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| 3GPP TR 33.745 V0.2.0 (2024-05) |
| Technical Report |
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project;Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects;Study on security aspects of 5G NR Femto(Release 19) |
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# Foreword

This Technical Report has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version x.y.z

where:

x the first digit:

1 presented to TSG for information;

2 presented to TSG for approval;

3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.

y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

In the present document, modal verbs have the following meanings:

**shall** indicates a mandatory requirement to do something

**shall not** indicates an interdiction (prohibition) to do something

The constructions "shall" and "shall not" are confined to the context of normative provisions, and do not appear in Technical Reports.

The constructions "must" and "must not" are not used as substitutes for "shall" and "shall not". Their use is avoided insofar as possible, and they are not used in a normative context except in a direct citation from an external, referenced, non-3GPP document, or so as to maintain continuity of style when extending or modifying the provisions of such a referenced document.

**should** indicates a recommendation to do something

**should not** indicates a recommendation not to do something

**may** indicates permission to do something

**need not** indicates permission not to do something

The construction "may not" is ambiguous and is not used in normative elements. The unambiguous constructions "might not" or "shall not" are used instead, depending upon the meaning intended.

**can** indicates that something is possible

**cannot** indicates that something is impossible

The constructions "can" and "cannot" are not substitutes for "may" and "need not".

**will** indicates that something is certain or expected to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**will not** indicates that something is certain or expected not to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might** indicates a likelihood that something will happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might not** indicates a likelihood that something will not happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

In addition:

**is** (or any other verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

**is not** (or any other negative verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

The constructions "is" and "is not" do not indicate requirements.

# 1 Scope

The present document studies the potential security enhancements for supporting 5G NR Femto. More specifically, the study will investigate potential security enhancements in the following areas:

- With the gap analysis, study the potential updates or enhancements needed for 5G NR Femto over TS 33.320[2].

- Study the security impacts for interworking between CAG and CSG cells.

- Study the security impacts of enabling provisioning of subscribers allowed to access 5G NR Femto cells and how to manage 5G NR Femto access control by the Closed Access Group (CAG) owner or an authorized administrator.

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

1. 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
2. 3GPP TS 33.320: "Security of Home Node B (HNB) / Home evolved Node B (HeNB)".

[3] 3GPP TR 23.700-45: "Study on system aspects of 5G NR Femto"

[4] 3GPP TS 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System".

[5] 3GPP TS 22.220: "Service requirements for Home Node B (HNB) and Home eNode B (HeNB)".

[6] 3GPP TS 38.799: "Study on Additional Topological Enhancements for NR"

[7] 3GPP TS 24.501: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for 5G System (5GS)"

# 3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1], TR 23.700-45[3] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

**CAG:** as defined in TS 23.501 [4].

**CSG:** as defined in TS 22.220 [5].

**Hosting Party:** as defined in TS 22.220 [5].

## 3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

<symbol> <Explanation>

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

CAG Closed Access Group

CSG Closed Subscriber Group

# 4 Security Architecture and Assumptions

The following architecture and security assumptions are applied to the present document:

- The architectural assumptions and principles captured in TR 23.700-45 [3] are used as architecture assumptions in this study.

- The security architecture defined in clause 4.1 in TS 33.320[2] can be reused as basis for this study. Whether all components are all necessary and what are the function names in 5G will be studied in the present document.

UE

H(e)NB

SeGW

insecure link

Operator’s security domain(s)

H(e)NB-GW

H(e)MS

H(e)MS

AAA Server/HSS

L-GW

Figure 4.1: System Architecture of H(e)NB defined in TS 33.320[2]

- The security requirements captured in TS 33.501 [4] Annex I.4 are used as security assumptions in this study.

# 5 Key issues

## 5.1 Key Issue #1: Security of 5G NR Femto Ownership

### 5.1.1 Key issue details

According to TR 23.700-45 [3], the 5G NR Femto aims to re-use the existing CAG mechanism defined for PNI-NPN for access control. In order to add flexibility to the 5G NR Femto, the owner of 5G NR Femto (or CAG or both) is able to control which UE(s) can access to the 5G NR Femto.

The 5G NR Femto owner or administrator (or CAG or both) may or may not belong to the operator domain and is able to provide/update CAG information to the network that 5G NR Femto serves and the network that the UE has subscription.

