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| 3GPP TR 33.738 V0.3.0 (2022-010) | |
| Technical Report | |
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project;  Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects;  Study on security aspects of enablers for Network Automation for 5G - phase 3;  (Release 18) | |
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# Foreword

This Technical Report has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version x.y.z

where:

x the first digit:

1 presented to TSG for information;

2 presented to TSG for approval;

3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.

y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

In the present document, modal verbs have the following meanings:

**shall** indicates a mandatory requirement to do something

**shall not** indicates an interdiction (prohibition) to do something

The constructions "shall" and "shall not" are confined to the context of normative provisions, and do not appear in Technical Reports.

The constructions "must" and "must not" are not used as substitutes for "shall" and "shall not". Their use is avoided insofar as possible, and they are not used in a normative context except in a direct citation from an external, referenced, non-3GPP document, or so as to maintain continuity of style when extending or modifying the provisions of such a referenced document.

**should** indicates a recommendation to do something

**should not** indicates a recommendation not to do something

**may** indicates permission to do something

**need not** indicates permission not to do something

The construction "may not" is ambiguous and is not used in normative elements. The unambiguous constructions "might not" or "shall not" are used instead, depending upon the meaning intended.

**can** indicates that something is possible

**cannot** indicates that something is impossible

The constructions "can" and "cannot" are not substitutes for "may" and "need not".

**will** indicates that something is certain or expected to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**will not** indicates that something is certain or expected not to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might** indicates a likelihood that something will happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

**might not** indicates a likelihood that something will not happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

In addition:

**is** (or any other verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

**is not** (or any other negative verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

The constructions "is" and "is not" do not indicate requirements.

# 1 Scope

The present document studies the security aspects of enablers for network automation for the 5G system based on the outcome of TR 23.700-81 [6]. More specifically, this document will identify security issues and requirements and provide corresponding security solutions related to the following scenarios:

- Security aspects of potential architecture enhancement: roaming, supporting federated learning, interaction between NWDAF and MDAS/MDAF, etc.

- Handling of sensitive information inherent to application detection, roaming and location information.

- KIs from R17 which don’t have enough time to proceed, e.g. NWDAF detection related issues.

- Any further security enhancements which need to be studied based upon the ongoing SA2 eNA Phase 3 work

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.502: "Procedures for the 5G system, Stage 2".

[4] 3GPP TS 23.503: "Policy and Charging Control Framework for the 5G System".

[5] 3GPP TS 23.288: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support network data analytics services".

[6] 3GPP TR 23.700-81: " Study of Enablers for Network Automation for 5G System (5GS); Phase 3".

[7] 3GPP TS 33.501: "Security architecture and procedures for 5G System".

[8] 3GPP TS 29.510: "Network function repository services; Stage 3".

[9] 3GPP TS 28.552: "5G performance measurements"[x] <doctype> <#>[ ([up to and including]{yyyy[-mm]|V<a[.b[.c]]>}[onwards])]: "<Title>".

# 3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

**example:** text used to clarify abstract rules by applying them literally.

## 3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

<symbol> <Explanation>

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

<ABBREVIATION> <Expansion>

# 4 Overview

The architecture for the present study shall be based on the existing NWDAF framework as specified in TS 23.288 [5], TS 23.501 [2], TS 23.502 [3] and TS 23.503 [4].

Solutions shall comply with the 5G System architectural principles in TS 23.501 [2], and network data analytics principles in TS 23.288 [5].

TR 23.700-81 [6] is an enhanced study on eNA Phase 3, for which any security impact will be documented in the present document.

# 5 Key issues

## 5.1 Key Issue #1: Protection of data and analytics exchange in roaming case

### 5.1.1 Key issue details

As per Key Issue #3 in TR 23.700-81 [6], the HPLMN/VPLMN may need to collect data or consume analytics from the VPLMN/HPLMN in roaming scenario. The data or analytics may relate to particular UEs or contain information about all UEs or groups of UEs. Both PLMNs (VPLMN, HPLMN) need the ability to control the amount of data exposed and to abstract or hide network-internal aspects based on operator policy, regulatory constraints and/or roaming agreements.

