CR-Form-v7.1		
CHANGE REQUEST		
(H)	<mark>33.246</mark> CR <mark>007 </mark> ⊯ re	V 3 Current version: 6.0.0 E
For <u>HELP</u> on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the # symbols.		
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Proposed change affects: UICC apps ME X Radio Access Network Core Network X		
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Title: #	Clarifying ME and PM SC comphilities	
	Clarifying ME and BM-SC capabilitie	s
Source: 第	Siemens	
Work item code: ₩	MBMS	Date: 器 15/11/2004
3 7	F	Release: Rel-6
L	Jse <u>one</u> of the following categories: F (correction)	Use <u>one</u> of the following releases: Ph2 (GSM Phase 2)
	A (corresponds to a correction in an	earlier release) R96 (Release 1996)
	B (addition of feature),C (functional modification of feature)	R97 (Release 1997)) R98 (Release 1998)
_	 D (editorial modification) Detailed explanations of the above category 	R99 (Release 1999) ories can Rel-4 (Release 4)
	be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	Rel-5 (Release 5)
		Rel-6 (Release 6) Rel-7 (Release 7)
· · · ·		
Reason for change:		clear that the ME shall support key management
		support using GBA_U keys. Furthermore the text by an ME and UICC is in a clause about using
	GBA for MBMS which is not rea	ally the best place for this text. The text is moved
	to an overview clause 4.2 where	e it fits better.
Summary of change	: 🔀 - The text stating what an MBM	S capable ME and UICC shall support is moved
		ext is added to clarify that an ME shall support SM-SC supports using GBA_U keys.
		to section 6.1 including deletion of superfluous
	text.	
Consequences if		the ME supporting MBMS key management and
not approved:	the BM-SC supporting GBA_U I	keys.
Clauses affected:	第 4.1, 6.1	
	YN	
Other specs	M Other core specifications	x
affected:	N Test specifications N O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	92	

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 – 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 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.

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 (Network Application Function) 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 athe 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

(MBMS User Key) to protect MSK (MBMS Service Key) deliveries to the UICC as described within clause 6.3. The key Ks_ext_NAF is used as the key MRK (MBMS Request Key) 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, aA run of GBA ME 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.