

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **33.203** CR **CRNum** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **5.3.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps ME Radio Access Network Core Network

Title:	⌘ Indication in the UE that the SA is no longer active in P-CSCF
Source:	⌘ SA WG3
Work item code:	⌘ IMS-ASEC Date: ⌘ 26/09/2002
Category:	⌘ F Release: ⌘ Rel-5
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><i>Use one of the following categories:</i></p> <p>F (correction)</p> <p>A (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)</p> <p>B (addition of feature),</p> <p>C (functional modification of feature)</p> <p>D (editorial modification)</p> <p>Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><i>Use one of the following releases:</i></p> <p>2 (GSM Phase 2)</p> <p>R96 (Release 1996)</p> <p>R97 (Release 1997)</p> <p>R98 (Release 1998)</p> <p>R99 (Release 1999)</p> <p>Rel-4 (Release 4)</p> <p>Rel-5 (Release 5)</p> <p>Rel-6 (Release 6)</p> </div> </div>

Reason for change:	⌘ One of the requirements in chapter 7.4 states that: <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“In particular, if the UE has an indication that the SA is no longer active at the P-CSCF side, it shall send an unprotected REGISTER message.”</i></p> <p>This requirement could be misinterpreted as the UE can receive an explicit indication from the P-CSCF, that a SA is no longer active in the P-CSCF. This was not the intention with the requirement though and therefore is it proposed to clarify it.</p>
Summary of change:	⌘ The sentence discussed above is clarified to say that the UE after receiving no response to several protected messages, then the UE can assume that the SA is no longer active in the P-CSCF and therefore send an unprotected REGISTER message.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘ The current sentence in chapter 7.4 discussed above could be misinterpreted

Clauses affected:	⌘ 7.4										
Other specs affected:	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 20px;">Y</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 20px;">N</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding-left: 10px;">Other core specifications</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding-left: 20px;">⌘ 24.228, 24.229</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Test specifications</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">X</td> <td>O&M Specifications</td> </tr> </table>	Y	N	Other core specifications	⌘ 24.228, 24.229	X	X	Test specifications	X	X	O&M Specifications
Y	N	Other core specifications	⌘ 24.228, 24.229								
X	X					Test specifications					
X	X			O&M Specifications							
Other comments:	⌘										

7.4 Authenticated re-registration

Every registration that includes a user authentication attempt produces new security associations. If the authentication is successful, then these new security associations shall replace the previous ones. This clause describes how the UE and P-CSCF handle this replacement and which SAs to apply to which message.

If the UE has an already active security association, then it shall use this to protect the REGISTER message. If the S-CSCF is notified by the P-CSCF that the REGISTER message from the UE was integrity-protected it may decide not to authenticate the user by means of the AKA protocol. However, the UE may send unprotected REGISTER messages at any time. In this case, the S-CSCF shall authenticate the user by means of the AKA protocol. In particular, if the UE considers the SA no longer active at the P-CSCF, e.g., after receiving no response to several protected messages ~~has an indication that the SA is no longer active at the P-CSCF side, it then the UE shall~~ send an unprotected REGISTER message.

Security associations may be unidirectional or bi-directional. This clause assumes that security associations are unidirectional, as this is the general case. For IP layer SAs, the lifetime mentioned in the following clauses is the lifetime held at the application layer. Furthermore deleting an SA means deleting the SA from both the application and IPsec layer. The message numbers, e.g. SM1, used in the following clauses relate to the message flow given in section 6.1.1.