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*Technical Specification*

**Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM);  
Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);  
General Packet Radio Service (GPRS);  
GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP)  
across the Gn and Gp Interface  
(3G TS 29.060 version 3.3.0 Release 1999)**

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## Foreword

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# Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3GPP.

This TS defines the Gn and Gp interfaces for the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) within the 3GPP system.

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of this TS, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version 3.y.z

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- y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
- z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the specification;

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# 1 Scope

This Technical Specification defines the second version of GTP used on:

- the Gn and Gp interfaces of the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS),
- the Iu, Gn and Gp interfaces of the UMTS system.

NOTE: The version number used in the message headers is 0 for the first version of GTP described in GSM 09.60, and 1 for the second version in 3GPP TS 29.060.

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# 2 Normative references

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

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.
- For this Release 1999 document, references to 3G documents are for Release 1999 versions (version 3.x.y).

- [1] 3G TS 21.905: "3G Vocabulary".
- [2] 3G TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".
- [3] 3G TS 23.007: "Restoration Procedures".
- [4] 3G TS 23.060: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Service Description; Stage 2".
- [5] 3G TS 24.008: "Mobile Radio Interface Layer 3 specification; Core Network Protocols-Stage 3".
- [6] 3G TS 29.002: "Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".
- [7] 3G TS 25.413: "UTRAN Iu interface RANAP signalling".
- [8] 3G TS 33.102: "Security Architecture".
- [9] GSM 03.20: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Security related network functions".
- [10] GSM 03.64: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Overall description of the GPRS Radio Interface; Stage 2".
- [11] GSM 04.64: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile Station - Serving GPRS Support Node (MS-SGSN) Logical Link Control (LLC) Layer Specification".
- [12] STD 0005: "Internet Protocol", J. Postel.
- [13] STD 0006: "User Datagram Protocol", J. Postel.
- [14] STD 0007: "Transmission Control Protocol", J. Postel.
- [15] RFC 1700: "Assigned Numbers", J. Reynolds and J. Postel.
- [16] RFC 2181: "Clarifications to the DNS Specification", R. Elz and R. Bush.



- [17] ITU-T Recommendation X.25: "Interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit".
- [18] ITU-T Recommendation X.121: "International Numbering Plan for Public Data Networks".

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## 3 Definitions and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purpose of this Technical Specification, the following definitions apply:

- Conditional** When the presence requirement for the information element is conditional, the receiving protocol level can check the presence or absence of an IE based on the received information.
- G-PDU:** A T-PDU plus a GTP header. A G-PDU is sent in a path.
- GTP-Flow:** A GTP flow is defined by the unidirectional virtual aggregation of G-PDUs and/or signalling messages related to one or more GTP tunnels. A GTP flow is identified by a Flow Label included in the GTP header. The meaning of the Flow Label is transparent for the transmitter side, only the receiver may evaluate the Flow Label.
- GTP tunnel:** A GTP tunnel is defined by two associated PDP Contexts in different GSN nodes and is identified with a Tunnel ID. A GTP tunnel is necessary to forward packets between an external packet data network and a MS user.
- MM Context:** The information sets held in MS and GSNs for a GPRS subscriber related to mobility management (MM) (please refer to the MM Context Information Element).
- MM Context ID:** IMSI or equivalent for use in conjunction with Anonymous Access (please refer to section GTP Header).
- NSAPI:** Network Service Access Point Identifier. An integer value in the range [0; 15], identifying a certain PDP Context. It identifies a PDP context belonging to a specific MM Context ID.
- Path:** The UDP/IP path and TCP/IP path are examples of paths that may be used to multiplex GTP tunnels.
- Path Protocol:** The Path Protocol is the protocol(s) used as a bearer of GTP between GSNs.
- PDP:** A Packet Data Protocol (PDP) is a network protocol used by an external packet data network interfacing to GPRS.
- PDP Context:** The information sets held in MS and GSNs for a PDP address (please refer to the PDP Context Information Element).
- Quality of Service:** Quality of Service may be applicable for the GPRS backbone if the path media supports it. Separate paths with different priorities may be defined between a GSN pair. However, the possible use of QoS in the GGSN is outside the scope of the GTP specification.
- Signalling message:** GTP signalling messages are exchanged between GSN pairs in a path. The signalling messages are used to transfer GSN capability information between GSN pairs and to create, update and delete GTP tunnels.
- TCP/IP path:** A TCP/IP path is a reliable connection-oriented path defined by two end-points and an end-point is defined by an IP address and a TCP port number. TCP/IP paths should be used when the T-PDUs are based on connection-oriented protocols, such as the X.25 packet layer protocol.
- T-PDU:** An original packet, for example an IP datagram, from a MS or a network node in an external packet data network. A T-PDU is the payload that is tunnelled in the GTP tunnel.

**Traffic Flow Template:** TFTs are used by GGSN to distinguish between different user payload packets and transmit packets with different QoS requirements via different PDP context but to the same PDP address.

**Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (TEID):** This field unambiguously identifies a tunnel endpoint in the receiving GTP-U or GTP-C protocol entity. The receiving end side of a GTP tunnel locally assigns the TEID value the transmitting side has to use. The TEID values are exchanged between tunnel endpoints using GTP-C (or RANAP, over the Iu) messages.

**UDP/IP path:** A UDP/IP path is a connection-less path defined by two end-points and an end-point is defined by an IP address and a UDP port number. A UDP/IP path carries G-PDUs between GSN nodes related to one or more GTP tunnels. A UDP/IP path should be used when the T-PDUs are based on connection-less protocols, such as IP.

## 3.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this specification are listed in GSM 01.04.

For the purpose of this specification the following additional abbreviations apply:

BB	Backbone Bearer
DF	Don't Fragment
FFS	For Further Study
GTP	GPRS Tunneling Protocol
GTP-C	GTP Control
GTP-U	GTP User
IANA	Internet Assigned Number Authority
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
QoS	Quality of Service
RANAP	Radio Access Network Application Part
RNC	Radio Network Controller
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TEID	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier
TFT	Traffic Flow Template
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UTRAN	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network
Gn interface	Interface between GPRS Support Nodes (GSNs) within a PLMN
Gp interface	Interface between GPRS Support Nodes (GSNs) in different PLMNs

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## 4 General

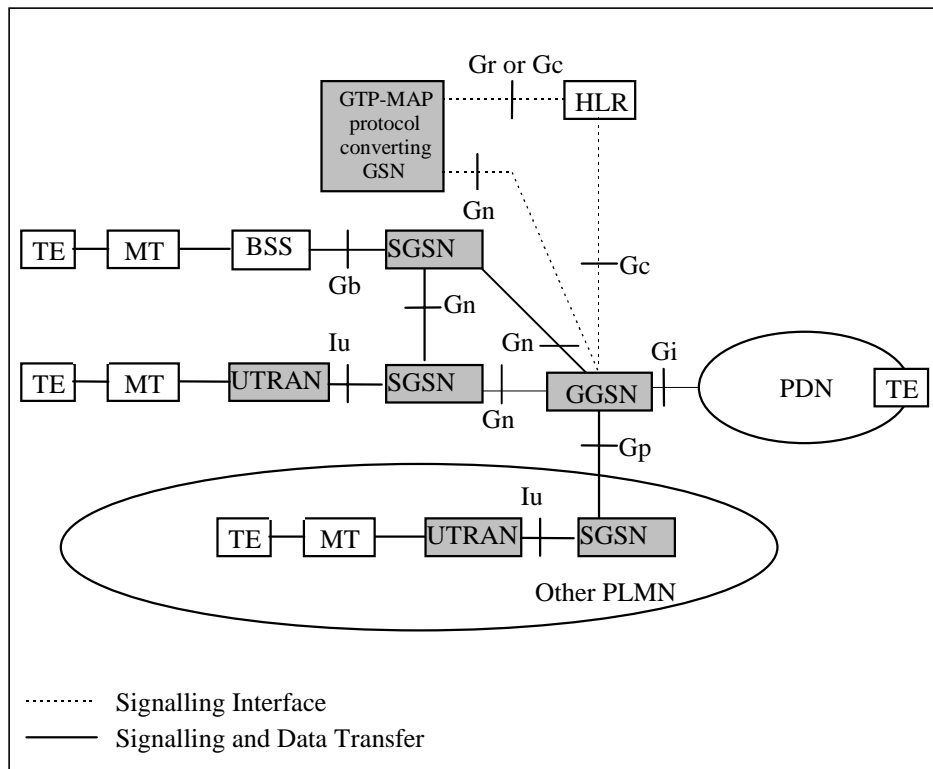
This document defines the GPRS Tunneling Protocol (GTP), i.e. the protocol between GPRS Support Nodes (GSNs) in the UMTS/GPRS backbone network. It includes both the GTP signalling (GTP-C) and data transfer (GTP-U) procedures. It also lists the messages and information elements used by the GTP based charging protocol GTP', which is described in GSM 12.15.

GTP is defined for the Gn interface, i.e. the interface between GSNs within a PLMN, and for the Gp interface between GSNs in different PLMNs. Only GTP-U is defined for the Iu interface between Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) and the UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN).

On the Iu interface, the Radio Access Network Application Part (RANAP) protocol is performing the control function for GTP-U.

GTP' is defined for the interface between CDR generating functional network elements and Charging Gateway(s) within a PLMN. Charging Gateway(s) and GTP' protocol are optional, as the Charging Gateway Functionalities may either be located in separate network elements (Charging Gateways), or alternatively be embedded into the CDR

generating network elements (GSNs) when the GSN-CGF interface is not necessarily visible outside the network element. These interfaces relevant to GTP are between the grey boxes shown in the figure below.



**Figure 1: GPRS Logical Architecture with interface name denotations**

GTP allows multiprotocol packets to be tunnelled through the UMTS/GPRS Backbone between GSNs and between SGSN and UTRAN.

In the signalling plane, GTP specifies a tunnel control and management protocol (GTP-C) which allows the SGSN to provide packet data network access for an MS. Signalling is used to create, modify and delete tunnels.

In the transmission plane, GTP uses a tunnelling mechanism (GTP-U) to provide a service for carrying user data packets. The choice of path is dependent on whether the user data to be tunnelled requires a reliable link or not.

The GTP-U protocol is implemented by SGSNs and GGSNs in the UMTS/GPRS Backbone and by Radio Network Controllers (RNCs) in the UTRAN. The GTP-C protocol is implemented by SGSNs and GGSNs in the UMTS/GPRS Backbone. No other systems need to be aware of GTP. UMTS/GPRS MSs are connected to an SGSN without being aware of GTP.

It is assumed that there will be a many-to-many relationship between SGSNs and GGSNs. A SGSN may provide service to many GGSNs. A single GGSN may associate with many SGSNs to deliver traffic to a large number of geographically diverse mobile stations.

SGSN and GGSN implementing GTP protocol version 1 should be able to fallback to GTP protocol version 0. All GSNs should be able to support all earlier GTP versions.

## 5 Transmission order and bit definitions

The messages in this document shall be transmitted in network octet order starting with octet 1.

The most significant bit of an octet in a GTP message is bit 8. If a value in a GTP message spans several octets and nothing else is stated, the most significant bit is bit 8 of the octet with the lowest number.

## 6 GTP header

The GTP header shall be a variable length header used for both the GTP-C and the GTP-U protocols. The minimum length of the GTP header is 8 bytes. There are three flags that are used to signal the presence of additional optional fields: the PN flag, the S flag and the E flag. The PN flag is used to signal the presence of N-PDU Numbers. The S flag is used to signal the presence of the GTP Sequence Number field. The E flag is used to signal the presence of the Extension Header field, used to enable future extensions of the GTP header defined in this document, without the need to use another version number. If any of these three flags are set, the length of the header is at least 12 octets and the fields corresponding to the flags that are set shall be evaluated by the receiver. The sender shall set all the bits of the unused fields to zero. The unused fields shall not be evaluated by the receiver.

The GTP-C and the GTP-U use some of the fields in the GTP header differently. The different use of such fields is described in the sections related to GTP-C and to GTP-U.

### **Always present fields:**

- Version field: this field is used to determine the version of the GTP protocol. For the treatment of other versions, see section 10.1.1, "Different GTP versions". The version number shall be set to '1'.
- Payload Type (PT) this bit is used as a protocol discriminator between GTP and GTP'. GTP is described in this document and the GTP' protocol in GSM 12.15. Note that the interpretation of the header fields may be different in GTP' than in GTP.
- Extension Header flag (E): This flag indicates the presence of the Next Extension Header field when it is set to '1'. When it is set to '0', the Next Extension Header field either is not present or, if present, must not be interpreted.
- Sequence number flag (S): This flag indicates the presence of the Sequence Number field when it is set to '1'. When it is set to '0', the Sequence Number field either is not present or, if present, must not be interpreted. The S flag shall be set to '1' in GTP-C messages.
- N-PDU Number flag (PN): This flag indicates the presence of the N-PDU Number field when it is set to '1'. When it is set to '0', the N-PDU Number field either is not present, or, if present, must not be interpreted.
- Message Type: this field indicates the type of GTP message. The valid values of the message type are defined in section x.x for GTP-C and y.y for GTP-U.
- Length: this field indicates the length in octets of the payload, i.e. the rest of the packet following the mandatory part of the GTP header (that is the first 8 octets). The Sequence Number, the N-PDU Number or any Extension headers shall be considered to be part of the payload, i.e. included in the length count.
- Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (TEID): This field unambiguously identifies a tunnel endpoint in the receiving GTP-U or GTP-C protocol entity. The receiving end side of a GTP tunnel locally assigns the TEID value the transmitting side has to use. The TEID values are exchanged between tunnel endpoints using GTP-C (or RANAP, over the Iu) messages.

### **Optional fields:**

- Sequence Number: this field is an optional field in GTP-U. It is used as a transaction identity for signalling messages in GTP-C and as an increasing sequence number for T-PDUs, transmitted via GTP-U tunnels, when transmission order must be preserved.
- N-PDU Number: this field is used at the Inter SGSN Routing Area Update procedure and some SRNS relocation procedures (e.g. between 2G and 3G radio access networks). This field is used to co-ordinate the data transmission for acknowledged mode of communication between the MS and the SGSN. The exact meaning of this field depends upon the scenario. (For example, for GSM/GPRS to GSM/GPRS, the SMDCP N-PDU number is present in this field, while for UMTS to GSM/GPRS, a sequence number derived from the RLC sequence number is present.)
- Next Extension Header Type: This field defines the type of Extension Header that follows this field in the G-PDU.

Bits

Octets	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Version		PT	(*)	E	S	PN	
2	Message Type							
3	Length (1 <sup>st</sup> Octet)							
4	Length (2 <sup>nd</sup> Octet)							
5	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (1 <sup>st</sup> Octet)							
6	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (2 <sup>nd</sup> Octet)							
7	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (3 <sup>rd</sup> Octet)							
8	Tunnel Endpoint Identifier (4 <sup>th</sup> Octet)							
9	Sequence Number (1 <sup>st</sup> Octet) <sup>1) 4)</sup>							
10	Sequence Number (2 <sup>nd</sup> Octet) <sup>1) 4)</sup>							
11	N-PDU Number <sup>2) 4)</sup>							
12	Next Extension Header Type <sup>3) 4)</sup>							

(\*) This bit is a spare bit. It shall be sent as ‘0’. The receiver shall not evaluate this bit.

- 1) This field shall only be evaluated when indicated by the S flag.
- 2) This field shall only be evaluated when indicated by the PN flag
- 3) This field shall only be evaluated when indicated by the E flag
- 4) This fields shall be present when any one or more of the SP, PN and E flags are set.

**Figure 2: Outline of GTP header**

The format of GTP Extension Headers is depicted in Figure 3. The Extension Header Length field specifies the length of the particular Extension header in 4 octets units. The Next Extension Header Type field specifies the type of any Extension Header that may follow a particular Extension Header. If no such Header follows, then the value of the Next Extension Header Type shall be 0.

Octets	1	Extension Header Length
	2 - m	Extension Header Content
	m+1	Next Extension Header Type (*)

(\*) The value of this field is 0 if no other Extension header follows.

**Figure 3: Outline of the extension header format**

The length of the Extension header shall be defined in a variable length of 4 octets, i.e. m+1 = n\*4 octets, where n is a positive integer.

Bits 7 and 8 of the Next Extension Header Type define how the recipient shall handle unknown Extension Types. The recipient of an extension header of unknown type but marked as ‘comprehension not required’ for that recipient shall read the ‘Next Extension Header Type’ field (using the Extension Header Length field to identify its location in the G-PDU). The recipient of an extension header of unknown type but marked as ‘comprehension required’ for that recipient shall send an Error notification message to the source of the message.

Bits 7 and 8 of the Next Extension Header Type have the following meaning:

Bits	Meaning
8 7	

0 0	Comprehension of this extension header is not required. An Intermediate Node shall forward it to any Receiver Endpoint
0 1	Comprehension of this extension header is not required. An Intermediate Node shall discard the Extension Header Content and not forward it to any Receiver Endpoint. Other extension headers shall be treated independently of this extension header.
1 0	Comprehension of this extension header is required by the Endpoint Receiver but not by an Intermediate Node. An Intermediate Node shall forward the whole field to the Endpoint Receiver.
1 1	Comprehension of this header type is required by recipient (either Endpoint Receiver or Intermediate Node)

**Figure 4: Definition of bits 7 and 8 of the Extension Header Type**

An Endpoint Receiver is the ultimate receiver of the GTP-PDU (eg an RNC or the GGSN for the GTP-U plane). An Intermediate Node is a node which handles GTP but is not the ultimate endpoint (eg an SGSN for the GTP-U plane traffic between GGSN and RNC).

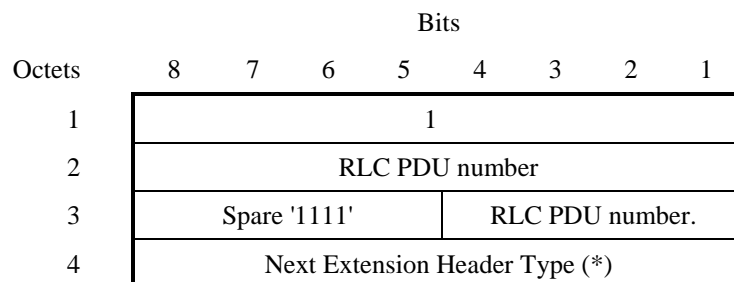
Next Extension Header Field Value	Type of extension header
0000 0000	No more extension headers
1100 0000	RLC PDU number

**Figure 5: Definition of Extension Header types**

## 6.1 Extension headers

### 6.1.1 RLC PDU Number

This extension header is transmitted, for example, at SRNS relocation time to provide the RLC frame number of not yet acknowledged N-PDUs. It's 4 octets long, and therefore the Length field has value 1. The spare bits shall be set to 1 by the sender and they shall not be evaluated by the receiving end.



(\*) The value of this field is 0 if no other Extension header follows.

**Figure 6: RLC PDU number Extension Header**

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## 7 GTP Messages and Message Formats

### 7.1 Signalling Message Formats

GTP defines a set of signalling messages between two associated GSNs or an SGSN and an RNC. The signalling messages to be used are defined in the table below. The three columns to the right define which parts (GTP-C, GTP-U or GTP') that send or receive the specific message type.

Table 1: Signalling messages in GTP

Message Type value (Decimal)	Signalling message	Reference	GTP-C	GTP-U	GTP'
0	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
1	Echo Request	7.2.1	X	X	
2	Echo Response	7.2.2	X	X	
3	Version Not Supported	7.2.3	X	X	
4	Node Alive Request	GSM 12.15			X
5	Node Alive Response	GSM 12.15			X
6	Redirection Request	GSM 12.15			X
7	Redirection Response	GSM 12.15			X
8-15	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
16	Create PDP Context Request	7.3.1	X		
17	Create PDP Context Response	7.3.2	X		
18	Update PDP Context Request	7.3.3	X		
19	Update PDP Context Response	7.3.4	X		
20	Delete PDP Context Request	7.3.5	X		
21	Delete PDP Context Response	7.3.6	X		
22	Create AA PDP Context Request	7.3.7	X		
23	Create AA PDP Context Response	7.3.8	X		
24	Delete AA PDP Context Request	7.3.9	X		
25	Delete AA PDP Context Response	7.3.10	X		
26	Error Indication	7.3.11	X		
27	PDU Notification Request	7.3.12	X		
28	PDU Notification Response	7.3.13	X		
29	PDU Notification Reject Request	7.3.14	X		
30	PDU Notification Reject Response	7.3.15	X		
31	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
32	Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request	7.4.1	X		
33	Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response	7.4.2	X		
34	Failure Report Request	7.4.3	X		
35	Failure Report Response	7.4.4	X		
36	Note MS GPRS Present Request	7.4.5	X		
37	Note MS GPRS Present Response	7.4.6	X		
38-47	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
48	Identification Request	7.5.1	X		
49	Identification Response	7.5.2	X		
50	SGSN Context Request	7.5.3	X		
51	SGSN Context Response	7.5.4	X		
52	SGSN Context Acknowledge	7.5.5	X		
53	Forward Relocation Request	7.5.6	X		
54	Forward Relocation Response	7.5.7	X		
55	Forward Relocation Complete	7.5.8	X		
56	Relocation Cancel Request	7.5.9	X		
57	Relocation Cancel Response	7.5.10	X		
58-239	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
240	Data Record Transfer Request	GSM 12.15			X
241	Data Record Transfer Response	GSM 12.15			X
242-254	For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be treated as an Unknown message.				
255	T-PDU	9.3.1		X	

## 7.2 Path Management messages

The Path Management messages may be sent between any type of GSN or GSN - RNC pair.

