**3GPP TSG-SA3 Meeting #103-e *S3-211609r2***

**e-meeting, 17 – 28 May 2021** Merger of S3-211609 and S3-211488

**Source: Huawei, HiSilicon, Interdigital**

**Title: pCR – Conclusions for KI#2**

**Document for: Approval**

**Agenda Item: 5.7 FS\_UAS\_SEC**

# 1 Decision/action requested

***Approve the proposed conclusions to KI#2 for TR33.854***

# 2 References

[1]

# 3 Rationale

This contribution proposes to conclude the KI#2 study and starts normative work

(KI#2: Pairing authorization for UAV and UAVC)

# 4 Detailed proposal

pCR

\*\*\* BEGINNING OF 1st CHANGES \*\*\*

## 7.2 Conclusions for KI#2

Pairing Authorization for UAV and UAVC is recommended for the normative work based on the following solutions and principles:

* Pairing authorization is performed after successful UAA between UAV and USS/UTM
* Pairing authorization is performed ~~either~~ during ~~registration or~~ PDU session establishment/modification procedure (5G solution #5, #11, #14, #15 as base) and enforced in the 3GPP network based on connectivity information received from USS.
* Both SMF and authorized USS/UTM may trigger pairing authorization. Authorized USS/UTM may trigger updating and revocation of pairing authorization (sol#15 as base for UAV-C change)
* For EPS: solution #13 is chosen as the basis for normative work, with similar principles as for 5GS above.
* During pairing authorization procedure, CAA Level UAV ID and 3GPP UAV ID are used to identify UAV.
* The messages used for pairing authorization that are exchanged between UAV and USS/UTM are included in transparent containers and the content is out of scope of 3GPP,

 \*\*\* END OF 1st CHANGES \*\*\*