identity cannot be derived by the network)

The MS shall set the GPRS update status to GU2 NOT UPDATED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2), enter the state GMM-DEREGISTERED, and shall delete any P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature, RAI and GPRS ciphering key sequence number. Subsequently, the MS may automatically initiate the GPRS attach procedure.

10 (Implicitly detached)

The MS shall change to state GMM-DEREGISTERED.NORMAL-SERVICE. The MS shall then perform a new attach procedure. The MS should also activate PDP context(s) to replace any previously active PDP contexts.

NOTE: In some cases, user interaction may be required and then the MS cannot activate the PDP context(s) automatically.

11 (PLMN not allowed);

12 (Location area not allowed); or

13 (Roaming not allowed in this location area)

- The MS shall delete any RAI, P-TMSI, P-TMSI signature and GPRS ciphering key sequence number, shall set the GPRS update status to GU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to section 4.1.3.2) and enter the state GMM-DEREGISTERED.

If the MS is IMSI attached via MM procedures, the MS shall in addition set the update status to U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED and shall delete any TMSI, LAI and ciphering key sequence number and shall reset the location update attempt counter. The new MM state is MM IDLE.

The MS shall store the LAI or the PLMN identity in the appropriate forbidden list, i.e. in the "forbidden PLMN list" for cause #11, in the list of "forbidden location areas for regional provision of service" for cause #12 or in the list of "forbidden location areas for roaming" for cause #13. If #11 or #13 was received, the MS shall perform a PLMN selection instead of a cell selection.

Other values are considered as abnormal cases. The specification of the MS behaviour in those cases is described in section 4.7.5.1.5.

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

9.2.13 Location updating accept

This message is sent by the network to the mobile station to indicate that updating or IMSI attach in the network has been completed. See table 9.2.15/TS 24.008.

Message type: LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT

Significance: dual

Direction: network to mobile station

Table 9.2.15/TS 24.008: LOCATION UPDATING ACCEPT message content

IEI	Information element	Type / Reference	Presence	Format	Length
	Mobility management protocol discriminator	Protocol discriminator 10.2	M	V	1/2
	Skip Indicator	Skip Indicator 10.3.1	M	V	1/2
	Location Updating Accept message type	Message type 10.4	M	V	1
	Location area identification	Location area identification 10.5.1.3	M	V	5
17	Mobile identity	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	3-10
A1	Follow on proceed	Follow on proceed 10.5.3.7	O	T	1
A2	CTS permission	CTS permission 10.5.3.10	O	T	1
<u>4A</u>	<u>Equivalent PLMNs</u>	<u>PLMN list</u> <u>10.5.x.y</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>5-17</u>

9.2.13.1 Follow on proceed

The *follow on proceed* information element appears if the network wishes to indicate that the mobile station may attempt an MM connection establishment using the same RR connection.

9.2.13.2 CTS permission

The *CTS permission* information element appears if the network wishes to allow the mobile station to use GSM-Cordless Telephony System in the Location Area.

9.2.13.3 Equivalent PLMNs

The *Equivalent PLMNs* information element is included if the network wants to inform the mobile station of equivalent PLMNs.

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

9.4.2 Attach accept

This message is sent by the network to the MS to indicate that the corresponding attach request has been accepted. See table 9.4.2/TS 24.008.

Message type: ATTACH ACCEPT

Significance: dual

Direction: network to MS

Table 9.4.2/TS 24.008: ATTACH ACCEPT message content

IEI	Information Element	Type/Reference	Presence	Format	Length
	Protocol discriminator	Protocol discriminator 10.2	M	V	1/2
	Skip indicator	Skip indicator 10.3.1	M	V	1/2
	Attach accept message identity	Message type 10.4	M	V	1
	Attach result	Attach result 10.5.5.1	M	V	1/2
	Force to standby	Force to standby 10.5.5.7	M	V	1/2
	Periodic RA update timer	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	M	V	1
	Radio priority for SMS	Radio priority 10.5.7.2	M	V	1/2
	Spare half octet	Spare half octet 10.5.1.8	M	V	1/2
	Routing area identification	Routing area identification 10.5.5.15	M	V	6
19	P-TMSI signature	P-TMSI signature 10.5.5.8	O	TV	4
17	Negotiated READY timer value	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	O	TV	2
18	Allocated P-TMSI	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	7
23	MS identity	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	6 - 7
25	GMM cause	GMM cause 10.5.5.14	O	TV	2
2A	T3302 value	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	O	TLV	3
8C	Cell Notification	Cell Notification 10.5.5.21	O	T	1
4A	Equivalent PLMNs	PLMN List 10.5.x.y	O	TLV	5-17

9.4.2.1 P-TMSI signature

This IE may be included to assign an identity to the MS's GMM context.

9.4.2.2 Negotiated READY timer

This IE may be included to indicate a value for the READY timer.

9.4.2.3 Allocated P-TMSI

This IE may be included to assign a P-TMSI to an MS in case of a GPRS or combined GPRS attach.

9.4.2.4 MS identity

This IE may be included to assign or unassign a TMSI to an MS in case of a combined GPRS attach.