In the scenario where the NWDAF consumer collects data from multiple PLMNs, PLMNs need the ability to control the amount of data exposed and to abstract or hide network-internal aspects based on operator policy, regulatory constraints and/or roaming agreements. But if the data processed method used by different PLMNs is different, it is possible that the data converged in NWDAF consumer could not be effective used.

As there might be possible architecture enhancements to support this exchange in roaming scenarios and of any necessary enhancements to related NFs in HPLMN and VPLMN. This key issue studies the security aspects of data and analytics exchange in roaming case should be considered.

### 5.1.2 Security threats

If the communication between PLMNs is not confidentiality protected, then sensitive information may be leaked to unauthorized entities.

If the integrity of the data exchanged between PLMNs is not protected, the data may be modified.

If the PLMNs don’t have the ability to control the amount of data exposed and to abstract or hide network-internal aspects, the sensitive data may be leaked to other entities.

If exchanged data has not been adequately protected before it is shared between PLMNs, it may be subject to be leaked and abused.

### 5.1.3 Potential security requirements

5GS shall support confidentiality, integrity, and replay protection for data and analytics exchange between PLMNs.

5GS shall be able to control the amount of exposed data and to abstract or hide internal network aspects based on operator policy, regulatory constraints and/or roaming agreements.

Based on the sensitivity of the data, 5GS shall provide confidentiality protection while at rest to certain data based on policies.

NOTE: The user consent for UE data collection is not addressed in the present document.

5.2 Key Issue #2: Authorization of selection of participant NWDAF instances in the Federated Learning group

5.2.1 Key issue details

3GPP SA2 studies the architecture enhancement to support Federated Learning which allows the cooperation of multiple NWDAFs containing MTLF to train an ML model in 3GPP network. As per KI#8 in TR 23.700-81[6], it will involve selection of participant NWDAF instances in the Federated Learning group.

This key issue studies the authorization aspect of including participant NWDAF instances in the Federated Learning group.

5.2.2 Security threats

If a client NWDAF instance joins an unauthorized Federated Learning, it may lead to the following issues:

- Client NWDAF(MTLF)’s resource may be used up by being included into many unauthorized Federated Learning groups.

- Sensitive data may be used to train unauthorized Federated Learning group’s ML model.

- Unauthorized Federated Learning group may utilize the local model received from the client NWDAF(MTLF) to infer sensitive training data details.

If a client NWDAF joins a Federated Learning group without being authorized by the server NWDAF, it may lead to the following issues:

- The unauthorized client NWDAF may affect the generation of Federated Learning group’s ML model negatively.

- Sensitive training data and the Federated Learning group’s ML model may leak out to the unauthorized client NWDAF.

5.2.3 Potential security requirements

Authorization of selection of participant NWDAF instances in the Federated Learning group shall be supported:

- A server NWDAF shall be authorized to include a client NWDAF into a Federated Learning group.

- A client NWDAF shall be authorized to join a Federated Learning group.

NOTE: The existing security mechanisms in SBA shall be reused as much as possible.

## 5.3 Key Issue #3: Security for AI/ML model storage and sharing

### 5.3.1 Issue details

AI/ML model is shared among NWDAFs and/or NFs (i.e., NWDAF to NWDAF, ADRF to NWDAF…). In different scenarios, the NF producer of AI/ML model can store that model in ADRF, NWDAF or other entity.

ADRF (Analytical Data Repository Function) is being enhanced to store AI/ML models to facilitate the distribution and sharing of those models amongst NFs. Since AI/ML models and their algorithms are generally proprietary (i.e., subject to intellectual property rights of the designer), it is imperative to ensure that only the NFs which have been indeed provided with access authorization to the AI/ML models can read and use those models. Moreover, the ADRF itself cannot be considered as a fully trusted entity storing the sensitive AI/ML data models. Those models are indeed exposed at rest in ADRF.

The current authorization scheme defined by 3GPP for SBA works only at service level or resource/operation-level scope. This authorization granularity may be not sufficient in the AI/ML model sharing scenario, since the ADRF (Analytical Data Repository Function) or NWDAF, or any other network function which may store the AI/ML model, cannot verify whether the NF consumer is authorized to retrieve the AI/ML model.

### 5.3.2 Security Threats

An unauthorized NFc, in principle which is not eligible to retrieve a particular model stored by a NFp, could have access to the storage entity and retrieve the model.

