

# ETSI TS 187 003 V1.7.1 (2008-02)

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*Technical Specification*

## **Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Security; Security Architecture**

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## Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN).

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# 1 Scope

The present document defines the security architecture of NGN Release 1. The definition complies with the requirements of ITU-T Recommendation I.130 [32] at stage 2.

The present document addresses the security architecture required to fulfil the NGN R1 security requirements defined in TS 187 001 [1] and includes the definition of security architectures to provide protection for each of the NGN functional architecture (ES 282 001 [3]) and its subsystems (ES 282 004 [6], ES 282 002 [4], ES 282 007 [27], ES 283 003 [26] and ES 282 003 [5]). Where appropriate the present document endorses security mechanisms defined in other specifications.

The present document addresses the security issues of the NGN core network and the NGN access network(s) up to and including the NGN Network Termination (NGN NT) in the residential customer domain. The NGN NT denotes a logical demarcation point between the residential customer domain and the NGN core and access networks and covers the corresponding interfaces.

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# 2 References

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## 2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of the present document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For non-specific references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- [1] ETSI TS 187 001: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN SECURITY (SEC); Requirements".
- [2] Void.
- [3] ETSI ES 282 001: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Functional Architecture Release 1".
- [4] ETSI ES 282 002: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); PSTN/ISDN Emulation Sub-system (PES); Functional architecture".

- [5] ETSI ES 282 003: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Resource and Admission Control Sub-system (RACS); Functional Architecture".
- [6] ETSI ES 282 004: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Functional Architecture; Network Attachment Sub-System (NASS)".
- [7] ETSI TS 183 033: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); IP Multimedia; Diameter based protocol for the interfaces between the Call Session Control Function and the User Profile Server Function/Subscription Locator Function; Signalling flows and protocol details [3GPP TS 29.228 V6.8.0 and 3GPP TS 29.229 V6.6.0, modified]".
- [8] ETSI TS 133 203: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); 3G security; Access security for IP-based services (3GPP TS 33.203)".
- [9] ETSI TS 133 210: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); 3G security; Network Domain Security (NDS); IP network layer security (3GPP TS 33.210)".
- [10] ETSI TS 133 310: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Network domain security; Authentication framework (NDS/AF) (3GPP TS 33.310)".
- [11] ETSI TS 133 141: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Presence service; Security (3GPP TS 33.141)".
- [12] ETSI TS 133 222: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Generic Authentication Architecture (GAA); Access to network application functions using Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Transport Layer Security (HTTPS) (3GPP TS 33.222)".
- [13] ETSI TS 133 220: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Generic Authentication Architecture (GAA); Generic bootstrapping architecture (3GPP TS 33.220)".
- [14] ETSI TS 122 048: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Security Mechanisms for the (U)SIM application toolkit; Stage 1 (3GPP TS 22.048)".
- [15] ETSI TS 123 048: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Security mechanisms for the (U)SIM application toolkit; Stage 2 (3GPP TS 23.048)".
- [16] ETSI TS 131 101: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); UICC-terminal interface; Physical and logical characteristics (3GPP TS 31.101)".
- [17] ETSI TS 131 102: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Characteristics of the Universal Subscriber Identity Module (USIM) application (3GPP TS 31.102)".
- [18] ETSI TS 131 103: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Characteristics of the IP Multimedia Services Identity Module (ISIM) application (3GPP TS 31.103)".
- [19] ETSI TS 129 329: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Sh interface based on the Diameter protocol; Protocol details (3GPP TS 29.329)".
- [20] ETSI ES 283 002: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); PSTN/ISDN Emulation Subsystem (PES); NGN Release 1 H.248 Profile for controlling Access and Residential Gateways".
- [21] ETSI ES 283 018: "Telecommunications and Internet Converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Resource and Admission Control: H.248 Profile for controlling Border Gateway Functions (BGF) in the Resource and Admission Control Subsystem (RACS); Protocol specification".

