**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #128-eC1-21xxxx**

**Electronic meeting, 25 February – 5 March 2021**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **24.501** | **CR** | **3066** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.1.0** |  |
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| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **x** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **x** |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | Consistent ngKSI IE name |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Huawei, HiSilicon |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | 5GProtoc17 |  | ***Date:*** | 2021-02-10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)...Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | As per message defintions for initial NAS messages (i.e. REGISTRATION REQUEST, DEREGISTRATION REQUEST, SERVICE REQUEST and CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST) and the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message, in which actually the included IE name for an ngKSI value is "*ngKSI*", not "*NAS key set identifier*". The "*NAS key set identifier*" is the format name, not the IE name used in the messages.Note that in some places, it already used the "*ngKSI*" IE in the procedure description. To keep consistency, it proposes to change the IE name from "*NAS key set identifier*" to "*ngKSI*" used in related procedure description to align with the IE name used in the message coding. |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | It proposes to change the IE name from "*NAS key set identifier*" to "*ngKSI*" used in related procedure description to align with the IE name used in the message coding. |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | The IE name is used inconsistent. |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | 4.4.2.1, 5.4.2.2 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

\* \* \* First Change \* \* \* \*

#### 4.4.2.1 General

The security parameters for authentication, integrity protection and ciphering are tied together in a 5G NAS security context and identified by a key set identifier (ngKSI). The relationship between the security parameters is defined in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

Before security can be activated, the AMF and the UE need to establish a 5G NAS security context. Usually, the 5G NAS security context is created as the result of a primary authentication and key agreement procedure between the AMF and the UE. A new 5G NAS security context may also be created during an N1 mode to N1 mode handover. Alternatively, during inter-system change from S1 mode to N1 mode, the AMF not supporting interworking without N26 and the UE operating in single-registration mode may derive a mapped 5G NAS security context from an EPS security context that has been established while the UE was in S1 mode.

The 5G NAS security context is taken into use by the UE and the AMF, when the AMF initiates a security mode control procedure, during an N1 mode to N1 mode handover, or during the inter-system change procedure from S1 mode to N1 mode. The 5G NAS security context which has been taken into use by the network most recently is called current 5G NAS security context. This current 5G NAS security context can be of type native or mapped, i.e. originating from a native 5G NAS security context or mapped 5G NAS security context.

The key set identifier ngKSI is assigned by the AMF either during the primary authentication and key agreement procedure or, for the mapped 5G NAS security context, during the inter-system change. The ngKSI consists of a value and a type of security context parameter indicating whether a 5G NAS security context is a native 5G NAS security context or a mapped 5G NAS security context. When the 5G NAS security context is a native 5G NAS security context, the ngKSI has the value of KSIAMF, and when the current 5G NAS security context is of type mapped, the ngKSI has the value of KSIASME.

The 5G NAS security context which is indicated by an ngKSI can be taken into use to establish the secure exchange of NAS messages when a new N1 NAS signalling connection is established without executing a new primary authentication and key agreement procedure (see subclause 5.4.1) or when the AMF initiates a security mode control procedure. For this purpose, the initial NAS messages (i.e. REGISTRATION REQUEST, DEREGISTRATION REQUEST, SERVICE REQUEST and CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST) and the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message contain an ngKSI in the ngKSI IE indicating the current 5G NAS security context used to integrity protect the NAS message.

In the present document, when the UE is required to delete an ngKSI, the UE shall set the ngKSI to the value "no key is available" and consider also the associated keys KAMF or K'AMF, 5G NAS ciphering key and 5G NAS integrity key invalid (i.e. the 5G NAS security context associated with the ngKSI as no longer valid). In the initial registration procedure, when the key KAUSF, is invalid, the UE shall delete the ngKSI.

NOTE: In some specifications the term ciphering key sequence number might be used instead of the term key set identifier (KSI).

