**d3GPP TSG-SA3 Meeting #104-e *S3-212582r3***

**e-meeting, 16 - 27 August 2021** Merger of 2582 and 2836

**Source: Huawei, HiSilicon, Qualcomm**

**Title: UAA overall procedures in 5GS**

**Document for: Approval**

**Agenda Item: 4.20 ID\_UAS**

# 1 Decision/action requested

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

# 2 References

[1]

# 3 Rationale

This contribution proposes the overall UAA procedures based on the agreed principle in the study. It is in-line with SA2’s procedure as well.

# 4 Detailed proposal

pCR

\*\*\* BEGINNING OF CHANGES (all text are new) \*\*\*

### X.x.1 UUAA in 5GS

#### X.x.x.1 General

The UAV USS authentication and authorization (UUAA) is the procedure to ensure that the UAV can be authenticated and authorised by a USS before the connectivity for UAS services is enabled. This clause specifies the relationship between primary authentication (as described in Clause 6.1 in TS 33.501 [x1]) and UUAA. An UAV is allowed to perform UUAA with the USS/UTM only after the UAV (UE) has completed successfully primary authentication.

It may be triggered by the AMF when UAV is registering with 5GS or triggered by the SMF during the PDU session establishment procedure. The UUAA procedure may also be triggered by a USS for re-authentication if the USS had authenticated the UAV. Network support for UUAA during registration is optional while it is mandatory during the PDU Session establishment. UE Support for UUAA during registration and during the PDU Session establishment is mandatory.The AMF or SMF triggers the UUAA procedure if the UAV has an Aerial UE subscription and the UAV requests access to UAS services by providing the CAA-Level UAV ID of the UAV in the Registration Request or PDU Session Establishement Request.

The UUAA is performed between the UAV and the USS. The UAV is authenticated based on the CAA-Level UAV ID and credentials associated to the CAA-Level UAV ID. The authentication messages are included in a transparent container and conveyed between the UAV and the USS via a 3GPP UAS NF. NOTE: The provision of CAA-Level UAV ID, credentials, and the actual authentication methods and information that needs to be sent to perform the UUAA are out of scope of the 3GPP specifications.

On successful completion of a UUAA, the USS can send UAS security information in the UUAA Authorization Payload to the UAV. The contents of that security information are out of scope of the 3GPP specifications.

The UUAA procedure at registration in 5G is described in the clause X.x.x.2 and the UUAA procedure during PDU session establishment procedure is described in the clause X.x.x.3.

At any time after the initial registration, the USS or the AMF may initiate the Re-authentication procedure for the UAV. The AMF initiated Re-authentication procedure is described in the clause X.x.x.2, whereas the USS initiated Re-authentication procedure is described in the clause X.x.x.4.

Editor's note: It is ffs whether AMF can initiate Re-authentication.

Figure X.x.1-1 provides an example of how UUAA fits into the 5GS procedures. The complete description of this flow is given in TS 23.256 [aa].



Figure X.x.x.1-1: UUAA in 5GS

1. The UE sends a Registration Request message to the AMF. The UE may provide a CAA-Level UAV ID, and optionally a USS address/IP address, to indicate the request is registering for UAS services
2. AMF completes security set up including primary authentication as needed.
3. AMF determines whether UUAA is required for the UE.

4a/4b. Registration procedure completes.

5. AMF triggers the UUAA procedure if determined needed in step 3 as described in Clause X.x.x.2.

The following procedure is for UUAA during PDU session establishment:

6. The UE sends a PDU Session Establishment Request message to the SMFincluding a CAA-Level UAV ID to indicate the request is for UAS services.

7. The SMF determines whether UUAA is required for the UE.

8. The SMF triggers the UUAA procedure if determined needed at step 7 as described in Clause X.x.x.3.

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