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| 3GPP TR 33.873 V17.1.0 (2021-09) | |
| Technical Report | |
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project;  Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects;  Study on the security of the system enablers for devices having Multiple Universal Subscriber Identity Modules (MUSIM);  (Release 17) | |
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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 contains the study of system enablers for devices having multiple Universal Subscriber Identity Modules (USIM) in the EPS and 5G system architecture are studied in 3GPP TR 23.761 [2]. The present document provides the security and privacy issues related to MUSIM architecture and lists potential solutions for identified key issues including.

- Security and privacy issues exposing the Paging Cause in clear text in paging message.

- Security aspects of the communication between UE and Paging Server and exposing Paging server address.

- Security and Privacy implications if a Multi-USIM device needs to explicitly indicate to the MNO owning one USIM and that UE is also registered via another USIM at the same or different PLMNs.

- Security aspects of Paging Response with cause value busy indication.

Finally, the present document provides some conclusions for potential normative work.

# 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 TR 23.761: " Study on system enablers for devices having multiple Universal Subscriber Identity Modules (USIM)".

[3] 3GPP TS 33.501: " Security architecture and procedures for 5G System".

# 3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Terms

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

## 3.2 Symbols

Void

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 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 TR 21.905 [1].

# 4 Void

# 5 Key issues

## 5.1 Key issue #1: Security Aspects of Busy Indication

### 5.1.1 Key issue details

In TR 23.761 [2], a Multi-USIM device with concurrent registrations over 3GPP RAT associated with multiple USIMs procedures is discussed. A multi-USIM device can efficiently perform some activity (e.g. listen to paging) in a system while communicating in another system. The network sends a paging request to notify the UE of a pending MT service. UE may monitor periodically for paging from another system. UE responds to the page (either by accepting the page request or by sending a busy indication), which allows the network to save paging resources due to not escalating the page across a larger area.

It was concluded in TR 23.761 [2] that if a Multi-USIM device in RRC\_Idle mode decides not to accept a received paging, a BUSY Indication is sent by the UE via a NAS message to network whenever the UE supports NAS BUSY indication.

NOTE: The conclusion on busy indication for RRC\_INACTIVE UE is not addressed in the present document.

### 5.1.2 Threats

If the Busy indication is injected, modified or replayed by attackers, the network may be spoofed to believe the UE appears busy, which will mislead the network to stop paging the UE for the incoming MT service and causing Dos attack on the UE.

If the Busy indication sent by the UE in a NAS message is removed by an attacker before reaching the AMF, the network may be spoofed to believe that the UE accepted the paging without indicating busy (e.g. a normal Service Request responding to paging), which will mislead the network to process the request from the UE with the existing procedure to prepare for the UE to be transferred from Idle to Connected mode. This will waste the network resource and alter the real intention of the MUSIM device, which is a type of DoS attack on both the network and the UE.

### 5.1.3 Potential security requirements

3GPP system shall support a mechanism to protect BUSY indication against modification, replay, and fabrication attacks.

## 5.2 Key issue #2: UE and Paging Server Communication

### 5.2.1 Key issue details

As per 23.761 [2], A Multi-USIM device is needed to monitor each connected system's paging channel for MT services destined to that device. UE's paging notification and reception need to be done with minimal interruption to ongoing services in the current system and without performing undesirable operations (e.g. Wasting resource, reaching misleading assumption of reachability). MUSIM devices which are unable to simultaneously monitor paging on all 3GPP RATs and systems in which it is in Idle state or RRC\_Inactive state (for 5GS) needs to choose the paging channel(s) to monitor, which can lead to unsuccessful paging on the other paging channel(s). There are two solutions, to prevent unnecessary interruption of the current service to receive paging (Solution #7, Solution #12, Solution #27), proposed in the 23.761 [2]. While connected to a MUSIM system, all these solutions deliver paging notifications of 3GPP RATs and systems in which UE is in Idle or inactive state through a currently active network. Solutions to this key issue should study security and privacy aspects related to communication between UE and paging server.

### 5.2.2 Threats

There is no need to analyse security threats for this key issue.

NOTE: This key issue is irrelevant, as there is no paging server in the architecture.

### 5.2.3 Potential security requirements

There is not potential security requirements for this key issue.