From a security point of view, a fake owner of 5G NR Femto or an unauthorized administrator may provision false information of subscribers allowed to access 5G NR Femto cells. Thus, only the authenticated 5G NR Femto owner or an authorized administrator is able to manage the CAG information for 5G NR Femto. A mechanism for authentication and authorization for the owner or administrator is needed.

### 5.1.2 Security threats

Unauthorized parties or fake owner of 5G NR Femto can gain access to the CAG information and perform unauthorized operation (e.g. update, deletion) to the CAG information if the owner or the administrator is not properly authenticated or authorized.

### 5.1.3 Potential security requirements

The 5GS shall support means for authentication and authorization of the 5G NR Femto owner.

## 5.2 Key issue #2: Authentication aspect of 5G NR Femto connecting to the operator network.

### 5.2.1 Key issue details

When a 5G NR Femto connects to the operators’ core network, based on a deployment scenario the 5G NR Femto cell may not be in operators’ control. The 5G NR Femto may be using unsecure public and/or 3rd party network to connect with the operator core. If a fake 5G NR Femto connects to operator’s security domain, it may steal sensitive information from operator’s security domain and/or provision false information to operator’s security domain. Unless adequate security measures are in place, this may make both, the 5G NR Femto as well as operator’s network vulnerable to security threats and compromise its integrity and functionality.

### 5.2.2 Security Threats

Possible loss of confidentiality, integrity and threats on network availability are likely due to lack of security of the services offered by 5G NR Femtos deployed in non-trusted environments.

- Malicious attacker may claim to be genuine 5G NR Femto in order to request certain services (theft of service) or information (data leakage) and mount further attacks towards the core network.

- Man in the Middle attacks between the genuine 5G NR Femto and the operator’s core network.

### 5.2.3 Potential security requirements

The 5GS shall support a mechanism to establish mutual authentication between 5GS and 5G NR Femto.

## 5.3 Key Issue #3: Support of 5G Femto location security

### 5.3.1 Key issue details

The 5G NR Femto can be deployed in residential homes, the buildings of enterprises and small business etc., and are out of the direct operators’ control. Operators require assurance of the 5G Femto location to satisfy various security, regulatory and operational requirements.

TS 33.320 [2] lists some information which may be used to perform location verification and specifies H(e)MS and/or HNB-GW as the verifying node, based on the gap analysis, this key issue is supposed to investigate whether the location verification information list may need to be updated or complemented.

### 5.3.2 Security threats

If an attacker either changes the location information of an 5G NR Femto or is in position to mis-inform 5G NR Femto regarding its location. Thus a stolen 5G NR Femto could be used in unwanted place, the following problems may occur:

- Users: Users might have no service in primarily expected location. Emergency calls might be routed to the wrong location.

- Operator network: Provisioning of services meant for different location with potential impact on revenue.

If 5G Femto changes its location without reporting, customers may relocate Femto and make the provisioned location information invalid, the following problems may occur:

- Users: Emergency call from such Femto cannot be reliably located, or routed to correct emergency centre. This also violates governmental requirements in some counties.

- Operator: Lawful interception position reporting becomes impossible.

### 5.3.3 Potential security requirements

5G NR Femto location verification mechanism shall be supported to satisfy various security, regulatory and operational requirements of operators.

## 5.4 Key Issue #4: UE access control

### 5.4.1 Key issue details

SA2’s architecture assumes that the existing CAG concept defined for PNI-NPN is re-used for Femto access control. This key issue investigates UE access control mechanism to support the UE accessing to the cell of 5G NR Femto.

Editor’s Note: Based on SA2 outcome, the access control mechanism to support UE moving between CAG cell of 5G NR Femto and CSG cell is FFS.

### 5.4.2 Security threats

If a rogue UE accesses to an 5G Femto gNB with a given CAG ID, to which it does not belong to, the following types of attacks could potentially occur:

- The wasting of resource of 5G NR Femto.

- The Femto owner might end-up paying the charges for the rogue user.

### 5.4.3 Potential security requirements

UE access control with CAG concept of 5G NR Femto shall be supported.

## 5.5 Key Issue #5: Protection of backhaul link between 5G NR Femto and 5GC

### 5.5.1 Key issue details

5G NR Femto will connect with operator’s core network . The backhaul will carry signaling messages of the UE and 5G NR Femto, and the User Plane messages of UE. This key issue investigates the protection mechanism for the traffic on the backhaul link between 5G NR Femto and 5GC.

