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1 Scope

The present document specifies the security architecture, procedures and information flows needed to protect the mission critical service (MCX). The architecture includes mechanisms to protect the Common Functional Architecture and security mechanisms for mission critical applications. This includes Push-To-Talk (MCPTT), Video (MCVideo) and Data (MCData). Additionally, security mechanisms relating to on-network use, off-network use, roaming, migration, interconnection, interworking and multiple security domains are described.

This specification complements the Common Functional Architecture defined in TS 23.280 [36], the functional architecture for MCPTT defined in 3GPP TS 23.379 [2], the functional architecture for MCVideo defined in 3GPP TS 23.281 [37] and the functional architecture for MCData defined in 3GPP TS 23.282 [38].

The MC service can be used for public safety applications and also for general commercial applications e.g. utility companies and railways. As the security model is based on the public safety environment, some MC security features may not be applicable for commercial purposes.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

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- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] 3GPP TS 23.379: "Functional architecture and information flows to support Mission Critical Push To Talk (MCPTT); Stage 2".
- [3] 3GPP TS 22.179: "Mission Critical Push To Talk (MCPTT) over LTE; Stage 1".
- [4] 3GPP TS 33.210: "3G security; Network Domain Security (NDS); IP network layer security".
- [5] 3GPP TS 33.310: "Network Domain Security (NDS); Authentication Framework (AF)".
- [6] 3GPP TS 33.203: "3G security; Access security for IP-based services".
- [7] 3GPP TS 33.179 Release 13: "Security of Mission Critical Push To Talk (MCPTT) over LTE".
- [8] 3GPP TS 33.328: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) media plane security".
- [9] IETF RFC 6507: "Elliptic Curve-Based Certificateless Signatures for Identity-Based Encryption (ECCSI)".
- [10] IETF RFC 6508: "Sakai-Kasahara Key Encryption (SAKKE)".
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- [13] IETF RFC 3711: "The Secure Real-time Transport Protocol (SRTP)".
- [14] 3GPP TS 33.401: "3GPP System Architecture Evolution (SAE); Security architecture".
- [15] 3GPP TS 23.228: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Stage 2".

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- [28] W3C: "XML Signature Syntax and Processing (Second Edition)", <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmldsig-core/>.
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- [30] IETF RFC 5480: "Elliptic Curve Cryptography Subject Public Key Information".
- [31] IETF RFC 6090: "Fundamental Elliptic Curve Cryptography Algorithms".
- [32] IETF RFC 7519: "JSON Web Token (JWT)".
- [33] IETF RFC 7662: "OAuth 2.0 Token Introspection".
- [34] IETF RFC 3394: "Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) Key Wrap Algorithm".
- [35] IETF RFC 7515: "JSON Web Signature (JWS)".
- [36] 3GPP TS 23.280: "Common functional architecture to support mission critical services; Stage 2".
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- [47] 3GPP TS 22.280: "Mission Critical Services Common Requirements; Stage 1".
- [48] Void.
- [49] 3GPP TS 24.379: "Mission Critical Push To Talk (MCPTT) call control; Protocol specification."
- [50] 3GPP TS 24.282: "Mission Critical Data (MCDATA) signalling control; Protocol specification. "
- [51] IETF RFC 3711 Errata ID 3712, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/errata/eid3712>.
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3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

Authorised Identity: An application identity given to an authorised user or network entity (e.g. MC Service ID) containing authorisation information.

External KMS: The KMS which is the root of trust for a specific External Security Domain.

External Security Domain: A security domain that the user is not a member of, but with which the user may communicate.

Floor: Floor(x) is the largest integer smaller than or equal to x.

Home KMS: The KMS that is the root of trust of the Home Security Domain.

Home Security Domain: The MCX user's primary security domain.

Identity Management Domain: The MC clients and MC functions that share an Identity Management Server (IdMS). To be specific, the MC clients request access tokens from the same primary IdMS, and the MC functions accept access tokens from this IdMS.

KMS Certificate: A certificate containing the security parameters for a security domain. This is required to support identity-based cryptography and differs from X.509 certificates used for traditional PKI. See Annex D.3.1 for details.

KMS URI: A unique identifier for a security domain, or equivalently, a logical KMS.

MCX: Mission critical services where "MCX" may be substituted with the term "MCPTT", "MCVideo", "MCDATA", or any combination thereof.

Partner domain: A secondary MC domain which may support MC services for MC users who are home to a different MC domain. See also External Security Domain.

Primary domain: The "home" MC domain where MC users receive their primary identity management and MC services. See also Home Security Domain.

Security Domain: A security domain is a group of MCX users who share common security requirements and policies for their communications. From a technical perspective, users within a security domain share a KMS and KMS certificate. MCX users may be members of one or more security domains.