## 5.3 Key issue #3: Security aspects of exposing 'paging cause’.

### 5.3.1 Key issue details

In TR.23.761[2], the MUSIM device considers sending a paging cause part of the [Uu] paging message. The [Uu] paging message contains the identity of UE plus a Paging Cause, i.e., indicating the type of traffic that triggered the paging, e.g., MT Voice. 3G already used to have this paging cause as paging traffic type (Conversational, Streaming, Interactive, Background). In EPS, the paging traffic type was removed. MUSIM system applies to EPS and 5GS. Based on the paging cause, UE makes educated decisions on whether to respond to the other system's paging. The interim conclusion in TR 23.761 [2] is to have only one 'paging cause' value for the voice service. However, UE needs to discriminate the case where the absence of Paging Cause in the Uu Paging message is due to a non-voice MT service from the case where the absence of Paging Cause in the Uu Paging message is due to a legacy RAN node (i.e., regardless whether the MT service is voice or not).

### 5.3.2 Threats

No security threats adressed in the present document.

### 5.3.3 Potential security requirements

No Security requirements adressed in the present document.

# 6 Solutions

## 6.1 Solution #1: Security Solution for Busy Indication using NAS signaling

### 6.1.1 Introduction

This solution addresses key issue #1: Security Aspects of Reject Paging Indication.

The key issue proposes to support a mechanism to prevent DoS attack caused by Reject Paging Indication. Solution reduces the severity of the DoS attacks and identify the DoS attacks by handling the response to paging for MT service. Solution described proposes a solution allowing the UE to send a Reject Paging Indication to the network in a NAS message as a response to a page.

### 6.1.2 Solution details

The procedure below assumes that UE-1 can periodically pause the RRC-connection allowing UE-2 to perform page monitoring.



Figure 6.1.2-1 Reject Paging Indication using NAS Signaling

0. A device with USIM, i.e., UE1, is in connected mode and UE2 is in IDLE mode.

1. The AMF-2 serving the UE-2 sends a paging request message to RAN-2. RAN-2 pages UE-2.

2. Upon receiving the paging message UE-2, if UE supporting NAS Reject Paging Indication decides to send a NAS Reject Paging Indication, responds with a Reject Paging Indication vis NAS message after RACH procedure. RAN-2 forwards the NAS message to the AMF-2. 1.

a. The NAS message carrying the Reject Paging Indication may be ciphered. The cipher mechanism as defined in clause 6.4.4 of TS 33.501 [3] can be reused to protect the in the NAS message.

b. The NAS message carrying the Reject Paging Indication is integrity protected. The integrity protection mechanism as defined in clause 6.4 3 of TS 33.501 [3] can be reused to integrity protect the in the NAS message.

### 6.1.3 System impact

UE:

- Uses existing NAS integrity and ciphering mechanism as per TS 33.501 [3].

AMF:

- Uses existing NAS integrity and ciphering mechanism as per TS 33.501 [3].

NOTE: Details of NAS message to send busy indication are out of scope of the present document.

### 6.1.4 Evaluation

Above solution relies on already defined mechanisms in TS 33.501 [3] to send ciphered and integrity protected BUSY indication and fulfils security requirements of Key issue 1.

# 7 Conclusions

## 7.1 Key issue #1: Security Aspects of Busy Indication

Solution 1 is recommended for normative work to support encryption and integrity protection of Reject paging indication (Busy Indication) via NAS signaling. Solution 1 relies on already defined mechanisms in TS 33.501[1] to send ciphered, and integrity protected Reject paging indication (busy indication) and fulfils security requirements of Key issue 1. No normative work will be pursued.

## 7.2 Key issue #2: UE and Paging Server Communication

No solution is needed for security aspect of UE and paging server communication.

NOTE: This key issue is irrelevant, as there is no paging server in the architecture.

## 7.3 Key issue #3: Security aspects of exposing 'paging cause'

No solution is adressed in the present document.

Annex A:  
Change history

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| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2021-06 | SA#92e | SP-210428 |  |  |  | Presented for approval | 1.0.0 |
| 2021-06 | SA#92e |  |  |  |  | EditHelp review and upgrade to change control version | 17.0.0 |
| 2021-09 | SA#93e | SP-210897 | 0001 | - | D | Cleanup MUSIM TR | 17.1.0 |
| 2021-09 | SA#93e | SP-210897 | 0002 |  | B | Key issue on security aspects of Paging Cause | 17.1.0 |