- [22] ETSI TS 183 019: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Network Attachment; Network Access xDSL and WLAN Access Networks; Interface Protocol Definitions".
- [23] ETSI ES 283 035: "Telecommunications and Internet Converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networks (TISPAN); Network Attachment Sub-System (NASS); e2 interface based on the DIAMETER protocol".
- [24] ETSI ES 283 034: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Network Attachment Sub-System (NASS); e4 interface based on the DIAMETER protocol".
- [25] ETSI ETR 232: "Security Techniques Advisory Group (STAG); Glossary of security terminology".
- [26] ETSI ES 283 003: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Endorsement of "IP Multimedia Call Control Protocol based on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Session Description Protocol (SDP) Stage 3 (Release 6)" for NGN Release 1".
- [27] ETSI ES 282 007: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Functional architecture".
- [28] ETSI TS 182 006: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Stage 2 description (3GPP TS 23.228 V7.2.0, modified)".
- [29] IETF RFC 3261: "SIP: Session Initiation Protocol".
- [30] ISO/IEC 10181-1: 1996: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Security frameworks for open systems: Overview".
- [31] ISO/IEC 11770-1: 1996: "Information technology - Security techniques - Key management - Part 1: Framework".
- [32] ITU-T Recommendation I.130: "Method for the characterization of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and network capabilities of an ISDN".
- [33] ITU-T Recommendation X.810 (1995): "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Security frameworks for open systems: Overview".
- [34] ITU-T Recommendation X.811: "Information Technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Security Frameworks for Open Systems: Authentication Framework".
- [35] ITU-T Recommendation X.812: "Information Technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Security Frameworks for Open Systems: Access Control Framework".
- [36] ITU-T Recommendation X.814: "Information Technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Security Frameworks for Open Systems: Confidentiality Framework".
- [37] ITU-T Recommendation X.815: "Information Technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Security Frameworks for Open Systems: Integrity Frameworks".
- [38] ETSI TS 183 017: "Telecommunications and Internet Converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Resource and Admission Control: DIAMETER protocol for session based policy set-up information exchange between the Application Function (AF) and the Service Policy Decision Function (SPDF); Protocol specification".
- [39] IETF RFC 2617: "HTTP Authentication: Basic and Digest Access Authentication".
- [40] ETSI TS 183 043: "Telecommunications and Internet Converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); PSTN/ISDN Emulation; IMS-based PSTN/ISDN Emulation Call Control Protocol based on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Session Description Protocol (SDP); Protocol specification".



- [41] ETSI TS 182 012: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); IMS-based PSTN/ISDN Emulation Subsystem; Functional architecture".
- [42] ETSI TS 133 102: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); 3G security; Security architecture (3GPP TS 33.102)".
- [43] ETSI ES 283 026: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Resource and Admission Control; Protocol for QoS reservation information exchange between the Service Policy Decision Function (SPDF) and the Access-Resource and Admission Control Function (A-RACF) in the Resource and Protocol specification".
- [44] ETSI EG 202 238: "Telecommunications and Internet Protocol Harmonization Over Networks (TIPHON); Evaluation criteria for cryptographic algorithms".
- [45] IEEE 802.1x: "IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks Port-Based Network Access Control".
- [46] ETSI TS 123 002: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Network architecture (3GPP TS 23.002)".
- [47] ETSI TS 133 234: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); 3G security; Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) interworking security (3GPP TS 33.234)".

## 2.2 Informative references

- [48] ETSI TR 182 005: "Telecommunications and Internet Converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Organization of user data".
- [49] ETSI TR 187 002 (Release 2): "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); TISPAN NGN Security (NGN-SEC); Threat, Vulnerability and Risk Analysis".
- [50] ETSI TR 183 032: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); Feasibility study into mechanisms for the support of encapsulated ISUP information in IMS".
- [51] ETSI TR 183 014: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networks (TISPAN); Development and Verification of PSTN/ISDN emulation".