If there is no protection against accessing and reading an AI/ML model from the ADRF stored by NFp, a compromised ADRF may expose algorithms and sensitive data to a non-authorized entity which can easily misuse it and/or distributed further to other entities, causing a bigger data security breach.

### 5.3.3 Potential security requirements

AI/ML models shall be protected between the entity which produces the ML model or stores the ML model in ADRF (e.g., NWDAF containing MtLF, NFp) and the entity which consumes the model (NFc).

ADRF (Analytical Data Repository Function), or any other network function which may store the AI/ML model, shall be able to authorize the NFc to retrieve that AI/ML model

NF Service consumers shall be authorized to access to the AI/ML models in the ADRF (or any other NF which may store the ML model, for instance NWDAF MtLF).

## 5.4 Key Issue #4: Anomalous NF behaviour detection by NWDAF

### 5.4.1 Issue details

The 5GC supports different NF deployments that could be in distributed or redundant fashion, so that the NFs provides the services from several locations and several execution instances. When these NFs are distributed across diverse cloud infrastructures, it is possible that the NFs may behave in an undefined manner. The undefined behaviour of the NF may be caused by internal errors such as configuration mistakes or internal data corruption. This misbehaviour may impact one or more UE services based on the type of the NF.

In those circumstances, it is imperative that an analytics function such as NWDAF supports the monitoring of the behaviour of all NFs and ensures that the NFs behave as defined/specified. If the NFs behave erroneously, it should be possible to detect the anomaly, so that appropriate steps can be taken, e.g., by an operator to control the potentially damaging behaviour.

### 5.4.2 Security Threats

Different NFs may behave in an undefined manner. Anomalous NF behaviour could include among others, failed attemps to access NF/NF services which was not authorized to a NF as NF/NF service consumer, unusual high consumption of network or compute resources by a particular NF/NF service (consumer or producer), continuous sending of compromised messages to particular NF service producer (DoS), numerous attempts to exhaust connections of a HTTP server, etc.

The above examples of anomalous behaviour can occur due to internal data corruption, configuration errors, communication between NFs from different vendors (i.e., incompatibility issues), etc. Based on the NF type, such behaviour could cause damage to one or multiple UEs. For example, in the case of an AMF or SMF dedicated to a network slice, the service for all UEs within the whole network slice could be affected. Even the complete network slice could get out of service.

An erroneous NF may succeed in outaging the whole network by sending wrong messages to other NFs, causing those NFs to get out of service.

The NFs within the 5GC are already authenticated and allowed to communicate with each other based on successful authentication and authorization. If the NF is misconfigured or its internal data is corrupted or has other reason for anomalous behaviour, the assumption of trust on that NF becomes invalid, even if previously authenticated and authorized, and may cause potential threats and exploits.

### 5.4.3 Potential security requirements

It should be possible for the network to detect anomalous NFs using the data collected from NFs.

NOTE: By this requirement it is only assured that specific data can be collected by and/or reported to an analytics function. Which specific detection mechanism (e.g., AI/ML algorithm) is used is implementation specific and out of the scope in 3GPP.

## 5.5 Key Issue #5: KI on Security for NWDAF-assisted application detection

### 5.5.1 Key issue details

As per Key Issue #2 in TR 23.700-81[6], the detection of traffic generated by an application can be performed using the application detection filters in the UPF/SMF and those application detection filters may include Packet Flow Description(s), i.e. PFD(s). Depending on service level agreements between the operator and the Application Service Provider (ASP), the ASP may provide PFD(s) for each application identifier maintained by the ASP.

User plane data need to be utilized by NWDAF to output analysis results while it may include sensitive user privacy information. In this case, if the raw user plane data input to NWDAF without privacy protection process or data masking, it may result in user privacy information leakage or violating privacy related regulation.

### 5.5.2 Security threats

If there is no security mechanism applied in user plane data before been utilized by NWDAF, the posibility of user data leakage will increase.

If the privacy related information in user plane data has not been processed before been utilized by NWDAF, the possibility of privacy regulation violation will increase.