## 7.2.1 Echo Request

An Echo Request may be sent on a path to another GSN or RNC to find out if the peer GSN or RNC is alive (see section Path Failure). Echo Request messages may be sent for each path in use. A path is considered to be in use if at least one PDP context uses the path to the other GSN. When and how often an Echo Request message may be sent is implementation specific but an Echo Request shall not be sent more often than every 60 seconds on each path.

A GSN or RNC shall be prepared to receive an Echo Request at any time and it shall reply with an Echo Response. A GSN or RNC may optionally send Echo Request messages.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 2: Information elements in an Echo Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

## 7.2.2 Echo Response

The message shall be sent as a response of a received Echo Request.

The Recovery information element contains the local Restart Counter (see section Restoration and Recovery) value for the GSN or RNC that sends the Echo Response message.

The GSN or RNC that receives an Echo Response from a peer GSN or RNC shall compare the Restart Counter value received with the previous Restart Counter value stored for that peer GSN. If no previous value was stored, the Restart Counter value received in the Echo Response shall be stored for the peer GSN or RNC.

If the value of a Restart Counter previously stored for a peer GSN or RNC differs from the Restart Counter value received in the Echo Response from that peer GSN or RNC, the GSN or RNC that sent the Echo Response shall be considered as restarted by the GSN that received the Echo Response. The new Restart Counter value received shall be stored by the receiving entity, replacing the value previously stored for the sending GSN or RNC. If the sending GSN is a GGSN and the receiving GSN is a SGSN, the SGSN shall notify an affected MS next time the MS contacts the SGSN. An affected MS is an MS that has at least one activated PDP context that was using the restarted GGSN. The SGSN shall consider all PDP contexts using the path as inactive.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 3: Information elements in an Echo Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Recovery	Mandatory	7.7.11
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

## 7.2.3 Version Not Supported

This message contains only the GTP header and indicates the latest GTP version that the GTP entity on the identified UDP/IP address can support.

# 7.3 Tunnel Management messages

## 7.3.1 Create PDP Context Request

A Create PDP Context Request shall be sent from a SGSN node to a GGSN node as a part of the GPRS PDP Context Activation procedure. The GGSN IP address where the SGSN sends the Create PDP Context Request is the first IP address in the list of IP addresses provided by the DNS server. After sending the Create PDP Context Request message, the SGSN marks the PDP context as 'waiting for response'. In this state the SGSN shall accept G-PDUs from the GGSN but shall not send these G-PDUs to the MS. A valid request initiates the creation of a tunnel between a PDP Context in a SGSN and a PDP Context in a GGSN. If the procedure is not successfully completed, the SGSN repeats the Create PDP Context Request message to the next GGSN address in the list of IP addresses, if there is one. If the list is exhausted the activation procedure fails.



The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink G-PDUs which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for signalling messages which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink signalling messages which are related to the requested PDP context.

The MSISDN of the MS is passed to the GGSN inside the Create PDP Context Request; This additional information can be used when a secure access to a remote application residing on a server is needed. The GGSN would be in fact able to provide the user identity (i. e. the MSISDN) to the remote application server, providing it with the level of trust granted to users through successfully performing the GPRS authentication procedures, without having to re-authenticate the user at the application level.

If the MS requests a dynamic PDP address and a dynamic PDP address is allowed, then the PDP Address field in the End User Address information element shall be empty. If the MS requests a static PDP Address then the PDP Address field in the End User Address information element shall contain the static PDP Address. In case the PDP addresses carried in the End User Address and optionally in the Protocol Configuration Option information element contain contradicting information, the PDP address carried in the End User Address information element takes the higher precedence. The Quality of Service Profile information element shall be the QoS values to be negotiated between the MS and the SGSN at PDP Context activation.

The SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for signalling and an SGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The GGSN shall store these SGSN Addresses and use them when sending signalling on this GTP tunnel or G-PDUs to the SGSN for the MS.

The SGSN shall include a Recovery information element into the Create PDP Context Request if the SGSN is in contact with the GGSN for the very first time or if the SGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the GGSN. The GGSN that receives a Recovery information element in the Create PDP Context Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message. The Create PDP Context Request message shall be considered as a valid activation request for the PDP context included in the message.

The SGSN shall include either the MS provided APN, a subscribed APN or an SGSN selected APN in the message; the Access Point Name may be used by the GGSN to differentiate accesses to different external networks. The Selection Mode information element shall indicate the origin of the APN in the message.

For secondary PDP contexts the SGSN shall include the NSAPI of the primary PDP context to associate the secondary PDP context with and a TFT to be used for packet filtering by GGSN. When creating a secondary PDP context, the Selection mode, MSISDN, End User Address, Access Point Name and Protocol Configuration Options information elements shall not be included in the message.

The optional Protocol Configuration Options information element is applicable for the end user protocol 'IP' only.

The SGSN shall select one GGSN based on the user provided or SGSN selected APN. The GGSN may have a logical name that is converted to an address. The conversion may be performed with any name-to-address function. The converted address shall be stored in the "GGSN Address in Use" field in the PDP context and be used during the entire lifetime of the PDP context.

NOTE: A DNS query may be used as the name-to-IP address mapping of the GGSN. The IP address returned in the DNS response is then stored in the "GGSN Address in Use" field in the PDP context.

The IMSI information element together with the NSAPI information element uniquely identifies the PDP context to be created.

The SGSN may send a Create PDP Context Request even if the PDP context is already active.

The GGSN shall check if the PDP context already exists for the MS. The existing parameters in the PDP context shall then be replaced with the parameters in the Create PDP Context Request message. If a dynamic PDP address has already been allocated for the existing context, this address should be used and copied to the Create PDP Context Response message.

If the GGSN uses the MNRG flag and the flag is set, the GGSN should treat the Create PDP Context Request as a Note MS Present Request and clear the MNRG flag.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 4: Information elements in a Create PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Selection mode	Mandatory	7.7.12
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Mandatory	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Mandatory	7.7.14
End User Address	Conditional	7.7.17
Access Point Name	Conditional	7.7.20
Protocol Configuration Options	Conditional	7.7.21
SGSN Address for signalling	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.22
SGSN Address for user traffic	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.22
MSISDN	Conditional	7.7.23
Quality of Service Profile	Mandatory	7.7.25
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26
TFT	Conditional	7.7.28
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.30
Primary NSAPI	Conditional	7.7.30

### 7.3.2 Create PDP Context Response

The message shall be sent from a GGSN node to a SGSN node as a response of a Create PDP Context Request. When the SGSN receives a Create PDP Context Response with the Cause value indicating 'Request Accepted', the SGSN activates the PDP context and may start to forward T-PDUs to/from the MS from/to the external data network.

The Cause value indicates if a PDP context has been created in the GGSN or not. A PDP context has not been created in the GGSN if the Cause differs from 'Request accepted'. Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'No resources available'
- 'All dynamic PDP addresses are occupied'
- 'No memory is available'
- 'Service not supported'
- 'User authentication failed'
- 'System failure'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'

'No resources available' indicates e.g. that all dynamic PDP addresses are occupied or no memory is available. 'Service not supported' indicates e.g. when the GGSN does not support the PDP type, PDP address or Access Point Name. 'User authentication failed' indicates that the external packet network has rejected the service requested by the user.

Only the Cause information element, optionally Protocol Configuration Options and optionally the Recovery information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'.

All information elements, except Recovery, Protocol Configuration Options, and Private Extension, are mandatory if the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted'.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink G-PDUs which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for signalling messages which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink signalling messages which are related to the requested PDP context.

The GGSN shall include a GGSN Address for signalling and a GGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The SGSN shall store these GGSN Addresses and use them when sending signalling on this GTP tunnel or G-PDUs to the GGSN for the MS.

If the MS requests a dynamic PDP address and a dynamic PDP address is allowed, then the End User Address information element shall be included and the PDP Address field in the End User Address information element shall contain the dynamic PDP Address allocated by the GGSN. In case the PDP addresses carried in the End User Address and optionally in the Protocol Configuration Option information element contain contradicting information, the PDP address carried in the End User Address information element takes the higher precedence.

The QoS values supplied in the Create PDP Context Request may be negotiated downwards by the GGSN. The negotiated values or the original values from SGSN are inserted in the Quality of Service Profile information element of the Create PDP Context Response message.

If a connection-less path is to be used to tunnel T-PDUs for the given PDP context or a reliable connection-oriented path is to be used and a connection already exists, the GGSN may start to forward T-PDUs after the Create PDP Context Response has been sent and the SGSN may start to forward T-PDUs when the Create PDP Context Response has been received. In this case the SGSN shall also be prepared to receive T-PDUs from the GGSN after it has sent a Create PDP Context Request but before a Create PDP Context Response has been received.

If a reliable connection-oriented path is to be used to tunnel T-PDUs for the given PDP context and a connection does not exist between the GSN pair, the SGSN shall establish a connection and the GGSN shall wait for the connection before forwarding of T-PDUs may start.

Only one connection shall be used between any given GSN-pair, and this connection shall be used to tunnel end user traffic in both directions.

The Reordering Required value supplied in the Create PDP Context Response indicates whether the end user protocol benefits from packet in sequence delivery and whether the SGSN and the GGSN therefore shall perform reordering or not, i.e. if reordering is required by the GGSN the SGSN and the GGSN shall perform reordering of incoming T-PDUs on this path.

The GGSN shall include the Recovery information element into the Create PDP Context Response if the GGSN is in contact with the SGSN for the first time or the GGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the SGSN. The SGSN receiving the Recovery information element shall handle it as when an Echo Response message is received but shall consider the PDP context being created as active if the response indicates a successful context activation at the GGSN.

The Charging ID is used to identify all charging records produced in SGSN(s) and the GGSN for this PDP context. The Charging ID is generated by the GGSN and shall be unique within the GGSN.

The Charging Gateway Address is the IP address of the recommended Charging Gateway Functionality to which the SGSN should transfer the Charging Detail Records (CDR) for this PDP Context.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 5: Information elements in a Create PDP Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Reordering required	Conditional	7.7.6
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Conditional	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Conditional	7.7.14
Charging ID	Conditional	7.7.16
End user address	Conditional	7.7.17
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.21
GGSN Address for signalling	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.22
GGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.22
Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.24
Quality of Service Profile	Conditional	7.7.25
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.3 Update PDP Context Request

An Update PDP Context Request message shall be sent from a SGSN to a GGSN as part of the GPRS Inter SGSN Routeing Update procedure or the PDP Context Modification procedure or to redistribute contexts due to load sharing. It shall be used to change the QoS and the path. The message shall be sent by the new SGSN at the Inter SGSN Routeing Update procedure.

The NSAPI information element together with the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header unambiguously identifies a PDP Context in the GGSN.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink G-PDUs which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for signalling messages which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink signalling messages which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Quality of Service Profile information element shall include the QoS negotiated between the MS and SGSN at PDP Context activation or the new QoS negotiated in the PDP Context Modification procedure.

The SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for signalling and an SGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The GGSN shall store these SGSN Addresses and use them when sending subsequent signalling on this GTP tunnel or G-PDUs to the SGSN for the MS. When active contexts are being redistributed due to load sharing, G-PDUs that are in transit across the Gn-interface are in an undetermined state and may be lost.

The SGSN shall include a Recovery information element into the Update PDP Context Request if the SGSN is in contact with the GGSN for the very first time or if the SGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the GGSN. The GGSN that receives a Recovery information element in the Update PDP Context Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message. The Update PDP Context Request message shall be considered as a valid update request for the PDP context indicated in the message.

The Traffic Flow Template (TFT) is used to distinguish between different user traffic flows.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 6: Information elements in an SGSN-initiated Update PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Mandatory	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Mandatory	7.7.14
SGSN Address for signalling	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.22
SGSN Address for user traffic	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.22
Quality of Service Profile	Mandatory	7.7.25
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26
TFT	Optional	7.7.28
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.30

An Update PDP Context Request may also be sent from a GGSN to a SGSN to re-negotiate the QoS of a PDP context. This GGSN-initiated Update PDP Context Request can also be used to provide a PDP address to the SGSN (and MS). The latter shall be used by GGSN when it acts as a DHCP Relay Agent or Mobil IP Foreign Agent.

The Quality of Service Profile information element shall include the GGSN requested QoS.

The End User Address information element shall contain a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 7: Information elements in a GGSN-initiated Update PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
End User Address	Optional	7.7.17
Quality of Service Profile	Optional	7.7.25
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.4 Update PDP Context Response

The message shall be sent from a GGSN node to a SGSN node as a response of an Update PDP Context Request.

If the SGSN receives an Update PDP Context Response with a Cause value other than 'Request accepted', it shall deactivate the PDP context.

Only the Cause information element and optionally the Recovery information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'Non-existent'
- 'Service not supported'
- 'System failure'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink G-PDUs which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for signalling messages which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink signalling messages which are related to the requested PDP context.

The QoS values supplied in the Update PDP Context Request may be negotiated downwards by the GGSN. The negotiated values or the original value from SGSN is inserted in the Quality of Service Profile information element. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted'.

If a connection-less path is to be used to tunnel T-PDUs for the given PDP context or a reliable connection-oriented path is to be used and a connection already exists, the GGSN may start to forward T-PDUs after the Update PDP Context Response has been sent and the SGSN may start to forward T-PDUs when the Update PDP Context Response has been received. In this case the SGSN shall also be prepared to receive T-PDUs from the GGSN after it has sent a Update PDP Context Request but before an Update PDP Context Response has been received.

If a reliable connection-oriented path is to be used to tunnel T-PDUs for the given PDP context and a connection does not exist between the GSN pair, the SGSN shall establish a connection and the GGSN shall wait for the connection before forwarding of T-PDUs may start.

Only one connection shall be used between any given GSN-pair, and this connection shall be used to tunnel end user traffic in both directions.

The GGSN shall include a GGSN Address for signalling and an GGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The SGSN shall store these GGSN Addresses and use them when sending subsequent signalling on this GTP tunnel or G-PDUs to the GGSN for the MS. When active contexts are being redistributed due to load sharing, G-PDUs that are in transit across the Gn-interface are in an undetermined state and may be lost.

The GGSN shall include the Recovery information element into the Update PDP Context Response if the GGSN is in contact with the SGSN for the first time or if the GGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the SGSN. The SGSN receiving the Recovery information element shall handle it as when an Echo Response message is received but shall consider the PDP context as updated and active if the response cause indicates a successful operation at the GGSN.

The Charging ID is used to identify all charging records produced in SGSN(s) and the GGSN for this PDP context. The Charging ID has been previously generated by the GGSN and is unique for this PDP context. If an inter-SGSN routing area update occurs, it is transferred to the new SGSN as part of each active PDP context.

The Charging Gateway Address is the IP address of the recommended Charging Gateway Functionality to which the SGSN should transfer the Charging Detail Records (CDR) for this PDP Context.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 8: Information elements in an Update PDP Context Response sent by a GGSN**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Conditional	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Conditional	7.7.14
Charging ID	Conditional	7.7.16
GGSN Address for signalling	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.22
GGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.22
Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.24
Quality of Service Profile	Conditional	7.7.25
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

The message can also be sent from a SGSN node to a GGSN node as a response of a GGSN-initiated Update PDP Context Request.

If the GGSN receives an Update PDP Context Response with a Cause value other than 'Request accepted', it shall abort the update of the PDP context.

Only the Cause information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'.

Possible Cause values are the same as for the Update PDP Context Response sent by a GGSN.

The QoS values supplied in the Update PDP Context Request may be negotiated downwards by the SGSN. The negotiated values or the original value from GGSN is inserted in the Quality of Service Profile information element. This information element shall be included if the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted' and a QoS information element was supplied in the corresponding request message.

**Table 9: Information elements in an Update PDP Context Response sent by a SGSN**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Quality of Service Profile	Conditional	7.7.25
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.5 Delete PDP Context Request

A Delete PDP Context Request shall be sent from a SGSN node to a GGSN node as part of the GPRS Detach procedure or the GPRS PDP Context Deactivation procedure or from a GGSN node to a SGSN node as part of the PDP Context Deactivation Initiated by GGSN procedure. A request shall be used to deactivate an activated PDP Context.

A GSN shall be prepared to receive a Delete PDP Context Request at any time and shall always reply regardless if the PDP context exists or not.

If any collision occurs, the Delete PDP Context Request takes precedence over any other Tunnel Management message.

The optional Teardown Ind is used to indicate that all PDP contexts that share the PDP address with the PDP context identified in the request should also be deactivated.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 10: Information elements in a Delete PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26
Teardown Ind	Optional	7.7.29
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.30

### 7.3.6 Delete PDP Context Response

The message shall be sent as a response of a Delete PDP Context Request.

A GSN shall ignore a Delete PDP Context Response for a non-existing PDP context.

Possible Cause value is:

- 'Request Accepted'

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 11: Information elements in a Delete PDP Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.7 Create AA PDP Context Request

A Create AA PDP Context Request shall be sent from a SGSN node to a GGSN node as a part of the GPRS Anonymous Access PDP Context Activation procedure. It shall be used to create a tunnel between a PDP Context in an SGSN and a PDP Context in a GGSN. The GGSN IP address where the SGSN sends the Create AA PDP Context Request is the first IP address in the list of IP addresses provided by the DNS server. After sending the Create AA PDP Context Request message, the SGSN marks the PDP context as 'waiting for response'. In this state the SGSN shall accept G-PDUs from the GGSN but shall not send these G-PDUs to the MS. If the procedure is not successfully completed, the SGSN repeats the Create AA PDP Context Request message to the next GGSN address in the list of IP addresses, if there is one. If the list is exhausted the activation procedure fails.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink G-PDUs which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling field specifies a downlink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for signalling messages which is chosen by the SGSN. The GGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent downlink signalling messages which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Quality of Service Profile information element shall be the QoS values to be negotiated by the MS and SGSN at Anonymous Access PDP Context activation.

The SGSN shall include a Recovery information element into the Create AA PDP Context Request if the SGSN is in contact with the GGSN for the very first time or if the SGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the GGSN. The GGSN that receives a Recovery information element in the Create AA PDP Context Request message element shall handle it in the same way as when receiving an Echo Response message. The Create AA PDP Context Request message shall be considered as a valid activation request for a new AA context of the indicated PDP type.

The Selection mode IE shall be set to either 'MS provided APN, subscription not verified' or 'Network provided APN, subscription not verified' depending on the origin of the APN which is included in the message.

The SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for signalling and an SGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The GGSN shall store these SGSN Addresses and use them when sending signalling on this GTP tunnel or G-PDUs to the SGSN for the MS.

The End User Address contains the requested PDP Type with the PDP Address field left empty. In case the PDP addresses carried in the End User Address and optionally in the Protocol Configuration Option information element contain contradicting information, the PDP address carried in the End User Address information element takes the higher precedence.

The NSAPI information element uniquely identifies the PDP Context to be created.

The optional Protocol Configuration Options information element is applicable for the end user protocol 'IP' only. The GGSN may discard the Protocol Configuration Options information element or may use it for user authentication and configuration, depending on configuration data.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 12: Information elements in a Create AA PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Selection mode	Mandatory	7.7.12
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Mandatory	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Mandatory	7.7.14
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.17
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.20
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.21
SGSN Address for signalling	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.22
SGSN Address for user traffic	Mandatory	GSN Address 7.7.22
Quality of Service Profile	Mandatory	7.7.25
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.8 Create AA PDP Context Response

The message shall be sent from a GGSN node to a SGSN node as a response of a Create AA PDP Context Request. When the SGSN receives a Create AA PDP Context Response with the Cause value indicating 'Request Accepted', the SGSN activates the PDP context and may start to forward T-PDUs to/from the MS from/to the external data network.

Only the Cause information element, optionally Protocol Configuration Options and optionally the Recovery information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'.

All information elements, except Recovery, Protocol Configuration Options and Private Extension, are mandatory if the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted'.



Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'No resources available'
- 'Service not supported'
- 'User authentication failed'
- 'System failure'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for G-PDUs which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink G-PDUs which are related to the requested PDP context.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling field specifies an uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for signalling messages which is chosen by the GGSN. The SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent uplink signalling messages which are related to the requested PDP context.

The GGSN shall include a GGSN Address for signalling and a GGSN address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The SGSN shall store these GGSN Addresses and use them when sending signalling on this tunnel or G-PDUs to the GGSN for the MS.

