3GPP TSG SA WG3 Security ó S3#36
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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **33.234** **CR** **050** ⌘ **rev** **1** ⌘ Current version: **6.2.1** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☒ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Removal of resolved editors' notes
Source:	⌘	MCC
Work item code:	⌘	WLAN
Date:	⌘	26/11/2004
Category:	⌘	**D**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:
Ph2 (GSM Phase 2)
R96 (Release 1996)
R97 (Release 1997)
R98 (Release 1998)
R99 (Release 1999)
Rel-4 (Release 4)
Rel-5 (Release 5)
Rel-6 (Release 6)
Rel-7 (Release 7)

Reason for change:	⌘	In TS 33.234, many of the Editors' notes have been resolved and should be removed from the specification.
Summary of change:	⌘	Delete resolved Editors' Notes.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Outdated editors information left in the TS

Clauses affected:	⌘	4.2.2, 4.2.4.2, 4.2.6, 5.1.6, 5.4, 6.1.3, 6.1.5, 6.6, Annex E

Other specs affected:	⌘	Y	N		⌘
			X	Other core specifications	
			X	Test specifications	
			X	O&M Specifications	

Other comments: ⌘

********** FIRST CHANGE **********

4.2.2 Signalling and user data protection

- The subscriber should have at least the same security level for WLAN access as for his current cellular access subscription.
- 3GPP systems should support authentication methods that support protected success/failure indications.
- The selected WLAN (re-) authentication mechanisms for 3GPP interworking shall provide at least the same level of security as [33.102] for USIM based access.
- The selected WLAN (re-authentication mechanism for 3GPP interworking shall provide at least the same level of security as [43.020] for SIM based access.
- Selected WLAN Authentication mechanisms for 3GPP interworking shall support agreement of session keying material.
- 3GPP systems should provide the required keying material with sufficient length and the acceptable levels of entropy as required by the WLAN subsystem.

~~Editors note: LS (S3-030166) sent to IEEE 802.11 task group i on their requirements over key length and entropy of keying material~~

- Selected WLAN key agreement and key distribution mechanism shall be secure against man in the middle attacks.
- Protection should be provided for WLAN authentication data and keying material on the Wa, Wd and Wx interfaces.
- The WLAN technology specific connection between the WLAN-UE and WLAN AN shall be able to utilise the generated session keying material for protecting the integrity of an authenticated connection.

********** NEXT CHANGE **********

4.2.4.2 Security requirements on local interface

The security functionality required on the terminal side for WLAN-3G interworking may be split over several physical devices that communicate over local interfaces. If this is the case, then the following requirements shall be satisfied:

- Any local interface shall be protected against eavesdropping, attacks on security-relevant information. This protection may be provided by physical or cryptographic means.
- The endpoints of a local interface should be authenticated and authorised. The authorisation may be implicit in the security set-up.
- The involved devices shall be protected against eavesdropping, undetected modification attacks on security-relevant information. This protection may be provided by physical or cryptographic means.

~~Editors note: It was agreed at SA3#31 that for WLAN interworking, modification of EAP parameters on the Bluetooth interface will cause EAP to fail in the network or on the USIM. It was therefore agreed to remove the "undetected modification" requirement from this TS.~~

********** NEXT CHANGE **********

4.2.6 UE-initiated tunnelling

The security features that are expected in a tunnel from the UE to the VPLMN or HPLMN will be:

- Data origin authentication and integrity must be supported.
- Confidentiality must be supported.
- The 3GPP network has the ultimate decision to allow tunnel establishment, based on:

- The level of trust in the WLAN AN and/or VPLMN
- The capabilities supported in the WLAN UE
- Whether the user is authorized or not to access the services (in the VPLMN or HPLMN) the tunnel will give access to.

- The 3GPP network, in the setup process, decides the characteristics (encryption algorithms, protocols) under which the tunnel will be established.

NOTE: Authorization for the tunnel establishment is decided by the 3GPP AAA and enforced by the PDGW or WAG. Whether this authorization information is protected or not is FFS.

Working assumptions:

1. The security mechanisms used in context with the IP tunnel in scenario 3 are to be independent of the link layer security in scenario 2.