### 5.5.3 Potential security requirements

Privacy protection mechanism should be applied in the user palne data before it has been utilized by NWDAF

## 5.6 Key Issue #6: Key issues on Cyber-attack detection

### 5.6.1 Key Issue Details

TR 23.700-91 has identified the use case of NWDAF detecting cyber-attacks by monitoring events and data packets in the UE and the network, with the support of machine-learning algorithms. To achieve cyber-attacks detection, the NWDAF can collaborate with UE and any other NFs to collect related data as inputs and providing alerts of anomaly events as outputs to OAM and other NFs which have subscribed to them so that they could take proper actions.

This key issue describes what kind of cyber-attacks can be detected. In order to mitigate the identified cyber-attacks, the data/parameters collected by the NWDAF or any other NF need to be studied.

The specific cyber-attacks for which an analytics function may provide detection support include but are not limited to the following examples:

(1) MitM attacks on the radio interface: MitM attacks or fraudulent relay nodes may modify or change messages between the UE and the RAN, resulting in failures of higher layer protocols such as NAS or the primary authentication.

(2) DoS attacks: 5G has high performance requirements for system capacity and data rate, improved capacity and higher data rate may lead to much higher processing capability cost for network entities, which may make some network entities (e.g. RAN, Core Network Entities) to suffer from DDoS attack. The NFs may also enable the detection of DDoS attacks.

### 5.6.2 Security Threats

Cyber-attack may not be detected by the 5G network; thus further attacks could be conducted.

Anomaly events may not be detected by the 5G network; thus further attacks could be conducted.

### 5.6.3 Potential Security Requirements

The 3GPP system shall support the detection of cyber-attacks by providing related inputs or collecting output analytics using an analytics function (for e.g., NWDAF).

## 5.X Key Issue #X: <Key Issue Name>

### 5.X.1 Key issue details

### 5.X.2 Security threats

### 5.X.3 Potential security requirements

# 6 Solutions

## 6.1 Solution #1: Authorization of AI/ML model retrieving

### 6.1.1 Introduction

This solution is addressing KI#3. It explains how to use NFProfile->NFServiceList-> allowedOperationsPerNfType and/or NFProfile->NFServiceList-> allowedOperationsPerNfInstance attributes defined in TS 29.510 to authorize a specific NF type and/or a specific instance ID of the NF Service Consumer to retrieve AI/ML models.

Editor’s Note: This solution addresses authorization of AI/ML model retrieving in general.

### 6.1.2 Solution details

#### 6.1.2.1 Authorization of AI/ML model retrieving from NWDAF

According to TS 23.288, Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision service enables the consumer to receive a notification when an ML model matching the subscription parameters becomes available, and Nnwdaf\_MLModelInfo service enables the consumer to request and get from NWDAF containing MTLF ML Model Information.

An NWDAF can add Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision\_Subscribe service operation in "allowedOperationsPerNfType" and/or "allowedOperationsPerNfInstance" for specific NF type and/or specific instance ID of the Consumer, and register its NF profile to NRF. When a NF Service Consumer requests an access token for the Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision\_Subscribe to retrieve AI/ML models, the NRF will only grant the access token if Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision\_Subscribe is present in either "allowedOperationsPerNfType", for the NF type of the NF Service Consumer, or in "allowedOperationsPerNfInstance", for the instance ID of the NF Service Consumer. This procedure also applies to Nnwdaf\_MLModelInfo\_Request service operation.

#### 6.1.2.2 Authorization of AI/ML model retrieving from ADRF

It is assumed that a service is defined to enable the consumer to retrieve AI/ML model from an ADRF, e.g. Nadrf\_MLModelManagement and the service operation is Nadrf\_MLModelManagement\_request.

An ADRF can add Nadrf\_MLModelManagement\_request service operation in "allowedOperationsPerNfType" and/or "allowedOperationsPerNfInstance" for specific NF type and/or specific instance ID of the Consumer, and register its NF profile to NRF. When a NF Service Consumer requests an access token for the Nadrf\_MLModelManagement\_request to retrieve AI/ML models, the NRF will only grant the access token if Nadrf\_MLModelManagement\_request is present in either "allowedOperationsPerNfType", for the NF type of the NF Service Consumer, or in "allowedOperationsPerNfInstance", for the instance ID of the NF Service Consumer.

Editor’s Note: The procedure needs to be updated as per the SA2 conclusion.