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## 3 Definitions and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

**Authentication Service (AUTH):** See ITU-T Recommendation X.811 [34].

**Authorization Service (AUTHOR):** See ITU-T Recommendation X.812 [35].

**Confidentiality Service (CONF):** See ITU-T Recommendation X.814 [36].

**data:** any information conveyed in communication packets as well as any other information such as topology information

**Integrity Service (INT):** See ITU-T Recommendation X.815 [37].

**Key Management Service (KM):** See ISO/IEC 11770-1 [31].

**NGN Network Termination (NGN NT):** reference point which denotes a logical demarcation point between the residential customer domain and the NGN core via access networks. It covers the corresponding interfaces

**Policy Enforcement Function (PEF):** security function that enforces policy rules

NOTE: The PEF encompasses functions for filtering and topology hiding such as typically found in firewalls and/or session border controllers.

**security domain:** set of elements made of security policy, security authority and set of security relevant activities in which the set of elements are subject to the security policy for the specified activities, and the security policy is administered by the security authority for the security domain

NOTE: The activities of a security domain involve one or more elements from that security domain and, possibly, elements of other security domains

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

3G	3 <sup>rd</sup> Generation
3GPP	3 <sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project
AAA	Authentication, Authorization, Accounting
AF	Application Functions
AGCF	Access Gateway Control Function
AGW	Access GateWay
AKA	Authentication and Key Agreement
AMF	Access Management Function
AN	Access Network
AN	Access Node
AP	Access Point
AP	Authentication Proxy
A-RACF	Access-Resource Admission Control Function
AS	Application Server
ASP	Application Service Provider
AuC	Authentication Center
AUTH	AUTHentication Service
AUTHOR	AUTHORIZATION Service
BGCF	Breakout Gateway Control Function
BSF	Bootstrapping Server Functionality
CLF	Connectivity session and repository Location Function
CONF	CONFidentiality service
CPE	Customer Premises Equipment
CSCF	Call Session Control Function
DoS	Denial-of-Service
ESP	Encapsulating Security Protocol
FE	Functional Entity
GAA	Generic Authentication Architecture
GBA	Generic Bootstrapping Architecture
GE	Generic Entities
GRE	Generic Routing Encapsulation
HLR	Home Location Register
HSS	Home Subscriber Server
HTTP	HyperText Transport Protocol
IBCF	Interconnection Border Control Function
I-BGF	Interconnection-Border Gateway Function
I-CSCF	Interrogating-Call Session Control Function
ID	IDentity
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IF	InterFace
IKE	Internet Key Exchange
IMPI	IMS Private User ID
IMPU	IMS Public User ID

IMS	IP Multimedia Subsystem
INT	INTEgrity service
IP	Internet Protocol
IPsec	Internet Protocol security
IRG	IMS Residential Gateway
ISIM	IMS Subscriber Identity Module
IUA	ISDN Q.921-User Adaptation
KM	Key Management service
MGC	Media Gateway Controller
MGCF	Media Gateway Control Function
n.a.	not applicable
NAF	Network Application Function
NASS	Network Access SubSystem
NAT	Network Address Translation
NDS	Network Domain Security
NGN NT	NGN Network Termination
NGN	Next Generation Network
P-CSCF	Proxy-Call Session Control Function
PDBF	Profile DataBase Function
PEF	Policy Enforcement Function
PS	Packet Switched
R1	NGN Release 1
RACS	Resource Admission Control Subsystem
RAND	RANdOm
RGW	Residential GateWay
SA	Security Association
SCS	OSA Service Capability Server
S-CSCF	Serving-Call Session Control Function
SEGF	SEcurity Gateway Function
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SLF	Subscription Locator Function
SPD	Security Policy Database
SPDF	Service Policy Decision Function
THF	Topology Hiding Function
THIG	Topology Hiding Interconnection Gateway
TISPAN	Telecommunication and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TS	Technical Specification
UA	User Agent
UAAF	User Access Authorization Function
UE	User Equipment
UICC	Universal Integrated Circuit Card
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunication System
UPSF	User Profile Server Function
USIM	UMTS Subscriber Identity Module
VGW	Voice over IP GateWay
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
XCAP	XML Configuration Access Protocol
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