9.4.2.5 GMM cause

This IE shall be included when IMSI attach for non-GPRS services was not successful during a combined GPRS attach procedure.

9.4.2.6 T3302 value

This IE may be included to indicate a value for the T3302 timer.

9.4.2.7 Cell Notification (GSM only)

In GSM, this IE shall be included by the SGSN in order to indicate the ability to support the Cell Notification.

9.4.2.8 Equivalent PLMNs

The *Equivalent PLMNs* information element is included if the network wants to inform the mobile station of equivalent PLMNs.

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

9.4.15 Routing area update accept

This message is sent by the network to the MS to provide the MS with GPRS mobility management related data in response to a *routing area update request* message . See table 9.4.15/TS 24.008.

Message type: ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT

Significance: dual

Direction: network to MS

Table 9.4.15/TS 24.008: ROUTING AREA UPDATE ACCEPT message content

IEI	Information Element	Type/Reference	Presence	Format	Length
	Protocol discriminator	Protocol discriminator 10.2	M	V	1/2
	Skip indicator	Skip indicator 10.3.1	M	V	1/2
	Routing area update accept message identity	Message type 10.4	M	V	1
	Force to standby	Force to standby 10.5.5.7	M	V	1/2
	Update result	Update result 10.5.5.17	M	V	1/2
	Periodic RA update timer	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	M	V	1
	Routing area identification	Routing area identification 10.5.5.15	M	V	6
19	P-TMSI signature	P-TMSI signature 10.5.5.8	O	TV	4
18	Allocated P-TMSI	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	7
23	MS identity	Mobile identity 10.5.1.4	O	TLV	7
26	List of Receive N-PDU Numbers	Receive N-PDU Number list 10.5.5.11	O	TLV	4 - 19
17	Negotiated READY timer value	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	O	TV	2
25	GMM cause	GMM cause 10.5.5.14	O	TV	2
2A	T3302 value	GPRS Timer 10.5.7.3	O	TLV	3
8C	Cell Notification	Cell Notification 10.5.5.21	O	T	1
4A	<u>Equivalent PLMNs</u>	<u>PLMN List</u> <u>10.5.x.y</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>5-17</u>

9.4.15.1 P-TMSI signature

This IE may be included to assign an identity to the MS's GMM context.

9.4.15.2 Allocated P-TMSI

This IE may be included to assign a P-TMSI to an MS in case of a GPRS or combined routing area updating procedure.

9.4.15.3 MS identity

This IE may be included to assign or unassign a TMSI to a MS in case of a combined routing area updating procedure.

9.4.15.4 List of Receive N-PDU Numbers

This IE shall be included in case of an inter SGSN routing area updating, if there are PDP contexts that have been activated in acknowledged transfer mode.

9.4.15.5 Negotiated READY timer value

This IE may be included to indicate a value for the READY timer.

9.4.15.6 GMM cause

This IE shall be included if IMSI attach was not successful for non-GPRS services during a combined GPRS routing area updating procedure.

9.4.15.7 T3302 value

This IE may be included to indicate a value for the T3302 timer.

9.4.15.8 Cell Notification (GSM only)

In GSM, this IE shall be included if by the SGSN in order to indicate the ability to support the Cell Notification.

9.4.15.9 Equivalent PLMNs

The *Equivalent PLMNs* information element is included if the network wants to inform the mobile station of equivalent PLMNs.

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

10.5.x.y PLMN list

The purpose of the *PLMN List* information element is to provide a list of PLMN codes to the mobile station.

The *PLMN List* information element is coded as shown in figure 10.5.z/3GPP TS 24.008 and table 10.5.w/3GPP TS 24.008.

The *PLMN List* is a type 4 information element with a minimum length of 5 octets and a maximum length of 17 octets.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
PLMN List IEI								octet 1
Length of PLMN List contents								octet 2
MCC digit 2, PLMN 1				MCC digit 1, PLMN 1				octet 3
MNC digit 3, PLMN 1				MCC digit 3, PLMN 1				octet 4
MNC digit 2, PLMN 1				MNC digit 1, PLMN 1				octet 5
MCC digit 2, PLMN 5				MCC digit 1, PLMN 5				octet 15
MNC digit 3, PLMN 5				MCC digit 3, PLMN 5				octet 16
MNC digit 2, PLMN 5				MNC digit 1, PLMN 5				octet 17

Figure 10.5.z/3GPP TS 24.008 *PLMN List* information element

Table 10.5.w/3GPP TS 24.008: *PLMN List* information element

MCC, Mobile country code (octet 3, octet 4 bits 1 to 4)
 The MCC field is coded as in ITU-T Rec. E212, Annex A.

MNC, Mobile network code (octet 5, octet 4 bits 5 to 8).
 The coding of this field is the responsibility of each administration but BCD coding shall be used. The MNC shall consist of 2 or 3 digits. For PCS 1900 for NA, Federal regulation mandates that a 3-digit MNC shall be used. However a network operator may decide to use only two digits in the MNC over the radio interface. In this case, bits 5 to 8 of octet 4 shall be coded as "1111". Mobile equipment shall accept MNC coded in such a way.