~~Editor's note: The independence requirement is not for security reasons. If the solution developed implies significant inefficiencies then this would be reported to SA WG2 for possible revision of this independence requirement.~~

********** NEXT CHANGE **********

5.1.6 User Identity Privacy in WLAN Access

User identity privacy (Anonymity) is used to avoid sending any cleartext permanent subscriber identification information which would compromise the subscriber's identity and location on the radio interface, or allow different communications of the same subscriber on the radio interface to be linked.

User identity privacy is based on temporary identities (pseudonyms or re-authentication identities). The procedures for distributing, using and updating temporary identities are described in ref. [4] and [5]. Support of this feature is mandatory for implementation in the network and WLAN UE. The use of this feature is optional in the network, but mandatory in the WLAN UE.

The AAA server generates and delivers the temporary identity and/or the re-authentication identity to the WLAN-UE as part of the authentication process. The WLAN-UE shall not interpret the temporary identity; it shall just store the received identifier and use it at the next authentication. Clause 6.4 describes a mechanism that allows the home network to include the user's identity (IMSI) encrypted within the temporary identity.

When the WLAN-UE receives one temporary identity issued by the AAA server, it shall use it in the next authentication. The WLAN-UE can only use the permanent identity when there is no temporary identity available in the WLAN-UE. A temporary identity is available for use when it has been received in last authentication process. Temporary identities received in earlier authentication processes have to be cleared in the WLAN-UE or marked so that they can only be used once. If the WLAN-UE does not receive any new temporary identity during a re-authentication procedure, the WLAN-UE shall use a previously unused pseudonym, if available, for the next full re-authentication attempt.

If the WLAN-UE receives from the AAA server more than one temporary identity (a pseudonym and a re-authentication identity), in the next authentication procedure, it will use the re-authentication identity, so that the AAA server is able to decide either to go on with a fast re-authentication or to fallback to a full re-authentication (by requesting the pseudonym to the WLAN-UE). This capability of decision by the AAA server is not possible if the WLAN-UE sends the pseudonym, since the AAA server is not able to request the re-authentication identity if it decides to change to fast re-authentication.

For tunnel establishment in scenario 3, fast re-authentication may be used for speed up the procedure. In this case, the WLAN-UE shall use the fast re-authentication identities (as long as the re-authentication identity has been received in the last authentication process).

An exception is when the full authentication is being performed for tunnel establishment in scenario 3, in which case the IMSI may be sent even if identity privacy support was activated by the home network. In this situation, the authentication exchange is performed in a protected tunnel which provides encryption and integrity protection, as well as replay protection.

NOTE: There exist the following risks when sending the IMSI in the tunnel set-up procedure:

- ∑ the protected tunnel is encrypted but not authenticated at the moment of receiving the user identity (IMSI). The IKEv2 messages, when using EAP, are authenticated at the end of the EAP exchange. So in case of a man-in-the-middle attack the attacker could be able to see the IMSI in clear text, although the attack would eventually fail at the moment of the authentication;
- ∑ the IMSI would be visible for the PDG, which in roaming situations may be in the VPLMN. This is not a significant problem if the home network operator trusts the PDGs owned by the visited network operators.

To avoid user traceability, the user should not be identified for a long period by means of the same temporary identity. On the other hand, the AAA server should be ready to accept at least two different pseudonyms, in case the WLAN-UE fails to receive the new one issued from the AAA server. The mechanism described in Clause 6.4 also includes facilities to maintain more than one allowed pseudonym.

If identity privacy is used but the AAA server cannot identify the user by its pseudonym, the AAA server requests the user to send its permanent identity. This represents a breach in the provision of user identity privacy. It is a matter of the operator's security policy whether to allow clients to accept requests from the network to send the cleartext permanent identity. If the client rejects a legitimate request from the AAA server, it shall be denied access to the service.