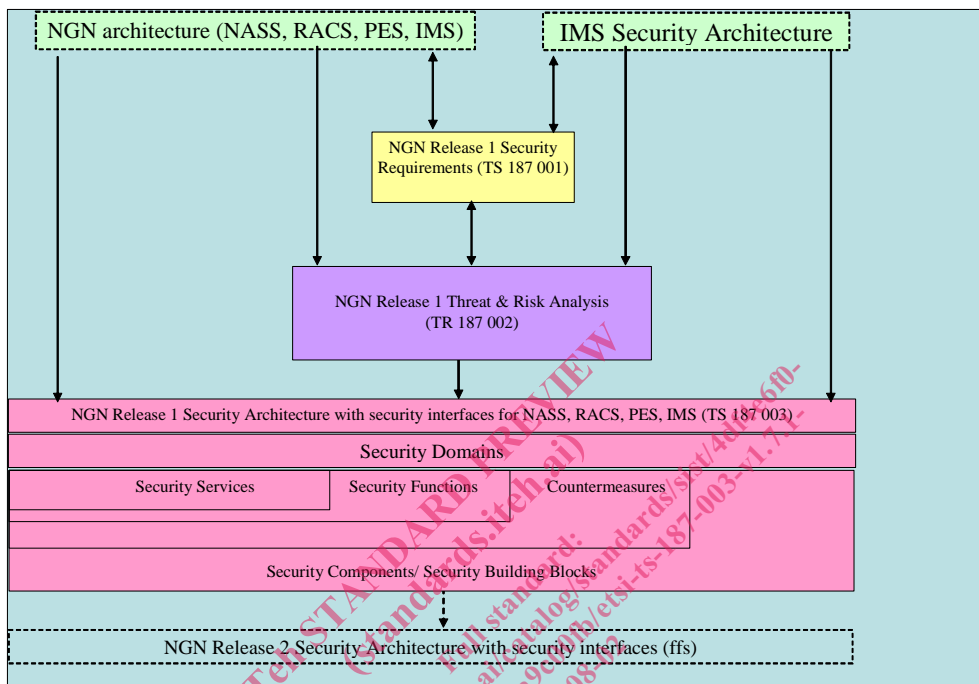
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## 4 NGN Security

This clause provides an overview of the NGN security document. The entire document can be seen as a documented output of a security process that loops through several stages; see figure 1, where arrows indicate logical steps and dependencies.

The present document assumes existence of a well-defined NGN architecture (ES 282 001 [3]) that includes the IMS architecture (TS 123 002 [46]), the network attachment subsystem (NASS) architecture (ES 282 004 [6]), the resource admission subsystem (RACS) architecture (ES 282 003 [5]), and the PSTN/ISDN emulation (PES) architecture (ES 282 002 [4]). Likewise, the present document assumes the corresponding IMS security architecture (TS 133 102 [42]). IMS architecture and IMS security architecture are shown as dashed boxes; those prerequisites are not specified further in the present document.

The description of the NGN release 1 security architecture has been divided in a number of smaller blocks describing the security interfaces, the security functions and security protocols, security building blocks and security components.



**Figure 1: Overview of NGN security documents**

Security architecture(s) for further and future NGN releases beyond NGN Release 1 will be specified by separate documents.