The QoS values supplied in the Create AA PDP Context Request may be negotiated downwards by the GGSN. The negotiated values or the original values from SGSN are inserted in the Quality of Service Profile information element.

If a connection-less path is to be used to tunnel T-PDUs for the given PDP context or a reliable connection-oriented path is to be used and a connection already exists, the GGSN may start to forward T-PDUs after the Create AA PDP Context Response has been sent and the SGSN may start to forward T-PDUs when the Create AA PDP Context Response has been received. In this case the SGSN shall also be prepared to receive T-PDUs from the GGSN after it has sent a Create AA PDP Context Request but before a Create AA PDP Context Response has been received.

If a reliable connection-oriented path is to be used to tunnel T-PDUs for the given PDP context and a connection does not exist between the GSN pair, the SGSN shall establish a connection and the GGSN shall wait for the connection before forwarding of T-PDUs may start.

Only one connection shall be used between any given GSN-pair, and this connection shall be used to tunnel end user traffic in both directions.

The GGSN shall include the Recovery information element into the Create AA PDP Context Response if the GGSN is in contact with the SGSN for the first time or the GGSN has restarted recently and the new Restart Counter value has not yet been indicated to the SGSN. The SGSN receiving the Recovery information element shall handle it as when an Echo Response message is received but shall consider the AA PDP context being created as active if the response indicates a successful AA context activation at the GGSN.

The Charging ID is used to identify all charging records produced in SGSN(s) and the GGSN for this PDP context. The Charging ID is generated by the GGSN and shall be unique within the GGSN.

The Charging Gateway Address is the IP address of the recommended Charging Gateway Functionality to which the SGSN should transfer the Charging Detail Records (CDR) for this PDP Context.

The PDP Address field in the End User Address information element contains the dynamic PDP Address allocated by the GGSN. In case the PDP addresses carried in the End User Address and optionally in the Protocol Configuration Option information element contain contradicting information, the PDP address carried in the End User Address information element takes the higher precedence.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 13: Information elements in a Create AA PDP Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Recovery	Optional	7.7.11
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I	Conditional	7.7.13
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Conditional	7.9.14
Charging ID	Conditional	7.7.16
End User Address	Conditional	7.7.17
Protocol Configuration Options	Optional	7.7.21
GGSN Address for signalling	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.22
GGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.22
Charging Gateway Address	Optional	7.7.24
Quality of Service Profile	Conditional	7.7.25
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.9 Delete AA PDP Context Request

A Delete AA PDP Context Request shall be sent from a SGSN node to a GGSN node as part of the GPRS PDP Anonymous Access Context Deactivation procedure. The GGSN may also send the request to the SGSN if it detects malicious usage of the service. The request shall be used to deactivate an activated PDP Context.

The Cause information element indicates whether the SGSN shall request the real identities (i.e. IMSI or IMEI) of the anonymous MS. One of the following Cause values shall be used:

- 'Request IMSI'
- 'Request IMEI'
- 'Request IMSI and IMEI'
- 'No identity needed'.

The NSAPI information element unambiguously identifies a specific PDP Context in the receiving GSN.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 14: Information elements in a Delete AA PDP Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
NSAPI	Mandatory	7.7.30
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.10 Delete AA PDP Context Response

The message shall be sent as a response of a Delete AA PDP Context Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'Invalid message format'

If the received Delete AA PDP Context Response contains a cause value other than 'Request accepted', the PDP context shall be kept active.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 15: Information elements in a Delete AA PDP Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.11 Error Indication

The SGSN may send an Error Indication to the GGSN if no PDP context exists or the PDP context is inactive for a received G-PDU. The SGSN shall also send an Error Indication to the GGSN if no MM context exists for a received G-PDU.

At the Inter SGSN Routing Area Update and the Inter SRNS Relocation procedures the new SGSN sends an Error Indication to the old SGSN if no active PDP context exists for a received G-PDU.

The GGSN may send an Error Indication to the SGSN if no PDP context exists for a received G-PDU.

The GGSN shall delete its PDP context and may notify the Operation and Maintenance network element when an Error Indication is received.

The SGSN shall indicate to the MS when a PDP context has been deleted due to the reception of an Error Indication message. The MS may then request the re-establishment of the PDP context.

The old SGSN shall delete its PDP context and may notify the Operation and Maintenance network element when an Error Indication is received.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier used in the Error Indication message shall be fetched from the G-PDU that triggered this procedure

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 16: Information elements in an Error Indication**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.12 PDU Notification Request

When receiving a T-PDU the GGSN checks if a PDP context is established for that PDP address. If no PDP context has been previously established, the GGSN may try to deliver the T-PDU by initiating the Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure. The criteria, used by the GGSN to determine whether trying to deliver the T-PDU to the MS or not, may be based on subscription information in the GGSN and are outside the scope of GPRS standardisation.

As part of the Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure the GGSN sends a PDU Notification Request message to the SGSN indicated by the HLR, i.e. the current location of the MS. When receiving this message, the SGSN shall be responsible for requesting the MS to activate the indicated PDP Context.

The IMSI is inserted in the IMSI information element in the PDU Notification Request message.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and PDP address that the SGSN shall request the MS to activate.

[The Access Point Name information element identifies the access point of packet data network that wishes to connect to the MS.](#)

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling information element shall be a tunnel endpoint identifier signalling selected by the GGSN and shall be used by the SGSN in the GTP header of the corresponding PDU Notification Response or PDU Notification Request Reject message.

If the GGSN receives a Create PDP Context Request before the PDU Notification Response, the GGSN shall handle the Create PDP Context Request as a normal context activation and ignore the following PDU Notification Response.

If the SGSN receives a PDU Notification Request after a Create PDP Context Request has been sent but before a Create PDP Context Response has been received, the SGSN shall only send a PDU Notification Response with Cause 'Request accepted' without any further processing and then wait for the Create PDP Context Response.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 17: Information elements in a PDU Notification Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Mandatory	7.7.14
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.17
Access Point Name	Mandatory	7.7.20
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.13 PDU Notification Response

The message is sent by a SGSN to GGSN as a response of a PDU Notification Request.

The Cause value 'Request accepted' indicates if the PDP context activation will proceed. The PDP context activation procedure will not proceed for other Cause values.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'No resources available'
- 'Service not supported'
- 'System failure'
- 'IMSI not known'
- 'MS is GPRS Detached'
- 'GPRS connection suspended'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'
- 'Roaming restriction'

After an unsuccessful activation attempt the GSNs may perform some actions to prevent unnecessary enquires to the HLR as described in the section Unsuccessful Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure in GSM 03.60.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 18: Information elements in a PDU Notification Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.14 PDU Notification Reject Request

If the PDP context activation proceeds after the PDU Notification Response, but the PDP context was not established, the SGSN sends a PDU Notification Reject Request message. The Cause value indicates the reason why the PDP Context could not be established:

- 'MS Not GPRS Responding'

- 'MS Refuses'.

When receiving the PDU Notification Reject Request message the GGSN may reject or discard the stored T-PDU(s) depending on the PDP type.

After an unsuccessful activation attempt the GSNs may perform some actions to prevent unnecessary enquires to the HLR as described in the section Unsuccessful Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure in GSM 03.60.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier of the PDU Notification Reject Request message shall be the same as the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier of the PDU Notification Request that triggered the reject.

The End User Address information element contains the PDP type and PDP address of the PDP context that could not be activated.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 19: Information elements in a PDU Notification Reject Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Mandatory	7.7.14
End User Address	Mandatory	7.7.17
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.3.15 PDU Notification Reject Response

The message is sent by a GGSN to SGSN as a response of a PDU Notification Reject Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'Invalid message format'

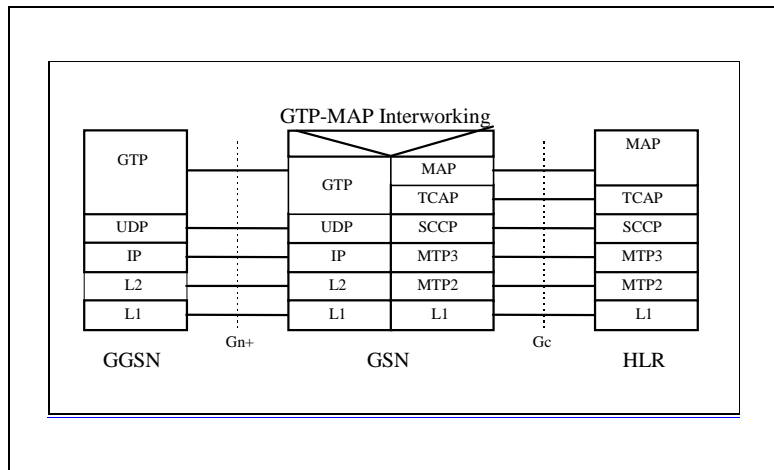
The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 20: Information elements in a PDU Notification Reject Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

## 7.4 Location Management messages

The optional Location Management messages are defined to support the case when Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedures are used and a GGSN does not have a SS7 MAP interface, i.e. a Gc interface. GTP is then used to transfer signalling messages between the GGSN and a GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN in the GPRS backbone network. The GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN converts the signalling messages described in this section between GTP and MAP. The MAP messages are sent to and received from the HLR. The GTP-MAP protocol-converting function is described in GSM 03.60. The MAP protocol describing the corresponding procedures and messages is described in GSM 09.02. This alternative method is illustrated in Figure 7.



**Figure 7: GGSN - HLR Signalling via a GTP-MAP protocol-converter in a GSN**

When receiving a T-PDU the GGSN checks if a PDP Context is established for that PDP address. If no PDP context has been previously established the GGSN may store the T-PDU, try to initiate the Network-Requested PDP Context Activation procedure and, when the activation procedure is completed, deliver the T-PDU.

To support Network-Requested PDP Context Activation the GGSN has to have static PDP information about the PDP address.

### 7.4.1 Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request

The GGSN may send a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request message to a GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN, to obtain the IP address of the SGSN where the MS is located, when no PDP context is established.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI to be used as a key to get the IP address of the SGSN.

If the GGSN receives a Create PDP Context Request after a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request has been sent but before a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response has been received, the GGSN shall handle the Create PDP Context Request as a normal context activation and ignore the following Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 21: Information elements in a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.4.2 Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response

The GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN sends a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response message as a response to the Send Routeing Information for GPRS Request message to the GGSN that sent the request.

The Cause value indicates if the GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN accepted the request or not.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'No resources available'
- 'Service not supported'
- 'System failure'

- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'

The MAP Cause information element contains the MAP cause value from the HLR and shall not be included if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'.

The GSN Address information element contains the IP address of the SGSN and shall not be included if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'.

It is an implementation issue what to do if the Cause or MAP Cause indicates that no location information is available.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 22: Information elements in a Send Routeing Information for GPRS Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
MAP Cause	Optional	7.7.8
GSN Address	Optional	7.7.22
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.4.3 Failure Report Request

The GGSN may send this message to the GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN to set the MNRG flag for the IMSI in the HLR.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI for which the MNRG shall be set.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 23: Information elements in a Failure Report Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.4.4 Failure Report Response

The GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN sends a Failure Report Response message as a response to the Failure Report Request message to the GGSN that sent the request.

The Cause value indicates if the GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN accepted the request or not.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'No resources available'
- 'Service not supported'
- 'System failure'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'

- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'

The MAP Cause information element contains the MAP cause value from the HLR and shall not be included if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'

It is an implementation issue what to do if the Cause or MAP Cause indicates that the HLR has not received the request or rejected the request.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 24: Information elements in a Failure Report Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
MAP Cause	Optional	7.7.8
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.4.5 Note MS GPRS Present Request

The GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN sends a Note MS GPRS Present message to notify that an MS should be reachable for GPRS again.

The GGSN shall use the IMSI in the request and find all PDP contexts for the IMSI. The MNRG shall be cleared and the SGSN IP address from the request shall be stored in each found PDP context.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI for the PDP contexts.

The GSN Address information element contains the IP address of the SGSN.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 25: Information elements in a Note MS Present Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
GSN Address	Mandatory	7.7.22
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.4.6 Note MS GPRS Present Response

The GGSN sends a Note MS GPRS Present Response message to the GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN as a response to the Note MS GPRS Present Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'Invalid message format'

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.



**Table 26: Information elements in a Note MS Present Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

## 7.5 Mobility Management messages

The Mobility Management messages are the signalling messages, defined in GSM 03.60 and 04.08, that are sent between SGSNs at the GPRS Attach and Inter SGSN Routeing Update procedures. The new SGSN derives the address of the old SGSN from the old routeing area identity. The address translation mechanism is implementation specific. Some possible translation mechanisms are found in Annex A.

Generally, the purpose of the signalling is to transfer data associated with the MS from the old SGSN to the new SGSN.

### 7.5.1 Identification Request

If the MS, at GPRS Attach, identifies itself with P-TMSI and it has changed SGSN since detach, the new SGSN shall send an Identification Request message to the old SGSN to request the IMSI.

The P-TMSI and RAI is a P-TMSI and an RAI in the old SGSN. The P-TMSI Signature is conditionally provided by the MS to the new SGSN for identification checking purposes as defined in GSM 03.60 and 04.08. If the MS has provided the P-TMSI Signature, the new SGSN shall include this parameter in the Identification Request message.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 27: Information elements in an Identification Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Routeing Area Identity (RAI)	Mandatory	7.7.3
Packet TMSI	Mandatory	7.7.5
P-TMSI Signature	Optional	7.7.9
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.5.2 Identification Response

The old SGSN shall send an Identification Response to the new SGSN as a response to a previous Identification Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'IMSI not known'
- 'System failure'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'
- 'P-TMSI Signature mismatch'

Only the Cause information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'.

The IMSI information element is mandatory if the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted'.

One or several Authentication Triplet information elements or up to 5 Authentication Quintuplet information elements may be included in the message if the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted'.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 28: Information elements in an Identification Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Authentication Triplet	Conditional	7.7.7
Authentication Quintuplet	Optional	7.7.27
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.5.3 SGSN Context Request

The new SGSN shall send an SGSN Context Request to the old SGSN to get the MM and PDP Contexts for the MS. The MS is identified by its old RAI and old TLLI/old P-TMSI values. The TLLI/P-TMSI and RAI is a TLLI/P-TMSI and an RAI in the old SGSN. One of the TLLI or P-TMSI information fields must be present.

The old SGSN responds with an SGSN Context Response.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling field specifies a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for signalling messages which is chosen by the new SGSN. The old SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent signalling messages which are sent from the old SGSN to the new SGSN and related to the PDP context(s) requested.

The MS Validated indicates that the new SGSN has successfully authenticated the MS. . IMSI shall be included if MS Validated indicates 'Yes'.

The P-TMSI Signature is conditionally provided by the MS to the new SGSN for identification checking purposes as defined in GSM 03.60 and 04.08. If the MS has provided the P-TMSI Signature, the new SGSN shall include this parameter in the SGSN Context Request message.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 29: Information elements in a SGSN Context Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Routeing Area Identity (RAI)	Mandatory	7.7.3
Temporary Logical Link Identifier (TLLI)	Mandatory	7.7.4
P-TMSI Signature	Optional	7.7.9
MS Validated	Optional	7.7.10
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Mandatory	7.7.14
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.5.4 SGSN Context Response

The old SGSN shall send an SGSN Context Response to the new SGSN as a response to a previous SGSN Context Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'IMSI not known'
- 'System failure'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'

- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'
- 'P-TMSI Signature mismatch'.

Only the Cause information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'.

All information elements are mandatory, except PDP Context, and Private Extension, if the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted'.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling field specifies a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier which is chosen by the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent signalling messages which are sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN and related to the PDP context(s) requested.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI matching the TLLI or P-TMSI (for GSM or UMTS respectively) and RAI in the SGSN Context Request.

One or several Receive State Variable information elements may be included in the message.

The MM Context contains necessary mobility management and security parameters.

All active PDP contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as PDP Context information elements.

If there is at least one active PDP context, the old SGSN shall start the T3-TUNNEL timer and store the address of the new SGSN in the "New SGSN Address" field of the MM context. The old SGSN shall wait for SGSN Context Acknowledge before sending T-PDUs to the new SGSN. If the old SGSN has one or more active PDP contexts for the subscriber and SGSN Context Acknowledge message is not received within a time defined by T3-RESPONSE, the old SGSN shall retransmit the SGSN Context Response to the new SGSN for as long as the total number of attempts is less than N3-REQUESTS. After N3-REQUESTS unsuccessfully attempts, the old SGSN shall proceed as described in section 'Reliable delivery of signalling messages' in case the transmission of a signalling message fails N3-REQUESTS times.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 30: Information elements in a SGSN Context Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Conditional	7.7.14
MM Context	Conditional	7.7.19
PDP Context	Conditional	7.7.19
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

## 7.5.5 SGSN Context Acknowledge

The new SGSN shall send an SGSN Context Acknowledge message to the old SGSN as a response to the SGSN Context Response message. Only after receiving the SGSN Context Acknowledge message, shall the old SGSN start to forward user data packets. SGSN Context Acknowledge indicates to the old SGSN that the new SGSN has correctly received PDP Context information and is ready to receive user data packets identified by the corresponding Tunnel Endpoint Identifier values.

Possible cause values are:

- 'Request accepted'
- 'System failure'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'

- 'No resources available'
- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'
- 'Authentication failure'.

Only the Cause information element shall be included in the acknowledge if the Cause contains a value other than 'Request accepted'.

For each active PDP context the new SGSN shall include a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II information element. The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II field specifies a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier which is chosen by the new SGSN for a particular PDP context. The old SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent G-PDUs which are sent from the old SGSN to the new SGSN and related to the particular PDP context.

If any of the PDP contexts has a QoS reliability class which indicates that a reliable connection-oriented path should be used to forward T-PDUs coming via the old route and no connection has already been established, the old SGSN shall set-up a connection to the new SGSN after receiving SGSN Context Acknowledge message.

The new SGSN shall include an SGSN Address for user traffic, which may differ from that provided by the underlying network service (e.g. IP). The old SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending G-PDUs to the new SGSN for the MS.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 31: Information elements in a SGSN Context Acknowledge**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II	Conditional	7.7.15
SGSN Address for user traffic	Conditional	GSN Address 7.7.22
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

## 7.5.6 Forward Relocation Request

The old SGSN shall send a Forward Relocation Request to the new SGSN to inform necessary information to perform the SRNS Relocation procedure between new SGSN and Target RNC.

All information elements are mandatory, except Private Extension.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI of the target MS for SRNS Relocation procedure.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling field specifies a tunnel endpoint identifier, which is chosen by the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling in the GTP header of all subsequent signalling messages, which are sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN .

The MM Context contains necessary mobility management and security parameters.

All active PDP contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as PDP Context information elements.

UTRAN transparent container, Target identification and RANAP Cause are information from the source RNC in the old SGSN.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 32: Information elements in a Forward Relocation Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling	Mandatory	7.7.14
MM Context	Mandatory	7.7.18
PDP Context	Mandatory	7.7.19
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26
Target Identification	Mandatory	7.7.31
UTRAN transparent container	Mandatory	7.7.32
RANAP Cause	Mandatory	7.7.33

### 7.5.7 Forward Relocation Response

The new SGSN shall send a Forward Relocation Response to the old SGSN as a response to a previous Forward Relocation Request.

Possible Cause values is:

- 'Request Accepted'
- 'System failure'
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'
- 'Mandatory IE missing'
- 'Optional IE incorrect'
- 'No resources available'
- 'Invalid message format'
- 'Version not supported'.

The Cause and RANAP Cause information element shall be included in the response if the Cause contains another value than 'Request accepted'.

All information elements are mandatory, except Private Extension, if the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted'.

RANAP Cause is mandatory if cause value contains in RANAP message.

Transparent container and RANAP Cause are informed from the target RNC in the new SGSN.

Single number or plural number of Target RNC Information parameter shall be set in this message.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 33: Information elements in a Forward Relocation Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26
UTRAN transparent container	Optional	7.7.32
RANAP Cause	Conditional	7.7.33
Target RNC Information	Conditional	7.7.34

### 7.5.8 Forward Relocation Complete

The new SGSN shall send a Forward Relocation Complete to the old SGSN to indicate that the SRNS relocation procedure has been successfully finished.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 34: Information elements in a Forward Relocation Complete**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.5.9 Relocation Cancel Request

The Relocation Cancel Request message is sent from the old SGSN to the new SGSN when the old SGSN is requested to cancel the relocation procedure by the source RNC by means of RANAP message.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 35: Information elements in a Relocation Cancel Request**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

### 7.5.10 Relocation Cancel Response

The Relocation Cancel Response message is sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN when the relocation procedure has been cancelled in the new SGSN. This message is used as the response to the Relocation Cancel Request message.

Possible Cause values is:

- 'Request Accepted'

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

**Table 36: Information elements in a Relocation Cancel Response**

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.26

## 7.6 Reliable delivery of signalling messages

Each path maintains a queue with signalling messages to be sent to the peer. The message at the front of the queue shall be sent with a Sequence Number, and shall be held in a path list until a response is received. Each path has its own list. The Sequence Number shall be unique for each outstanding message in a single path list. A GSN may have several outstanding requests while waiting for responses.

