## 3GPP TSG-CN WG2 Kista, Sweden, 2-3 March 2000

## Document N2B000428

e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

	CHANGE REQUEST  Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.
	29.060 CR 080r1 Current Version: 3.3.0
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ ↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team	
For submission to	eting # here ↑ for information non-strategic use only)
Proposed change affects: (at least one should be marked with an X)  The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc  U)SIM  ME  UTRAN / Radio  X  Core Network  X	
Source:	<u>Date:</u> 2000-03-01
Subject:	GTP Security
Work item:	GTP Enhancements
Category:  A (only one category B shall be marked C with an X)	Correction Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release Addition of feature Functional modification of feature Editorial modification  Release: Release: Release: Release: Release: X Release: Relea
Reason for change:	The Security Group (S3) have requirements on the Core Network signalling protocols (MAP and GTP).  For GTP signalling it is proposed that, since IP is the transport technology used, IP Security shall be used. A reference to 3G TS 33.102 is proposed to be made in a new section 13.3 on GTP Security.
Clauses affected	Clause 4, 13.3
affected:	Other 3G core specifications Other GSM core specifications  MS test specifications  BSS test specifications  D&M specifications  → List of CRs:
Other comments:	

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## 4 General

This document defines the GPRS Tunnelling 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).

The Internet protocol (IP) is the transport network technology used to carry GTP. In order to secure GTP signalling IP Security will be used.

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.

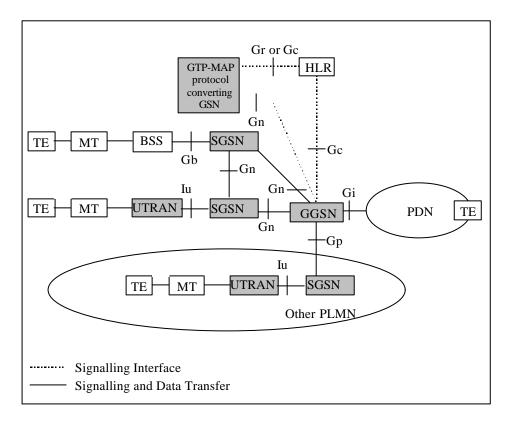


Figure 1: GPRS Logical Architecture with interface name denotations

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.

\*\*\* Next Change \*\*\*

## 13.3 GTP Security

In order to secure GTP signalling IP Security mechanisms will be used. The requirements on GTP Security and the mechanisms to be used are further described in TS 3G 33.102 "3G Security; Security Architecture" [18].