**3GPP TSG-SA3 Meeting #116 *S3-242603r1***

Jeju, South Korea, 20th May – 24th May 2024

**Title: LS on clarification on trusted non 3GPP access technologies**

**Response to:** NA

**Release: Rel-19**

**Work Item: FS\_Non3GPPMob\_Sec**

**Source: 3GPP SA3 meeting #116**

**To: SA2**

**Cc:**

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**Attachments:** NA

# 1 Overall description

SA3 is working on TR 33.702 KI#1.

The TNAP reconnect KI#1 defines that when a UE moves from TNAP1 to TNAP2, where both TNAPs are nearby or overlapping, the UE connectivity can break while connecting to the new TNAP2. Additionally, UE also goes through another full primary authentication procedure, even though the second non-3GPP access connects to the same TNGF. A new full primary authentication may lead to additional signalling and may cause latency in the UE connection. If we skip the full primary authentication, it provides connection time optimisation, so SA3 is working on several solutions to skip the full authentication.

Currently, we have the following categories of solutions:

Category 1: Solution exclusive for IEEE 802.11 access. i.e., Fast BSS (Solution 3, 10)

Category 2: Non-Fast BSS-Based Solution (1, 2, 4, 5, 6).

*Fast BSS is defined for the IEEE 802.x protocol (Wifi). However, as per TS 23502, Section 4.12a.2.2, there are multiple protocols supported between UE and TNAN.The UE connects to a trusted non-3GPP Access Network (TNAN) and it also registers to 5GC over via this TNAN, by using the EAP-based procedure shown in the figure 4.12a.2.2. This procedure is very similar with the 5GC registration procedure over untrusted non-3GPP access in clause 4.12.2.2. The link between the UE and the TNAN can be any data link (L2) that supports EAP encapsulation, e.g. PPP, PANA, Ethernet, IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.11, etc. The interface between the TNAP and TNGF is an AAA interface.*

SA3 has concluded that the Fast BSS solution will be used for the normative work where UE and TNAP are connected via the IEEE 802.x protocol because Fast BSS will work only for IEEE 802.x protocols. However, for other protocols like PPP, PANA, Ethernet, etc., Fast BSS will not work. Therefore, for other protocols like PPP, PANA, Ethernet, etc we need a non-fast BSS (or non-IEEE 802.x)-based solution.

Similar are the scenarios for N5CW devices and TWIF reconnect scenarios defined in the KI3.

Question:

We would like to ask SA2 whether there are any UE/N5CW device reconnect scenarios possible when a UE/N5CW device is connected to TNAP/TWAP via these non-IEEE 802.x-based protocols.

# 2 Actions

**To SA2**

**ACTION:** SA3 kindly asks SA2 to provide an opinion on the question.

# 3 Dates of next TSG SA WG 3 meetings

SA3#117 19 - 23 August 2024 Maastricht (Netherlands)

SA3#118 14 - 18 October 2024 TBD (India)