3GPP TSG-SA WG3 Meeting S3#35 St Paul's Bay, Malta, October 5-8, 2004

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CHANGE REQUEST							
[⊯] 33	<mark>.246</mark> CR	<mark>007</mark> #	rev <mark>2</mark>	ສ Cເ	urrent versi	on: 6.0.	<mark>0</mark> [#]
For <u>HELP</u> on using	this form, see	bottom of this p	age or lool	at the p	op-up text o	over the 🔀 :	symbols.
Proposed change affec	cts: UICC a	ops#	ME 🗙 Ra	adio Acce	ess Network	Core	Network X
Title: ೫ Cla	arifying ME an	d BM-SC capab	ilities				
Source: 🕷 SA	WG3						
Work item code: 🕷 ME	BMS				Date: ສ	06/10/200	4
Deta	 F (correction) A (correspond B (addition of C (functional re D (editorial red) 	nodification of fea odification) ns of the above ca	ture)	release)	Ph2 (R96 (R97 (R98 (R99 (Rel-4 (Rel-5 (Rel-6 (Rel-6 he following (GSM Phase (Release 199 (Release 199 (Release 199 (Release 4) (Release 5) (Release 6) (Release 7)	2) 96) 97) 98)
Reason for change: 🔀	functions an stating what GBA for MB	ation is not enti d the BM-SC sh shall be support MS which is not ew clause where	nall support rted by an l t really the	using GI ME and U best plac	BA_U keys JICC is in a	Furthermo	ore the text out using
Summary of change: ₩	a more appi	ting what an ME opriate clause. ment and the B	Text is add	led to clai	rify that an	ME shall su	

 Consequences if not approved:
 Image: The specification is not clear on the ME supporting MBMS key management and the BM-SC supporting GBA_U keys.

Clauses affected:	¥ 4.1, 6.1
Other specs affected:	Y N M Other core specifications # N Test specifications # N O&M Specifications #
Other comments:	

4.1 MBMS security architecture

MBMS introduces the concept of a point-to-multipoint service into a 3GPP system. A requirement of a multicast service is to be able to securely transmit data to a given set of users. In order to achieve this, there needs to be a method of authentication, key distribution and data protection for a multicast service. The AKA protocol (see TS 33.102 [4]) is used to both authenticate a user and agree on keys to be used between that user and the network. These keys are subsequently used to provide protection of traffic between the network and the UE.



Figure 4.1: MBMS security architecture

Figure 4.1 gives an overview of the network elements involved in MBMS from a security perspective. Nearly all the security functionality for MBMS (beyond the normal network bearer security) resides in either the BM-SC or the UE.

The Broadcast Multicast ñ Service Centre (BM-SC) is a source for MBMS data. It could also be responsible for scheduling data and receiving data from third parties (this is beyond the scope of the standardisation work) for transmission. It is responsible for generating and distributing the keys necessary for multicast security to the UEs and for applying the appropriate protection to data that is transmitted as part of a multicast service. The BM-SC also provides the MBMS bearer authorisation for UEs attempting to establish multicast bearer.

The UE is responsible for receiving or fetching keys for the multicast service from the BM-SC and also using those keys to decrypt the MBMS data that is received.

MBMS imposes the following requirements on the MBMS capable elements:

- a UICC that contains MBMS key management functions shall implement GBA_U;
- a ME that supports MBMS shall implement GBA_U and GBA_ME, and shall be capable of utilising the MBMS key management functions on the UICC as well as providing key management functions itself;
- a BM-SC shall support using GBA U keys to enable UICC key management.

6.1 Using GBA for MBMS

TS 33.220 [6] (Generic Bootstrapping Architecture) is used to agree keys that are needed to run an MBMS Multicast User service. MBMS imposes the following requirements on the MBMS capable UICCs and MEs:

 a ME that supports MBMS shall implement GBA_U and GBA_ME, and shall be capable of utilising the MBMS key management functions on the UICC.

Before a user can access an MBMS User service, the UE needs to share GBA-keys with the BM-SC. If no valid GBA-keys are available at the UE, the UE shall perform a GBA run with the BSF of the home network as described within clause 5 of TS 33.220 [6]. The BM-SC will act as a NAF according to TS 33.220 [6].

The MSKs for an MBMS User service shall be stored on either the UICC or the ME. Storing the MSKs on the UICC requires a UICC that contains the MBMS management functions (and that is GBA aware) and requires that the BM-SC is GBA_U aware. As a result of the GBA_U run in these circumstances, the BM-SC will share a key Ks_ext_NAF with the ME and share a key Ks_int_NAF with the UICC. This key Ks_int_NAF is used by the BM-SC and the UICC as the key MUK to protect MSK deliveries to the UICC as described within clause 6.3. The key Ks_ext_NAF is used as the key MRK within the protocols as described within clause 6.2.

NOTE: A run of GBA_U on a GBA aware UICC will not allow the MSKs to be stored on the UICC, if the MBMS management functions are not present on the UICC.

In any other circumstance, a run of GBA results in the BM-SC sharing a key Ks_(ext)_NAF with the ME. This key Ks_(ext)_NAF is used by the BM-SC and the ME to derive the key MUK and the key MRK (MBMS Request Key). The key MUK is used to protect MSK deliveries to the ME as described within clause 6.3. The key MRK is used to authenticate the UE towards the BM-SC within the protocols as described within clause 6.2.