NOTE 1: This key issue will be further revised based on the progress of RAN3.

### 5.5.2 Security threats

Not applicable.

### 5.5.3 Potential security requirements

The transport of control plane data over backhaul shall be integrity, confidentiality and replay-protected.

The transport of user data over backhaul shall be integrity, confidentiality and replay-protected

## 5.6 Key Issue #6: Hosting Party authentication

### 5.6.1 Key issue details

The optional EAP-AKA-based hosting party authentication following the device authentication of the H(e)NB is documented in TS 33.320 [2], it needs to investigate whether the IKEv2 EAP-AKA authentication mechanism is appropriate for 5G Femto.

This key issue proposes to investigate whether the IKEv2 EAP-AKA authentication mechanism is still appropriate for 5G Femto, whether any upgrade is needed, and the related procedure.

### 5.6.2 Security threats

Identity authentication is the basis of security, if the hosting party is required, lack of authentication for the hosting party may lead to spoofing or impersonation attacks.

### 5.6.3 Potential security requirements

When hosting party is required in 5G Femto, the related hosting party authentication mechanism shall be supported.

## 5.7 Key Issue #7: Direct link between 5G NR Femtos

### 5.7.1 Key issue details

A 5G NR Femto may establish a direct link to another 5G NR Femto. If the direct link is not protected, the traffic may be eavesdropped, or tampered etc. And if a fake or unauthorized 5G NR Femto connects to another 5G NR Femto, it may steal sensitive information from the 5G NR Femto and/or provision false information to the 5G NR Femto.

### 5.7.2 Security threats

If traffic on the direct link between 5G NR Femtos is not confidentiality protected, sensitive information may be leaked to unauthorized entities.

If the integrity of the traffic on the direct link between 5G NR Femtos is not protected, the data may be modified.

A fake or unauthorized 5G NR Femto may steal sensitive information from another 5G NR Femto and/or provision false information to another 5G NR Femto.

### 5.7.3 Potential security requirements

5GS shall support confidentiality, integrity, and replay protection for direct link between 5G NR Femtos.

5GS shall support authenticate and authorize the direct link between 5G NR Femtos.

## 5.8 Key Issue #8: 5G NR Femto management system accessible on the public internet

### 5.8.1 Key issue details

The 5G NR Femto management system(Femto MS) configures 5G NR Femto and installs software updates on the 5G NR Femto according to the operator’s policy. The Femto MS may be located inside the operator’s access or core network (accessible on the MNO Intranet) or outside of it (accessible on the public internet).

When the Femto MS is accessible on the public internet, a fake or unauthorized 5G NR Femto may connect to the Femto MS, or a 5G NR Femto may connect to a fake Femto MS. And if the connection between 5G NR Femto and Femto MS is not protected, the traffic may be eavesdropped, or tampered etc.

### 5.8.2 Security threats

If the connection between 5G NR Femto and Femto MS is not confidentiality protected, sensitive information may be leaked to unauthorized entities.

If the integrity of the traffic between 5G NR Femto and Femto MS is not protected, the data may be modified.

A fake or unauthorized 5G NR Femto may steal sensitive information from Femto MS.

A fake or unauthorized Femto MS may provision false information to 5G NR Femto.

### 5.8.3 Potential security requirements

5GS shall support confidentiality, integrity, and replay protection for the connection between 5G NR Femto and Femto MS.

5GS shall support mutual authentication and authorization between 5G NR Femto and Femto MS.

## 5.X Key Issue #X: <Key Issue Name>

### 5.X.1 Key issue details

### 5.X.2 Security threats

### 5.X.3 Potential security requirements

# 6 Solutions

## 6.0 Mapping of solutions to key issues

Table 6.0-1: Mapping of solutions to key issues

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Solutions | KI#1 | KI#2 | KI#3 | KI#4 | KI#5 | KI#6 | KI#7 | KI#8 |
| **1** | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** |  | **X** |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **4** |  |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |

## 6.1 Solution #1: Reusing existing mechanism for Ownership Security

### 6.1.1 Introduction

This solution addresses KI#1 Security of 5G NR Femto Ownership.

