**3GPP TSG-SA3 Meeting #104-e *S3-212586***

**e-meeting, 16 - 27 August 2021** Revision of S3-20xxxx

**Source: Huawei, HiSilicon**

**Title: Revocation of UAA 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] TR 33.854

# 3 Rationale

This contribution proposes the UAA revocation procedure based on the agreed principle in the study (i.e. TR 33.854 [1]). It is in-line with SA2’s procedure as well.

# 4 Detailed proposal

pCR

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

### X.1.1.5 UUAA Revocation

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



Figure X.1.1.5-1: UUAA revocation in 5GS

1. The USS sends an UAA revocation request to UAS-NF that includes the GPSI.

2. The UAS NF retrieves the UAV UE's UUAA context. The UE’s UUAA context contains the mapping between the GPSI and the USS that performed UAA. The UAV-NF verifies the USS revocation request by checking whether the GPSI and the USS match the stored mapping of GPSI and USS. The UAV-NF shall only continue the revocation procedures if 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 either the target AMF or the target SMF the UAA revocation message for the UE identified by the GPSI.

4. The UAS NF responses the USS that the UAA revocation has been initiated.

5. If the target NF is an AMF, the AMF takes the actions described in TS 23.256 [aa].

6. If the target NF is an SMF, the SMF takes the actions described in TS 23.256 [aa].

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