### 6.1.3 Evaluation

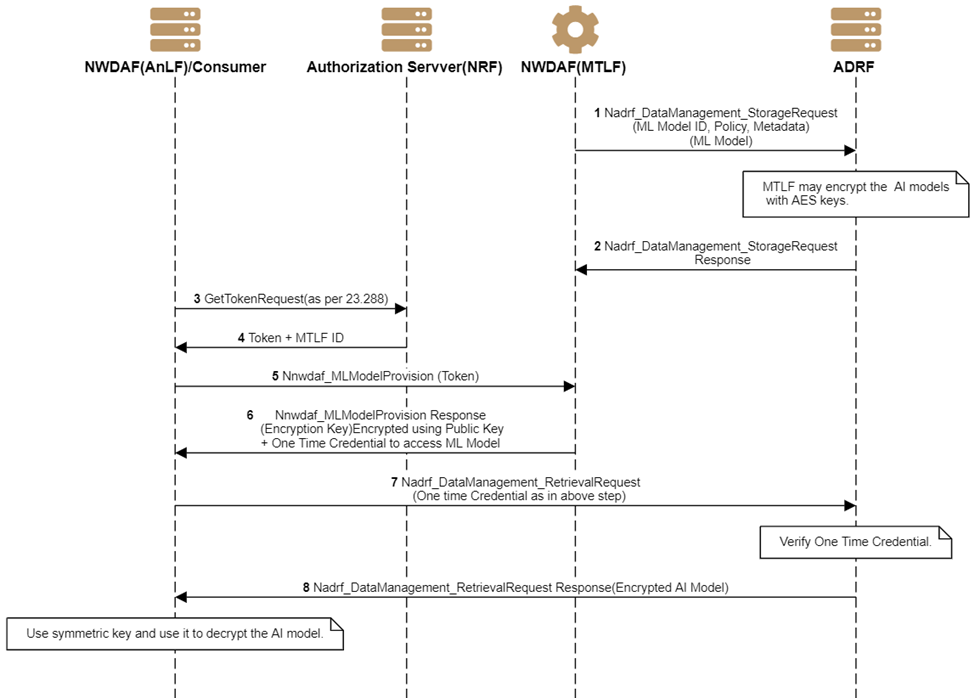
TBD.

## 6.2 Solution #2: Authorization and Authentication of ML model transfer

### 6.2.1 Introduction

The solution proposed below protects AI/ML models between the entity which produces the ML model or stores the ML model in ADRF and the entity which consumes the model (NFc). In this solution, an authorization token is used by ADRF to verify that the NFc is allowed to access the ML model.

### 6.2.2 Solution Details



**Figure 6.2.2.1-1 Secure ML model transfer**

1. The MTLF trains the ML model and sends ML Model to the ADRF by invoking the Nadrf\_DataManagement\_StorageRequest (ML Model) service operation. Along with Model. Metadata of the model is also sent for each model, e.g., ML model ID, analytics ID, Vendor ID, MAC or SHA256 Signature of the Binary of the application, environment required for ML model execution, URL/link to retrieve configuration, and secrets, and/or a signing key, certificate to generate authentication credentials. The NWDAF containing MTLF generates a security context for protecting the ML model information using a logical function or named network function NKGC. MTLF may send an ML model encrypted using a symmetric key (e.g., AES key) before the storage. The security context consists of an encryption key Kenc, an integrity key Kint, and the corresponding security algorithm(s) for encryption and integrity protection. The NWDAF containing MTLF uses the encryption key Kenc and integrity key Kint. to protect the ML model and related information. The NKGC stores the security context.

2. ADRF stores the ML model and response as per TS 23.288[5], except that the ADRF stores the ML model.

Editor’s Note: The procedure to store the ML model in the ADRF needs to be updated per the SA2 conclusion.

Editor’s Note: Clarification on necessity on end-to-end protection of ML model is FFS

Editor’s Note: Key refresh and revocation is FFS.

3. Consumer, e.g., NWDAF/ANLF, contacts the NRF and requests an access token using existing procedures in 33.501[2]

4. NRF sends an access token along with MTLF ID using existing procedures per TS 23.288[5]. According to TS 29.510[8], An NWDAF can add Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision\_Subscribe service operation in "allowedOperationsPerNfType" and/or "allowedOperationsPerNfInstance" for specific NF type and/or specific instance ID of the Consumer, and register its NF profile to NRF. When an NF Service Consumer requests an access token for the Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision\_Subscribe to retrieve AI/ML models, the NRF grants the access token if Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision\_Subscribe is present in either "allowedOperationsPerNfType", for the NF type of the NF Service Consumer, or in "allowedOperationsPerNfInstance", for the instance ID of the NF Service Consumer. MTLF knows the NF instance IDs of the AnLF as per existing procedures in 23.288[5] (e.g. through OAM).

