**3GPP TSG-SA3 Meeting #108-Adhoc *draft\_S3-222812-r2***

**e-meeting, 10-14 October 2022 revision of *draft\_S3-221865-r2***

**Source: Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell**

**Title: KI7 conclusion on authorization mechanism determination in inter-PLMN**

**Document for: Approval**

**Agenda Item: 5.24**

# 1 Decision/action requested

***Conclusion proposal for KI#7***

# 2 References

[1] 3GPP TR 33.875

# 3 Rationale

 *Conclusion proposal for KI#7*

# 4 Detailed proposal

START OF CHANGE

>>> REMOVE CHANGES OVER CHANGES IN FINAL VERSION

## 7.7 KI#7: Authorization mechanism determination

### 7.7.1 Analysis

 The assumptions for this key issue are neglecting parts of the current standard. Nevertheless, the key issue has been introduced to reflect business needs by operators.

2 solutions (#9 and #17) are presented.

For inter-PLMN communication (solution #9), the usage of static authorization by VPLMN seems to involve additional management effort on the HPLMN hNRF side for defining authorization policies per roaming partner. Also, if managed on PLMN level only, the granularity of policy could be not sufficient. It further involves the risk that a vNRF can dictate the hNRF its own conditions on which authorization method to use. This is however in contradiction with the hNRF being the one deciding on the authorization method for NF Service consumption as stated in solution #7.

Using existing stage 3 methods (solution #17) allows hNRF to configure per PLMN which authorization method is used. However, also for this approach some management effort is needed. Also, currently stage 3 methods emphazise on OAuth2.0. It could be beneficial to provide an explicit statement on static authorization.

### 7.7.2 Conclusion

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* END OF CHANGE