## 4.1 NGN security architecture

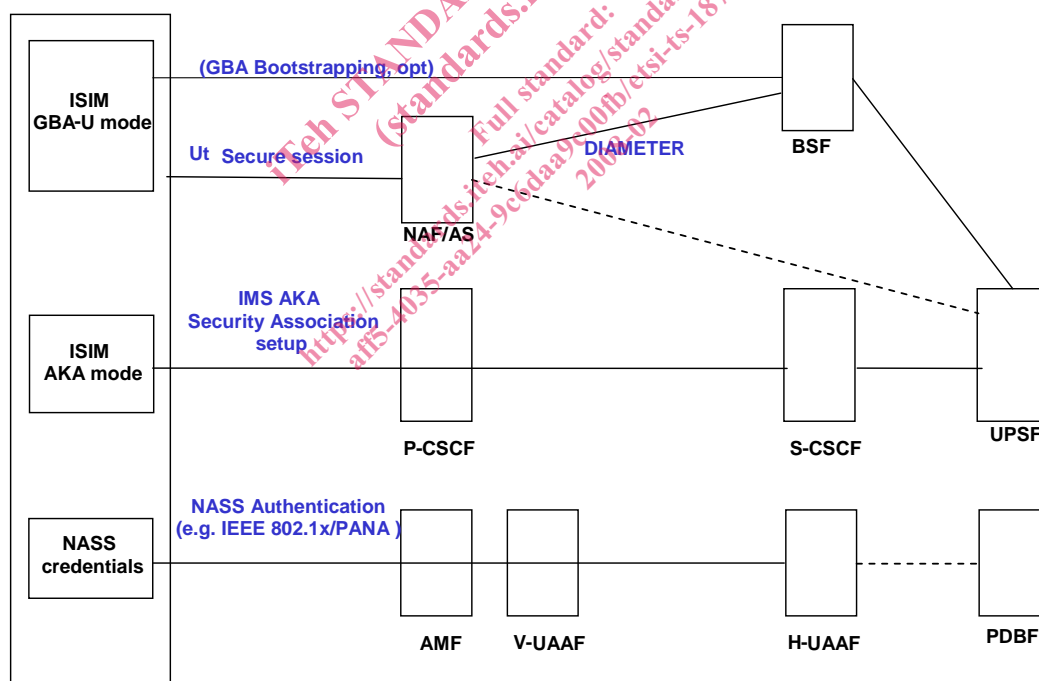
The NGN R1 security architecture basically consists of the following major parts:

- NGN security domains (see clause 4.3).
- Security services (see clause 5):
  - authentication;
  - authorization;
  - policy enforcement;
  - key management;
  - confidentiality; and
  - integrity.
- Security protocols including those contained in:
  - IMS Access Security (TS 133 203 [8]);
  - SIP HTTP-digest (RFC 3261 [29]) (for NGN legacy UE);

- XCAP (TS 183 033 [7]), presence security (TS 133 141 [11]).
- Application specific key management.
- SEGFs to secure signalling and control communication among network entities/FEs. Security gateways (SEGs) for IMS network domain security - as defined by TS 133 210 [9] - are considered primarily functional components. The present document endorses SEGs and calls them **Security Gateway Function (SEGF)**.
- IMS Residential Gateway to secure access of legacy UEs (see clause 6).
- NGN-specific security mechanisms at various protocols/logical layers such as:
  - NASS authentication based on explicit line authentication;
  - NASS authentication based on implicit physical line authentication; and
  - NASS-IMS bundled authentication.
- NGN subsystem specific security measures (e.g. for PES).

Figure 2 provides a high level overview of the security FEs within the NGN security architecture. Three logical security planes with respective FEs are distinguished:

- NASS security plane;
- IMS security plane;
- GAA/GBA key management plane.



**Figure 2: Usage of security FEs in the NGN security architecture**

The NASS security plane encompasses the security operations during network attachment for gaining access to the NGN access network. The visited UAAF (V-UAAF) in a visited access network relays authentication message to/from the home NGN network; the V-UAAF (if present) may be a proxy while the home UAAF (H-UAAF) shall process the authentication message and decide authorization. The H-UAAF takes into account user profile information that is stored in the PDBF. The PDBF shall hold the profiles of the NASS user. In NGN, an IMS subscriber may register over an IP access session established by a NASS subscriber, which may not be the same as the IMS subscriber. Hence, in such cases, there is no relation at all between the profile/credentials used at the NASS level and at the IMS level. However, the PDBF may be co-located with the UPSF.