As described in subclause 4.8 in order to interwork with E-UTRAN connected to EPC, the UE supporting both S1 mode and N1 mode can operate in either single-registration mode or dual-registration mode. A UE operating in dual-registration mode shall independently maintain and use both EPS security context (see 3GPP TS 24.301 [15]) and 5G NAS security context. When the UE operating in dual-registration mode performs an EPS attach procedure, it shall take into use an EPS security context and follow the handling of this security context as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15]. However, when the UE operating in dual-registration mode performs an initial registration procedure, it shall take into use a 5G NAS security context and follow the handling of this security context as described in the present specification.

The UE and the AMF need to be able to maintain two 5G NAS security contexts simultaneously, i.e. a current 5G NAS security context and a non-current 5G NAS security context, since:

a) after a 5G re-authentication, the UE and the AMF can have both a current 5G NAS security context and a non-current 5G NAS security context which has not yet been taken into use (i.e. a partial native 5G NAS security context); and

b) after an inter-system change from S1 mode to N1 mode, the UE and the AMF can have both a mapped 5G NAS security context, which is the current 5G NAS security context, and a non-current native 5G NAS security context that was created during a previous access in N1 mode.

The number of 5G NAS security contexts that need to be maintained simultaneously by the UE and the AMF is limited by the following requirements:

a) after a successful 5G (re-)authentication, which creates a new partial native 5G NAS security context, the AMF and the UE shall delete the non-current 5G NAS security context, if any;

b) when a partial native 5G NAS security context is taken into use through a security mode control procedure, the AMF and the UE shall delete the previously current 5G NAS security context;

c) when the AMF and the UE create a 5G NAS security context using "null integrity protection algorithm" and "null ciphering algorithm" during an initial registration procedure for emergency services, or a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update for a UE that has an emergency PDU session (see subclause 5.4.2.2), the AMF and the UE shall delete the previous current 5G NAS security context;

d) when a new mapped 5G NAS security context or 5G NAS security context created using "null integrity protection algorithm" and "null ciphering algorithm" is taken into use during the inter-system change from S1 mode to N1 mode, the AMF and the UE shall not delete the previously current native 5G NAS security context, if any. Instead, the previously current native 5G NAS security context shall become a non-current native 5G NAS security context, and the AMF and the UE shall delete any partial native 5G NAS security context;

 If no previously current native 5G NAS security context exists, the AMF and the UE shall not delete the partial native 5G NAS security context, if any;

e) when the AMF and the UE derive a new mapped 5G NAS security context during inter-system change from S1 mode to N1 mode, the AMF and the UE shall delete any existing current mapped 5G NAS security context;

f) when a non-current full native 5G NAS security context is taken into use by a security mode control procedure, then the AMF and the UE shall delete the previously current mapped 5G NAS security context;

g) when the UE or the AMF moves from 5GMM-REGISTERED to 5GMM-DEREGISTERED state, if the current 5G NAS security context is a mapped 5G NAS security context and a non-current full native 5G NAS security context exists, then the non-current 5G NAS security context shall become the current 5G NAS security context. Furthermore, the UE and the AMF shall delete any mapped 5G NAS security context or partial native 5G NAS security context.

h) when the UE operating in single-registration mode in a network supporting N26 interface performs an inter-system change from N1 mode to S1 mode:

1) if the UE has a mapped 5G NAS security context and the inter-system change is performed in:

i) 5GMM-IDLE mode, the UE shall delete the mapped 5G NAS security context after the successful completion of the tracking area update procedure or attach procedure (see 3GPP TS 24.301 [15]); or

ii) 5GMM-CONNECTED mode, the UE shall delete the mapped 5G NAS security context after the completion of the inter-system change; and

i) when the UE operating in single-registration mode in a network supporting N26 interface performs an inter-system change from S1 mode to N1 mode in 5GMM-IDLE mode, if the UE has a non-current full native 5G NAS security context, then the UE shall make the non-current full native 5G NAS security context as the current native 5G NAS security context. The UE shall delete the mapped 5G NAS security context, if any.

The UE shall mark the 5G NAS security context on the USIM or in the non-volatile memory as invalid when the UE initiates an initial registration procedure as described in subclause 5.5.1.2 or when the UE leaves state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED for any other state except 5GMM-NULL.

