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Vocabulary In A GSM PLMN

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Version 2.0.3 agreed at GSM 29, Saarbrücken

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Version 2.0.3 agreed at GSM 29, Saarbrücken

(Resulting in version 3.0.0)

- Correcting internal cross references in the recommendation (eg. in section 3, Abbreviations and acronyms),
- recompilation of section 4 (Alpha sorted index).

(Resulting in version 3.0.1)

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ETSI/TC GSM

**Title : Recommendation GSM 01.04
Vocabulary In A GSM PLMN.**

Version : 3.0.1

Date : February 1991

List of contents:

1. GENERAL
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1. GENERAL

1.1 Scope

These are the terms, definitions and abbreviations to be used throughout the GSM recommendations.

The definition, or reference to a definition, in this recommendation 01.04 is valid in all recommendations where no definition is given within that recommendation. Where a definition, or a reference to a definition for the same term, is given in both this recommendation 01.04 and in another and the definitions are different, then the definition given in that recommendation takes priority in only that recommendation.

1.2 Introduction

This recommendation consists primarily of those terms and definitions that are considered essential to the understanding and application of the principles of a GSM PLMN.

A number of terms are followed by their usual abbreviation, in parenthesis. A listing by abbreviation is provided in chapter 3 of this recommendation.

A number of terms have a GSM recommendation number indicated after the term (e.g. 03.02). This indicates that reference should be made to that recommendation for the full definitions of the term. Where both a reference and a definition is given in this recommendation, the definitions given here embrace only the essential concepts and on that basis it is considered that they are not inconsistent with the more specialized definitions that appear in those other recommendations.

A number of the terms and definitions in this recommendation are identical to those found in CCITT Recommendation I.112, but they are applied to a GSM PLMN instead. The notes complementing CCITT I.112 Rec. definitions are not considered to be part of the definitions. When applicable they have been reproduced.

References to these definitions are given in parenthesis, for example (110), as an aid to ensuring consistency between the two recommendations in the event of amendments. Whenever necessary GSM notes have been added regarding the application to a GSM PLMN.

Any term in common usage but whose use is deprecated in the sense defined, is shown as in the following example "419 FUNCTIONAL GROUP [FUNCTIONAL GROUPING]".

Where a truncated term is widely used in an understood context the complete term is quoted following the colloquial form, for example, "201 SERVICE, TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE".

Where a reference is made to the Radio Regulations the definition has been taken verbatim from that source (except where indicated) even though there may be some aspects that are not applicable to GSM. The Radio Regulations are published by the International Telecommunications Union ITU and have the effect of an international treaty. For this reason it is deemed inadvisable to alter or truncate such references simply to ensure complete relevance to GSM.

2. VOCABULARY

2.1 General

101 **Telecommunication (110)**

Any transmission and/or emission and reception of signals representing signs, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

2.2 Services

201 **Service, telecommunication service (201)**

That which is offered by an administration or RPOA to its customers in order to satisfy a specific telecommunication requirement.

202 **Radiocommunication service**

A service as defined in this section involving the transmission, emission and/or reception of radio waves for specific telecommunication purposes.

In these Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any radiocommunication service relates to terrestrial radiocommunication. (Quoted from the Radio Regulations N° 20).

203 **Mobile service**

A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations. (Quoted from the Radio Regulations N° 26).

204 **Land Mobile Service**

A mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations. (Quoted from the Radio Regulations N° 28).

205 **Bearer service (202)**

A type of telecommunication service that provides the capability for the transmission of signals between user-network interfaces.

Note: The GSM PLMN connection type used to support a bearer service may be identical to that used to support other types of telecommunication service.

206 **Teleservice (203)**

A type of telecommunication service that provides the complete capability, including terminal equipment functions, for communication between users according to protocols established by agreement between administrations and/or RPOAs.

207 **Demand service, demand telecommunication service (205)**

A type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established almost immediately, in response to a user request effected by means of user-network signalling.

208 Service attribute, telecommunication service attribute (208)

A specified characteristic of a telecommunication service.

209 Basic services

The telecommunication services excluding the supplementary services (in accordance with table 1/l.210).

210 Supplementary service

A modification of, or a supplement to, a basic telecommunication service.

211 Calling line identification presentation (CLIP)

The supplementary service which provides for the called party with the possibility to receive identification of the calling party.

212 Calling line identification restriction (CLIR)

A supplementary service offered to the calling party to prevent presentation of the calling party's ISDN/MSISDN number to the called party.

213 Connected line identification presentation (COLP)

The supplementary service which provides the calling party with the possibility to receive the identification of the connected party

214 Connected line identification restriction (COLR)

A supplementary service offered to the connected party to prevent presentation of the connected party's ISDN/MSISDN number to the calling party.

215 Malicious call identification (MCI)

The supplementary service which enables a mobile subscriber to request that the source of an incoming call is identified and registered in the network.

216 Call forwarding unconditional (CFU)

The supplementary service which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific Basic service, addressed to the called mobile subscriber's directory number to another directory number. The ability of the served mobile subscriber to originate calls is unaffected. If this service is activated, calls are forwarded no matter what the condition of the termination.

217 Call forwarding mobile subscriber busy (CFB)

The supplementary service which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific Basic service, addressed to the called mobile subscriber's directory number and which meet mobile subscriber busy to another directory number. The ability of the served mobile subscriber to originate calls is unaffected. If this service is activated, a call is forwarded only if the call meets mobile subscriber busy.

218 Call forwarding on no reply (CFNRy)

The supplementary service which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific Basic service, addressed to the called mobile subscriber's directory number and which meet no reply to another directory number. The ability of the served mobile subscriber to originate calls is unaffected. If this service is activated, a call is forwarded only if the call meets no reply.

219 Call forwarding on mobile subscriber not reachable (CFNRc)

The supplementary service which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific basic service, addressed to the called mobile subscriber's directory number, but which cannot be reached due to radio congestion, no paging response or because the subscriber is not registered, to another directory number.

220 Call waiting (CW)

The supplementary service which offers a mobile subscriber the possibility to be notified of an incoming call whilst the termination is in the busy state. Subsequently, the subscriber can either answer, reject, or ignore the incoming call.

221 Completion of calls to busy subscribers (CCBS)

The supplementary service which allows a calling mobile subscriber, encountering a busy called destination to have the call completed when the busy destination becomes not busy, without having to make a new call attempt.

222 Closed user group (CUG)

The supplementary service which provides the possibility for a group of subscribers, connected to the PLMN and/or the ISDN, to intercommunicate only amongst themselves and, if required, one or more subscribers may be provided with incoming/outgoing access to subscribers outside this group.

223 Advice of charge (AoC)

The supplementary service which provides the possibility for a mobile user who pays for the use of telecommunications services to receive charging information related to the used telecommunication services.

224 Call hold (HOLD)

The supplementary service which allows a served mobile subscriber to interrupt communication on an existing call and then subsequently, if desired, re-establish communication. The traffic channel remains assigned to the mobile subscriber after the communication is interrupted to allow the origination or possible termination of other calls.

The "retrieve" operation re-establishes communication on a channel.

