**3GPP TSG-SA3 Meeting #106e *S3-220120r1***

**e-meeting, 14 - 25 Feburay 2022**  merger of 120 and 432

**Source: Huawei, HiSilicon, Lenovo, Motorola Mobility**

**Title: remove EN in 5.2.1.5 UUAA revocation**

**Document for: Approval**

**Agenda Item: 4.12 ID\_UAS**

# 1 Decision/action requested

***Approve the proposed pCR as normative text***

# 2 References

[1]

# 3 Rationale

This contribution proposes to remove the last EN in clasue 5.2.1.5 UUAA revocation As a UAV may be associated with two or more UAV ID, it is necessary to include the revocated CAA-Level UAV ID to avoid ambiguity.

# 4 Detailed proposal

pCR

\*\*\* START OF 1st CHANGES\*\*\*

#### 5.2.1.5 UUAA Revocation

USS may trigger revocation of UUAA at any time. The below description considers only the security related parameters (for full details of the flows see TS 23.256 [3]).



Figure 5.2.1.5-1: UUAA revocation in 5GS

1. The USS sends an UUAA revocation request to UAS-NF. The request includes GPSI and CAA-Level UAV ID.

Editor's Note: Sending the revocation request also allows UAS-NF to identify the USS, e.g. through sending the USS identifier in the request or based on other identification information exchanged through the interface between UAS NF and USS. Whether the identifier of the USS is sent will depend on the security solution chosen for the UAS NF to USS interface which is FFS.

2. The UAS NF retrieves the UAV UE's context. The UE’s context contains identity mapping between the GPSI and the USS identifier that performed UUAA. The UAS-NF verifies the USS revocation request by checking whether the GPSI and the USS identifier match the stored mapping of GPSI and USS identifier. The UAS-NF shall only continue the revocation procedures if they match.

The UAS NF determines whether the target NF is an AMF or an SMF.

• If the target NF is an AMF, the UAS NF further determines the target AMF for revocation and continues step 3a.

• If the target NF is an SMF, the UAS NF further determines the target SMF for revocation and continues step 3b.

3a or 3b. The UAS NF sends to the target NF, i.e., either the target AMF or the target SMF, the UUAA revocation message, including the revocated CAA-Level UAV ID, for the UE identified by the GPSI and the PDU session identified by the GPSI and the IP address.

3c. The UAS NF responds back to the USS indicating that authorization revocation request has been successfully initiated as in TS 23.256 and the UAS NF shall delete the UUAA context.

4. The target NF i.e., either the target AMF or the target SMF on receiving UUAA revocation notification message, determines to send UUAA revocation indication to the UE along with the received CAA-Level UAV ID. The target NF (either an AMF or an SMF) informs the UE that UUAA for the CAA-Level UAV ID is revoked and takes actions as described in TS 23.256 [3] with the following adaptations.

4a. If the target NF is AMF, the AMF shall send the received CAA-Level UAV ID and UUAA revocation indication in the UCU procedure as described in TS 23.526 Clause 5.2.7 and the AMF shall delete the UUAA context being revoked.

4b. If the target NF is SMF, the SMF shall send the received CAA-Level UAV ID and UUAA revocation indication in a network initiated PDU session release process as described in TS 23.526 Clause 5.2.7 and the SMF shall delete the UUAA context being revoked.

5. The UE on receiving the CAA-Level UAV ID and UAA revocation indication shall delete all UUAA related authorization data corresponding to the CAA-Level-UAV ID and the UE sends an UAA revocation acknowledgement to the target NF which provided the UUAA revocation indication.

\*\*\* END OF CHANGES \*\*\*