5. The consumer uses Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision service operation for ANLF receives ML model ID based on analytics ID and ADRF id to retrieve ML model.

6. MTLF verifies the access token received in step 3. MTLF may send the encryption key used in step 1 to encrypt the ML model, which is stored in ADRF. MTLF also sends one-time credentials to access the ML model from ADRF. One-time credentials may include

1. a. Nonce, which is shared in step 1 as part of the metadata OR
2. b. MAC or Hash of a binary or random number shared in step 1 as part of the data OR
3. c. A signing key as a private key of the. The public part is passed in step 1 OR
4. d. MTLF uses it's signing key to generate the credentials, e.g., a JWT token or a certificate.

NOTE: One-time credentials can be used to limit the number of accesses from the consumer NF. The one-time credential may be used as a regular authorization token for accessing the ML model multiple times, i.e., not only once, as the name suggests otherwise.

7. Consumer of the ML model, e.g., ANLF, uses the ADRF service procedure to request the ML model. It also sends a one-time credential received in step 6.

8. ADRF verifies the one-time credentials (as specified in step 6). If the access token verification is successful, the ADRF provides the stored model to the consumer NF.

### 6.2.3 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.3 Solution #3: AI/ML model authorization and retrieval

### 6.3.1 Introduction

This addresses KI#3 on security for AI/ML model storage and sharing, specifically the authorization aspects for the access to the AI/ML models, i.e.:

* ADRF (Analytical Data Repository Function), or any other network function which may store the AI/ML model, shall be able to authorize the NFc to retrieve that AI/ML model
* NF Service consumers shall be authorized to access to the AI/ML models in the ADRF (or any other NF which may store the ML model, for instance NWDAF MtLF).

### 6.3.2 Solution details

The solution defines an authorization schema for retrieval of AI/ML models in 5GS based on OAuth 2.0.

The procedure is as follows:



6.3.2-1: AI/ML model authorization procedure

1. NF producer which trains the model (e.g., NWDAF MtLF), while storing the ML model in the ADRF, it also appends its metadata. The metadata with respect to each model may contain attributes for identification such as Model Info/ analytics Id(s) supported by the model, and attributes such as NF Type, Instance Id and Interoperability indicator for authorization at the retrieval of a particular identified model. Those attributes are known by the NF producer via the OAM system.

NOTE 1:The referred metadata attributes in the solution are intended to be used in the solution for the identification of the model (Model Info/Analytics Id(s) and NF consumer attributes used for authorization (NF Type, Instance Id and Interoperability indicator).

1. NF producer shall also register the model specific information including the model metadata when registering its profile in the NRF. This information includes the Model Info/Analytics ID, allowed NF Type/Id and allowed NF Id per Model.
2. NFc when requesting the access token includes at least the Model Id and/or Analytics Id for which a trained model is needed.
3. NRF when receiving the access token request, verifies that the NFc is authorized to retrieve the model from ADRF.
4. In case of valid authorization, the NRF provides the token with access token claims including the Model Id, and optionally also the Analytics Id, identifying the type of analytics that the model may be providing.
5. NFc now provides the access token with the model retrieval service request to the ADRF.
6. ADRF verifies the access token the ensures that the NFc is indeed authorized for the requested model by verifying the access token claims and then also updates the metadata info of the Model (received in Step 1) to also include the authorized NFc info (NFc Instance ID, NFc type).
7. In case of successful verification ADRF provides the NFc a URI to download the model as a service response.
8. NFc initiates the download of the ML model using the URI.
9. NOTE: To ensure the URI is not misused by a rogue or malicious NFc, further verification on the model retrieval should be applied from the ADRF. This verification can be preferably realized via CCA (Client Credentials Assertion) as defined in clause 13.3.8 of [7], or alternatively via other mechanisms subject to the particular implementation. Consequently, if the NFc presents CCA as credentials, the ADRF should support the verification of CCA by caching the information provided in step 7. In case other implementations are in use (e.g., central LDAP), ADRF may need to support the corresponding interfaces to external access control platform.
10. ADRF verifies that the NFc, which is trying to download the model, is indeed authorized by verifying the credentials against the metadata updated in Step 7).
11. ADRF after a successful verification finally initiates the model download at the NFc.