225 Call transfer (CT)

The supplementary service which enables the served mobile subscriber to transfer an established incoming or outgoing call to a third party. This service differs from the Call Forwarding supplementary service in that Call Forwarding deals only with incoming calls that have not yet reached the "fully-established" state (i.e., have an established end-to-end connection).

226 Three party service (3PTY)

The supplementary service which enables a mobile subscriber to establish a three party conversation. A mobile subscriber who is active on a call is able to hold that call, make an additional call to a third party, switch from one call to the other as required (privacy being provided between the two calls), and/or release one call and return to the other, or join the two calls together into a three-way conversation.

227 Conference call,add on (CONF)

The supplementary service which provides a mobile subscriber with the ability to have a multi-connection call, i.e. a simultaneous communication between more than two parties.

228 Barring of all outgoing calls(BAOC)

The supplementary service which makes it possible for a mobile subscriber to prevent all outgoing calls or just those associated with a specific Basic service., The ability of the served mobile subscriber to receive calls remains unaffected. The ability to set-up emergency calls remains unaffected .

229 Barring of outgoing international calls (BOIC)

The supplementary service which makes it possible for a mobile subscriber to prevent all outgoing international calls or just those associated with a specific basic service. Call set-up possibilities only exist to subscribers of the PLMN(s) and the fixed network(s) of the country where the mobile subscriber is currently located. The present PLMN may be the home PLMN or a visited PLMN respectively, the fixed network may be that of the home PLMN country or that of a visited PLMN country. The ability of the served mobile subscriber to receive calls remains unaffected. The ability to set-up emergency calls remains unaffected .

230 Barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country (BOIC-exHC)

The supplementary service which makes it possible for a mobile subscriber to prevent all outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country, or just those associated with a specific basic service. Call set-up possibilities only exist to subscribers of the PLMN(s) and the fixed network(s) of the country where the mobile subscriber is currently located or to subscribers of the home PLMN of the served mobile subscriber and to subscribers of the fixed network(s) in the home PLMN country. The present PLMN may be the home PLMN or a visited PLMN, respectively the fixed network may be that of the home PLMN country or that of a visited PLMN country. The ability of the served mobile subscriber to receive calls remains unaffected. The ability to set-up emergency calls remains unaffected.

231 Barring of all incoming calls (BAIC)

The supplementary service which makes it possible for a mobile subscriber to prevent all incoming calls or just those associated with a specific basic service The ability of the served mobile subscriber to originate calls remains unaffected.

232 Barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country (BIC-Roam)

This service makes it possible for a mobile subscriber to prevent incoming calls or just those associated with a specific basic service only if the mobile subscriber roams outside the home PLMN country. The ability for the served mobile subscriber to originate calls remains unaffected.

233 Mobile access hunting (MAH)

The supplementary service which enables incoming calls to be distributed over a group of accesses .

234 User-to-user signalling (UUS)

The supplementary service which allows a mobile subscriber to send/receive a limited amount of information to/from another PLMN or ISDN subscriber over the signalling channel in association with a call to the other subscriber.

235 Provision

An action to make a service available to a subscriber. The provision may be:

- general: where the service is made available to all subscribers (subject to compatibility restrictions enforced) without prior arrangements being made with the service provider.
- prearranged: where the service is made available to an individual subscriber only after the necessary arrangements have been made with the service provider.

236 Withdrawal

An action taken by the service provider to remove an available service from a subscriber's access. The withdrawal may be:

- general : where the service is removed from all subscribers provided with the service.
- specific : where the service is removed on an individual basis from subscribers provided with the service.

237 Registration ((supplementary) service registration)

The programming by the service provider or subscriber of information to enable subsequent operation of a service. The programming action involves input of specific supplementary information.

For certain services the registration procedure may cause activation whilst for others the service may already be in the active phase.

238 Erasure

The deletion by the service provider, the subscriber or the system of information stored against a particular service by a previous registration(s).

239 Activation

An action taken by either the service provider, the subscriber or the system to enable a process to run as and when required by the service concerned. The time during which the process is activated is defined as the active phase. During activation the service will be either "operative" or "quiescent" according to whether or not the system is actually using the service, e.g. to forward a call or to apply call waiting indication.

240 Deactivation

An action taken by either the service provider, the subscriber or the system to terminate the process started at the activation.

241 Invocation

An action to invoke the service required, taken by the subscriber (e.g. pressing a specific button) or automatically by the network or terminal as a result of a particular condition (e.g. calling line identification for each incoming call)

242 Normal operation with successful outcome

Description of the normal operation of the service, the normal served subscriber's actions and the system response. Decision points, timing and call progress signals would be some of the aspects defined for the service if they can be perceived by the subscriber.

243 Testing**02.04**

The test procedure allows the subscriber to check whether or not the service is operating as desired. In some cases the use of the service is sufficient, for others a method of testing is included in the control procedure.(see GSM 02.04)

244 Interrogation ((supplementary) service interrogation)

The request by the subscriber to the PLMN to provide information about a specific supplementary service. This information can be requested by a

- **Status check**
the following values can be returned by the PLMN:
 - not supported
 - activated
 - deactivated

Not all values are applicable to all supplementary services.

- **Data check**

This interrogation function compares the data input by the subscriber during an interrogation procedure with the information stored in the PLMN. The PLMN returns a standard tone, announcement or indications (e.g. "check is positive" or "check is negative").

- **Data request**

This interrogation function enables the subscriber to obtain confirmation of input data. The PLMN returns an appropriate announcement or indication (e.g. "the forwarded-to number is etc.").

245 Exceptional operation, unsuccessful outcome

Abnormal situations not described in "normal operation with successful outcome". Procedures on time-out, unexpected signalling response and other such events would be defined.

246 Interworking considerations

Identification of subscriber perceptions when a call exits from an ISDN/PLMN to another CEPT specified network or enters an ISDN/PLMN from another CEPT specified network.

247 Interworking

The general term used to describe the inter-operation of networks, services, supplementary services etc.

248 Service Interworking

The interworking required when the services at the calling and called terminals are different (e.g. a Short Message Service interworking with MHS access).

249 Supplementary service Interworking

This the interworking between the same supplementary services in different networks..

250 Transparent support of services

Support of services where the network is unaware of the higher layer protocols, ie the higher layer protocols are transparent to the PLMN. See also GSM 03.10

251 Non-transparent support of services

Support of services where the network makes use of knowledge of the higher layer protocols,ie some aspects of the higher layer protocols are not transparent to the PLMN. See also GSM 03.10.

2.3 Networks

301 Network, telecommunication network (305)

A set of nodes and links that provides connections between two or more defined points to facilitate telecommunication between them.

302 Integrated services digital network (ISDN) (308)

An integrated services network that provides digital connections between user-network interfaces.)

303 Public land mobile network (PLMN)

A network, established and operated by an Administration or its licensed operator(s), for the specific purpose of providing land mobile communication services to the public. It provides communication possibilities for mobile users. For communication between mobile and fixed users interworking with a fixed network is necessary.

304 GSM public land mobile network (GSM PLMN)

A PLMN which complies with the GSM recommendations.

