e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

CHANGE REQUEST Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.					
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BB)	33.102 B) specification number 1	CR	XXX ↑ CR numb	Current Versio	on: 3.5.0
For submission to: S	SA #9 for a	approval ormation	oroval X strategic (for SM nation non-strategic use on		gic (for SMG gic use only)
Proposed change affects: (U)SIM ME X UTRAN / Radio Core Network (at least one should be marked with an X)					
Source: Eric	sson			Date:	2000-08-31
START value handling for MS with a GSM SIM inserted					
Work item: Security					
Category:FCorACor(only one categoryBshall be markedCwith an X)DEdit	rection responds to a correctior lition of feature lictional modification of fe torial modification	n in an ear eature	lier release	X <u>Release:</u>	Phase 2Release 96Release 97Release 98Release 99XRelease 00
Reason for Clarification needed on the handling of START _{cs} and START _{Ps} when a GSM is inserted.					
Clauses affected: 6.8.2.4					
Other specs affected: MS te BSS t O&M	3G core specifications GSM core pecifications est specifications rest specifications specifications		 → List of CRs: 		
Other comments:					

help.doc

<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR

6.4.8 Initialisation of synchronisation for ciphering and integrity protection

The ciphering and integrity protection algorithms are driven by counters (COUNT-C and COUNT-I) that at connection establishment need to be initialised. For that purpose the ME and the USIM have the ability to store a START value. The ME and the USIM store a START_{CS} value for the CS cipher/integrity keys and a START_{PS} value for the PS cipher/integrity keys. The length of START is 20 bits.

The ME only contains (valid) START values when it is powered-on and a USIM is inserted. When the ME is poweredoff or the USIM is removed, the ME deletes its START values. After power-on or insertion of a USIM, the USIM sends its START values to the ME, and the ME stores them. During idle mode, the START values in the ME and in the USIM are identical and static.

At radio connection establishment for a particular serving network domain (CS or PS) the ME sends the $START_{CS}$ and the $START_{PS}$ value to the RNC in the *RRC connection setup complete* message. The ME marks the START values in the USIM as invalid by setting $START_{CS}$ and $START_{PS}$ to THRESHOLD.

The ME and the RNC initialise the 20 most significant bits of the RRC HFN (for integrity protection), the RLC HFN (for ciphering) and the MAC-d HFN (for ciphering) to the START value of the corresponding service domain; the remaining bits are initialised to 0. Also the RRC SN (for integrity protection), the RLC SN (for ciphering) and the MAC-d HFN (for ciphering) are initialised to 0.

During an ongoing radio connection, the $START_{CS}$ value in the ME is defined as the 20 most significant bits of the maximum of all current COUNT-C and COUNT-I values for all signalling and CS user data logical channels protected using CK_{CS} and/or IK_{CS} , incremented by 1, i.e.:

 $START_{CS} = MSB_{20}$ (MAX {COUNT-C, COUNT-I | all logical channels protected with CK_{CS} and IK_{CS} }) + 1.

Likewise, during an ongoing radio connection, the $START_{PS}$ value in the ME is defined as the 20 most significant bits of the maximum of all current COUNT-C and COUNT-I values for all signalling and PS user data logical channels protected using CK_{PS} and/or IK_{PS} , incremented by 1, i.e.:

 $START_{PS} = MSB_{20} (MAX \{COUNT-C, COUNT-I | all logical channels protected with CK_{PS} and IK_{PS} \}) + 1.$

Upon radio connection release and when a set of cipher/integrity keys is no longer used, the ME updates $START_{CS}$ and $START_{PS}$ in the USIM with the current values.

During authentication and key agreement the ME sets the START values of the corresponding service domain to 0 in the USIM and in the ME itself.

6.8.2.4 R99+ ME

R99+ ME with a SIM inserted, shall participate only in GSM AKA.

GSM AKA results in the establishment of a GSM security context; the GSM cipher key Kc and the cipher key sequence number CKSN are stored in the ME.

When the user is attached to a UTRAN, R99+ ME shall derive the UMTS cipher/integrity keys CK and IK from the GSM cipher key Kc using the conversion functions c4 and c5.

The ME shall handle the $START_{CS}$ and $START_{PS}$ as described in section 6.4.8 with exception of that the START values are not read from/stored on GSM SIM. At power on and a GSM SIM is inserted, the ME randomly selects a $START_{CS}$ value and a $START_{PS}$ value.