The T3-RESPONSE timer shall be started when a signalling request message is sent. A signalling message request or response has probably been lost if a response has not been received before the T3-RESPONSE timer expires. The request is then retransmitted if the total number of request attempts is less than N3-REQUESTS times. The timer shall be implemented in the signalling application. The wait time for a response (T3-RESPONSE timer value) and the number of retries (N3-REQUESTS) shall be configurable per procedure. The total wait time shall be shorter than the MS wait time between retries of Attach and RA Update messages.

All received request messages shall be responded to and all response messages associated with a certain request shall always include the same information. Duplicated response messages shall be discarded. A response message without a matching outstanding request should be considered as a duplicate.

If a GSN is not successful with the transfer of a signalling message, e.g. a Create PDP Context Request message, it shall inform the upper layer of the unsuccessful transfer so that the controlling upper entity may take the necessary measures.

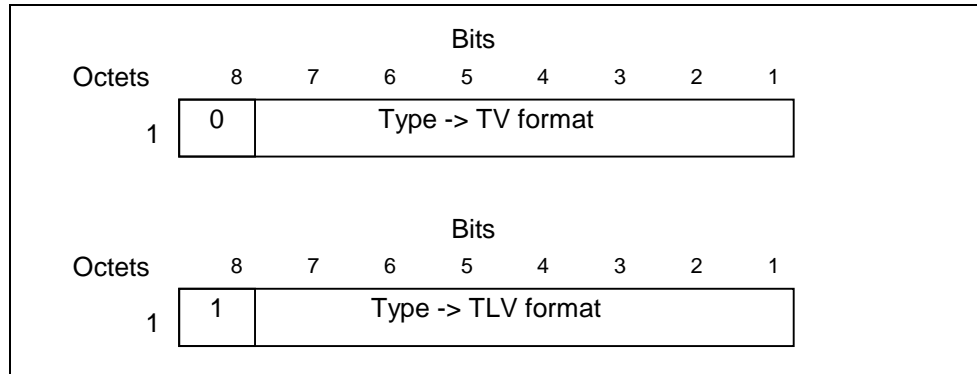
## 7.7 Information elements

A signalling message may contain several information elements. The TLV (Type, Length, Value) or TV (Type, Value) encoding format shall be used for the GTP information elements. The information elements shall be sorted, with the Type fields in ascending order, in the signalling messages. The Length field contains the length of the information element excluding the Type and Length field.

For all the length fields, bit 8 of the lowest numbered octet is the most significant bit and bit 1 of the highest numbered octet is the least significant bit.

Within information elements, certain fields may be described as spare. These bits shall be transmitted with the value defined for them. To allow for future features, the receiver shall not evaluate these bits.

The most significant bit in the Type field is set to 0 when the TV format is used and set to 1 for the TLV format.



**Figure 8: Type field for TV and TLV format**

NOTE: Type values 6, 7 and 10 (Decimal) are currently not used.

The following TLV Information Element type number ranges are reserved for GPRS charging protocol use (see GTP' in GSM 12.15): 239-250; 252-254.

The following TV Information Element type number range is reserved for GPRS charging protocol use (see GTP' in GSM 12.15): 117-127.

### 7.7.1 Cause

In a request, the Cause Value indicates the reason for the request. The Cause shall be included in the request message.

In a response, the Cause Value indicates the acceptance or the rejection of the corresponding request. In addition, the Cause Value may indicate what was the reason for the corresponding request. The Cause value shall be included in the response message.

'Request accepted' is returned when a GSN has accepted a signalling request.

'Non-existent' indicates a non-existent or an inactive PDP context.

'IMSI not known' indicates a non-existent MM context.

'MS is GPRS Detached' indicates an idle MM context.

'MS is not GPRS Responding' and 'MS Refuses' may be used by SGSN to reject a Network-Requested PDP Context Activation.

'Version not supported' is returned when the recipient does not recognise the version number in the request message.

'Request IMSI', 'Request IMEI', 'Request IMSI and IMEI' and 'No identity needed' are used by GGSN to notify SGSN what to do.

'No resources available' is a generic temporary error condition e.g. all dynamic PDP addresses occupied or no memory available.

'Service not supported' is a generic error indicated that the GSN do not support the requested service.

'User authentication failed' indicates that the external packet network has rejected the user's service request.

'System failure' is a generic permanent error condition.

‘Roaming restriction’ indicates that the SGSN cannot activate the requested PDP context because of the roaming restrictions.

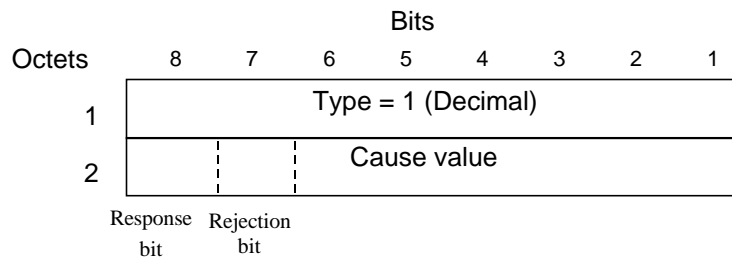
‘P-TMSI Signature mismatch’ is returned either if the P-TMSI Signature stored in the old SGSN does not match the value sent by the MS via the new SGSN or if the MS does not provide the P-TMSI Signature to the new SGSN while the old SGSN has stored the P-TMSI Signature for that MS.

‘Invalid message format’, ‘Mandatory IE incorrect’, ‘Mandatory IE missing’ and ‘Optional IE incorrect’ are indications of protocol errors described in the section Error handling.

‘GPRS connection suspended’ indicates that the GPRS activities of the mobile station are suspended.

‘Authentication failure’ indicates that the user authentication failed in the new SGSN.

‘Context not found’ indicates that the PDP Context referenced in an Active Secondary Context Request message was not found in the receiving GGSN.



**Figure 9: Cause information element**



**Table 37: Cause values**

Cause		Value (Decimal)	
request	Request IMSI	0	
	Request IMEI	1	
	Request IMSI and IMEI	2	
	No identity needed	3	
	MS Refuses	4	
	MS is not GPRS Responding	5	
	For future use	6-48	
	Cause values reserved for GPRS charging protocol use (see GTP' in GSM 12.15)	49-63	
For future use		64-127	
response	acc	Request accepted	128
		For future use	129-176
		Cause values reserved for GPRS charging protocol use (see GTP' in GSM 12.15)	177-191
	rej	Non-existent	192
		Invalid message format	193
		IMSI not known	194
		MS is GPRS Detached	195
		MS is not GPRS Responding	196
		MS Refuses	197
		Version not supported	198
		No resources available	199
		Service not supported	200
		Mandatory IE incorrect	201
		Mandatory IE missing	202
		Optional IE incorrect	203
		System failure	204
		Roaming restriction	205
		P-TMSI Signature mismatch	206
		GPRS connection suspended	207
		Authentication failure	208
		User authentication failed	209
		Context not found	210
		All dynamic PDP addresses are occupied	211
		No memory is available	212
		For future use	213-240
		Cause values reserved for GPRS charging protocol use (see GTP' in GSM 12.15)	241-255

NOTE: With this coding, bits 8 and 7 of the Cause Value respectively indicate whether the message was a request or a response, and whether the request was accepted or rejected.

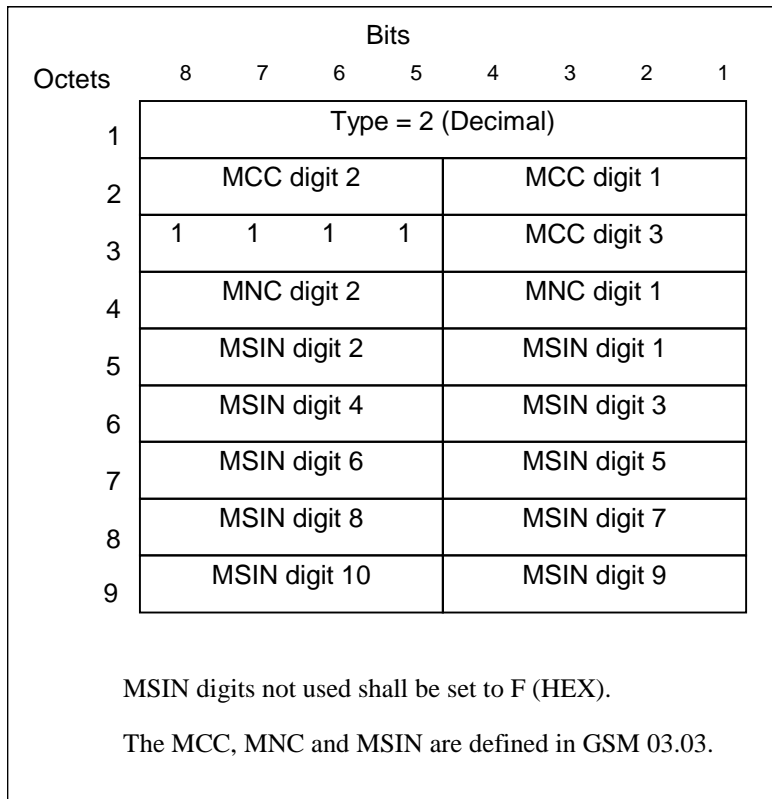
**Table 38: Use of the Cause values**

Cause 8	value bits 7	Result
0	0	Request
0	1	For future use (Note)
1	0	Acceptance
1	1	Rejection

NOTE: The value '01' is for future use and shall not be sent. If received in a response, it shall be treated as a rejection.

### 7.7.2 International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)

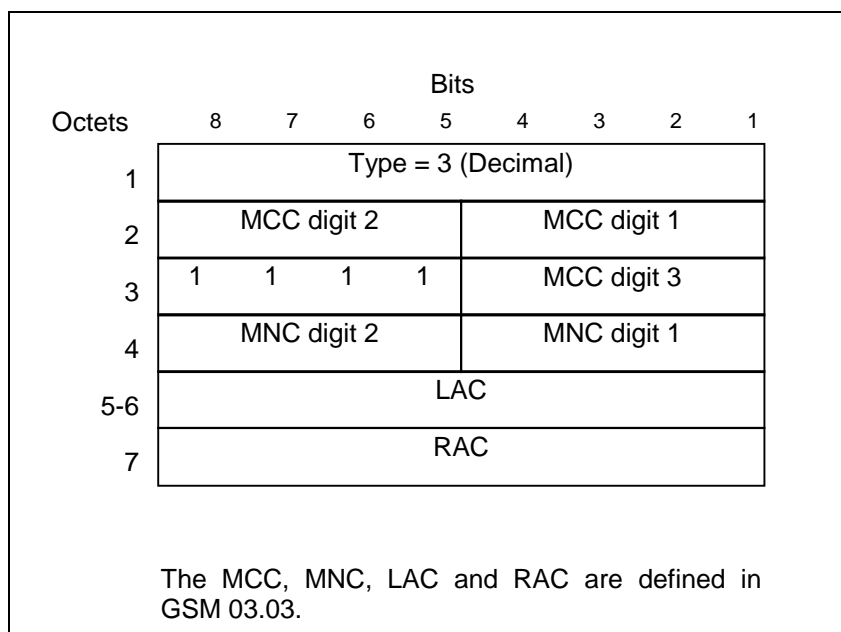
The IMSI shall be the subscriber identity of the MS.



**Figure 10: IMSI information element**

### 7.7.3 Routing Area Identity (RAI)

The RAI information element is given by:



**Figure 11: RAI information element**

### 7.7.4 Temporary Logical Link Identity (TLLI)

The information element of the TLLI associated with a given MS and routing area is given by:

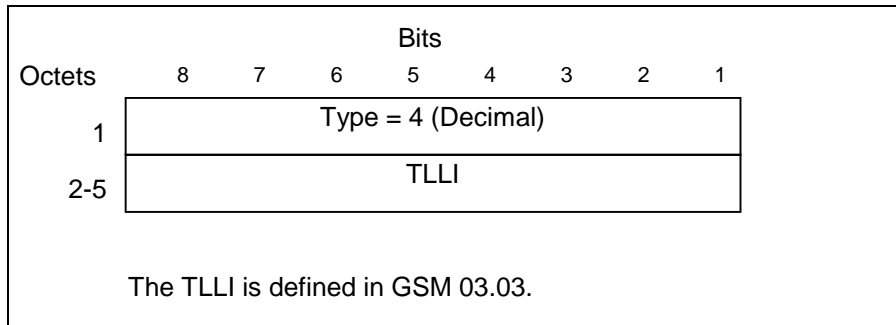


Figure 12: TLLI information element

### 7.7.5 Packet TMSI (P-TMSI)

The Packet TMSI, unambiguously associated with a given MS and routing area, is given by:

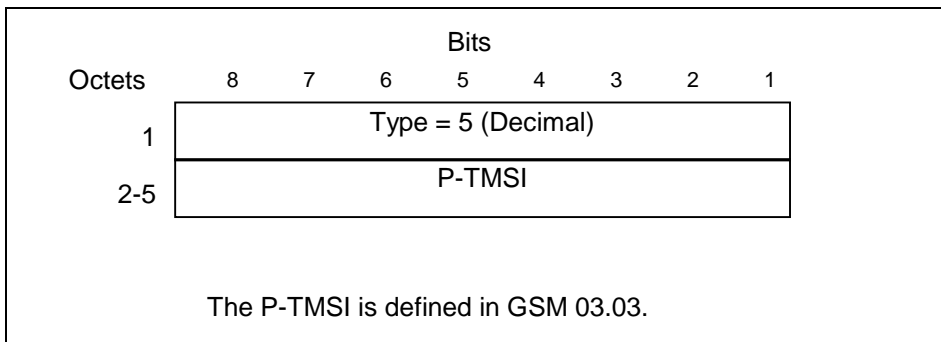


Figure 13: The Packet TMSI information element

### 7.7.6 Reordering Required

The Reordering Required information element states whether reordering by GTP is required or not.

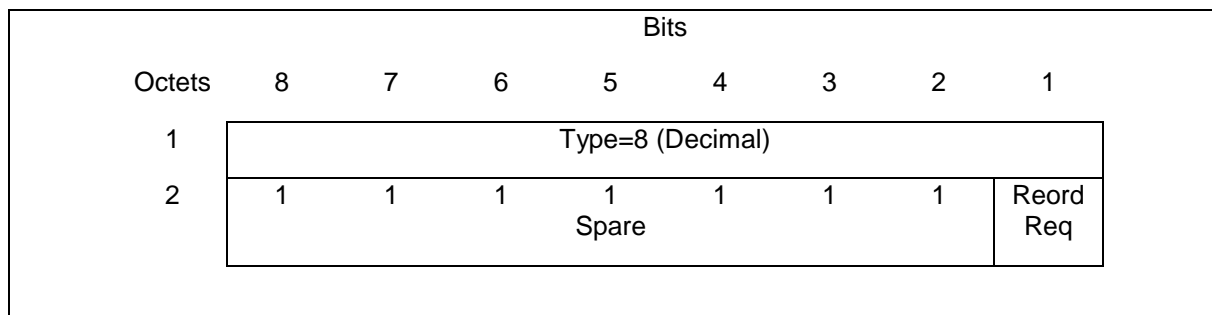


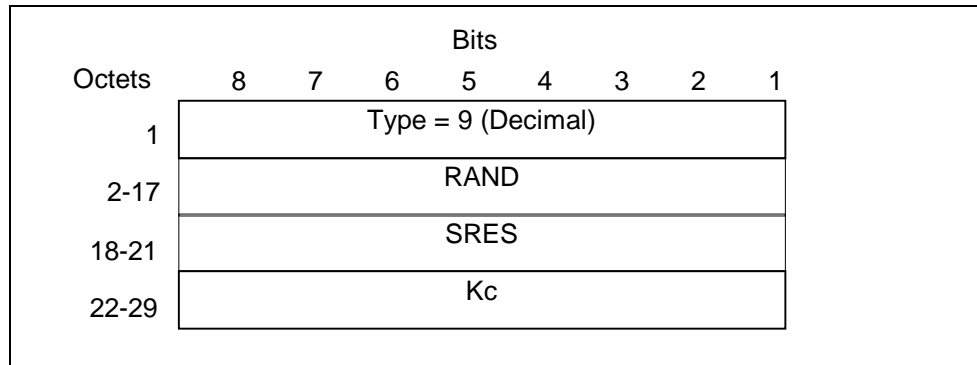
Figure 14: Reordering Required information element

**Table 39: Reordering Required values**

Reordering required	Value (Decimal)
No	0
Yes	1

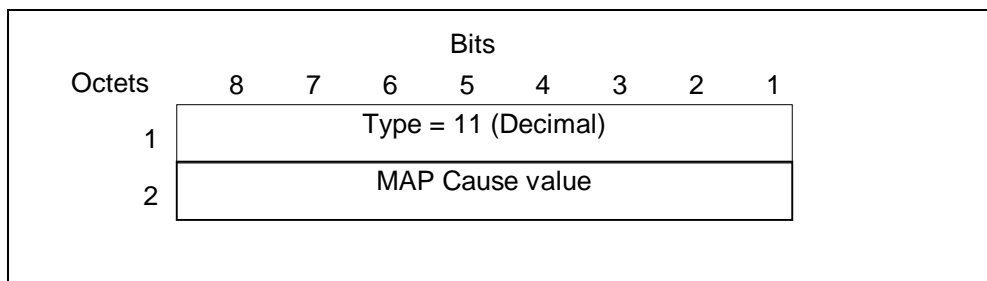
### 7.7.7 Authentication Triplet

An Authentication triplet consists of a random string (RAND), a signed response (SRES) and a ciphering key (Kc) (see GSM 03.20).

**Figure 15: Authentication Triplet information element**

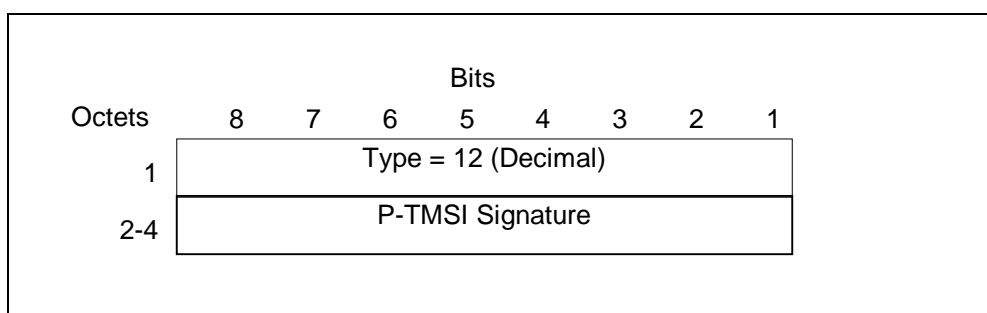
### 7.7.8 MAP Cause

The MAP Cause is a value that the GTP-MAP protocol-converting GSN relays transparently from HLR to the GGSN. The possible MAP Cause values for the appropriate messages are described in GSM 09.02.

**Figure 16: MAP Cause information element**

### 7.7.9 P-TMSI Signature

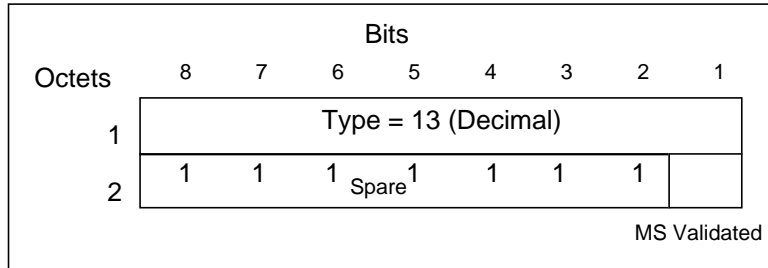
The P-TMSI Signature information element is provided by the MS in the Routing Area Update Request and Attach Request messages to the SGSN for identification checking purposes. The content and the coding of the P-TMSI Signature information element is defined in GSM 04.08.



**Figure 17: P-TMSI Signature information element**

### 7.7.10 MS Validated

The MS Validated information element indicates whether the new SGSN has successfully authenticated the MS.