305 Home PLMN (HPLMN)

The PLMN where a subscription is held and therefore which contains the HLR of the subscriber.

306 Visited PLMN (VPLMN)

A PLMN whose services can be used temporarily, based on a subscription in another PLMN, the home PLMN.

307 Local PLMN (LPLMN)

The LPLMN is the HPLMN or VPLMN depending on the location of the MS at the time, and is the PLMN with which the MS is registered via the radio interface.

308 GSM PLMN area (GPA)

The geographical area in which a GSM PLMN (see definitions 303, 304) provides telecommunication services according to the GSM Recommendations to mobile users.

Note : CCITT Recommendation Q.1001 does not contain a definition of a PLMN area.

309 GSM system area (GSA)

The group of GSM PLMN areas accessible by GSM mobile stations.

Note : The system area according to CCITT Recommendation Q.1001 corresponds to the GSM System Area.

310 GSM service area

03.02

The area in which a mobile station can be reached by a fixed subscriber, without the subscriber's knowledge of the actual location of the mobile station within the area. A service area may include the areas served by several PLMNS.

A service area may consist of one country, be a part of a country or comprise several countries.

311 GSM PLMN fixed Infrastructure

The part of a GSM PLMN consisting of all fixed equipment, including the BSS's, the MSC's and associated functional entities (such as VLR, HLR, AuC, EIR and IWF)..

312 Mobile-services switching centre (MSC)

The MSC performs the functions of switching, routing and control of the call and charging and accounting. The MSC also controls the interworking with fixed networks.

313 Gateway MSC (GMSC)

An MSC that provides an entry point into the PLMN from another network or service. A gateway MSC is also an Interrogating Node for incoming PLMN calls.

314 Connection (309)

A concatenation of transmission channels or telecommunication circuits, switching and other functional units set up to provide for the transfer of signals between two or more points in a telecommunication network, to support a single communication.

315 Digital connection (310)

A concatenation of digital transmission channels or digital telecommunication circuits, switching and other functional units set up to provide for the transfer of digital signals between two or more points in a telecommunication network, to support a single communication.

316 Switched connection

A connection that is established by means of switching.

GSM note: In a GSM PLMN a switched connection only supports demand services since no reserved circuit services as defined in CCITT Recommendation I.112, 206 are foreseen.

317 GSM PLMN connection (314) 03.10

A connection that is established through a GSM PLMN between specified GSM PLMN reference points.

318 GSM PLMN connection type attribute

A specific characteristic of a GSM PLMN connection type whose values distinguish it from another GSM PLMN connection type.

319 GSM PLMN connection type, connection type (316) 03.10

A description of a set of GSM PLMN connections which have the same attributes.

320 GSM PLMN connection element, connection element (317)

A partition of a GSM PLMN connection, see GSM 03.10 for the basis of partitioning.

321 GSM PLMN connection element attribute

An attribute of a GSM PLMN connection element, eg information transfer rate.

322 Point to point GSM PLMN connection (320)

A GSM PLMN connection that is established between two specified GSM PLMN reference points.

323 Point to multipoint GSM PLMN connection (321)

A GSM PLMN connection that is established between a single specified GSM PLMN reference point, and more than one other specified GSM PLMN reference points.

324 Public Data Network (PDN)

A network established and operated by an administration for the specific purpose of providing data transmission services to the public. Circuit switched (CSPDN), packet switched (PSPDN) and leased circuit data transmission services are feasible depending on national regulations. The Public Data Network may carry other services. (Adapted from CCITT Rec. X.15)

325 Network Interworking

The interworking required between two different networks (e.g. between a PLMN and ISDN, a GSM PLMN and a non-GSM PLMN, between two GSM PLMN) in order to provide an end to end connection.

326 Terminating Network

Network which in cooperation with a GSM PLMN provides telecommunication services between their respective users. Examples of terminating networks are the PSTN, the ISDN, PDNs, GSM PLMNs.

327 Interworking function (IWF)

A network functional entity which provides interworking (network interworking, service interworking, supplementary service interworking or signalling interworking). It may be a part of one or more logical or physical entities in a GSM PLMN.

328 Interrogating Node (IN)

A switching node that interrogates a HLR, to route a call for an MS to the visited MSC.

2.4 Stations

401 Station

One or more transmitters or receivers or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment, necessary at one location for carrying on a radiocommunication service, or the radio astronomy service.

Each station shall be classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily. (Quoted from the Radio Regulations N° 58).

402 Mobile Station (MS)

A station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points. (Quoted from the Radio Regulations N° 65).

403 Land Station

A station in the mobile service not intended to be used while in motion. (Quoted from the Radio Regulations N° 67).

404 Base Station (BS)

A land station in the land mobile service. (Quoted from the Radio Regulations No 68).

405 Land Mobile Station

A mobile station in the land mobile service capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent. (Quoted from the Radio Regulations N° 69).

406 GSM Mobile Station (GSM MS)

Equipment intended to access a set of GSM PLMN telecommunication services. Services may be accessed while the equipment capable of surface movement within the GSM system area is in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

Note : This definition has been adapted from the definitions of a Mobile Station and a Land Mobile Station in the Radio Regulations.

407 Mobile Equipment (ME)

The ME is the Mobile Station (MS) without the SIM.

408 Base Station System (BSS)

The system of base station equipment (transceivers, controllers, etc..) which is viewed by the MSC through a single interface as defined by the GSM 08 0x series of recommendations, as being the entity responsible for communicating with Mobile Stations in a certain area. The radio equipment of a BSS may cover one or more cells. A BSS may consist of one or more base stations. If an internal interface according to the GSM 08.5x series at recommendations is implemented, then the BSS shall consist of one Base Station Controller (BSC) and several Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs).

The functionality is described in Recommendation GSM 08.02.

409 Base Station Controller (BSC)

A network component in the PLMN with the functions for control of one or more Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs).

410 Base Transceiver Station (BTS)

A network component which serves one cell, and is controlled by a Base Station Controller. The BTS contains one or more Transceivers (TRXs).

411 Transceiver (TRX)

A network component which can serve full duplex communication on 8 full-rate traffic channels according to recommendation GSM 05.02. If Slow Frequency Hopping SFH is not used, then the TRX serves the communication on one RF carrier.

2.5 Access

501 User access. user network access (402)

The means by which a user is connected to a telecommunication network in order to use the services and/or facilities of that network.

502 Interface (408)

The common boundary between two associated systems.

503 Service Access Point (SAP)

In the reference model for Open System Interconnection, Service Access Points (SAPs) of a layer are defined as gates through which services are offered to an adjacent higher layer.

504 Physical Interface (411)

The interface between two equipments.

505 Access capability. GSM PLMN access capability (416)

The number and type of the access channels at a GSM PLMN access interface that are actually available for telecommunication purposes.

506 Terminal Equipment (TE) (417)

Equipment that provides the functions necessary for the operation of the access protocols by the user.

507 Terminal adaptor (TA)

A physical entity in the MS providing terminal adaptation functions. (GSM 04.02)

508 Mobile Termination (MT)

The part of the Mobile Station which terminates the radio transmission to and from the network and adapts terminal equipment (TE) capabilities to those of the radio transmission.