### 6.1.2 Solution details

The 5G NR Femto owner or administrator is able to provide/update CAG information to the network. The owner or administrator can be assumed as an AF in the MNO domain or an AF external to MNO domain. To enhance the 5GS to support receiving and updating of CAG information, the authentication and authorization between AF and the 5GC NF needs to be supported.

The 5G NR Femto owner interacts with the 5GC NF using Service-based Interfaces. The existing 5G security mechanism can be reused for the transfer of CAG information over the SBA interface between the owner and the 5GC NF. When the owner is located in the operator’s network, the 5GC NF uses Service-Based Interface as depicted in clause 13 of TS 33.501 [4] to communicate with the owner directly. When the owner is located outside the operator’s network, the NEF is used to exchange the messages between the owner and the 5GC NF. The security aspects of NEF is specified in clause 12 of TS 33.501[4].

Editor’s Note: The specific 5GC NF that managing the received CAG information is to be aligned with SA2.

### 6.1.3 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.2 Solution #2: IKEv2 EAP-AKA-based authentication

### 6.2.1 Introduction

This solution addresses KI#2.

This solution proposes to reuse IKEv2 certificate-based authentication as described in TS 33.320 [2] Clause 7.2. This solution also proposes to add IKEv2 EAP-AKA-based authentication as an option.

### 6.2.2 Solution details

When IKEv2 certificate-based authentication is used for authentication between 5G NR Femto and SeGW, the procedure in TS 33.320 [2] Clause 7.2 can be reused.

When IKEv2 EAP-AKA-based authentication is used for authentication between 5G NR Femto and SeGW, the procedure is shown in Figure 6.2-1. The 5G NR Femto is provided by means of a UICC. Subscription data and authentication vectors can be configured in the AAA server, or AAA server can fetch them from UDM.



Figure 6.2-1 IKEv2 EAP-AKA-based authentication

1. Following successful device integrity check, the 5G NR Femto sends an IKE\_SA\_INIT request to the SeGW.

2. The SeGW sends IKE\_SA\_INIT response to the 5G NR Femto.

3. The 5G NR Femto sends IKE\_AUTH request message with the 5G NR Femto’s identity in the IDi payload and the AUTH payload omitted to inform the SeGW that the 5G NR Femto wants to perform EAP authentication.

4. The SeGW sends the Authentication Request message with an empty EAP AVP to the AAA Server, containing the identity received in IKE\_AUTH request message received in step 3.

5. The AAA Server shall fetch the subscription data and authentication vectors from UDM if the subscription data and authentication vectors are not configured in the AAA Server. The AAA Server initiates the authentication challenge.

6. The SeGW sends IKE\_AUTH response to 5G NR Femto. The EAP message received from the AAA Server (EAP-Request/AKA-Challenge) is included in order to start the EAP procedure over IKEv2.

7. The 5G NR Femto processes the EAP challenge message and verifies the AUTN and generates the RES parameters.The 5G NR Femto sends the IKE\_AUTH request with the EAP-Response/AKA-Challenge to the SeGW.

8. The SeGW forwards the EAP-Response/AKA-Challenge message to the AAA Server.

9. When all checks are successful, the AAA Server sends the Authentication Answer including an EAP success and the key material to the SeGW. This key material should consist of the MSK generated during the authentication process.

10. The EAP Success message is forwarded to the 5G NR Femto over IKEv2 in IKE\_AUTH response..

11. The 5G NR Femto takes its own copy of the MSK as input to generate the AUTH parameter to authenticate the first IKE\_SA\_INIT message. The IKE\_AUTH request with the AUTH parameter is sent to the SeGW.

12. The SeGW checks the correctness of the AUTH received from the 5G NR Femto. The MSK received in step 9 is used by the SeGW to generate the AUTH parameters in order to authenticate the IKE\_SA\_INIT phase messages. Then the IKE\_AUTH response with AUTH parameter is sent to the 5G NR Femto together with the configuration payload, security associations and the rest of the IKEv2 parameters and the IKEv2 negotiation terminates.

13. If the SeGW detects that an old IKE SA for that 5G NR Femto already exists, it will delete the IKE SA and send the 5G NR Femto an INFORMATIONAL exchange with a Delete payload in order to delete the old IKE SA in 5G NR Femto.

### 6.2.3 Evaluation

TBD.

## 6.3 Solution #3: Solution to secure backhaul of 5G NR Femto

### 6.3.1 Introduction

The proposed solution addresses the security requirement of key issue#2 and key issue#5.