The UE shall store the current native 5G NAS security context as specified in annex C and mark it as valid only when the UE enters state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED from any other state except 5GMM-NULL or when the UE aborts the initial registration procedure without having left 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.

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

#### 5.4.2.2 NAS security mode control initiation by the network

The AMF initiates the NAS security mode control procedure by sending a SECURITY MODE COMMAND message to the UE and starting timer T3560 (see example in figure 5.4.2.2).

The AMF shall reset the downlink NAS COUNT counter and use it to integrity protect the initial SECURITY MODE COMMAND message if the security mode control procedure is initiated:

a) to take into use the security context created after a successful execution of the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure or the EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure; or

b) upon receipt of REGISTRATION REQUEST message, if the AMF needs to create a mapped 5G NAS security context (i.e. the type of security context flag is set to "mapped security context" in the ngKSI IE included in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message).

The AMF shall send the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message unciphered, but shall integrity protect the message with the 5G NAS integrity key based on KAMF or mapped K'AMF indicated by the ngKSI included in the message. The AMF shall set the security header type of the message to "integrity protected with new 5G NAS security context".

The AMF shall create a locally generated KAMF and send the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message including an ngKSI value in the ngKSI IE set to "000" and 5G-IA0 and 5G-EA0 as the selected NAS security algorithms only when the security mode control procedure is initiated:

a) during an initial registration procedure for emergency services if no valid 5G NAS security context is available;

b) during a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update for a UE that has an emergency PDU session if no valid 5G NAS security context is available;

c) during a service request procedure for a UE that has an emergency PDU session if no valid 5G NAS security context is available; or

d) after a failed primary authentication and key agreement procedure procedure for a UE that has an emergency PDU session or is establishing an emergency PDU session, if continued usage of a valid 5G NAS security context is not possible.

When the AMF sends the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message including an ngKSI value in the ngKSI IE set to "000" and 5G-IA0 and 5G-EA0 as the selected NAS security algorithms, if:

a) the AMF supports N26 interface;

b) the UE set the S1 mode bit to "S1 mode supported" in the 5GMM capability IE of the REGISTRATION REQUEST message; and

c) the security mode control procedure is initiated during an initial registration procedure for emergency services, during a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update for a UE that has an emergency PDU session, or during a service request procedure for a UE that has an emergency PDU session,

the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message shall also include the Selected EPS NAS security algorithms IE. The selected EPS NAS security algorithms shall be set to EIA0 and EEA0.

The UE shall process a SECURITY MODE COMMAND message including an ngKSI value in the ngKSI IE set to "000" and 5G-IA0 and 5G-EA0 as the selected NAS security algorithms and, if accepted, create a locally generated KAMF when the security mode control procedure is initiated:

a) during an initial registration procedure for emergency services;

b) during a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update for a UE that has an emergency PDU session;

c) during a service request procedure for a UE that has an emergency PDU session; or

d) after a primary authentication and key agreement procedure procedure for a UE that has an emergency PDU session or is establishing an emergency PDU session.

NOTE 1: The process for creation of the locally generated KAMF by the AMF and the UE is implementation dependent. The KAMF is specified in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

Upon receipt of a REGISTRATION REQUEST message, if the AMF does not have the valid current 5G NAS security context indicated by the UE, the AMF shall either:

a) indicate the use of the new mapped 5G NAS security context to the UE by setting the type of security context flag in the ngKSI IE to "mapped security context" and the KSI value related to the security context of the source system; or

b) set the ngKSI value to "000" in the ngKSI IE if the AMF sets 5G-IA0 and 5G-EA0 as the selected NAS security algorithms for a UE that has an emergency PDU session.

While having a current mapped 5G NAS security context with the UE, if the AMF needs to take the native 5G NAS security context into use, the AMF shall include the ngKSI that indicates the native 5G NAS security context in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message.