509 Reference point (420)

A conceptual point at the conjunction of two non-overlapping functional groups.

510 Reference configuration (421)

A combination of functional groups and reference points that shows possible network arrangements.

511 Multipoint access (422)

User access in which more than one terminal equipment is supported by a single mobile termination.

512 Functional group, functional grouping (419)

A set of functions that may be performed by a single equipment.

513 Terminal adaptation function(TAF)

The terminal adaptation function is a functional entity associated with an MS. The TAF provides the functionality necessary to permit interworking between an MT and Terminal equipment(TE). The function of the TAF depends on the service and the type of TE. The TAF is required to convert the protocols provided by the MT to those used by the TE. The terminal adaptation functions are described in GSM 07.01,07.02 and 07.03.

514 Direct access

Interworking to a Private Telecommunications Network via a dedicated link.

515 Mobile Originated (MO)

Call or short message originated from the Mobile Station.

516 Mobile Terminated (MT)

Call or short message intended to be delivered to the Mobile Station.

613 Location cancellation procedure 03.01

The procedure by which the location information is removed from a location register.

614 Location information requested procedure 03.01

The procedure by which a VLR enquires whether or not a MS should be kept in the register.

615 Location information retrieval procedure 03.01

The procedure by which the home location register obtains information on which of its mobile stations are registered with a visited location register.

616 Reset procedure

The procedure for recovery of information for a location register after restart.

617 Restart (Restart procedure)

The procedure to recover the information in a location register after the location information is lost due to a failure.

618 Restoration, Restoration procedure

The procedure to recover the information in a location register, after the location information is lost due to a failure. It consists of a restart procedure, after which some mechanisms are provided to keep track of the reliability of each element in memory.

619 Handover

The action of switching a call in progress from one radio channel to another radio channel. Handover is used to allow established calls to continue by switching them to another radio resource, e.g. when mobile stations move from one base station area to another.

Handover may take place between the following GSM entities; timeslot ,RF carrier, cell, base station, BSS, MSC.

The prefixes "inter" and "intra" are used to describe the type of handover according to context, e.g. inter-cell handover.

These entities are listed in nested order such that "inter-BSS handover" is implicitly inter -BS, inter-cell, etc.

Additionally, the words "internal" or "external" may prefix the term intra-BSS handover with the following meanings

"Internal intra-BSS handover" is an intra-BSS handover which takes place without reference to the MSC (although the MSC will be informed on completion).

"External intra-BSS handover" is an intra-BSS handover which is controlled by an MSC.

620 Basic handover procedure 03.09

A procedure in which a call is handed over from the MSC under which the call was originated to another MSC.

621 Subsequent handover procedure

03.09

A procedure in which a call is handed over from an MSC under which the call was not originated to another MSC.

622 Cell

The area of radio coverage locally defined as seen by the Mobile Station with a Base Station Identity Code (BSIC) and uniquely defined as seen by the network with a cell global identification.

2.7 Identity and Security

701 **Algorithm A3**

Cryptographic algorithm that produces SRES, using RAND AND Ki.

702 **Algorithm A5**

Cryptographic algorithm that produces ciphertext out of cleartext, using Kc.

703 **Algorithm A8**

Cryptographic algorithm that produces Kc using RAND and Ki.

704 **Authentication**

The corroboration that a peer entity is the one claimed.

705 **Authentication centre (AUC)**

Component of the fixed part of the PLMN which contains subscriber authentication keys (Ki) and generates security related parameters (RAND, SRES, Kc) - depending on implementation.

706 **Base station identity code (BSIC)**

A block of code, consisting of the PLMN colour code and a base station colour code. One Base Station can have several Base Station Colour Codes.

707 **Cell Global Identification**

A block of code which uniquely identifies a cell within all GSM PLMNs. It consists of the LAI and CI.

708 **Cell Identity (CI)**

A block of code which identifies a cell within a location area.

709 **Reserved**

710 **Cipherkey**

A sequence of symbols that controls the operation of encipherment and decipherment.

711 **Cipherkey setting**

Mutual agreement between the Mobile Station and the fixed part of the system upon a common cipherkey (Kc) to be used in a subsequent encipherment/ decipherment process.

712 **Ciphertext**

Unintelligible data produced through the use of encipherment.

713 **Cryptographic algorithm [cryptological algorithm]**

Mathematical method used in encipherment and decipherment or in non-reversible encipherment.

714 Decipherment

The transformation by cryptographic techniques to produce plaintext from ciphertext.

715 Encipherment

Transformation by cryptographic techniques to produce ciphertext from plaintext.

716 International mobile station equipment Identity (IMEI)

Uniquely identifies the mobile station as a piece or assembly of equipment.

717 International mobile subscriber Identity (IMSI)

Uniquely identifies the subscription. It can serve as a key to derive subscriber information such as directory number(s) from the HLR.

718 Key setting

See cipherkey setting.

719 Mobile station International ISDN number(MSISDN) 03.03

Uniquely defines the mobile station as an ISDN terminal. It consists of three parts; the country code (CC), the national destination code (NDC) and the subscriber number (SN).

720 Mobile Station Roaming Number (MSRN) 03.03

A code which is allocated to a mobile station when registered with a VLR for the purpose of routing calls to the MSC in which area the Mobile Station is located.1. The MSRN is used by the home location register for rerouting calls to the mobile station.

721 Personal Identification Number (PIN)

Confidential information which may be used in the authentication between subscriber and SIM to corroborate that the subscriber is the one claimed.

722 Plaintext

Unciphered Data.

723 RAND

Random number to be used as challenge in a challenge response protocol.

724 Random number

Non-predictable number.

725 Security feature

Security features protect

- i) the access to the mobile services
- ii) any relevant item from being disclosed on the radio path, mainly in order to ensure the privacy of user related information.

726 Signed Response (SRES)

Response to a challenge in the challenge response protocol.

727 Reserved

728 Stream cipher

Bit by bit binary addition of plaintext bitstream and cipherkey bitstream.

729 Subscriber authentication key

Subscriber individual confidential information used in authentication and in the cipher key generation process

730 Subscriber Identity authentication

The corroboration by the fixed part of the PLMN that the subscriber identity (IMSI, TMSI), transferred by the mobile subscriber within the authentication procedure at the radiopath, is the one claimed.

731 Subscriber Identity confidentiality

The property that the subscriber identity (IMSI) is not made available or disclosed on the radio interface.

732 Subscriber Identity Module (SIM)

Removable module which is inserted into a Mobile Equipment; it is considered as part of the Mobile Station. It contains security related information (IMSI, Ki, PIN), other subscriber related information and the Algorithms A3/A8.

733 Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity (TMSI)

03.03

A unique identity temporarily allocated to visiting mobile subscribers in order to support the subscriber identity confidentiality service.

734 Local Mobile Station Identity(LMSI)

A unique identity temporarily allocated to visiting mobile subscribers in order to speed up the search for subscriber data in the VLR, when the MSRN allocation is done on a per call basis (see definition 720)

2.8 Administrative and commercial definitions

801 CEPT Administration

The national administration which has signed the "Arrangement instituant la Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications".