~~Editor's note: The use of PEAP with EAP/AKA and EAP/SIM is currently under consideration. If PEAP is used, the temporary identity privacy scheme provided by EAP/AKA and EAP/SIM is not needed.~~

********** NEXT CHANGE **********

5.4 ~~Visibility and configurability~~ Void

~~Editor's note: This section shall contain what the subscriber shall be able to configure and what is visible for the subscriber regarding the actual protection the subscriber is provided with.~~

********** NEXT CHANGE **********

6.1.3 EAP support in Smart Cards

~~Editors note: LS (S3-030187/ S1-030546) from SA1 has stated, "There are requests from operators for a secure SIM based WLAN authentication solution". SA3 has SA1 in an LS (S3-030306) if this request is confirmed. The input paper to SA3 on this can be found at: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_sa/WG3_Security/TSGS3_28_Berlin/Docs/ZIP/S3-030198.zip~~

********** NEXT CHANGE **********

6.1.5 Mechanisms for the set up of UE-initiated tunnels (Scenario 3)

- The WLAN UE and the PDG use IKEv2, as specified in [ikev2], in order to establish IPSec security associations.
- Public key signature based authentication with certificates, as specified in [ikev2], is used to authenticate the PDG.
- EAP-AKA within IKEv2, as specified in [ikev2, section 2.16], is used to authenticate WLAN UEs, which contain a USIM.
- EAP-SIM within IKEv2, as specified in [ikev2, section 2.16], is used to authenticate WLAN UEs, which contain a SIM and no USIM.
- A profile for IKEv2 is defined in section 6.5.

~~Editor's note: The discussion on the security mechanisms for the set up of UE-initiated tunnels is still ongoing in SA3. The text in this section reflects the current working assumption of SA3. Alternatives still under discussion in SA3 are contained in Annex E. They may replace the current working assumption in this section if problems with the working assumption arise. Otherwise, Annex E will be removed before the TS is submitted for approval. The above points on the use of IKEv2 are dependent on the analysis of the open issues on legacy VPN clients and key management; in particular, the use of EAP-AKA and EAP-SIM will be studied.~~

********** NEXT CHANGE **********

6.6 Profile of IPSec ESP

IPSec ESP, as specified in RFC 2406 [30], contains a number of options and extensions, where some are not needed for the purposes of this specification and others are required. IPSec ESP is therefore profiled in this section. When IPSec ESP is used in the context of this specification the profile specified in this section shall be supported. Rules and recommendations in ref. [31] and [33] have been followed, as in case of IKEv2.

First cryptographic suite:

- Confidentiality: 3DES in CBC mode;
- Integrity: HMAC-SHA1-96. The key length is 160 bits, according to RFC 2104 [34] and RFC 2404 [35];
- Tunnel mode must be used.

Second cryptographic suite:

- Confidentiality: AES with 128-bit keys in CBC mode. The key length is set to 128 bits;
- Integrity: AES-XCBC-MAC-96;
- Tunnel mode must be used.

It shall be possible to turn off security protection (confidentiality and/or integrity) in the tunnel (for example high trust between the 3GPP network operator and the WLAN access provider). This means that transform IDs for encryption ENCR_NULL and NONE for integrity shall be allowed to negotiate, as specified in ref. [29]

For NAT traversal, the UDP encapsulation for ESP tunnel mode specified in [32] shall be supported.

~~Editor's note: An example of a profile of IPSec ESP, which may be useful to study when writing this section, can be found in TS 33.210, section 5.3. Future editions of this specification will define additional profiles.~~

********** NEXT CHANGE **********

Annex E: (informative): Alternative Mechanisms for the set up of UE-initiated tunnels (Scenario 3)

~~Editor's note: The discussion on the security mechanisms for the set up of UE-initiated tunnels is still ongoing. The text in section 6.1.5 reflects the current working assumption of SA3. Alternatives still under discussion in SA3 are contained in this Annex. They may be replace the current working assumption in section 6.1.5 of the main body if problems with the working assumptions arise. Otherwise, this annex will be removed before the TS is submitted for approval.~~

E.1 IKE with subscriber certificates

- The UE and the PDG use IKE, as specified in [rfc2409], in order to establish IPsec security associations.

- Public key signature based authentication with certificates, as specified in [rfc2409], is used in order to authenticate the PDG and the UE.
- A profile for IKE is defined in section 6.5.

********** END OF CHANGES **********