**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #109bis-e *R2-200xxxx***

**Elbonia, 20 – 30 April 2020**

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **38.331** | **CR** | **1539** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **15.9.0** |  |
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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 |  | Radio Access Network | **x** | Core Network |  |

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| ***Title:*** | Avoiding security risk for RLC AM bearers during termination point change | | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, Deutsche Telekom | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_newRAT-Core | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2020-04-27 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-15 |
|  | *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 can be 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-12 (Release 12)* *Rel-13 (Release 13) Rel-14 (Release 14) Rel-15 (Release 15) Rel-16 (Release 16)* | |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | | During the discussion on R2-1816725, it was decided that the network must ensure that the COUNT is not reused to avoid security risk for RLC UM. In this discussion the RLC AM was excluded as it was understood that the COUNT reuse will not happen even in the case of multiple termination point changes as the PDCN SN is continued. However, in our understanding, for the following example scenario, this is no longer true in the following scenario where for the RLC-AM bearers, multiple termination point consecutive changes can result in PDCP COUNT cannot be maintained for the same DRBid in the case SN terminated PDCP reset due to SN only full configuration:   |  | | --- | | 1. Bearer starts in gNB as MCG bearer with RLC AM (e.g. with PDCP SN from 0 to 100,000). 2. Bearer is moved to SN as SCG split bearer there it continues PDCP SN (e.g. from 100,001 to 200,000). 3. Bearer is moved via full config to another SN and stays SCG split bearer. It gets new key which is uses e.g. for PDCP SN 0 to 50,000 (no issue as there is new key). 4. Then the bearer is taken back to gNB and assume that the MN did not yet have a key refresh. So old key will be used for PDCP SN 50,000 to 100,000. - *this would be same cipher stream as in first bullet above, i.e. would break NR security* 5. MgNB needs to handle this case. For example to trigger MgNB PCell HO in case of split bearer take-back, instead of   “LCID change with same DRB ID”. |   It is a security risk when NW move the DRB back from SN to the orginal termination point(MN) and reuse the same combination of security key, PDCP COUNT and DRBid.  It is clarified that network implementations must take care to prevent the security risk. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | | It is clarified that the security risk is present during multiple termination point change for RLC-AM bearers.  **Impact analysis**  Impacted functionality: Termination point change for RLC AM bearers.  Impacted architectures: EN-DC, NGEN-DC, NE-DC, NR-DC  Inter-operability: None. The changes impact network implementation only and hence no interoperability issues is foreseen. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The reuse of the same combination of security key, PDCP COUNT and DRB ID causes a COUNT reuse and violates SA3 requirements. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 5.3.1.2 | | | | | | | | |
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|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | | **x** |  | Other core specifications | | | | TS 36.331 CR 4241 | | |
| ***affected:*** | |  | **X** | Test specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
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| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

*First Modified Subclause*

#### 5.3.1.2 AS Security

AS security comprises of the integrity protection and ciphering of RRC signalling (SRBs) and user data (DRBs).

RRC handles the configuration of the AS security parameters which are part of the AS configuration: the integrity protection algorithm, the ciphering algorithm, if integrity protection and/or ciphering is enabled for a DRB and two parameters, namely the *keySetChangeIndicator* and the *nextHopChainingCount*, which are used by the UE to determine the AS security keys upon reconfiguration with sync (with key change), connection re-establishment and/or connection resume.

The integrity protection algorithm is common for SRB1, SRB2, SRB3 (if configured) and DRBs configured with integrity protection, with the same *keyToUse* value. The ciphering algorithm is common for SRB1, SRB2, SRB3 (if configured) and DRBs configured with the same *keyToUse* value. For MR-DC, integrity protection is not enabled for DRBs terminated in eNB. Neither integrity protection nor ciphering applies for SRB0.

NOTE 0: All DRBs related to the same PDU session have the same enable/disable setting for ciphering and the same enable/disable setting for integrity protection, as specified in TS 33.501 [11].

RRC integrity protection and ciphering are always activated together, i.e. in one message/procedure. RRC integrity protection and ciphering for SRBs are never de-activated. However, it is possible to switch to a '*NULL*' ciphering algorithm (*nea0*).

The '*NULL*' integrity protection algorithm (*nia0*) is used only for SRBs and for the UE in limited service mode, see TS 33.501 [11] and when used for SRBs, integrity protection is disabled for DRBs. In case the ′*NULL*' integrity protection algorithm is used, '*NULL*' ciphering algorithm is also used.

NOTE 1: Lower layers discard RRC messages for which the integrity protection check has failed and indicate the integrity protection verification check failure to RRC.

The AS applies four different security keys: one for the integrity protection of RRC signalling (KRRCint), one for the ciphering of RRC signalling (KRRCenc), one for integrity protection of user data (KUPint) and one for the ciphering of user data (KUPenc). All four AS keys are derived from the KgNB key. The KgNB key is based on the KAMF key (as specified in TS 33.501 [11]), which is handled by upper layers.

The integrity protection and ciphering algorithms can only be changed with reconfiguration with sync. The AS keys (KgNB, KRRCint, KRRCenc, KUPint and KUPenc) change upon reconfiguration with sync (if *masterKeyUpdate* is included), and upon connection re-establishment and connection resume.

For each radio bearer an independent counter (*COUNT*, as specified in TS 38.323 [5]) is maintained for each direction. For each radio bearer, the *COUNT* is used as input for ciphering and integrity protection. It is not allowed to use the same *COUNT* value more than once for a given security key. In order to limit the signalling overhead, individual messages/ packets include a short sequence number (PDCP SN, as specified in TS 38.323 [5]). In addition, an overflow counter mechanism is used: the hyper frame number (*TX\_HFN* and *RX\_HFN*, as specified in TS 38.323 [5]). The HFN needs to be synchronized between the UE and the network. The network is responsible for avoiding reuse of the *COUNT* with the same RB identity and with the same key, e.g. due to the transfer of large volumes of data, release and establishment of new RBs, multiple termination point changes for RLC-UM bearers and multiple termination point changes for RLC-AM bearer with SN terminated PDCP re-establishment (COUNT reset) due to SN only full configuration whilst the key stream inputs (i.e. bearer ID, security key) at MN have not been updated. In order to avoid such re-use, the network may e.g. use different RB identities for RB establishments, change the AS security key, or an RRC\_CONNECTED to RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE and then to RRC\_CONNECTED transition.

For each SRB, the value provided by RRC to lower layers to derive the 5-bit BEARER parameter used as input for ciphering and for integrity protection is the value of the corresponding *srb-Identity* with the MSBs padded with zeroes.

For a UE provided with an *sk-counter*, *keyToUse* indicates whether the UE uses the master key (KgNB) or the secondary key (S-KeNB or S-KgNB) for a particular DRB. The secondary key is derived from the master key and *sk-Counter*, as defined in 33.501[86]. Whenever there is a need to refresh the secondary key, e.g. upon change of MN with KgNB change or to avoid COUNT wrap around, the security key update is used (see 5.3.5.7). When the UE is in NR-DC, the network may provide a UE configured with an SCG with an *sk-Counter* even when no DRB is setup using the secondary key (S-KgNB) in order to allow the configuration of SRB3. The network can also provide the UE with an *sk-Counter*, even if no SCG is configured, when using SN terminated MCG bearers.

*End of changes*