802 GSM PLMN operator

An administration or its licensed operator(s) which provides a GSM PLMN and its telecommunication services.

803 Service Provider

The organisation through which the subscriber obtains GSM telecommunication services. This may be a network operator or possibly a separate body.

804 Subscription

The subscription permits participation in telecommunication services (basic telecommunication services and those supplementary services for which it is necessary).

805 Customer

The customer is the individual or entity who, or which, obtains a service from a GSM PLMN operator or an authorized agent and is responsible for payment of all charges and rentals due.

Note : This definition is adapted from CCITT Rec. D.000.

806 Subscriber

The definition of this term is identical with that of the term "customer" under 805.

807 User

The user is the individual or entity designated by the customer, individually or by class, as having access to the service and having such authorization, individually or by class, as may be required by the GSM PLMN operator or an authorized agent concerned.

Note : This definition is adapted from CCITT Rec. D.000.

808 Collection charge

The collection charge is the charge in its national currency collected by a GSM PLMN operator or an authorized agent from its customers for the use of the service. The establishment of the collection charge is a national matter.

Note : This definition is adapted from CCITT Rec. D.000.

809 Network access charge

Part of the collection charge, intended to cover cost of service which is not dependent on the actual use of networks/telecommunications services. It may consist of an initial fee and a subscription fee.

810 Network utilization charge

Part of the collection charge which is intended to cover use of the networks/telecommunications services. The charge is registered on a per case basis.

811 Rental

Payment(s) due to a GSM PLMN operator or an authorized agent for the access to certain services for the designated periods.

Note : This definition is adapted from CCITT Rec. D.000.

812 NET (Norme Europeenne de Telecommunications)

An approved conformity specification recommendation of the CEPT or part or parts hereof, which the signatories of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on European Telecommunications Standards for terminal equipment (Nov. 15; 1985), adopted in accordance with the procedures set down in that MoU. It includes, where appropriate, requirements made necessary in a given country by historical network peculiarities or established national provisions concerning the use of radio frequencies.

813 Conformity specification

A document giving a full description of the technical characteristics of the relevant telecommunications terminal equipment (such as safety, technical parameters, functions and procedures and service requirements) together with a precise definition of the test and test methods enabling the conformity of the equipment with the prescribed technical characteristics to be verified.

814 Approved testing laboratory

A laboratory which has been accredited by the appropriate Administration or an accrediting body recognized as competent in its country, according to Rec. T/G 01-01, and which is approved by that Administration or State as competent for conducting conformity tests on telecommunications terminal equipment.

815 Certificate of conformity

A certificate, issued in accordance with the Recommendation T/SF 48, which indicates that a telecommunications terminal equipment has been tested by an approved testing laboratory, using appropriate test methods, and is in conformity with defined standards, such as NETs, or parts thereof.

816 Certifying body

A body which determines whether a test report from an approved testing laboratory shows that a telecommunications terminal equipment has been tested using appropriate test methods and is in conformity with defined standards. If so, the body issues a certificate of conformity.

Note : This body may be the appropriate national authority, or the national Approval Authority such as an independent body or the approved testing laboratory which conducted the tests.

924 Administration Centre (ADC)

The ADC node of the TMN provides for PLMN Operator-specific requirements in the administration and commercial areas.

925 Telecommunications Management Network (TMN)

The implementation of the Network Management functionality required for the PLMN is in terms of physical entities, the full set of which constitutes the TMN

2.10 Expressions related to the radiosubsystem

1001 Absolute RF Channel Number (ARFCN) 05.05

An integer which defines the absolute RF channel number.

1002 Active mode 05.08

The state of a MS when processing a call.

1003 Active part of timeslot 05.02

Identical with burst.

1004 Adaptive Frame Alignment 05.08

Means of ensuring that the timeslots received at the BS from active MSs at different distances from the BS are in time alignment.

Transmit timeslot advance period in the MS necessary to ensure this. The value can be assessed by measuring the "roundtrip delay"; this depends on the distance of the MS from the serving BS.

1005 BCCH allocation (BA) 05.08

The radio frequency channels allocated in a cell for BCCH transmission.

1006 Bit number (BN) 05.02

Number which identifies the position of a particular bit period within a timeslot.

1007 Burst 05.02

A period of modulated carrier less than one timeslot. The physical content of a timeslot.

1008 Call Release 05.08

Forced disconnection after a fixed period when the ACCH data is no longer decoded correctly.

1009 Cell allocation 05.02

The radio frequency channels allocated to a particular cell.

1010 Cell Coverage Area 03.30

Area within which a defined quality of reception is provided.

The planned radio coverage of a cell.

1011 Channel 05.02

A means of one-way transmission. A defined sequence of periods (e.g. timeslots) in a TDMA system; a defined frequency band in an FDMA system; a defined sequence of periods and frequency bands in a frequency hopped system.

1012	Class IA, IB, II	05.03/05.04
<p>The classification of speech encoder bits depending on the degree of protection needed. Class IA and class IB bits have protection, while Class II bits have no protection. Error detection is performed on class IA bits.</p>		
1013	Control Channels (CCH)	05.01
<p>Channels which carry system management messages.</p>		
1014	Current Serving BS	05.10
<p>BS on one of whose channels (TCH, DCCH, or CCCH) the MS is currently operating.</p>		
1015	Discontinuous Reception (DRX)	05.08
<p>Means of saving battery power (e.g. in HPUs) by periodically and automatically switching the MS receiver on and off.</p>		
1016	Discontinuous Transmission (DTX)	05.08
<p>Means of saving battery power (e.g. in HPUs) and reducing interference by automatically switching the transmitter off when no speech or data are to be sent.</p>		
1017	Downlink	05.02.
<p>Physical link from the BS towards the MS (BS transmits, MS receives).</p>		
1018	Dummy bits	05.04
<p>Internal states of the modulator before and after a burst.</p>		
1019	Dummy Burst (DB)	05.02
<p>A period of carrier less than one timeslot whose modulation is a defined sequence that carries no useful information. Means of filling a timeslot with an RF signal when no information is to be delivered to a channel.</p>		
1020	E_c/N_0	
<p>Ratio of energy per modulating bit to the noise spectral density.</p>		
1021	Frame number (FN)	05.02
<p>Identifies the position of a particular TDMA time-frame within a hyperframe.</p>		
1022	Frequency correction burst (FB)	05.02
<p>Period of RF carrier less than one timeslot whose modulation bit stream allows frequency correction to be performed easily within a mobile station.</p>		
1023	Guard Period	05.05
<p>Period at beginning and end of timeslot during which MS transmission is attenuated.</p>		

1024	Handover	05.08
Change of dedicated channel during call.		
1025	Handover Access Burst	05.08
Access burst used during handover.		
1026	Handover Execution	05.08/03.09
Signalling message sequence that causes the MS to continue the call in another (predetermined) cell.		
1027	Handover Execution Interval	05.08
Period of time between consecutive handover execution commands.		
1028	Handover Margin	05.08
Hysteresis factor that minimises repetitive handovers between adjacent cells. Means to affect the traffic distribution between cells.		
1029	Handover Strategy	05.08
Procedure defined by an algorithm that prescribes how handover shall be carried out e.g. handover to a cell which offers better signal strength or to a cell which allows communication with less power.		
1030	Hyperframe	05.02
A hyperframe consists of 2048 superframes (see definition 1055) It is the longest recurrent time period of the frame structure (12 533.76s).		
1031	Idle Mode	05.08
State of an MS not actively processing a call.		
1032	Inactive part of timeslot	05.02
Identical with guard period.		
1033	Inter-Cell Handover	05.08
Handover between cells. Change of serving cell.		
1034	Intra-Cell Handover	05.08
Handover between different RF carriers or different timeslots of the same RF carrier within one cell.		
1035	Logical channels	05.02
Two classes of logical channels are defined, control channels (CCH) which carry system management messages and traffic channels (TCH) which carry users' speech or data.		