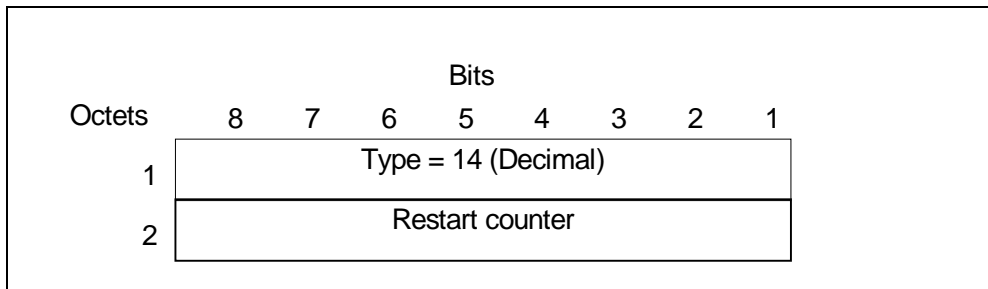
**Figure 18: MS Validated information element**

**Table 40: MS Validated values**

MS Validated	Value
No	0
Yes	1

### 7.7.11 Recovery

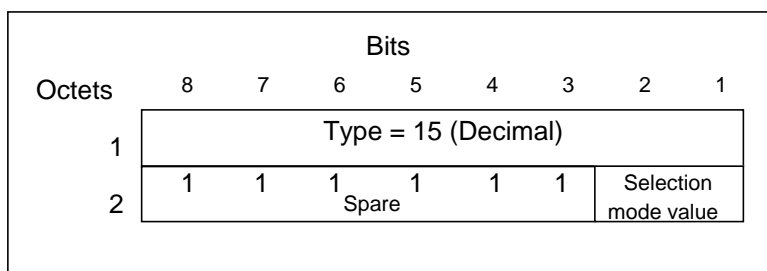
The Recovery information element indicates if the peer GSN has restarted. The Restart Counter shall be the value described in the section Restoration and Recovery.



**Figure 19: Restart counter information element**

### 7.7.12 Selection mode

The Selection mode information element indicates the origin of the APN in the message.



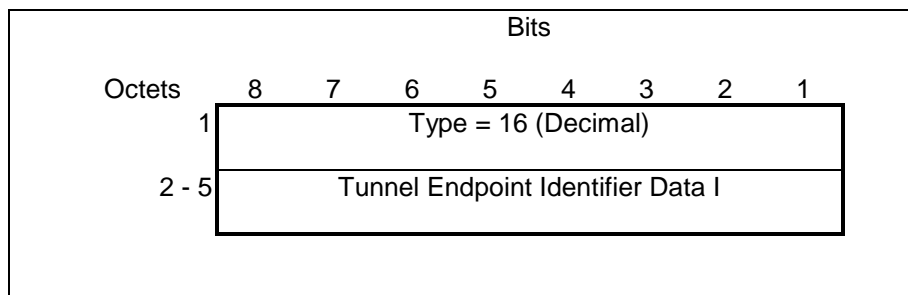
**Figure 20: Selection mode information element**

**Table 41: Selection mode values**

Selection mode value	Value (Decimal)
MS or network provided APN, subscribed verified	0
MS provided APN, subscription not verified	1
Network provided APN, subscription not verified	2
For future use. Shall not be sent. If received, shall be interpreted as the value '2'.	3

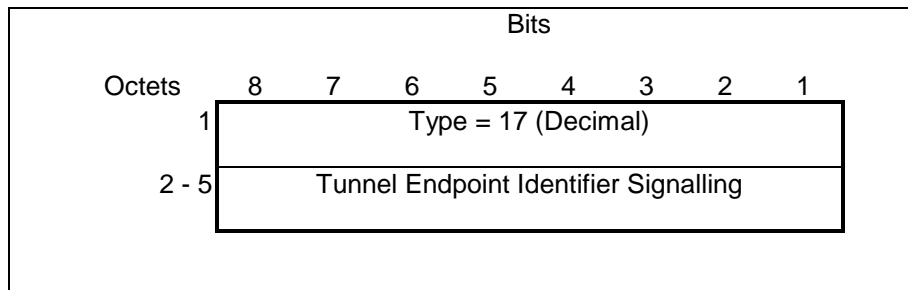
### 7.7.13 Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data I information element contains the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for data transmission requested by the receiver of the flow.

**Figure 21: Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data information element**

### 7.7.14 Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling

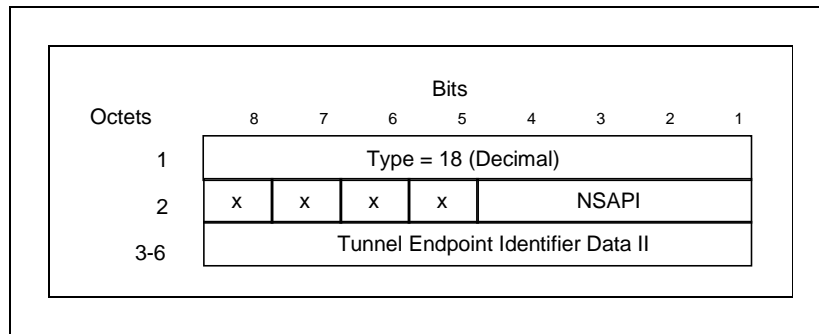
The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling information element contains the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for signalling requested by the receiver of the flow.

**Figure 22: Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling information element**

### 7.7.15 Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II information element contains the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier for data transmission between old and new SGSN for a particular PDP context and is requested by the new SGSN.

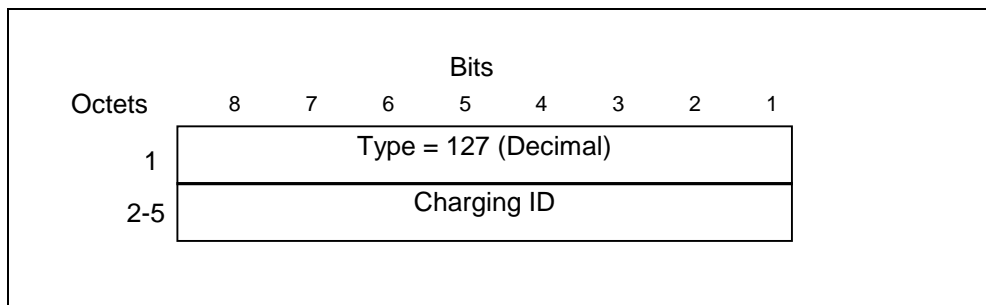
The spare bits x indicate unused bits which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.



**Figure 23: Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II information element**

### 7.7.16 Charging ID

The Charging ID is a unique four octet value generated by the GGSN when a PDP context is activated. A Charging ID is generated for each activated context. The Charging ID value 0 is reserved and shall not be assigned by the GGSN.



**Figure 24: Charging ID information element**

### 7.7.17 End User Address

The purpose of the End User Address information element shall be to supply protocol specific information of the external packet data network accessed by the GPRS subscriber.

The Length field value shall be 2 in an End User Address information element with an empty PDP Address.

The PDP Type defines the end user protocol to be used between the external packet data network and the MS and is divided into an Organization field and a Number field.

The PDP Type Organization is the organization that is responsible for the PDP Type Number field and the PDP Address format.

For X.25 the PDP Type Organization is ETSI and the PDP Type Number is 0. The PDP Address shall be in the X.121 format for X.25. For PPP the PDP Type Organization is ETSI and the PDP Type Number is 1 and there shall be no address in the End User Address IE. In this case the address is negotiated later as part of the PPP protocol. For OSP:IHOSS the PDP Type Organisation is ETSI and the PDP Type Number is 2 and there shall be no address in the End User Address IE.

If the PDP Type Organization is IETF, the PDP Type Number is a compressed number (i.e. the most significant HEX(00) is skipped) in the "Assigned PPP DLL Protocol Numbers" list in the most recent "Assigned Numbers" RFC (RFC 1700 or later). The most recent "Assigned PPP DLL Protocol Numbers" can also be found using the URL = <ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/ppp-numbers>.

The PDP Address shall be the address that this PDP context of the MS is identified with from the external packet data network.

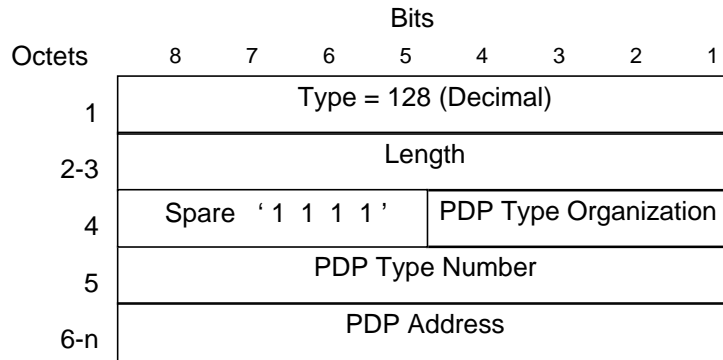


Figure 25: End User Address information element

Table 42: PDP Type Organization values

PDP Type Organization	Value (Decimal)
ETSI	0
IETF	1
All other values are reserved	

Table 43: ETSI defined PDP Type values

PDP Type Number	Value (Decimal)
X.25	0
PPP	1
OSP:IHOSS	2
All other values are reserved	

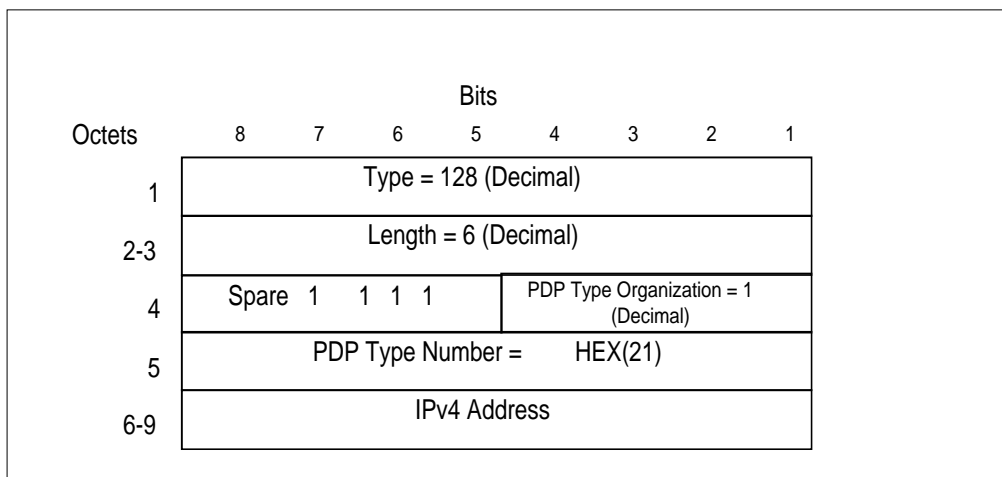


Figure 26: End User Address information element for IPv4



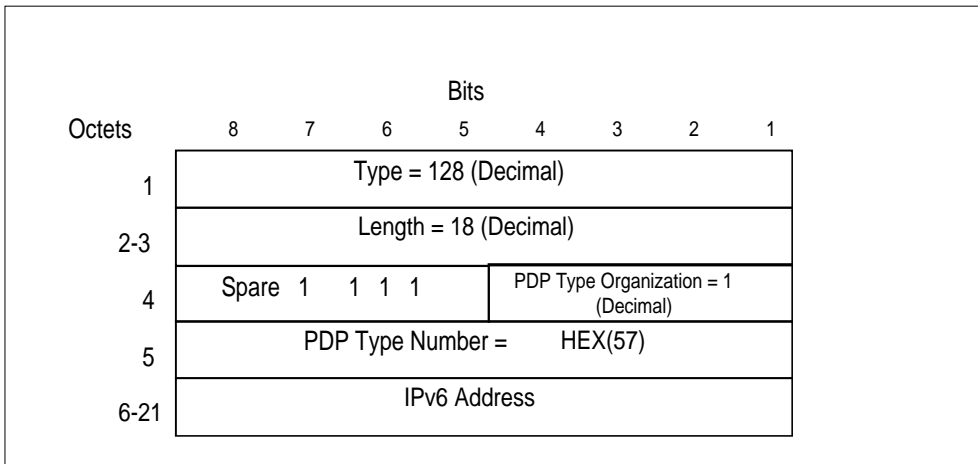
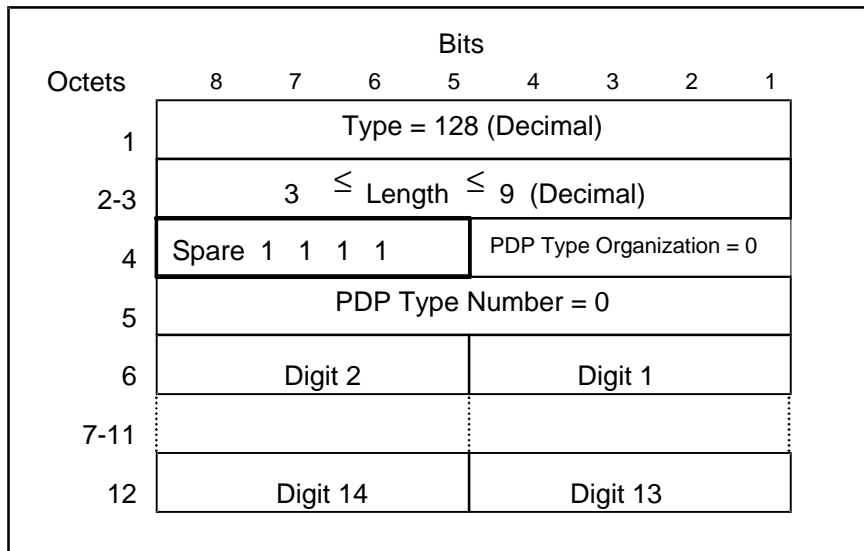


Figure 27: End User Address information element for IPv6



NOTE: Digit 1 contains the first BCD coded digit of the X.121 address. If the X.121 address has an odd number of digits, the last BCD digit shall be padded with HEX(F).

Figure 28: End User Address information element for X.25

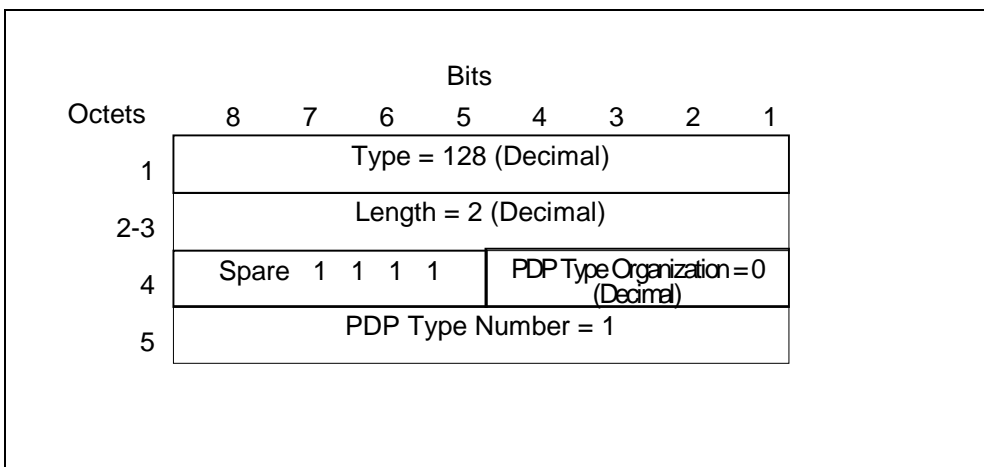


Figure 29: End User Address information element for PPP

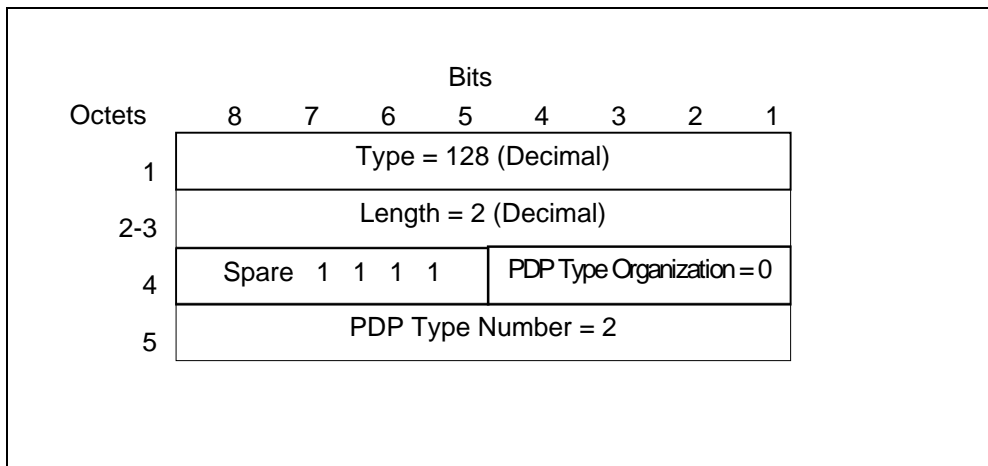


Figure 30: End User Address information element for OSP:IHOSS

### 7.7.18 MM Context

The MM Context information element contains the Mobility Management, MS and security parameters that are necessary to transfer between SGSNs at the Inter SGSN Routeing Update procedure.

The Authentication Type indicates the Authentication mechanism that is the GSM or UMTS.

The Ciphering Key Sequence Number (CKSN) is described in GSM 04.08. Possible values are integers in the range [0; 6]. The value 7 is reserved. The Ciphering Key Sequence Number shall be presented if Authentication Type is GSM.

The Key Set Identifier (KSI) is described in UMTS 23.060. Possible values are integer in the range [0; 6]. The value 7 is reserved. The Key Set Identifier shall be presented if Authentication Type is UMTS.

The Used Cipher indicates the ciphering algorithm that is in use.

Kc is the ciphering key currently used by the old SGSN. Kc shall be presented if Authentication Type is GSM.

CK is the ciphering key currently used by the old SGSN. CK shall be presented if Authentication Type is UMTS.

IK is the integrity key currently used by the old SGSN. IK shall be presented if Authentication Type is UMTS.

The Triplet array contains triplets encoded as the value in the Authentication Triplet information element The Triplet array shall be presented if Authentication Type is GSM.

The Quintuplet array contains Quintuplets encoded as the value in the Authentication Quintuplet information element. The Quintuplet shall be presented if Authentication Type is UMTS.

The Triplet array contains triplets encoded as the value in the Authentication Triplet information element.

The DRX parameter indicates whether the MS uses DRX mode or not.

MS Network Capability provides the network with information concerning aspects of the MS related to GPRS.

The DRX parameter and the MS Network Capability are coded as described in GSM 04.08.

The two octet Container Length holds the length of the Container, excluding the Container Length octets.

The Container contains one or several optional information elements as described in the sub-clause 'Overview', from the clause 'General message format and information elements coding' in GSM 04.08.

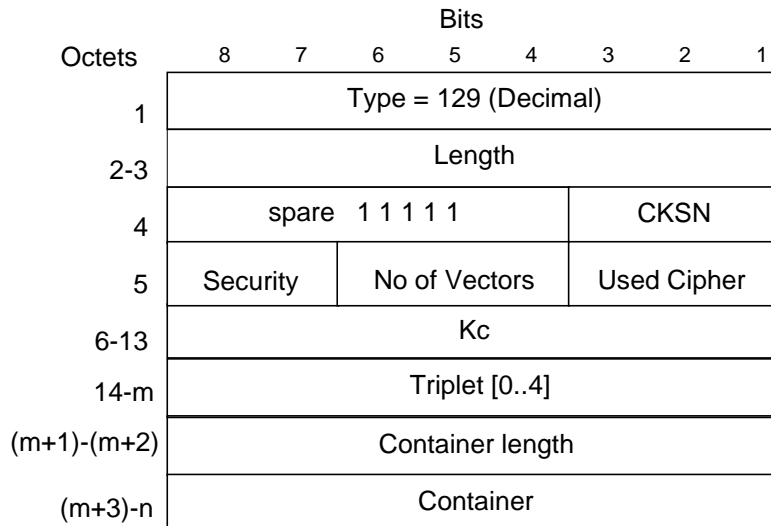


Figure 31: MM Context element in GSM

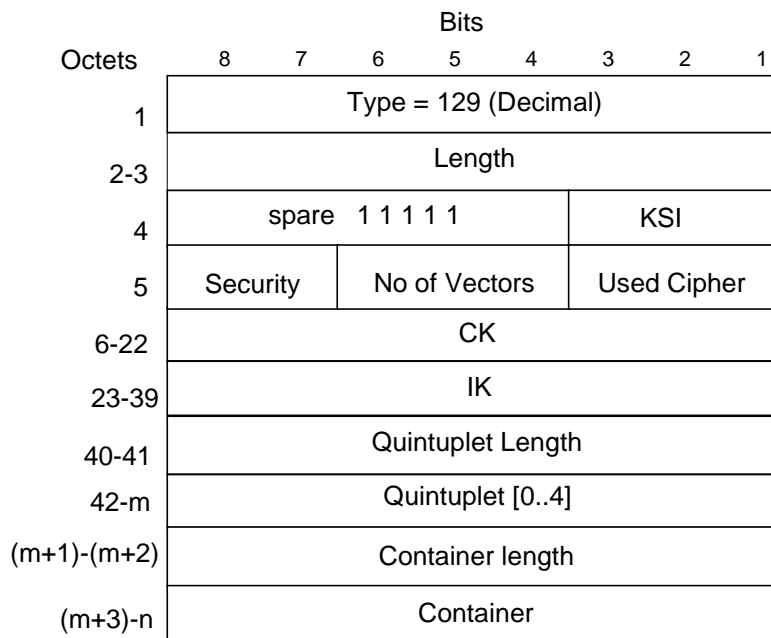


Figure 32: MM Context element in UMTS

Table 44: Used Cipher values

Cipher Algorithm	Value (Decimal)
No ciphering	0
GEA/1	1

Table 45: Security Type Values

Security Type	Value (Decimal)
GSM	3
UMTS	2

## 7.7.19 PDP Context

The PDP Context information element contains the Session Management parameters, defined for an external packet data network address, that are necessary to transfer between SGSNs at the Inter SGSN Routing Area Update procedure.

