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European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Numbering, addressing and identification (GSM 03.03)

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Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Special Mobile Group (SMG) Technical Committee (TC) of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This ETS defines the plans and principles of numbering, addressing and identification within the European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2). This second edition of ETS 300 523 corresponds to GSM Technical Specification (GSM-TS) GSM 03.03 version 4.9.0.

The specification from which this ETS has been derived was originally based on CEPT documentation, hence the presentation of this ETS may not be entirely in accordance with the ETSI/PNE rules.

Reference is made within this ETS to GSM-TSs (NOTE).

NOTE: TC-SMG has produced documents which give the technical specifications for the implementation of the European digital cellular telecommunications system. Historically, these documents have been identified as GSM Technical Specifications (GSM-TSs). These TSs may have subsequently become I-ETTs (Phase 1), or ETSS (Phase 2), whilst others may become ETSI Technical Reports (ETRs). GSM-TSs are, for editorial reasons, still referred to in GSM ETSS.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope

This Technical Specification defines:

- a) an identification plan for mobile subscribers in the GSM system;
- b) principles of assigning telephone and ISDN numbers to mobile stations in the country of registration of the mobile station;
- c) principles of assigning mobile station roaming numbers to visiting mobile stations;
- d) an identification plan for location areas and base stations in the GSM system;
- e) an identification plan for MSCs and location registers in the GSM system;
- f) principles of assigning international mobile equipment identities;
- g) principles of assigning zones for regional subscription.

1.2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] GSM 01.04 (ETR 100): "European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Abbreviations and acronyms".
- [2] GSM 03.08 (ETS 300 526): "European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Organisation of subscriber data".
- [3] GSM 03.20 (ETS 300 534): "European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Security related network functions".
- [4] GSM 03.70 (ETS 300 541): "European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Routeing of calls to/from Public Data Networks (PDN)".
- [5] GSM 04.08 (ETS 300 557): "European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification".
- [6] GSM 09.03 (ETS 300 600): "European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Signalling requirements on interworking between the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) or Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and the Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN)".
- [7] GSM 11.11 (ETS 300 608): "European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Specification of the Subscriber Identity Module - Mobile Equipment (SIM - ME) interface".
- [8] CCITT Recommendation E.164: "Numbering plan for the ISDN era".
- [9] CCITT Recommendation E.212: "Identification plan for land mobile stations".
- [10] CCITT Recommendation E.213: "Telephone and ISDN numbering plan for land mobile stations in public land mobile networks (PLMN)".
- [11] CCITT Recommendation X.121: "International numbering plan for public data networks".

1.3 Definitons and abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this specification are listed in GSM 01.04.

1.4 General comments to references

The identification plan for mobile subscribers defined below is that defined in CCITT Recommendation E.212.

The ISDN numbering plan for mobile stations and the allocation of mobile station roaming numbers is that defined in CCITT Recommendation E.213. Only one of the principles for allocating ISDN numbers is proposed for GSM PLMNs. Only the method for allocating mobile station roaming numbers contained in the main text of CCITT Recommendation E.213 is recommended for use in GSM PLMNs. If there is any difference between this Technical Specification and the CCITT Recommendations, the former shall prevail.

For terminology, see also CCITT Recommendations E.164 and X.121.

1.5 Conventions on bitordering

The following conventions hold for the coding of the different identities appearing in this Technical Specification and in other GSM Technical Specifications if not indicated otherwise:

- the different parts of an identity are shown in the figures in order of significance;
- the most significant part of an identity is on the left part of the figure and the least significant on the right.

When an identity appears in other Technical Specifications, the following conventions hold if not indicated otherwise:

- digits are numbered by order of significance, with digit 1 being the most significant;
- bits are numbered by order of significance, with the lowest bit number corresponding to the least significant bit.

2 Identification of mobile subscribers

2.1 General

A unique International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) shall be allocated to each mobile subscriber in the GSM system.

NOTE: This IMSI is the concept referred to by CCITT as "International Mobile Station Identity".