1036 Mobile allocation (MA) 05.02

The radio frequency channels allocated to a MS for use in its hopping sequence.

1037 Multiframe (Multiple time-frame) 05.01

Two types of multiframe are defined in the system: a 26-frame multiframe with a period of 120ms and a 51-frame multiframe with a period of 3060/13ms.

1038 Multiple timeframe

See multiframe.

1039 Network Directed Criteria 05.08

Handover criteria originating from network management requirements, e.g. traffic, precedence requests etc...

1040 Network Management Requirements 05.08

See network directed criteria.

1041 Normal Burst (NB) 05.02

A period of modulated carrier less than a timeslot.

1042 Peak power

Measure of the maximum RF power when averaged over one radio frequency cycle, during the useful part of the burst.

1043 Power Class (of MS) 05.05

Class of maximum output power to which a MS belongs; e.g. handheld portable, mobile. Defined by the maximum peak power that can be output by a MS. Five power classes are defined.

1044 Power control Level 05.05

Peak power level (less than or equal to the maximum peak power corresponding to the power class) that a MS outputs on command from the BS of the serving cell.

1045 Power Control Message 05.08

Message that controls the MS transmitted RF power level (see MS_TXPWR_REQUEST).

1046 Quarter Bit Number 05.10

Timing of quarter bit periods (12/13 us) within a timeslot.

1047 Radiofrequency channel (RFCH)

A partition of the system RF spectrum allocation with a defined bandwidth and centre frequency.

1048	Radio Sub-System Criteria	05.08
	Criteria used in the handover and transmitted RF power control processes (e.g. signal strength, signal quality, absolute MS-BS distance).	
1049	Radio Sub-System Directed Handover	05.08
	Change of channel during a call because of either degradation of quality of the current serving channel or the availability of another channel which can allow communication at a lower transmitted RF power, or to prevent a MS grossly exceeding the planned cell area.	
1050	Roundtrip Delay	05.08
	Time period between transmit and receive instant of a timeslot in the BS, determined by the response behaviour of the MS and the MS-BS distance.	
1051	Serving BS	05.08
	BS with which the MS is currently communicating.	
1052	Serving Cell	05.08
	Cell containing the serving BS.	
1053	SID-frame	06.31
	Frame which carries the averaged background noise information	
1054	Sub-channel number (SCN)	05.02
	One of the parameters defining a particular physical channel in a BS.	
1055	Superframe	05.01
	A superframe is 51 traffic/associated control multiframes or 26 broadcast/common control multiframes.(period 6.12s).	
1056	Synchronization burst (SB)	05.02
	Period of RF carrier less than one timeslot whose modulation bit stream carries information for the MS to synchronize its time-frame start to that of the received signal.	
1057	Tail bits	05.03/05.04
	Known bits that are added at the end of the information stream to allow use of a convolutional code to build a (non-systematic) block code while preserving the minimum distance properties.	
1058	TDMA Frame Number	05.02
	The number of a particular TDMA frame in the cyclic TDMA frame numbering range (2715647).	
1059	Timebase Counters	05.10
	A set of counters which determine the timing state of signals transmitted by a BS or MS.	

1060	Time-frame	05.01
<p>The repetition period of the (8) timeslots of a particular RF channel (period $60/13 = 4.62$ ms approx.). This is referred to as a frame in the definition of multiframes.</p>		
1061	Timeslot	05.01
<p>One of a number of periods in a time-frame (period $15/26$ms). Physical channel in a TDMA system.</p>		
1062	Timing Advance	05.10
<p>A signal sent by the BS to the MS. It enables the MS to advance the timing of its transmissions to the BS so as to compensate for propagation delay.</p>		
1063	Timeslot Number (TN)	05.02
<p>Identifies a particular timeslot within a TDMA frame frame.</p>		
1064	Traffic channels	05.02
<p>Channels which carry users' speech or data.</p>		
1065	Training sequence	05.02
<p>Sequence of modulating bits employed to facilitate timing recovery and channel equalisation in the receiver.</p>		
1066	Training sequence code	05.02
<p>Parameter used to select one of a number of training sequences.</p>		
1067	Uplink	05.02
<p>Physical link from MS towards BS (MS transmits, BS receives)</p>		
1068	Useful part of timeslot	05.04
<p>That part of the burst used by the demodulator; differs from the full burst because of the $1/2$ bit shift of the I and Q parts of the GMSK signal.</p>		
1069	Voice activity detection (VAD)	05.03/05.04
<p>A process used to identify presence or absence of speech data bits. This is used along with DTX (see definition 1016)</p>		

2.11 Miscellaneous

1101 Mobile Station Feature

A MS feature is a function or a piece of equipment which directly relates to the man-machine operation of the MS.

Three categories of MS features are distinguished: basic, supplementary and additional features.

1102 Queuing

The procedure in which calls, originating from a MS or terminating in a MS are kept pending for reasons of congestion or when the called party is occupied.

1103 Off-air-call-set-up (OACSU)

The procedure in which a telecommunication connection is being established whilst the r.f. link between the MS and the BS is not occupied.

1104 Mobile Application Part (MAP) 09.01/03.01

The internetworking signalling between MSCs and LRs and EIRs. A part of CCITT Signalling System No. 7

1105 Signalling Interworking

Signalling Interworking is the function required to connect the signalling protocols used in a GSM PLMN to those used in the appropriate fixed network.

1106 Layer 2 relay (L2R)

A function of an MS and IWF that adapts a user's known layer2 protocol onto RLP for transmission over the GSM radio interface. See also GSM 07.01,07.02 and 07.03.