The AMF shall include the replayed security capabilities of the UE (including the security capabilities with regard to NAS, RRC and UP (user plane) ciphering as well as NAS and RRC integrity, and other possible target network security capabilities, i.e. E-UTRAN if the UE included them in the message to network), the selected 5GS ciphering and integrity algorithms and the ngKSI.

If a UE is already registered over one access to a PLMN and the AMF decides to skip primary authentication and key agreement procedure when the UE attempts to register over the other access to the same PLMN, the AMF shall take into use the UE's current 5G NAS security context over the other access that the UE is registering. In this case, SECURITY MODE COMMAND message is not sent to the UE.

If the UE is registered to the same AMF and the same PLMN over both 3GPP access and non-3GPP access, and the UE is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over both the 3GPP and non-3GPP accesses, then at any time the primary authentication and key agreement procedure has successfully completed over:

a) the 3GPP access, the AMF includes the ngKSI in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message over the 3GPP access. When the AMF sends the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message to UE over the non-3GPP access to take into use the new 5G NAS security context, the AMF shall include the same ngKSI in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message to identify the new 5G NAS security context; or

b) the non-3GPP access, the AMF includes the ngKSI in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message over the non-3GPP access. When the AMF sends the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message to UE over the 3GPP access to take into use the new 5G NAS security context, the AMF shall include the same ngKSI in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message to identify the new 5G NAS security context.

The AMF may initiate a SECURITY MODE COMMAND in order to change the 5G security algorithms for a current 5G NAS security context already in use. The AMF re-derives the 5G NAS keys from KAMF with the new 5G algorithm identities as input and provides the new 5GS algorithm identities within the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message. The AMF shall set the security header type of the message to "integrity protected with new 5G NAS security context".

If, during an ongoing registration procedure, the AMF is initiating a SECURITY MODE COMMAND (i.e. after receiving the REGISTRATION REQUEST message, but before sending a response to that message) and:

a) the REGISTRATION REQUEST message does not successfully pass the integrity check at the AMF; or

b) the AMF can not decipher the value part of the NAS message container IE in the REGISTRATION REQUEST message;

the AMF shall include the Additional 5G security information IE with the RINMR bit set to "Retransmission of the initial NAS message requested" in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message requesting the UE to send the entire REGISTRATION REQUEST message in the SECURITY MODE COMPLETE message as described in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

If, during an ongoing service request procedure for a UE with an emergency PDU session, the AMF is initiating a SECURITY MODE COMMAND (i.e. after receiving the SERVICE REQUEST message or the CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST message, but before sending a response to that message) and the SERVICE REQUEST message or the CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST message does not successfully pass the integrity check at the AMF, the AMF shall include the Additional 5G security information IE with the RINMR bit set to "Retransmission of the initial NAS message requested" in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message requesting the UE to send the entire:

a) SERVICE REQUEST message; or

b) CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST message excluding non-cleartext IEs, except the Uplink data status IE if needed (see subclause 5.4.2.3);

in the SECURITY MODE COMPLETE message as described in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

Additionally, the AMF may request the UE to include its IMEISV in the SECURITY MODE COMPLETE message.

If the AMF is initiating the procedure to provide the selected EPS NAS security algorithms to the UE, the AMF supports N26 interface and the UE set the S1 mode bit to "S1 mode supported" in the 5GMM capability IE of the REGISTRATION REQUEST message, the AMF shall select ciphering and integrity algorithms to be used in the EPS and indicate them to the UE via the Selected EPS NAS security algorithms IE in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message.

NOTE 2: The AS and NAS security capabilities are the same, i.e. if the UE supports one algorithm for NAS, the same algorithm is also supported for AS.

If the AMF performs horizontal key derivation e.g. during the mobility and periodic registration update or when the UE is already registered in the PLMN with another access type as described in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24], the AMF shall include horizontal derivation parameter in the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message.

If the security mode control procedure is initiated after successful EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure and the security mode control procedure intends to bring into use the partial native 5G NAS security context created by the EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure, the AMF shall set the EAP message IE of the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message to an EAP-success message to be sent to the UE.



Figure 5.4.2.2: Security mode control procedure

\* \* \* End of Change \* \* \* \*