Editor’s note: Alignment with SA2 procedure is ffs.

### 6.3.3 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.4 Solution #4: AI/ML model storage and sharing security

### 6.4.1 Introduction

This solution is addressing Key Issue #3: Security for AI/ML model storage and sharing and it is based on the Solution #42: Storage and retrieval of trained ML models to/from ADRF of TR 23.700-81 [6] with the following enhancements:

The data producer (NWDAF containing MTLF) is generating a security contex to protect the ML model information which is then stored protected in the ADRF with the data producer identity so that NF consumers (NWDAF containing AnLF), if authorized, can request the protected ML model information from the ADRF as well as the security context from the data producer to unprotect the ML model information for futher processing.

### 6.4.2 Solution details



Figure 6.4.2-1: ML security context generation in MTLF

1. NWDAF containing AnLF sends Nadrf\_MLModelManagement\_RetrievalRequest which includes Analytics ID(s), ML Model Filter Info (ML model file specific information), optionally Target NF (NWDAF containing MTLF) to subscribe for notifications. The ML model file specific information includes the ML model file serialization format requested by the NWDAF containing AnLF.

2. The ADRF determines if the ML model file for the Analytics ID(s) requested is already stored. If the ML model file for the Analytics ID(s) requested in not stored in ADRF then step 3, 4, 5, 6 are performed, before these steps, the ADRF discovers the target MTLF from the NRF optionally if it isn't informed by the AnLF in the step 1. If the ML model file for the Analytics ID(s) requested in stored in ADRF the steps 3, 4, 5, 6 are skipped.

3a. ADRF sends Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision\_Request with the input parameters defined in TS 23.288 [5] and additional input parameters ML model file specific information (ML model file serialization format).

3b. The NWDAF containing MTLF generates a security context for protecting the ML model information. The security context is per ML model and gets removed once the ML model information is removed from the ADRF. The security context consists of an encryption key Kenc and an integrity key Kint as well as the corresponding security algorithm(s) for encryption and integrity protection. The NWDAF containing MTLF uses the encryption key Kenc and integrity key Kint. to protect the ML model and related information. The MTLF stores the security context and the related ML information for identification of the security context.

4. The NWDAF containing MTLF sends a Nnwdaf\_MLModelProvision\_Response with following parameters Analytics ID(s), Protected Trained ML model file(s), NWDAF containing MTLF Identity.

5. ADRF sends Nnwdaf\_MLModelTrainingUpdate\_Subscribe with the input parameters Analytics ID(s), ML model file specific information (ML model file serialization format).

6. When the ML model for which the ADRF has subscribed for ML model training update has been updated, the NWDAF containing MTLF sends Nnwdaf\_MLModelTrainingUpdate\_Notify with the following parameters Analytics ID, Protected Trained ML model(s) file, Notification Correlation ID, NWDAF containing MTLF Identity.

7a. The ADRF sends a response back to NWDAF containing AnLF using Nadrf\_MLModelManagement\_Retrieval Response with the following parameters Protected ML Model File Information (Trained ML model(s) file, ML model file serialization format, Trained ML Model ID per Analytics ID, NWDAF containing MTLF address).

7b. NWDAF containing AnLF sends Nnwdaf\_KeyProvision\_Request to the NWDAF containing MTLF with the input parameters Analytics ID(s), Notification Correlation ID. The NWDAF containing AnLF is authorized by the NRF to contact the NWDAF containing MTLF and to retrieve the security context.

NOTE: It is assumed that NWDAF containing AnLF authorization is already performed.

7c. The NWDAF containing MTLF selects the ML model security context based on the related ML information for identification.

7d The NWDAF containing MTLF sends a Nnwdaf\_KeyProvision\_Response to the NWDAF containing AnLF, including the ML model security context. It is assumed that the message is protected with SBA security or NDS/IP.

7e The NWDAF containing AnLF unprotects the ML model data with the received security context.