1107 Radio Link Protocol (RLP)

An Automatic Repeat reQuest (ARQ) protocol used to reliably transfer user data between an MS and IWF. See also GSM 04.22

3. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A

A3	see Algorithm A3 (701)
A5	see Algorithm A5 (702)
A8	see Algorithm A8 (703)
AB	Access Burst
ACCH	Associated Control Channel
ACM	Address Complete Message
ACU	Antenna Combining Unit
ADC	ADministration Centre (924)
AEF	Additional Elementary Functions
AGCH	Access Grant CHannel
AOC	Advice Of Charge (223)
ARFCN	Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (1001)
ARQ	Automatic Request for Retransmission (1007)
AUC	Authentication Centre (705)
AUT(H)	Authentication (704)

B

BA	BCCH Allocation (1005)	
BAIC	Barring of All Incoming Calls (231)	
BAOC	Barring of All Outgoing Calls (228)	
BCC	Base Transceiver Station (BTS) Colour Code	05.02
BCCH	Broadcast Control Channel	
BCCH_FREQ_NCELL	Frequency of the RF carrier on which the BCCH of a neighbouring cell is transmitted.	05.08
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal	
BCU	(See 08.56)	
BIC-Roam	Barring of Incoming Calls when Roaming Outside the Home PLMN Country (232)	
Bm	Full-rate traffic channel	
BN	Bit Number (1006)	
BNHO	Barring all outgoing calls except those to Home PLMN	
BOIC	Barring of Outgoing International Calls (229)	
BOIC-exHC	Barring of Outgoing international Calls except those directed to the Home PLMN Country (230)	
BS	Base Station (404)	
BS_BCCH_SDCCH_COMB	Logical variable that indicates the combination of dedicated and associated control channels on the same physical channel	05.02
BS_CC_CHANS	Number of basic physical channels supporting common control channels	05.02
BS_G_BLKRES	Number of blocks on each common control channel reserved for access grant messages	05.02
BS_PA_MFRMS	Number of multiframes between two transmissions of the same paging message to MSs of the same paging group	05.02
BSC	Base Station Controller (409)	05.02
BSIC	Base Transceiver Station Identity Code (706)	05.02
BSIC-NCELL	BSIC of an adjacent cell	05.08
BSS	Base Station System (408)	
BTS	Base Transceiver Station (410)	

C

C	Conditional	
CA	Cell Allocation	
CA_BAND_NUMB	Number of the frequency band that contains the cell allocation	
	05.05	
CBCH	Cell Broadcast CHannel	05.02
CC	Country Code	
CCBS	Completion of Calls to Busy Subscribers (221)	
CCCH_GROUP	Group of MSs in idle mode	
CCH	Control CHannel (1013)	
CCPE	Control Channel Protocol Entity	
CELL-BAR-ACCESS	Cell Access Barred	
CELL_RESELECT_HYSTERESIS	RXLEV Hysteresis required for Cell Reselection	
CFB	Call Forwarding on mobile subscriber Busy (217)	
CFNRc	Call Forwarding on MS Not REAchable (219)	
CFNRy	Call Forwarding on No Reply (218)	
CFU	Call Forwarding Unconditional (216)	
CI	Cell Identity (708)	
CLIP	Calling Line Identification Presentation (211)	
CLIR	Calling Line Identification Restriction (212)	
CMD	Command	
COLI	Connect Line Identity	
COLP	Connected Line Identification Presentation (213)	
COLR	Connected Line identification Restriction (214)	
COM	Complete	
CONF	Conference Call,add on (227)	
CONN	Connect	
CRE	Call RE-establishment procedure	
CSPDN	Circuit Switched Public Data Network(324)	
CT	- Channel Tester	
	- Call Transfer (225)	
CUG	Closed User Group (222)	
CW	Call Waiting (220)	

D

DB	Dummy Burst (1019)
DCCH	Dedicated Control Channel
DCF	Data Communication Function
DCN	Data Communication Network (903)
DET	Detach
DISC	DISConnect
DL	Data Link (layer)
DLCI	Data Link Connection Identifier
DLD	Data Link Discriminator
Dm	Control Channel (ISDN terminology applied to mobile service)
DP	Dialled Pulse
DRX	Discontinuous Reception (Mechanism) (1015)
DTAP	Direct Transfer Application Part
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment
DTMF	Dual Tone Multi-Frequency (signalling)
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission (Mechanism) (1016)

E

EA	External Alarms
Ec/No	Ratio of energy per modulating bit to the noise spectral density (1020)
EIR	Equipment Identity Register
ERR	ERRor

F

FA	Full Allocation
FACCH	Fast ACCH
FACCH/F	Full rate Fast Associated Control Channel
FACCH/H	Half rate Fast Associated Control Channel
FB	Frequency correction Burst (1022)
FCCH	Frequency Correction CHannel
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FN	Frame Number (1021)

G

GMSC	Gateway Mobile Services Switching Centre (313)
GPA	GSM PLMN area (308)
GSA	GSM System Area (309)
GSM	Groupe Special Mobile
GSM MS	GSM Mobile Station (406)
GSM PLMN	GSM Public Land Mobile Network (304)

H

HANDO	Handover
HDLC	High Level Data Link Control
HLR	Home Location Register (604)
HO_MARGIN	SDL Message name for Handover Margin
HOLD	Call Hold (Supplementary Service) (224)
HPLMN	Home PLMN (305)
HPU	Hand Portable Unit
HSN	Hopping Sequence Number

05.02

I

I	Information (frames)
IAM	Initial Address Message
ICB	Incoming Calls Barred
ID	Identification
IDN	Integrated Digital Network
IE	Signalling Information Element
IMEI	International Mobile station Equipment Identity (716)
IMSI	International Mobile Subscriber Identity (717)
IN	Interrogating Node (328)
INU	Interworking Unit

ISDN Integrated Services Digital Network (302)
IWF Inter Working Function (327)

K

K Constraint Length of the Convolutional Code
Kc Cipher Key
Ki see "subscriber authentication key" (729)

L

L2R Layer 2 Relay (1106)
LAC Location Area Code
LAI Location Area Identity 05.08
LAN Local Area Network
LAPDm Link Access Protocol on the Dm channel
LCN Local Communication Network (908)
LE Local Exchange
Lm Traffic channel with capacity lower than Bm
LPLMN Local PLMN (307)
LR Location Register (601)

M

M Mandatory
MA Mobile Allocation (1036)
MACN Mobile Allocation Channel Number
MAF Mobile Additional Function
MAH Mobile Access Hunting (233)
MAI Mobile Allocation Index 05.02
MAIO Mobile Allocation Index Offset 05.02
MAP Mobile Application Part (1104)
MCC Mobile Country Code
MCI Malicious Cell Identification (215)
MD Mediation Device
MDL (mobile) Management (entity) - Data Link (layer)
ME Maintenance Entity (909)
ME Mobile Equipment (407)
MEF Maintenance Entity Function
MIC Mobile Interface Controller
MM Man Machine
MME Mobile Management Entity
MMI Man Machine Interface
MNC Mobile Network Code
MO Mobile Originated (515)
MPH (mobile) Management (entity) - PHysical (layer) [primitive]
MS Mobile Station (402)
MS_PWR_CLASS MS PoWer Class. Parameter defining the power class of an MS
expressed in the same way as the R parameters 05.08
MS_RANGE_MAX Mobile Station Range Maximum. Handover criterion to determine
serving cell

