**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #113 electronic R2-21xxxxx**

**Online, January 25th – February 5th 2021**

**Agenda Item: X.X.X**

**Source: Sharp**

**Title: [Post112-e][254][R16 MOB] Issue on failure handling of handover without key change for the UE configured with attemptCondReconfig (Sharp)**

**Document for: Discussion, Decision**

# 1 Introduction

This document is to collect companies comment in the following email discussion:

* [Post112-e][254][R16 MOB] Issue on failure handling of handover without key change for the UE configured with attemptCondReconfig (Sharp)

Scope: Discuss issues raised by [R2-2010205](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_112-e/Docs/R2-2010205.zip) and discussed in email [AT112-e][211][MOB] as per [R2-2010719](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_112-e/Docs/R2-2010719.zip) to understand whether there are security issues and if there are, what can be done to mitigate them.

Intended outcome: Summary + agreeable CRs (if any)

Deadline: Long

For this email discussion, it is proposed to have the following two phases:

Phase 1: Discuss whether there are security issues on handover failure handling for the UE configured with *attemptCondReconfig*. (Deadline: Jan 04, 23:59UTC)

Phase 2: If the issue is confirmed in Phase 1, discuss detailed specification changes to solve the issue and prepare agreeable CR. (Deadline: Jan 12, 23:59UTC)

# 2 Discussion

## 2.1 Phase 1

In Phase 1, an example scenario which would cause a security issue (reuse of the same key stream) is introduced in the subclause 2.1.1, and it is discussed whether the example scenario is valid and the security issue is caused in the subclause 2.1.2.

### 2.1.1 Background

In the AS security section (subclause 5.3.1.2) in TS 38.331 [1], it is explained that using the same COUNT value for the same security key (at the same radio bearer), i.e. the same keystream, is not allowed.

|  |
| --- |
| 5.3.1.2 AS Security  …  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. As specified in TS 33.501 subclause 6.9.4.1 [11], 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, and 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.  … |

However in the following example scenario (illustrated in Figure 1), the same key stream may be used by SRB1 (which was also introduced in [2][3]).



**Figure 1: Example scenario 1**

Step 1. The UE is configured with CHO candidate cells: Cell X and Cell Y which are both not configured with key change (i.e., *masterKeyUpdate)*. Also, the UE is configured with *attemptCondReconfig*. The UE holds COUNT value 'N' and security key A in source cell just before performing CHO in the step 2.

Step 2. CHO condition to Cell X is met and the UE performs CHO to the candidate Cell X without key change. If contention based random access is applied, COUNT value 'N' with key A is used for transmitting *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message as Msg3 by SRB1, and COUNT value is incremented to 'N+1'.

Step 3. However if the handover fails, the UE reverts back to the source configuration that was used just before the handover execution and performs the RRC re-establishment procedure. According to NOTE 1 of 5.3.5.8.3, all state variables, i.e. including COUNT value, are reverted. This means COUNT value becomes 'N' again.

Step 4. If the selected cell during the RRC re-establishment procedure is the candidate Cell Y, the UE initiates CHO because *attemptCondReconfig* is configured as assumed in the step 1. As Cell Y is configured without key change, the UE does not update the key and the same COUNT value 'N' with the same key A to transmit *RRCReconfigurationComplete* massage by SRB1.

Consequently, the same key stream is used.

### 2.1.2 Phase 1 discussion

Regarding the above example scenario:

**Question 1: Do companies agree that the assumed configurations and conditions in the step 1 are valid?**

Step 1. The UE is configured with CHO candidate cells: Cell X and Cell Y which are both not configured with key change (i.e., *masterKeyUpdate)*. Also, the UE is configured with *attemptCondReconfig*. The UE holds COUNT value 'N' and security key A in source cell just before performing CHO in the step 2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes | The procedure for T304 expiry seems to state the UE reverts back to the configuration in the source PCell. This is in principle fine, but maybe it could be considered if the state variables should also be reverted (even though, as per the current NOTE, they are). |
| LG | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| ITRI | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |

**Question 2: Do company agree that the scenario in the step 2 could happen?**

Step 2. CHO condition to Cell X is met and the UE performs CHO to the candidate Cell X without key change. If contention based random access is applied, COUNT value 'N' with key A is used for transmitting *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message as Msg3 by SRB1, and COUNT value is incremented to 'N+1'.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Ericsson | Yes | Also data could be transmitted on DRBs in MSG3 if the UL grant is large enough and the UE has pending data in its UL buffer. Wouldn’t the same issue then also apply for the DRBs? |
| ZTE | Yes | Agree with Ericsson that the same issue may also apply for DRBs. |
| Intel | Yes | Agree it is applied for both SRB and DRBs. |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| Sharp | Yes | Agree with Ericsson data could be transmitted on DRBs in Msg3. So this is applied for both SRB and DRB. |
| LG | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | Yes | Agree that this discussion should be applied for both SRB and DRB. |
| ITRI | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |

**Question 3: Do companies agree that the procedure described in the step 3 will happen according to the current specification [1]?**

Step 3. However if the handover fails, the UE reverts back to the source configuration that was used just before the handover execution and performs the RRC re-establishment procedure. According to NOTE 1 of 5.3.5.8.3, all state variables, i.e. including COUNT value, are reverted. This means COUNT value becomes 'N' again.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes | Side comment: we wonder why this important behaviour was captured in the NOTE. |
| LG | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| ITRI | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |

**Question 4: Do companies agree that the procedure described in the step 4 will happen according to the current specification [1]?**