### 6.3.2 Solution details

The SeGW network element at the border of security domains can be deployed. Here, the 5G NR Femto is in customer premises in one security domain, and the 5GS is in MNO in another security domain. The SeGW in the 3GPP system architecture sits at the front of any form of potential 5G NR Femto aggregation function, if exists, and interacts with 5G NR Femto as shown in figure 6.3.1.



Figure 6.3.1 Secure backhaul for 5G NR Femto

The SeGW can provide the following security properties to address KI#2 and KI#5: mutual authentication, topology hiding, confidentiality/integrity and anti-replay protection.

The HgNB and SeGW can inherit principles from clauses 4.3.1, 4.4.2, 4.4.3, and 7 of TS 33.320 [2].

Editor's Note: Any form of aggregation in the 5G NR Femto backhaul is an architectural decision by RAN3/SA2.

### 6.3.3 Evaluation

The solution is agnostic to system architecture options work in progress in TR 38.799 [6]. i.e., whether there is an 5G NR Femto Access Gateway for 5G NR Femto aggregation, or vCU provides aggregation capability, or there is no aggregation of any kind in the backhaul.

## 6.4 Solution #4: UE access control using CAG verification

### 6.4.1 Introduction

This solution assumes that secure connection between 5G NR Femto and Serving Network is pre-established.

This solution proposes the following:

* Include Cell Access Mode, CAG ID and 5G NR Femto ID along with NAS Registration Request message from 5G NR Femto to AMF.
* If AMF receives the cell access mode as closed access mode, AMF requests UDM to provide allowed CAG list for the UE requesting for the NAS registration.
* If the CAG ID received from 5G NR Femto is in the allowed CAG list received from UDM, AMF proceeds with UE authentication procedure and subsequent security context establishments as per legacy procedures.
* If the CAG verification fails (CAG ID received from 5G NR Femto is NOT in the allowed CAG list received from UDM), NAS Registration Reject is sent from AMF with the cause for unauthorized CAG access (as per TS 24.501 [7] clause 9.11.3.2)
* This CAG verification can be done before proceeding for UE authentication procedure, or after completion of UE authentication procedure but before establishing NAS security context.

### 6.4.2 Solution details

Figure 6.4.2-1 shows the message sequence where CAG verification is done at AMF before UE authentication procedure.



Figure 6.4.2-1.: CAG verification before UE authentication

Figure 6.4.2-2 illustrates the message sequence where the CAG verification can be done after UE authentication procedure is successfully completed, but before NAS security context establishment.

In both scenarios, AMF requests UDM to provide allowed CAG list and checks if the CAG ID received from 5G NR Femto along with NAS registration request is in the received allowed CAG list. If this succeeds, further steps are executed as per legacy. If it fails, NAS registration reject message is sent with cause as unauthorized CAG access (per TS 24.501 [7] clause 9.11.3.2).



Figure 6.4.2-2: CAG verification after UE authentication

### 6.4.3 Solution Evaluation

This solution has impacts on 5G NR Femtocell, AMF and UDM. This solution can help avoid significant amount of signaling if CAG verification fails.

Editor’s Note: Further evaluation is FFS.

## 6.Y Solution #Y: <Solution Name>

### 6.Y.1 Introduction

Editor’s Note: Each solution should list the key issues being addressed.

### 6.Y.2 Solution details

### 6.Y.3 Evaluation

Editor’s Note: Each solution should motivate how the potential security requirements of the key issues being addressed are fulfilled.

# 7 Conclusions

Editor’s Note: This clause contains the agreed conclusions that will form the basis for any normative work.

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Annex <X> (informative):
Change history

|  |
| --- |
| **Change history** |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2024-04 | SA3#115-adhoc-e | S3-241188 |  |  |  | Skeleton of TR 33.745 | 0.0.0 |
| 2024-04 | SA3#115-adhoc-e | S3-241599 |  |  |  | Included changes from S3-241235, S3-241242, S3-241576, S3-241626, S3-241643, S3-241644, S3-241645, S3-241646, S3-241647 and S3-241652. | 0.1.0 |
| 2024-05 | SA3#116 | S3-242607 |  |  |  | Included changes from S3-241933, S3-241934, S3-242009, S3-242053, S3-242054, S3-242057, S3-242211, S3-242580, S3-242581 and S3-242582. | 0.2.0 |