MS_RXLEV_L	Lower Receive Level. Threshold of RXLEV received from the serving BS below which either power control or handover must take place to improve the cell quality	05.08
MS_TXPWR_CONF MS	Transmitted RF Power Confirmation. Parameter sent by the MS to indicate its current transmitted RF power level	
MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH	Maximum Allowed Transmitted RF Power for MSs to Access the System until commanded otherwise	
MS_TXPWR_REQUEST	MS Transmitted RF Power Request. Parameter sent by the BSS that commands the required MS RF Power Level	
MSC	Mobile-services Switching Centre (312)	
MSCM	Mobile Station Class Mark	
MSCU	Mobile Station Control Unit	
MSISDN	Mobile Station ISDN Number (719)	
MSRN	Mobile Station Roaming Number (720)	
MT	Mobile Terminated (516)	
MT	Mobile Termination (508)	
MTP	Message Transfer Part	
MUMS	Multi User Mobile Station	

N

N/W	Network	
NB	Normal Burst (1041)	
NBIN	A parameter in the hopping sequence	05.02
NCELL	Neighbouring (or current serving) Cell	05.08
NDC	National Destination Code	
NE	Network Element	
NEF	Network Element Function	
NET	Norme Europeenne de Télécommunications (812)	
NF	Network Function	
NM	Network Management (912)	
NMC	Network Management Centre (913)	
NMSI	National Mobile Station Identification number	
NSAP	Network Service Access Point	
NT	Network Termination	

O

O	Optional	
O&M	Operations & Maintenance	
OACSU	Off-Air-Call-Set-Up (1103)	
OCB	Outgoing Calls Barred	
OD	Optional for operators to implement for their aim	
OMC	Operations & Maintenance Centre (915)	
OS	Operating System (916)	
OSI	Open System Interconnection	
OSI RM	OSI Reference Model	

P

PAD	Packet Assembly/Disassembly facility	
PAGING_GROUP	The set of MSs monitoring a particular paging block	05.02
PCH	Paging CHannel	

PD	Public Data	
PDN	Public Data Networks (324)	
PH	PHysical (layer)	
PI	Presentation Indicator	
PIN	Personal Identification Number (721)	
PLMN_PERMITTED	PLMN Permitted for handover purposes	05.08
PLNN	Public Land Mobile Network (303)	
PPE	Primative Procedure Entity	
Ps	Location Probability	
PSPDN	Packet Switched Public Data Network(324)	
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network	

Q

QA	Q (Interface) - Adapter
QAF	Q - Adapter Function
QOS	Quality Of Service

R

[R	Value of Reduction of the MS Transmitted RF Power relative to the maximum allowed output power of the highest power class of MS (A)]	
RA	RANdom mode request information field	
RAB	RANdom Access Burst	
RACH	RANdom Access CHannel	
RADIO_LINK_TIMEOUT	The timeout period for radio link failure. Maximum value of the radio link timer	05.08
RADIO_LINK_TIMER	Parameter which is incremented or decremented according to the success with which SACCH messages are decoded	05.08
RAND	RANdOm Number (authentication) (723)	
REC	RECommendation	
REL	RELease	
REQ	REQuest	
RESELECT_INTERVAL_MIN	Minimum time between cell reselections	05.08
RFC	Radio Frequency Channel	
RFCH	Radio Frequency CHannel (1047)	
RFN	Reduced TDMA Frame Number	05.02
RLP	Radio Link Protocol (1107)	
RNTABLE	Table of 128 integers in the hopping sequence	
RSE	Radio System Entity	
RXLEV	Received Signal Level	05.08
RXLEV_ACCESS_MIN	The minimum received signal level at a MS for access to a cell	05.08
RXLEV_MIN	The minimum received signal level at a MS from a neighbouring cell for handover to be permitted	
RXLEV_NCELL	Received signal level of neighbouring or current serving cell measured on the BCCH carrier	05.08
RXLEV_SERVING_CELL	Received signal level in the serving cell measured on the BCCH carrier	05.08
RXQUAL	Received Signal Quality	05.08
RXQUAL_FULL	Received signal quality assessed over the full set of TDMA frames within a SACCH block	05.08
RXQUAL_SERVING_CELL	Received signal quality of serving cell	05.08

RXQUAL_SUB

Received signal quality assessed over a subset of 12 TDMA frames

05.08

S

S/W	SoftWare
SABM	Set Asynchronous Balanced Mode
SACCH	Slow Associated Control CHannel
SACCH/C4	Slow, SDCCH/4 Associated, Control CHannel
SACCH/C8	Slow, SDCCH/8 Associated, Control CHannel
SACCH/T	Slow, TCH-Associated, Control CHannel
SACCH/TF	Slow, TCH/F-Associated, Control CHannel
SACCH/TH	Slow, TCH/H-associated, Control CHannel
SAP	Service Access Point (503)
SAPI	Service Access Point Indicator
SB	Synchronization Burst (1056)
SCCP	Signalling Connection Control Part
SCH	Synchronization CHannel
SCN	Sub-Channel Number (1054)
SDCCH	Stand-alone Dedicated Control CHannel
SDCCH/4	Stand-alone Dedicated Control CHannel/4
SDCCH/8	Stand-alone Dedicated Control CHannel/8
SDL	Specification Description Language
SE	Support Entity
SEF	Support Entity Function
SEG	Security Experts Group
SFH	Slow Frequency Hopping
SI	Service Interworking
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module (732)
SLTM	Signalling Link Test Message
SMSCB	Short Message Service Cell Broadcast
Smt	Short message terminal
SN	Subscriber Number
SP	Signalling Point
SRES	Signed RESponse (authentication) (726)
SS	Supplementary Service
SS	System Simulator
STP	Signalling Transfer Point

05.02

T

TA	Terminal Adaptor (507)
TAC	Type Approval Code
TAF	Terminal Adaptation Function (513)
TC	Transaction Capabilities
TCAP	Transaction Capabilities Application Part
TCH	Traffic CHannel
TCH/F	A Full rate TCH.
TCH/F2.4	A Full rate data TCH (<2.4kbit/s).
TCH/F4.8	A Full rate data TCH (4.8kbit/s).
TCH/F9.6	A Full rate data TCH (9.6kbit/s).
TCH/FS	A Full rate Speech TCH.
TCH/H	A Half rate TCH
TCH/H4.8	A Half rate data TCH (4.8kbit/s)
TCH/HS	A Half rate Speech TCH.

TCI	Transceiver Control Interface
TE	Terminal Equipment (506)
Tei	Terminal endpoint identifier
TFA	Transfer Allowed
TFP	Transfer Prohibited
TMN	Telecommunications Management Network (925)
TMSI	Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity (733)
TN	Timeslot Number (1063)
TPS	Three Party Service
TRX	Transceiver (411)
TS	Time Slot
TSDI	Transceiver Speech & Data Interface
TXPWR	Transmit power; Tx power level in the MS_TXPWR_REQUEST and MS_TXPWR_CONF parameters.

U

UI	Unnumbered Information (Frame)
UPD	Up to Date
UUS	User-to-User Signalling (234)

V

VAD	Voice Activity Detection (1069)	(05.03/05.04/06.32)
VLR	Visitor Location Register (605)	
VMSC	Visited MSC, (recommendation not to be used)	
VPLMN	Visited PLMN (306)	

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WS	Work Station (923)
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