NSAPI is an integer value in the range [0; 15].

The NSAPI points out the affected PDP context.

The SAPI indicates the LLC SAPI which is associated with the NSAPI.

Transaction Identifier is the 4 bit Transaction Identifier used in the GSM 04.08 Session Management messages which control this PDP Context.

Reordering Required (Order) indicates whether the SGSN shall reorder T-PDUs before delivering the T-PDUs to the MS.

VPLMN Address Allowed (VAA) indicates whether the MS is allowed to use the APN in the domain of the HPLMN only, or additionally the APN in the domain of the VPLMN.

QoS Sub Length, QoS Req Length and QoS Neg Length represent respectively the lengths of the QoS Sub, QoS Req and QoS Neg fields, excluding the QoS Length octet.

Quality of Service Subscribed (QoS Sub), Quality of Service Requested (QoS Req) and Quality of Service Negotiated (QoS Neg) are encoded as described in section 'Quality of Service (QoS) Profile'.

The Sequence Number Down is the number of the next T-PDU that shall be sent from the new SGSN to the MS. The number is associated to the Sequence Number from the GTP Header of an encapsulated T-PDU.

The Sequence Number Up is the number that new SGSN shall use as the Sequence Number in the GTP Header for the next encapsulated T-PDU from the MS to the GGSN.

The Send N-PDU Number is used only when acknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context. The Send N-PDU Number is the N-PDU number to be assigned by SNDCP to the next downlink N-PDU received from the GGSN. It shall be set to 255 if unacknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context.

The Receive N-PDU Number is used only when acknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context. The Receive N-PDU Number is the N-PDU number expected by SNDCP from the next uplink N-PDU to be received from the MS. It shall be set to 255 if unacknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation is used for the PDP context.

The Uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling is the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier used between the old SGSN and the GGSN in uplink direction for signalling purpose. It shall be used by the new SGSN within the GTP header of the Update PDP Context Request message.

The PDP Type Organization and PDP Type Number are encoded as in the End User Address information element.

The PDP Address Length represents the length of the PDP Address field, excluding the PDP Address Length octet.

The PDP Address is an octet array with a format dependent on the PDP Type. The PDP Address is encoded as in the End User Address information element if the PDP Type is IPv4, IPv6 or X.25.

The GGSN Address Length represents the length of the GGSN Address field, excluding the GGSN Address Length octet.

The old SGSN includes the GGSN Address for signalling that it has received from GGSN at PDP context activation or update.

The APN is the APN in use in the old SGSN. I.e. the APN sent in the Create PDP Context request message.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

1	Type = 130 (Decimal)				
2-3	Length				
4	Res- rved	AA	Res- rved	order	NSAPI
5	X	X	X	X	SAPI
6	QoS Sub Length				
7 - (q+6)	QoS Sub [3..15]				
q+7	QoS Req Length				
(q+8)- (2q+7)	QoS Req [3..15]				
2q+8	QoS Neg. Length				
(2q+9)- (3q+8)	QoS Neg [3..15]				
(3q+9)- (3q+10)	Sequence Number Down (SND)				
(3q+11)- (3q+12)	Sequence Number Up (SNU)				
3q+13	Send N-PDU Number				
3q+14	Receive N-PDU Number				
(3q+15)- (3q+18)	Uplink Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling				
3q+19	Spare 1 1 1 1			PDP Type Organization	
3q+20	PDP Type Number				
3q+21	PDP Address Length				
(3q+22)-m	PDP Address [1..63]				
m+1	GGSN Address for signalling Length				
(m+2)-n	GGSN Address for signalling [4..16]				
n+1	APN length				
(n+2)-o	APN				
o+1	Spare (sent as 0 0 0 0)			Transaction Identifier	

Figure 33: PDP Context information element

Table 46: Reordering Required values

Reordering Required	Value (Decimal)
No	0
Yes	1

**Table 47: VPLMN Address Allowed values**

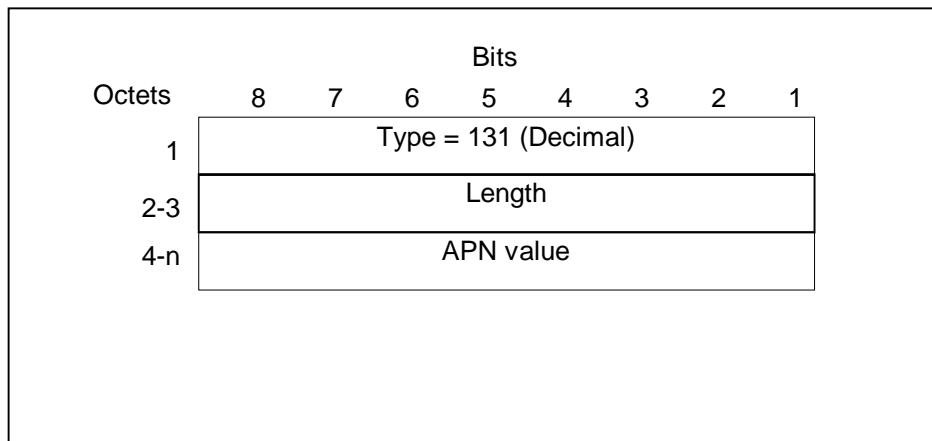
VPLMN Address Allowed	Value (Decimal)
No	0
Yes	1

### 7.7.20 Access Point Name

The Access Point Name is sent from the GGSN in the Network-requested PDP Context Activation procedure that is used to identify the access point of the packet data network that wishes to connect to the MS.

The Access Point Name is information from the MS or SGSN, that may be used by the GGSN to differentiate between accesses to different external packet data networks using the same PDP Type.

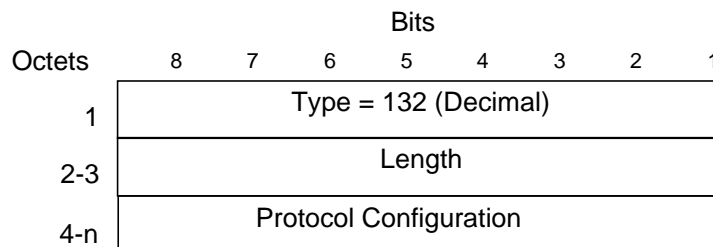
The Access Point Name contains a logical name which is the APN Network Identifier (see GSM 03.60). It is coded as in the value part defined in GSM 04.08 (i.e. the GSM 04.08 IEI and GSM 04.08 octet length indicator are not included).



**Figure 34: Access Point Name information element**

### 7.7.21 Protocol Configuration Options

The Protocol Configuration Options contains external network protocol options that may be necessary to transfer between the GGSN and the MS. The content and the coding of the Protocol Configuration is defined in octet 3-z of the Protocol Configuration Options in GSM 04.08.



**Figure 35: Protocol Configuration Options information element**

### 7.7.22 GSN Address

The GSN Address information element contains the address of a GSN as defined in GSM 03.03. The Address Type and Address Length fields from 03.03 are not included in the GSN Address field.

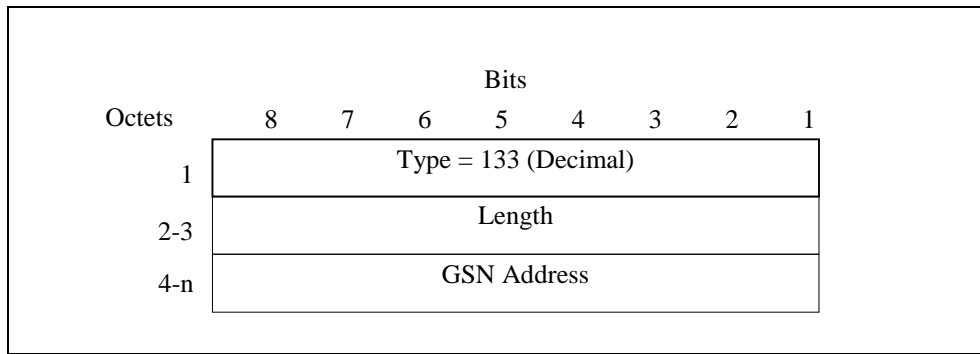


Figure 36: GSN Address information element

### 7.7.23 MS International PSTN/ISDN Number (MSISDN)

The MS international ISDN numbers are allocated from the CCITT Recommendation E.164 numbering plan, see GSM 03.03. The MSISDN is coded according to the contents of ISDN-AddressString data type defined in 3G TS 29.002. The MSISDN shall be in international format and the “nature of address indicator” shall indicate “international number”.

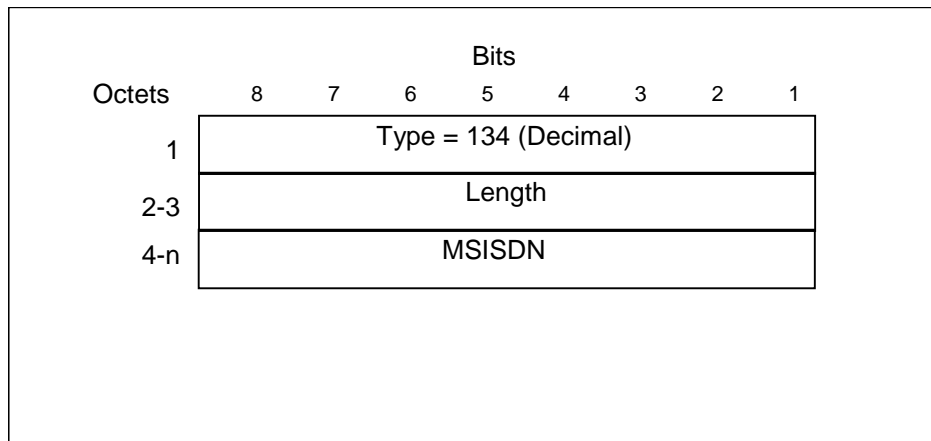


Figure 37: MSISDN information element

### 7.7.24 Charging Gateway Address

The Charging Gateway Address information element contains an IP address of a Charging Gateway.

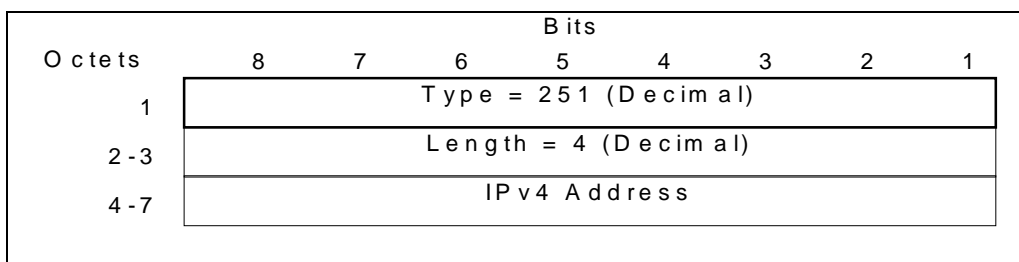
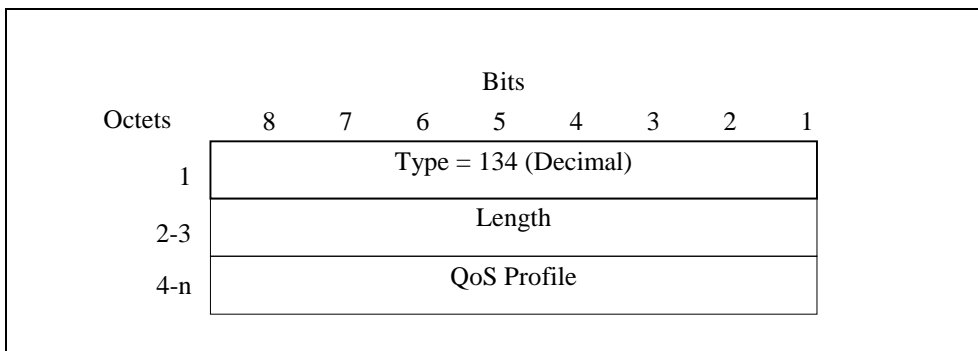


Figure 38: Charging Gateway Address information element

### 7.7.25 Quality of Service (QoS) Profile

The Quality of Service (QoS) Profile shall include the values of the defined QoS parameters. The content of the QoS profile is described in TS 23.060. Octets 4 – n carry the value part (i.e. excluding the IEI and length) of the Quality of Service profile IE which is specified in TS 24.008. The minimum length of the QoS profile (i.e. octets 4 – n) is 3 octets; the maximum length is 15 octets.

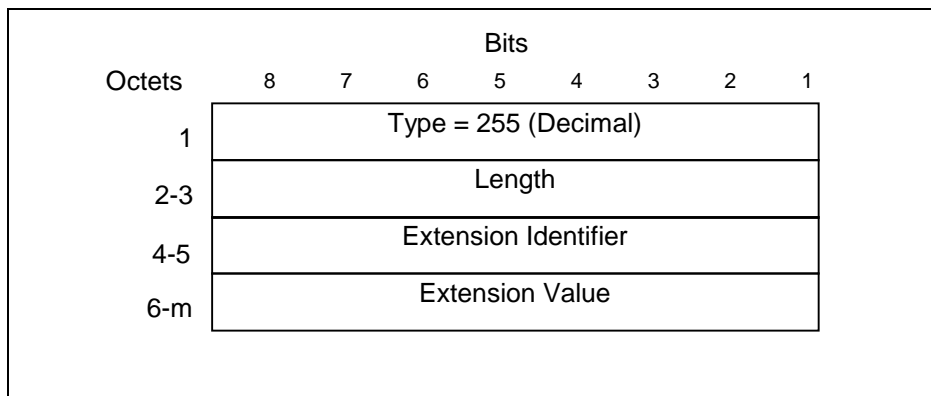


**Figure 39: Quality of Service (QoS) Profile information element**

### 7.7.26 Private Extension

The Private Extension information element contains vendor specific information. The Extension Identifier is a value defined in the Private Enterprise number list in the most recent “Assigned Numbers” RFC (RFC 1700 or later).

This is an optional information element that may be included in any signalling message. A signalling message may include more than one information element of the Private Extension type.



**Figure 40: Private Extension information element**



### 7.7.27 Authentication Quintuplet

An Authentication Quintuplet consists of a Random challenge (RAND), an Expected user response (XRES), a Cipher key (CK), an Integrity key (IK), an Authentication token (AUTN) (see UMTS TS 33.102).

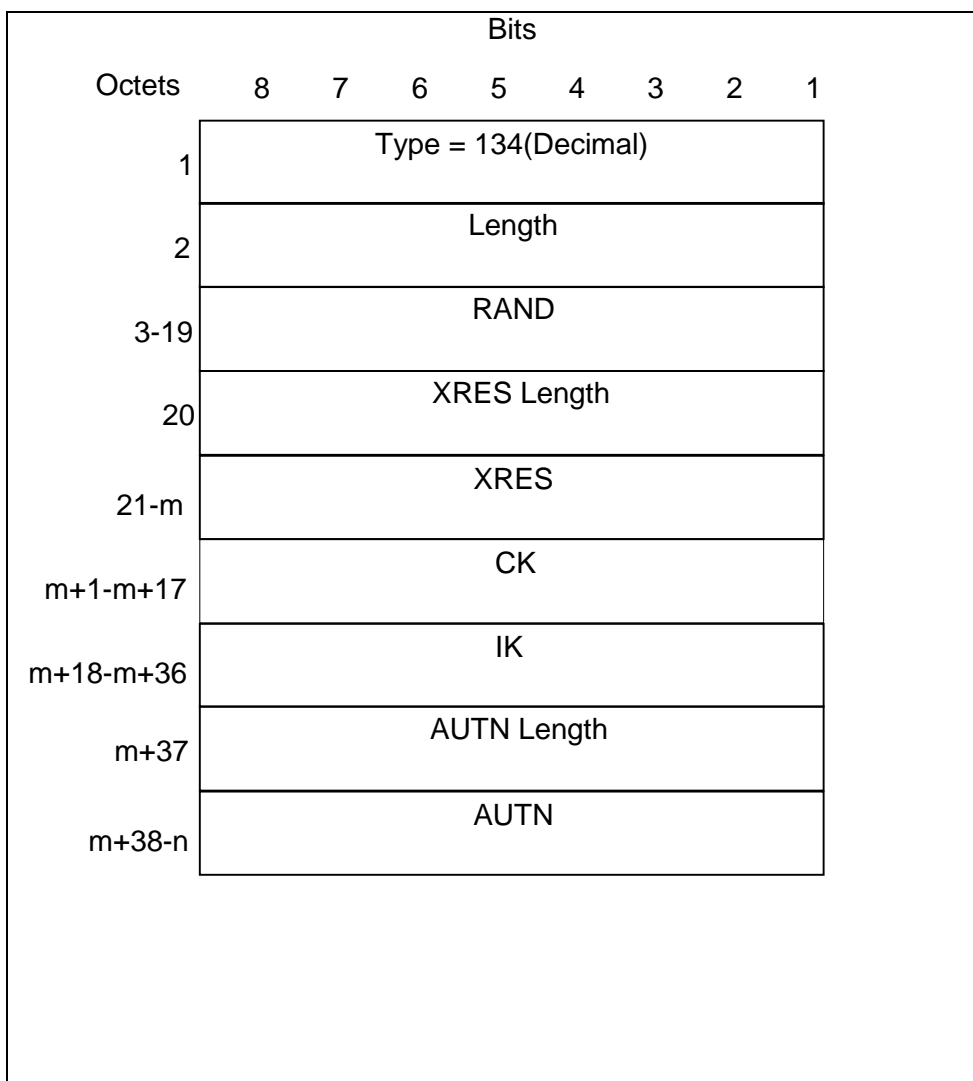
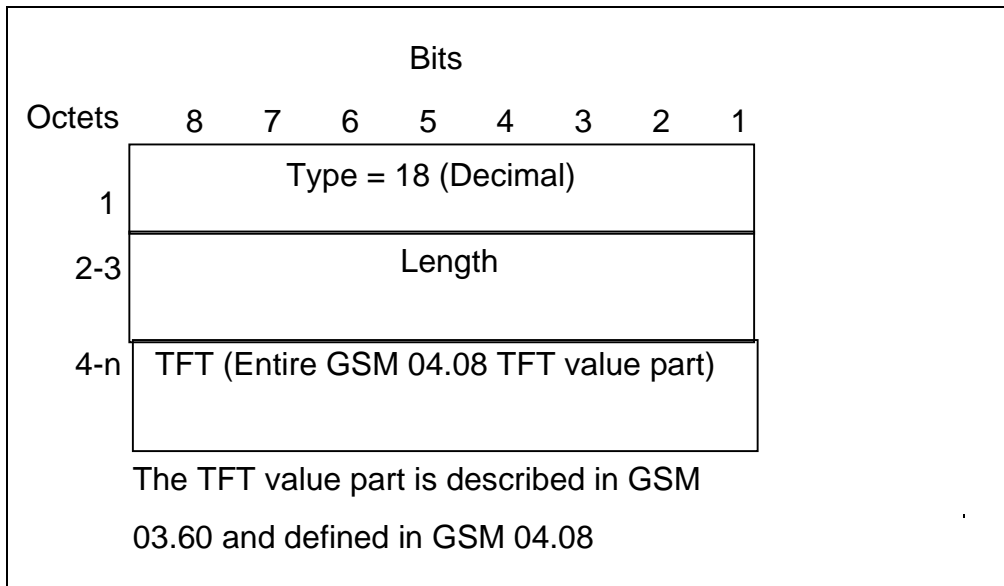


Figure 41: Authentication Quintuplet information element

### 7.7.28 Traffic Flow Template (TFT)

The Traffic Flow Template (TFT) is used to distinguish between different user traffic flows.

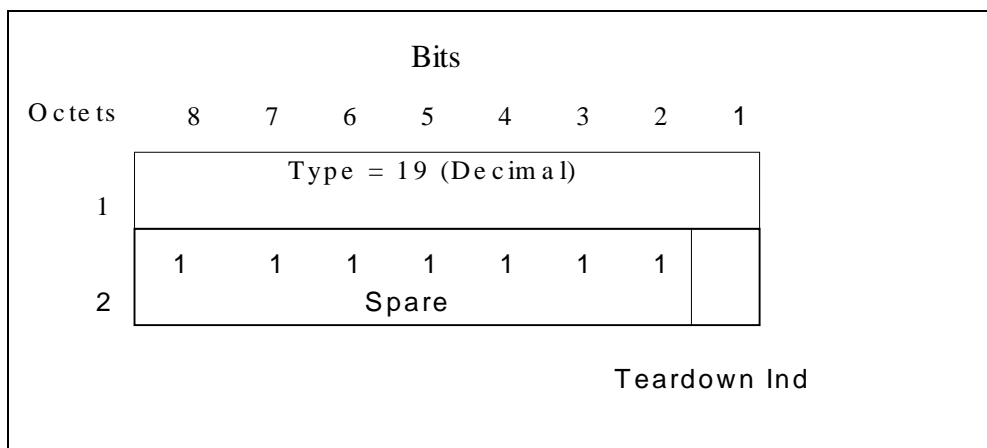
The content and the coding of the TFT is defined in GSM 04.08.