Step 4. If the selected cell during the RRC re-establishment procedure is the candidate Cell Y, the UE initiates CHO because *attemptCondReconfig* is configured as assumed in the step 1. As Cell Y is configured without key change, the UE does not update the key and the same COUNT value 'N' with the same key A to transmit *RRCReconfigurationComplete* massage by SRB1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes | If the COUNT is not reset but reverted. |
| LG | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| ITRI | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |

**Question 5: Do companies agree that there is the security issue (reuse of key stream) in the example scenario?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Ericsson | Yes | Today the security may not be that severe but if more information gets added to the *RRCReconfigurationComplete* in the future it could be a problem. So we think this issue should be fixed.  If data can be sent in MSG3 as noted in our answer to question 2 the problem would be worse. |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes, but | we do not think the scenario would be very common, but agree that it may occur, according to the current specification |
| LG | Yes, but | We think that this issue can be avoided by network implementation. For example, if the network always changes the security key for CHO, this issue does not happen.  Considering above, if the spec change is needed, we can add a note that the network always changes the security key for CHO. |
| MediaTek | Yes | This may not be a very common case but we should try to fix the problem. Also, we think CHO without security key change should be supported.  One simple way is that the network never set *attemptCondReconfig* for handover without key change. This prohibits “CHO recoverd by CHO” witout key change, but should be fine since CHO is more robust and rarely fails. But for scenario 2 below, there may be concern to prohibit “HO recovered by CHO” if security key is not changed. |
| ITRI | Yes, but | Agree with LG that the reuse of key stream can be avoided by network implementation. |
| Apple | Yes, but | We also agree with LG that the problem could be avoided by NW implementation. |
| Samsung | Yes | We agree with LG’s observation that it can be handled by NW implementation. The problem could be avoided by changing the security key for CHO if configured together with attemptCondReconfig. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes, but | We share the same view as LG that the problem can be solved if the network always includes the *masterKeyUpdate* for the CHO candidate cell. |

The example scenario in Figure 1 only focuses on CHO failure case. However the same key stream reuse issue may also occur in normal handover failure case as illustrated in Figure 2 below.



**Figure 2: Example scenario 2**

The difference between Figure 1 and Figure 2 is the UE receives *RRCReconfiguration* message with *reconfigurationWithSync* (without *masterKeyUpdate*) in the step 2 and performs normal handover without key change to Cell Z which may or may not a CHO candidate cell. And the other assumptions from the step 1 to the step 4 are the same with the example in Figure 1 (including contention based random access is applied in the step 2).

**Question 6: Do companies agree that there is also the security issue (reuse of key stream) in the example scenario in Figure 2?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes | This issue does not seem to depend on whether CHO or HO was attempted. |
| LG | Yes but | If the network always changes the security key, the example scenario will not happen. |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| ITRI | Yes, but | The reuse of key stream can be avoided by network implementation. |
| Apple | Yes, but | Agree with LG. |
| Samsung | Yes | We have same understanding as LG that it can be avoided by NW like in the previous issue |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes, but | The problem can be solved if the network always includes the *masterKeyUpdate* for the CHO candidate cell. |

**Question 7: Do companies have any other comments?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Ericsson | Keystream reuse can also occur even if the handover is performed with key change if handover is executed to the same cell twice.   1. UE performs CHO or normal handover to cell X (with key change) and sends the handover complete message in MSG3 using key B and COUNT = 0 2. The first handover fails and the UE performs cell selection 3. In the cell selection, the UE selects the same cell as for which the handover just failed, i.e. cell X. 4. Since X is CHO candidate, the UE performs CHO handover to cell X (with key change) and sends the handover complete message in MSG3 using key B and COUNT = 0.   As the handover complete message in both handovers are encrypted with the same key and COUNT there is keystream reuse. |
| ZTE | We share the same view with Ericsson that keystream reuse issue may also occur in case the handover is executed to the same cell twice. At RAN2#111e meeting, we submitted papers ([R2-2007700](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_111-e/Docs/R2-2007700.zip)) on this issue and proposed to prohibit the UE to attempt a second CHO execution in the same cell failed in the first handover execution. But companies thought it can be up to the UE implementation to handle this. Perhaps we could reconsider the handling of this keystream reuse issue on cell re-selection in this email discussion. |
| Nokia | How likely it is the UE will select again the same cell towards which it has failed to complete the HO? Perhaps the scenario is not the most common one? |
| Sharp | As ZTE explained, the issue raised by Ericsson was already discussed in RAN2#111e meeting and concluded it is up to UE implementation.  For ZTE proposed to reconsider the issue in this email discussion, we (as rapporteur) propose not to re-open the topic here because we have limited time to conclude the original scope. |
| LG | We think that this issue can be avoided by network implementation. |
| MediaTek | The issue raised by Ericsson can be resolved by UE implementation. However, if companies still have concerns, we may add some NOTE, e.g. in this case UE should avoid selecting the same cell for CHO. |
| ITRI | We think the scenarios raised by the rapporteur may happen but can be avoided by network implementation. |
| Apple | We also think the issue can be solved by propoer NW implementation. |
| Samsung | The issue seems not significant. Moreover, security concern arise only if the contents are different (i.e. if ReconfigurationComplete in step 1 and in step 4 are same, there is no security problem) |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | It seems that Ericsson’s scenario has been discussed in previous RAN2 meetings and there was a conclusion, so we may not need to re-open it again. |

## 2.2 Phase 2

To be added

# 3 Conclusion

To be added

# References

[1] TS 38.331 v16.2.0

[2] R2-2010205, "Issue on failure handling of handover without key change for the UE configured with attemptCondReconfig", Sharp

[3] R2-2010719, "Summary of discussion [211][MOB] CHO/CPC RRC corrections (Intel)", Intel

# Annex Contact Information

In order to ease possible offline discussions, all delegates having provided input in this document are requested to fill the following table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
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