In order to support the subscriber identity confidentiality service the VLRs may allocate a unique Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity (TMSI) to visiting mobile subscribers. The VLR must be capable of correlating the IMSI of an MS and the current TMSI for that MS.

In order to speed up the search for subscriber data in the VLR a supplementary Local Mobile Station Identity (LMSI) is defined.

The LMSI may be allocated by the VLR at location updating and is sent to the HLR together with the IMSI. The HLR makes no use of it but includes it together with the IMSI in all messages sent to the VLR concerning that MS.

2.2 Composition of IMSI

IMSI is composed as shown in figure 1.

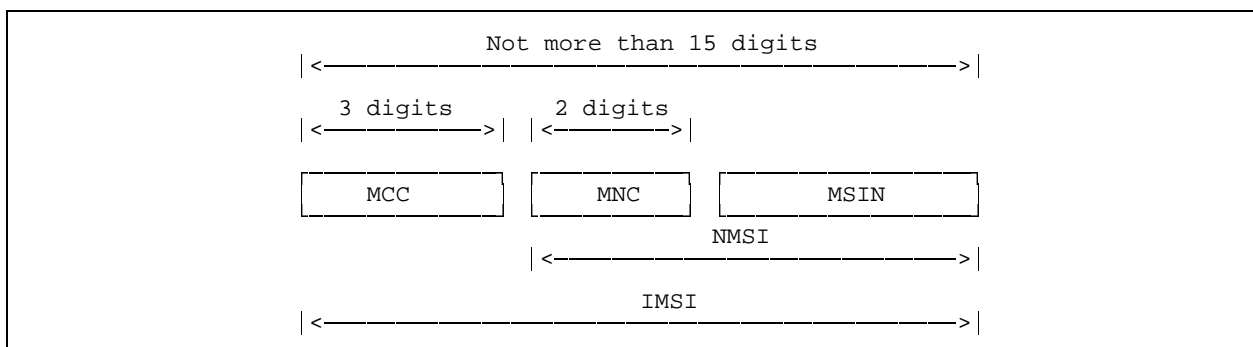


Figure 1: Structure of IMSI

IMSI is composed of three parts:

- i) Mobile Country Code (MCC) consisting of three digits. The MCC identifies uniquely the country of domicile of the mobile subscriber;
- ii) Mobile Network Code (MNC) consisting of two digits for GSM applications. The MNC identifies the home GSM PLMN of the mobile subscriber;
- iii) Mobile Subscriber Identification Number (MSIN) identifying the mobile subscriber within a GSM PLMN.

The National Mobile Subscriber Identity (NMSI) consists of the Mobile Network Code and the Mobile Subscriber Identification Number.

2.3 Allocation principles

[SIST ETS 300 523 E2:2003](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/92278ccd-596c-4865-9265-669ea944b8d1/sist-ets-300-523-e2-2003)

IMSI shall consist of numerical characters (0 through 9) only.

The overall number of digits in IMSI shall not exceed 15 digits.

The allocation of Mobile Country Codes (MCCs) is administered by the CCITT and is given in Annex A to CCITT Blue Book Recommendation E.212.

The allocation of National Mobile Subscriber Identity (NMSI) is the responsibility of each administration.

If more than one GSM PLMN exist in a country, a unique Mobile Network Code should be assigned to each of them.

The allocation of IMSIs should be such that not more than the digits MCC + MNC of the IMSI have to be analysed in a foreign GSM PLMN for information transfer.

2.4 Structure of TMSI

Since the TMSI has only local significance (i.e. within the VLR and the area controlled by the VLR), the structure and coding of it can be chosen by agreement between operator and manufacturer in order to meet local needs.

The TMSI consists of 4 octets. It can be coded using a full hexadecimal representation.

In order to avoid double allocation of TMSIs after a restart of a VLR, some part of the TMSI may be related to the time when it was allocated or contain a bit field which is changed when the VLR has recovered from the restart.

The TMSI shall only be allocated in ciphered form. See also Technical Specification GSM 03.20.