**Figure 42: Traffic Flow Template information element**

### 7.7.29 Teardown Ind

The Teardown Ind information element, when included in the Delete PDP Context Request, indicate that the message applies to all PDP contexts that share the same PDP address.



**Figure 43: Teardown Ind information element**

**Table 48: Teardown Ind**

Teardown Ind	Value
No	0
Yes	1

### 7.7.30 NSAPI

The NSAPI information element contains an NSAPI identifying a PDP Context in a mobility management context specified by the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Signalling.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side, and the sending side shall not evaluate them.

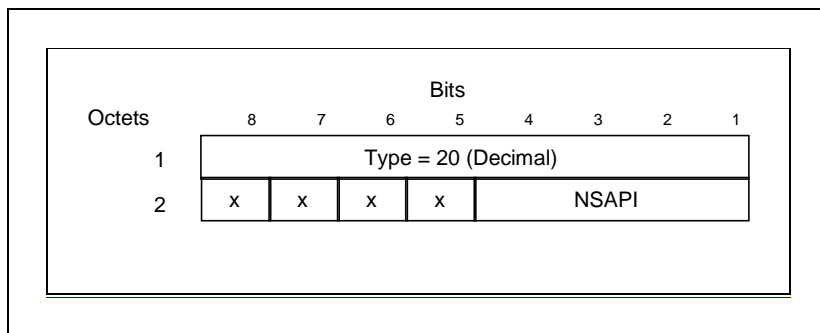


Figure 44: NSAPI information element

### 7.7.31 Target Identification

The Target Identification information element contains the identification of a target RNC as defined in TS 25.413

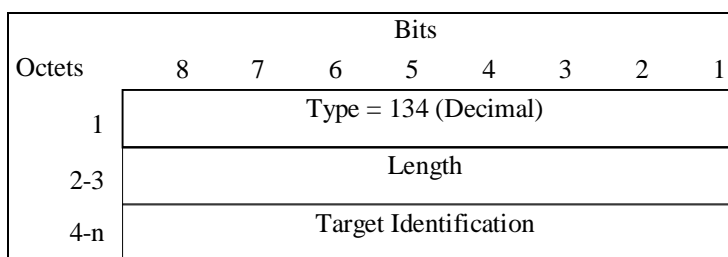


Figure 45: Target Identification information element

### 7.7.32 UTRAN transparent container

The UTRAN transparent container information element contains the radio-related information. The contents of this information element are only used by RNC so that GSN does not refer the contents.

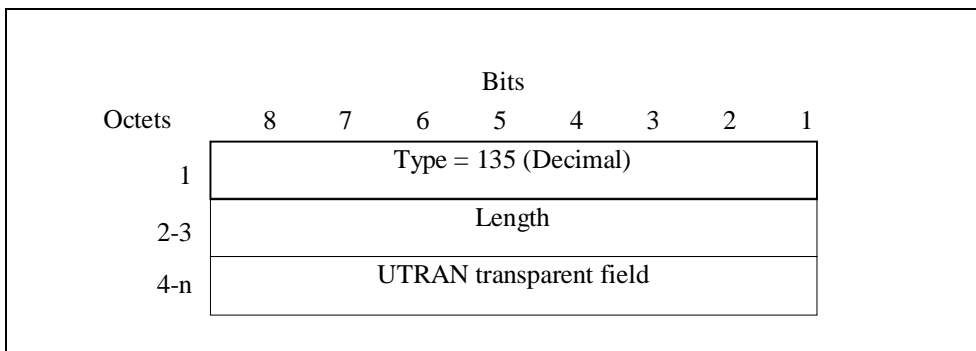


Figure 46: UTRAN transparent container information element

### 7.7.33 RANAP Cause

The RANAP Cause information element contains the cause as defined in TS 25.413.

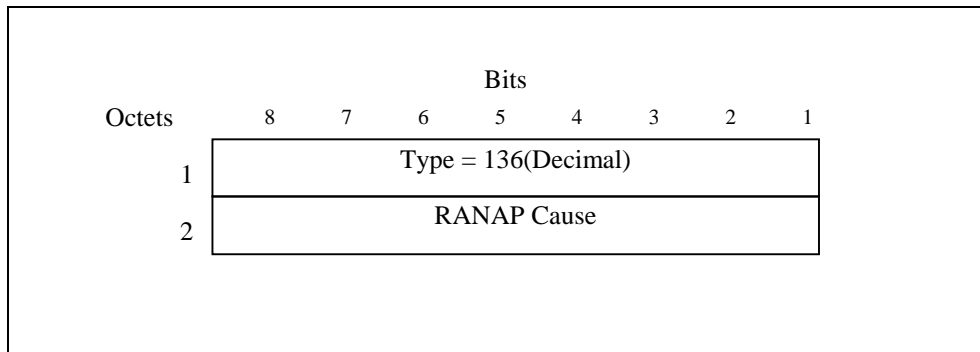


Figure 47: RANAP Cause information element

### 7.7.34 Target RNC Information

The Target RNC Information information element contains the RNC Tunnel Endpoint Identifier and RNC IP address for data transmission from source RNC to target RNC.

The spare bits x indicate unused bits, which shall be set to 0 by the sending side and which shall not be evaluated by the receiving side.

The format of the RNC IP address is the same as the GSN address as defined in TS 23.003.

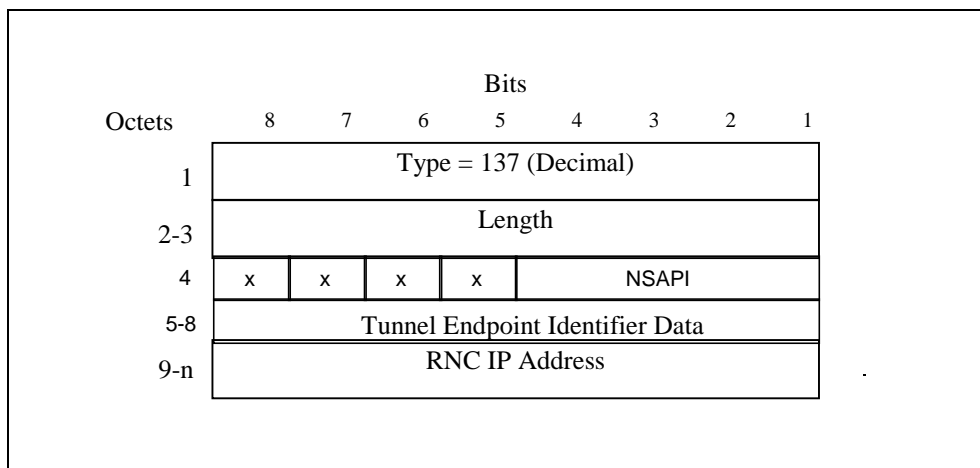


Figure 48: Target RNC Information information element

## 8 Signalling Plane (GTP-C)

The signalling plane in this case relates to GPRS Mobility Management functions like for example GPRS Attach, GPRS Routeing Area Update and Activation of PDP Contexts. The signalling between GSN nodes shall be performed by the GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP).

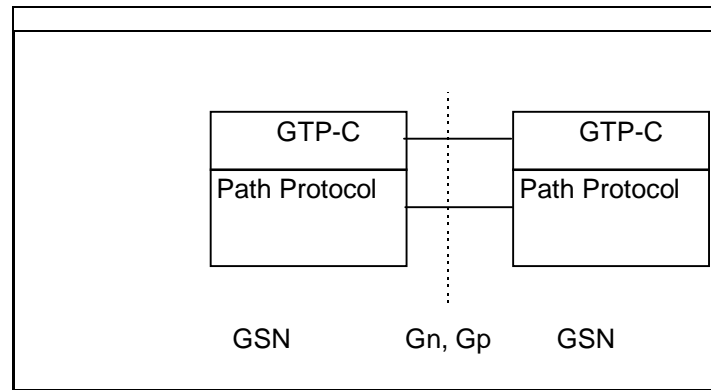


Figure 49: Signalling Plane - Protocol stack

## 8.1 Signalling protocol

The GTP signalling flow shall be logically associated with, but separate from, the GTP tunnels. For each GSN-GSN pair one or more paths exist. One or more tunnels may use each path. GTP shall be the means by which tunnels are established, used, managed and released. A path may be maintained by keep-alive echo messages. This ensures that a connectivity failure between GSNs can be detected in a timely manner.

## 8.2 Usage of the GTP Header

For signalling messages the GTP header shall be used as follows:

- Version shall be set to decimal 1 ('001').
- Payload Type (PT) shall be set to '0'.
- (S) shall be set to '0'.
- SNN shall be set to '0'. - Message Type shall be set to the unique value that is used for each type of signalling message. Valid message types are marked with a x in the GTP-C column in Table 1.
- Length shall be the length, in octets, of the signalling message excluding the GTP header.
- The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier is set to the requested value and points out the mobility management context (e.g. the MS), except for the following cases:
  - The first Create PDP Context Request message sent to a specific GGSN shall have the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier set to all zeros, since this will be the message that establishes the tunnel in the signalling plane.
  - The Identification Request/Response messages where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeros.
  - The SGSN Context Request message where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeros.
  - The Version Not Supported message where the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier shall be set to all zeros.
- Sequence Number shall be a message number valid for a path or a tunnel. Within a given set of contiguous Sequence Numbers from 0 to 65535, a given Sequence Number shall, if used, unambiguously define a GTP signalling request message sent on the path or tunnel (see section Reliable delivery of signalling messages). The Sequence Number in a signalling response message shall be copied from the signalling request message that the GSN is replying to.
- SNDCP N-PDU Number shall not be present.

The GTP header may be followed by subsequent information elements dependent on the type of signalling message. Only one information element of each type is allowed in a single signalling message, except for the Authentication Triplet, the PDP Context and the Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Data II information element where several occurrences of each type are allowed.

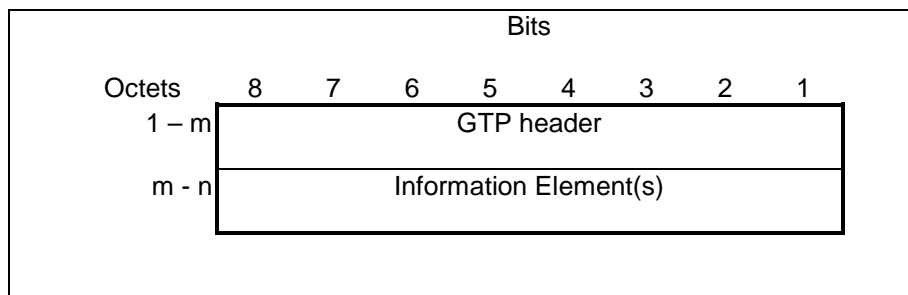


Figure 50: GTP header followed by subsequent Information Elements

## 9 GTP-U

GTP-U Tunnels are used to carry encapsulated T-PDUs between a given pair of GTP-U Tunnel Endpoints. The Tunnel Endpoint ID (TEID) which is present in the GTP header shall indicate which tunnel a particular T-PDU belongs to. In this manner, packets are multiplexed and demultiplexed by GTP-U between a given pair of Tunnel Endpoints. The TEID value to be used in the TEID field shall be negotiated for instance during the GTP-C Create PDP Context and the RAB assignment procedures which take place on the signalling plane.

The maximum size of a T-PDU that may be transmitted without fragmentation by GGSN or the MS is defined in UMTS 23.060. The GGSN shall fragment, reject or discard T-PDUs, depending on the PDP type and implementation decisions, directed to the MS if the T-PDU size exceeds the maximum size. The decision if the T-PDUs shall be fragmented or discarded is dependent on the external packet data network protocol.

### 9.1 GTP-U protocol entity

The GTP-U protocol entity provides packet transmission and reception services to user plane entities in the GGSN, in the SGSN and, in UMTS systems, in the RNC. The GTP-U protocol entity receives traffic from a number of GTP-U tunnel endpoints and transmit traffic to a number of GTP-U tunnel endpoints. There is a GTP-U protocol entity per IP address.

The TEID in the GTP-U header is used to demultiplex traffic incoming from remote tunnel endpoints so that it is delivered to the User plane entities in a way that allows multiplexing of different users, different packet protocols and different QoS levels. Therefore no two remote GTP-U endpoints shall send traffic to a GTP-U protocol entity using the same TEID value.

#### 9.1.1 Handling of sequence numbers

This functionality is provided only when the S bit is set to 1 in the GTP-U header.

The GTP-U protocol entity must reorder out of sequence T-PDUs when in sequence delivery is required. This is optional at the SGSN in UMTS. The GTP-U protocol entity shall deliver to the user plane entity only in sequence T-PDUs and notify the sequence number associated to each of them. The notification of the sequence number is not necessary at the GGSN, but it is mandatory at the SGSN and RNC. The user plane entity shall provide a sequence number to the GTP-U layer together with T-PDUs to be transmitted in sequence. GTP-U protocol entities at the GGSN may optionally generate autonomously the sequence number, but should be able to use sequence numbers provided by the user plane entity.

When the sequence number is included in the GTP-U header, a user plane entity acting as a relay of T-PDUs between GTP-U protocol entities, or between PDCP (or SDCP) protocol entities and GTP-U protocol entities, shall relay the sequence numbers between those entities as well. In this way it is possible to keep consistent values of sequence numbers from the GGSN to the UE (MS in GPRS) by relaying the sequence number across the CN GTP-U bearer, the Iu GTP-U bearer and the Radio bearer (via PDCP or SDCP N-PDU numbers). This functionality is beneficial during SRNS relocation.

## 9.2 GTP-U Service Access Points and Primitives

The GTP-U protocol entity offers packet Transmission services between a pair of GTP-U tunnel endpoints. The tunnel between two GTP-U endpoints is established via control plane procedures defined in protocols such as GTP-C and RANAP. The control of GTP-U resource allocation and tunnel set-up takes place via the GTP-U-CONTROL SAP. The GTP-U packet transmission (and packet reception) services are accessed via the GTP-U-UNIT-DATA SAP.

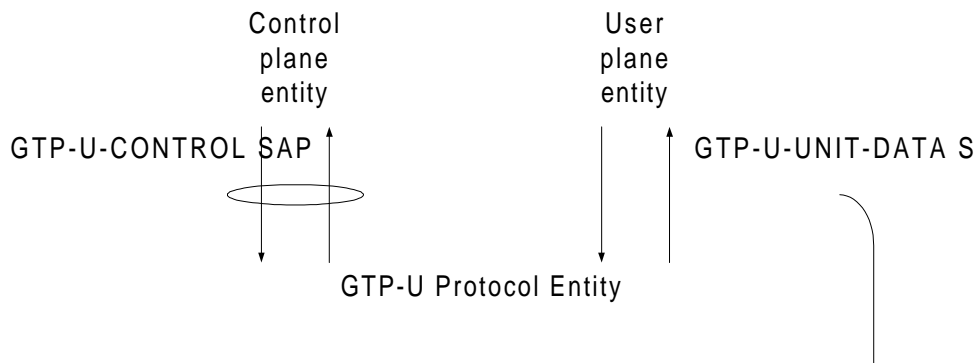


Figure 51: The GTP-U-Control SAP and GTP-U-DATA SAP

### 9.2.1 GTP-U-CONTROL SAP

The GTP-U-CONTROL SAP is used by a control plane entity to control the allocation of GTP-U resources and associate them to an identifier (the TEID) a user plane entity uses to access them via the GTP-U-UNIT-DATA SAP. It also defines in which way to control tunnel establishment. In particular, it provides means to control the GTP-U packet reception section and the GTP-U packet transmission section. The RX and TX suffix is used in the following to discriminate between primitives used to control the reception section and primitives used to control the transmission section.

#### 9.2.1.1 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX primitives

PRIMITIVE	PARAMETERS	REFERENCE
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-SETUP.request	QoS info; IP address; TEID	9.2.1.1.1
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-SETUP.confirm	Result	9.2.1.1.2
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-RELEASE.request	TEID	9.2.1.1.3
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-RELEASE.confirm	-	9.2.1.1.4
GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-ERROR.indication	Cause	9.2.1.1.5

##### 9.2.1.1.1 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-SETUP.request

This primitive is used to allocate packet reception resources according to a QoS profile specified via the 'QoS' parameter. These resources are to be associated to a tunnel endpoint identified via the TEID specified in the 'TEID' parameter. In case this TEID is already being used, this shall be interpreted as a resource modification request.

The 'IP address' parameter is used to identify the IP address of the remote GTP-U protocol entity where the GTP-U tunnel is terminated. This implicitly identifies the path being used. The PATH may be TCP or UDP based depending on the QoS required (namely depending on whether reliable transmission is required or not). The knowledge of the path being used is necessary in order to send ECHO messages used to detect path failure.

#### 9.2.1.1.2 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-SETUP.confirm

This primitive acknowledges the corresponding resources set up request. Any information to be reported is delivered in the parameter 'Result', which may be used to indicate set up failure and the reason of the failure.

#### 9.2.1.1.3 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-RELEASE.request

This primitive is used to dispose the resources associated to a tunnel identified by TEID.

#### 9.2.1.1.4 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-RELEASE.confirm

This primitive acknowledges the corresponding resources release request.

#### 9.2.1.1.5 GTP-U-CONTROL-RX-ERROR.indication

This primitive is used to indicate to the controlling entity any error conditions detected on the GTP-U reception section. The error condition is specified in the parameter 'Cause'.

### 9.2.1.2 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX primitives

PRIMITIVE	PARAMETERS	REFERENCE
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-SETUP.request	QoS info; IP address; TEID	9.2.1.2.1
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-SETUP.confirm	Result	9.2.1.2.2
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-RELEASE.request	TEID; IP address	9.2.1.2.3
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-RELEASE.confirm	-	9.2.1.2.4
GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-ERROR.indication	Cause	9.2.1.2.5

#### 9.2.1.2.1 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-SETUP.request

This primitive is used to allocate packet transmission resources according to a QoS profile specified via the 'QoS' parameter. These resources are to be associated to a tunnel endpoint identified via the TEID specified in the 'TEID' parameter. In case this TEID is already being used, this shall be interpreted as a resource modification request.

The 'IP address' parameter is used to identify the IP address of the remote GTP-U protocol entity where the GTP-U tunnel is terminated. This implicitly identifies the path being used. The PATH may be TCP or UDP based depending on the QoS required (namely depending on whether reliable transmission is required or not). The knowledge of the path being used is necessary in order to send ECHO messages to detect PATH failure.

#### 9.2.1.2.2 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-SETUP.confirm

This primitive acknowledges the corresponding resources set up request. Any information to be reported is delivered in the parameter 'Result', which may be used to indicate set up failure and the reason of the failure.

#### 9.2.1.2.3 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-RELEASE.request

This primitive is used to dispose the resources associated to a tunnel identified by TEID and the IP address of the remote GTP-U protocol entity where the tunnel is terminated.

#### 9.2.1.2.4 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-RELEASE.confirm

This primitive acknowledges the corresponding resources release request.



### 9.2.1.2.5 GTP-U-CONTROL-TX-ERROR.indication

This primitive is used to indicate to the controlling entity any error conditions detected on the GTP-U reception section. The error condition is specified in the parameter 'Cause'.

## 9.2.2 GTP-U-UNIT-DATA SAP and primitives

The GTP-U-UNIT-DATA SAP is used to send and receive T-PDUs in an unacknowledged mode. Sequence numbers and system dependent info is conditionally passed to the user plane entity using the GTP-U-. This information is identified as 'Other info' in the following.

PRIMITIVE	PARAMETERS	REFERENCE
GTP-U-UNIT-DATA.request	DATA; TEID; IP address; <i>Other info</i> *	9.2.2.1
GTP-U- UNIT-DATA.indication	DATA; TEID; <i>Other info</i> *	9.2.2.2

NOTE \*: It is conditionally present (only if the TEID is associated to tunnels providing in sequence delivery, see section 9.1.1).

### 9.2.2.1 GTP-U-UNIT-DATA.request

This primitive is used to send a T-PDU (DATA) by means of a specific GTP-U layer resource (tunnel) identified by the parameter TEID and the IP address where the tunnel is terminated. *Other info* may be conditionally present and transmitted together with T-PDUs.

### 9.2.2.2 GTP-U- UNIT-DATA.indication

A T-PDU (DATA) is received from a GPT-U peer entity and delivered to a user plane entity. The T-PDU is associated to the to the PDP or RNC context identified by TEID (that is the Tunnel Endpoint ID). *Other info* may be conditionally present and delivered together with T-PDUs.

## 9.3 Protocol Stack

The GTP-U protocol is used to transmit T-PDUs between GSN pairs (or between an SGSN and an RNC in UMTS), encapsulated in G-PDUs. A G-PDU is a packet including a GTP-U header and a T-PDU. The Path Protocol defines the path and the GTP-U header defines the tunnel. Several tunnels may be multiplexed on a single path. The frames have the following general structure:

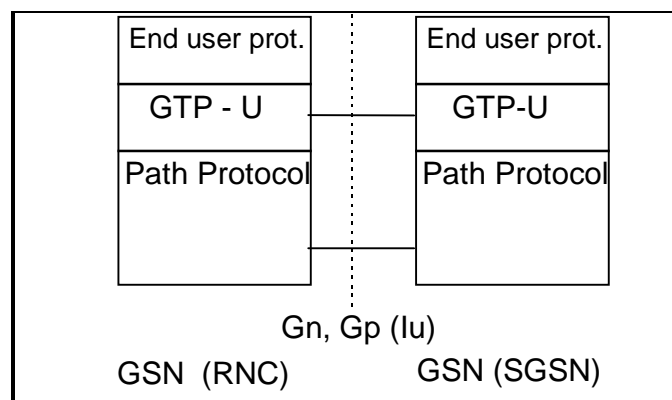


Figure 52: GTP-U - Protocol Stack (GTP-U over the lu in brackets)

### 9.3.1 Usage of the GTP-U Header

The GTP-U header shall be used as follows:

- Version shall be set to decimal 1 ('001').
- Payload Type (PT) shall be set to '0'.
- If the S field is set to '1' the sequence number field is present otherwise it is set to '0'.
- SNN flag: The GTP-U header includes the optional SNDCP N-PDU Number field if the SNN flag is set to 1.
- Message Type shall be set according to Table 1. The value 255 is used when T-PDUs are transmitted. The value 1 and 2 are used for "Echo" messages. The value 3 for "Version Non Supported" messages.
- Length: Size of the T-PDU excluding the GTP-U header size.
- Sequence Number: This field is present only if the S field is set to 1. The handling of this field is specified in section 9.1.1. It shall be used in order to decide whether or not to discard a received T-PDU, as specified in sub-clause 9.3.1.1 Usage of the Sequence Number.
- SNDCP N-PDU Number: This field shall be included if and only if the SNN flag is set to 1. In this case, it is used by the old SGSN (or RNC), at the Inter SGSN Routeing Area Update procedure (or SRNS relocation), to inform the new SGSN (or RNC) of the N-PDU number assigned to T-PDU. If an N-PDU number was not assigned to the T-PDU by SNDCP, or if the T-PDU is to be transferred using unacknowledged peer-to-peer LLC operation, then SNN shall be set to 0.
- TEID: Contains the tunnel identifier for the tunnel to which this T-PDU belongs. The TEID shall be used by the receiving to find the MM and PDP contexts.

#### 9.3.1.1 Usage of the Sequence Number

The sending GSN shall use 0 for the value of the Sequence Number of the first T-PDU in a tunnel and shall increment the Sequence Number for each following T-PDU. The value shall wrap to zero after 65535.

When a dialogue is opened between GSNs, the receiving GSN shall set the content of a counter to zero. When the receiving GSN receives a valid T-PDU, it shall increment this counter by one. This counter shall wrap to zero after 65535. It defines the 'Expected Sequence Number'.

Based on the received and Expected Sequence Number values, the receiving GSN may decide whether or not to discard the received T-PDU. Annex B (Informative) describes a method to determine whether a received T-PDU is valid.

The receiving GSN shall reorder the incoming T-PDUs in sequence if the Reordering Required flag in the PDP context is set. In this case, if needed, the receiving GSN shall take into account a maximum number of valid received frames and a maximum elapsed time to assume that a T-PDU was lost.

## 9.4 Tunnelling between SGSNs

T-PDUs, stored in the old SGSN and not yet sent to the MS, shall be tunnelled to the new SGSN as a part of the Inter SGSN Routeing Update procedure described in GSM 03.60. Some T-PDUs may still be on their way from the GGSN to the old SGSN because they have been sent before the tunnels change. These T-PDUs shall also be tunnelled to the new SGSN.

## 9.5 Tunnelling between Source RNC and Target RNC Via SGSNs

T-PDUs stored in the Source RNC and not yet sent to the MS shall be tunnelled to the Target RNC, via the pair of SGSNs the Source RNC and the Target RNC are attached to, as a part of the SRNS relocation procedure. Some T-PDUs may still be on their way from the source SGSN to the Source RNC because they have been sent before the tunnels change. These T-PDUs shall also be tunnelled to the Target RNC via the SGSN.

If Source RNC and Target RNC are attached to the same SGSN, then the SGSN will receive from the Source RNC all the T-PDUs that cannot be sent to the MS and forward them to the Target RNC via the Iu GTP-U tunnels.

## 9.6 Tunnelling between GGSNs

GTP shall not specify tunnelling between GGSNs. Transfer of MS-to-MS traffic between GGSNs shall use the Gi interface.

---

# 10 Path Protocols

## 10.1 UDP/IP

UDP/IP is the only path protocol defined to transfer GTP signalling messages in this, the first version of GTP. UDP/IP is also the recommended choice as a connection-less path to tunnel connection-less T-PDUs. A User Datagram Protocol (UDP) compliant with STD 0006 shall be used.

### 10.1.1 UDP Header

#### 10.1.1.1 Signalling request messages

The UDP Destination Port is the server port number 3386. It shall be reserved for GTP.

The UDP Source Port is a locally allocated port number at the sending GSN.

#### 10.1.1.2 Signalling response messages

The UDP Destination Port value shall be the value of the UDP Source Port of the corresponding signalling request message.

The UDP Source Port shall be the value from the UDP Destination Port of the corresponding signalling request message.

#### 10.1.1.3 Encapsulated T-PDUs

The UDP Destination Port shall be the server port number 3386. It shall be reserved for GTP. The UDP Source Port is a locally allocated port number at the sending GSN.

### 10.1.2 IP Header

An Internet Protocol (IP) compliant with STD 0005 shall be used.

#### 10.1.2.1 Signalling request messages and Encapsulated T-PDUs

The IP Source Address shall be an IP address of the source GSN from which the message is originating.

The IP Destination Address in a GTP signalling request message shall be an IP address of the destination GSN. The IP Destination Address in an encapsulated T-PDU GTP shall be an IP address of the destination GSN.

#### 10.1.2.2 Signalling response messages

The IP Source Address shall be copied from the IP Destination Address of the corresponding signalling request message.

The IP Destination Address shall be copied from the IP Source Address of the GTP signalling request message to which this GSN is replying to.

## 10.2 TCP/IP

TCP/IP is the recommended choice as a reliable connection-oriented path to tunnel connection-oriented T-PDUs. A Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) compliant with STD 0007 shall be used.

### 10.2.1 TCP Header

The TCP Destination Port shall be the server port number 3386. This value shall be reserved for G-PDUs. Extra implementation specific destination ports are possible but all GSNs shall support the server port number 3386.

The TCP Source Port can be arbitrarily selected and is locally assigned at the sending GSN.

### 10.2.2 IP Header

The IP Source Address shall be an IP address of the source GSN from which the message is originating.

The IP Destination Address shall be an IP address of the destination GSN.

---

## 11 Error handling

### 11.1 Protocol errors

A protocol error is defined as a message with unknown, unforeseen or erroneous content. The term silently discarded used in the following sub-sections means that the implementation shall discard the message without further processing and should log the event including the erroneous message and should include the error in a statistical counter.

An information element with 'Mandatory' in the 'Presence requirement' column of a message definition is always mandatorily present in that message.

The conditions for a conditional information element define whether the information element is semantically:

- mandatorily present
- optionally present
- mandatorily absent.

An information element which is semantically mandatorily present but is omitted from the message is treated as missing data.

An information element which is semantically mandatorily absent but is present in the message is treated as unexpected data.

A GTP signalling Request is distinguished from a GTP signalling Response by the Signalling message names (sub-clause 7.1, Signalling Message Formats). The Error Indication, the Version Not Supported and the SGSN Context Acknowledge messages shall be considered as Responses for the purpose of this Section.

The subsections 11.1.1 to 11.1.13 shall be applied in decreasing priorities.

#### 11.1.1 Different GTP versions

If a receiving node receives a GTP signalling message of an unsupported version, that node shall return a GTP Version Not Supported message indicating in the Version field of the GTP header the latest GTP version that that node supports. The received G-PDU shall then be discarded.

#### 11.1.2 GTP Message too short

When a GTP message is received that is too short to contain the GTP header for the GTP version that the sender claims to use, the G-PDU message shall be silently discarded.

### 11.1.3 Unknown GTP signalling message

When a message using a Message Type value defining an Unknown GTP signalling message is received, it shall be silently discarded.

### 11.1.4 Unexpected GTP signalling message

When an unexpected GTP signalling message is received, e.g. a Response message for which there is no corresponding outstanding Request, or a GTP signalling message sent in the wrong direction, it shall be silently discarded.

### 11.1.5 Missing mandatorily present information element

The receiver of a GTP signalling Request message with a missing mandatorily present information element shall discard the request, should log the error, and shall send a Response with Cause set to 'Mandatory IE missing'. The receiver of a Response with a missing mandatory information element shall notify the upper layer and should log the error.

### 11.1.6 Invalid Length

In a received GTP signalling message Request, if a mandatory TLV format information element has a Length different from the Length defined in the version that this message claims to use, then this information element shall be discarded, the error should be logged, and a Response shall be sent with Cause set to 'Mandatory IE incorrect'.

In a received GTP signalling message Response, if a mandatory TLV format information element has a Length different from the Length defined in the version that this message claims to use, then the requesting entity shall treat the GTP signalling procedure as having failed.

### 11.1.7 Invalid mandatory information element

The receiver of a GTP signalling message Request including a mandatory information element with a Value that is not in the range defined for this information element value shall discard the request, should log the error, and shall send a response with Cause set to 'Mandatory IE incorrect'.

The receiver of a GTP signalling message Response including a mandatory information element with a Value that is not in the range defined for this information element shall notify the upper layer that a message with this sequence number has been received and should log the error.

If a GSN receives an information element with a value which is shown as reserved, it shall treat that information element as not being in the range defined for the information element.

NOTE: The receiver does not check the content of an information element field which is defined as 'spare'.

### 11.1.8 Invalid optional information element

The receiver of a GTP signalling message including an optional information element with a Value that is not in the range defined for this information element value shall discard this IE, should log the error, and shall treat the rest of the message as if this IE was absent.

If a GSN receives an information element with a value which is shown as reserved, it shall treat that information element as not being in the range defined for the information element.

NOTE: The receiver does not check the content of an information element field which is defined as 'spare'.

### 11.1.9 Unknown information element

An information element with an unknown Type value shall be ignored by the receiver of the message. If this is a TLV element, this information element shall be skipped using its Length value. If this is a TV element, the receiver shall discard the rest of the message.

If the receiving GSN cannot interpret the rest of the message because of the ignored information element, the receiving GSN shall discard the message and should log the error. If the message was a Request, it shall, in addition, return a response with Cause set to 'Invalid message format'.

### 11.1.10 Out of sequence information elements

If two or more information elements are out of sequence in a message, the receiving GSN shall discard the message and should log the error. In addition, if the message was a Request, the receiving GSN shall return a Response with Cause set to 'Invalid message format'.

### 11.1.11 Unexpected information element

An information element with a Type value which is defined in GTP but is not expected in the received GTP signalling message shall be ignored (skipped) and the rest of the message processed as if this information element was not present.

### 11.1.12 Repeated information elements

If an information element is repeated in a GTP signalling message in which repetition of the information element is not specified, only the contents of the information element appearing first shall be handled and all subsequent repetitions of the information element shall be ignored. When repetition of information elements is specified, only the contents of specified repeated information elements shall be handled.

### 11.1.13 Incorrect optional information elements

All optional information elements that are incorrect in a GTP signalling message shall be treated as not present in the message. However, if the receiving GSN may not handle the message correctly because of the incorrect information element, the receiving GSN should log the error and shall return a response with Cause set to 'Optional IE incorrect'.

## 11.2 Path failure

A path counter shall be reset each time a signalling response is received on the path and incremented when the T3-RESPONSE timer expires for any signalling message sent on the path. The path shall be considered to be down if the counter exceeds N3-REQUESTS. In this case, the GSN may notify the Operation and Maintenance network element. GTP shall also notify the upper layer of the path failure, so that PDP contexts associated with this path may be deleted.

## 11.3 MS detach

When an MS detaches, all ongoing GTP signalling procedures related to the MS being attached shall be aborted. The SGSN shall send Delete PDP Context Request messages for all active PDP contexts to the peer GGSNs.

## 11.4 Restoration and Recovery

All GSNs shall maintain in non-volatile memory a Restart Counter of local significance. A GSN that restarts shall change the Restart Counter value immediately after the restart procedure has been completed. The value shall be incremented by 1 modulo 256 (see TS GSM 03.07).

All GSNs shall also maintain in volatile memory a Restart Counter for each GSN that it is in contact with. The Restart Counters stored for all GSNs that it is in contact with shall be cleared after the restart procedure has been completed (see TS GSM 03.07).

---

## 12 Inter-PLMN GTP communication over the Gp interface

No security is provided in GTP to protect the communication between different GPRS networks. The security is provided, if needed, between the Border Gateways in different GPRS networks by operator agreements. A security mechanism that may be considered is for example IP Security.

---

## 13 IP, the networking technology used by GTP

### 13.1 IP version

In this, the first phase of GPRS, Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) shall be the networking technology on which GTP tunneling shall be based.

### 13.2 IP fragmentation

Here it is described how the fragmentation mechanism shall work together with GTP, when the GPRS backbone is based on IPv4.

However, fragmentation should be avoided if possible. Examples of fragmentation drawbacks are, e.g.:

- Fragmentation is inefficient, since the complete IP header is duplicated in each fragment.
- If one fragment is lost, the complete packet has to be discarded. The reason is that no selective retransmission of fragments is possible.

By using Path MTU discovery the application may find out the MTU, and thereby utilise more efficient segmentation mechanisms in other protocol layers than IP.

The maximum size of a T-PDU that may be transmitted without fragmentation by GGSN or the MS is defined in GSM 03.60. All backbone links should have MTU values that exceeds the sum of the maximum value plus the size of the tunnel headers (IP header, UDP or TCP header and GTP header) in order to avoid fragmentation in the backbone.

#### 13.2.1 MO direction

**SGSN:** A packet from an MS shall be encapsulated at the SGSN with a GTP header, UDP or TCP header, and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU of the first link towards the GGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the SGSN. The SGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between SGSN and GGSN.

**Backbone router:** Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

**GGSN:** The GGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from SGSNs, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

#### 13.2.2 MT direction

**GGSN:** A packet from an external host shall be encapsulated at the GGSN with a GTP header, UDP or TCP header, and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU on the first link towards the SGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the GGSN. The GGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between GGSN and SGSN.

**Backbone router:** Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

**SGSN:** The SGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from the GGSN, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

### 13.2.3 Tunnelling from old to new SGSN

**Old SGSN:** A user packet shall be encapsulated with a GTP header, UDP or TCP header, and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU on the first link towards the new SGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the old SGSN. The old SGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between old and new SGSN.

**Backbone router:** Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

**New SGSN:** The new SGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from the old SGSN, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

---

## 14 GTP parameters

The GTP system parameters defined here and their recommended values shall not be fixed, but shall be possible to configure as described in section 'Reliable delivery of signalling messages'.

### 14.1 Timers

The timer T3-RESPONSE holds the maximum wait time for a response of a signalling request message.

The timer T3-TUNNEL holds the time when PDUs shall be forwarded from the old SGSN to the new SGSN. The timer is started in the old SGSN when it receives a GTP SGSN Context Request message and there is at least one active PDP context. GTP shall indicate to the upper layer when the timer has expired. The recommended timer value is 20 seconds.

### 14.2 Others

The counter N3-REQUESTS holds the maximum number of attempts made by GTP to send a signalling request message. The recommended value is 5.

The N3-BUFFER-SIZE is the size of the receive buffer for G-PDUs and signalling request messages. The recommended value is 8192.



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## Annex A (Informative): Naming convention

A naming convention that will make it possible for DNS servers to translate logical names for GSNs and RAs to physical IP addresses is described in this informative annex. The use of logical names is optional, but if the option is used, it shall comply with the naming convention described in this annex.

### A.1 Routing Area Identities

A possible way to support inter-PLMN roaming is discussed very briefly in this sub-section.

When an MS roams between two SGSNs within the same PLMN, the new SGSN finds the address to the old SGSN by the association old RA - old SGSN. Thus, each SGSN knows the address to every other SGSN in the PLMN.

When an MS roams from an SGSN to an SGSN in another PLMN, the new SGSN may not itself have access to the address to the old SGSN. Instead, the SGSN transforms the old RA information to a logical name of the form:

*RACxxx.LACyyy.MNCzzz.MCCwww.GPRS;*      x,y,z and w shall be Hex coded digits.

The SGSN may then acquire the IP address of the old SGSN from a DNS server, using the logical address. Every PLMN should include one DNS server each. Note that these DNS servers are GPRS internal entities, unknown outside the GPRS system.

The above implies that at least MCC + MNC + RAC + LAC (= RAI) is sent as RA parameter over the radio when an MS roams to another RA.

If the new SGSN for any reason fails to obtain the address of the old SGSN, the same actions as when the corresponding event occurs within one PLMN are taken.

Introducing the DNS concept in GPRS gives a general possibility to use logical names instead of IP addresses when referring to e.g. GSNs, thus providing flexibility in addressing of PLMN nodes.

Another way to support seamless inter-PLMN roaming is to store the SGSN IP addresses in HLR and request them when necessary.

### A.2 GPRS Support Nodes

In this sub-section a naming convention for GSNs is described.

It shall be possible to refer to a GSN by a logical name that shall then be translated into a physical IP address. Here a GSN naming convention is proposed which would make it possible for an internal GPRS DNS server to make the translation.

An example of how a logical name of a SGSN could look like is:

*SGSNxxxx.MNCyyy.MCCzzz.GPRS;*      x,y and z shall be Hex coded digits.

---

## Annex B (Informative): A method for sequence number checking

This annex describes a method to determine whether or not a received T-PDU is valid, for the Usage of the Sequence Number section, 9.3.1.1.

This method deals with two distinct problems.

The first one is the 'drifting' between the Sequence Number value that we expect to receive in the light of the total number of T-PDU received for this tunnel (the Expected value), and the effective received value. The probability that

the received T-PDU is not correct because not awaited is higher if the distance between Expected and received Sequence Numbers is high than if this distance is low. This leads to Condition 1. Its left part represents the distance between the Expected and received values, in a circular 65536 dimension.

The second one is the duplication of T-PDU frames within a given number of last received frames which have been accepted by the condition 1.

This leads to the following actions:

This operation shall start when the dialogue is established between the GSNs. When each T-PDU is received during the dialogue, if this T-PDU is valid, its Sequence Number shall be saved. The last 'A' saved Sequence Numbers represent the 'Recorded Sequence Number Set'.

A received T-PDU sequence number is valid only if it satisfies both of the following conditions:

- 1)  $\text{Min}(\text{Abs}(E - r), \text{Abs}(r - 65536 - E), \text{Abs}(E - 65536 - r)) < 'B'$  Condition 1  
Where: 'E' is the Expected Sequence Number and 'r' is the received Sequence Number.
- 2) The received Sequence Number is not a member of the Recorded Sequence Number Set. Condition 2.

'A' and 'B' are parameters. The receiving GSN shall discard a received T-PDU with an invalid Sequence Number.

$\text{Abs}(X)$  represents the absolute value of the number X.

$\text{Min}(X, Y, Z)$  represents the lowest value taken from the numbers X, Y, and Z.

## Annex C: Change history

Change history						
TSG CN#	Spec	Version	CR	<Phase>	New Version	Subject/Comment
Apr 1999	GSM 09.60	7.0.0				Transferred to 3GPP CN1
CN#03	29.060				3.0.0	Approved at CN#03
			001			Replacing the V(R) transfer mechanism with the N-PDU number transfer mechanism in routing area update
CN#4	29.060	3.0.0	002	R99	3.1.0	Clarification of ambiguous/superfluous information
			003			Timer handling in GTP
			005			Mandatory SGSN Context Acknowledge message
			006			Mandatory info in MM Context IE
			007			APN to be transferred in the PDP context at inter SGSN RA update
			008			Consistency on implemented CRs from SMG#28
			009			Removal of changes in PDP context establishment and restoration
			010			MSISDN in the Create PDP Context request
CN#05	29.060	3.1.0	014r2		3.2.0	Specification of the MSISDN Information Element in GSM 09.60
CN#06	29.060	3.2.1	017r4		3.3.0	QoS enhancements
CN#06	29.060	3.2.1	031		3.3.0	Merged CRs on GTP Enhancements

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# History

<b>Document history</b>		
V3.3.0	January 2000	Publication