8. The NWDAF containing AnLF subscribes to ADRF using Nadrf\_MLModelManagement\_RetrievalTrainingUpdate\_Subscribe service operation containing input parameters Trained ML Model ID per Analytics ID.

9. The ADRF sends a notification to NWDAF containing AnLF using Nadrf\_MLModelManagement\_RetrievalTrainingUpdate\_Notify service operation containing following parameters ML Model File Information (Protected Trained ML model(s) file, ML model file serialization format, Trained ML Model ID per Analytics ID, NWDAF containing MTLF Identity).

10. NWDAF containing AnLF determines that the ML model training update is no longer required.

11. The NWDAF containing AnLF sends Nadrf\_MLModelManagement\_RetrievalTrainingUpdate\_Unsubscribe with Subscription Correlation ID as input parameters.

12. ADRF determines if any of the NF consumer(s) have subscription for ML Model training update per Analytics ID. If none of the NF consumer(s) have subscription for ML model training update per Analytics ID, the ADRF removes the Protected ML model file and ML model file specific information and proceed to step 9.

13. ADRF sends Nnwdaf\_MLModelTrainingUpdate\_Unsubscribe to ADRF with the Subscription Correlation ID as input parameter.

Editor’s Note: the procedure may be updated according to the final decision in SA2 how to store the ML model in the ADRF

Editor’s Note: the key management for the security context is ffs

Editor’S Note: Clarification on necessity on end-to-end protection of ML model is FFS

### 6.4.3 Evaluation

Editor’s Note: Each solution should motivate how the potential security requirements of the key issues being addressed are fulfilled.

## 6.5 Solution #5: Access control and anonymization for data and analytics exchange in roaming

### 6.5.1 Introduction

This solution addresses KI#1 on protection of data and analytics exchange in roaming case.

Data and analytics exposed between PLMNs need to be secured and restricted based on operator policies, regulatory constraints and/or roaming agreements. One of the threats in KI#1 states that "if the PLMNs don’t have the ability to control the amount of data exposed and to abstract or hide network-internal aspects, the sensitive data may be leaked to other entities." Consequently, an access control solution, a proxy or NF that can apply PLMN specific policies before sharing the data to other PLMN, is required. For that purpose, the solution includes a new service for authorization and the application of corresponding security policies (e.g., anonymization).

The NWDAF is well suited in the 5G Core Network architecture to support the security requirements to implement the appropriate policies to control the amount of exposed data, and to abstract or hide network-internal aspects in the shared data and analytics between PLMNs.

### 6.5.2 Solution details

The solution proposes a new NWDAF service to restrict the retrieval of the data called Nnwdaf\_DataRetrieval service, which acts as a proxy for the NF consumer. Once the NWDAF has collected the data from different sources and stored it, as a proxy it can apply its PLMN specific policies to restrict the access to that data, and/or anonymize it before sharing the content with other PLMN's analytics entities (e.g., NWDAFs).

The following example illustrates the concept of the new DataRetrieval service. Previously, the NWDAF shall have been registered in NRF with Nfprofile which includes additional information, so that different other PLMNs’s NWDAF can consume the Nnwdaf\_DataRetrieval service:

* Nfservice: Nnwdaf\_DataRetrieval
* SupportingNFForDataRetrieval: AMF (LocRetrieval, AreaoFInterest), SMF(..)



Figure 6.5.2-1: DataRetrieval service

**Step1:** NWDAFc of PLMN1 discovers NWDAFp of PLMN2. Based on PLMN2 operator’s security policy (e.g., implemented by OAuth 2.0), NWDAFc is allowed to access only to NWDAFp DataRetrieval service, i.e., other services (e.g. NF exposure services, DCCF data collection service) would be restricted and not allowed to be accessed from PLMN1's NWDAF. NWDAFc of PLMN1 requests data collection via NWDAFp via Nnwdaf\_DataRetrieval service. This could be data retrieval for a UE or for a UE range or for a PLMN specific UE.

**Step 2:** In response of receiving Nnwdaf\_DataRetrieval service request from NWDAFc, NWDAFp collects data from different NFs for a specific UE or group of UE or PLMN Specific UE.

**Step3:** After collecting data and / or (if required) generating Analytics output, NWDAFp applies PLMN1 related specific policies and anonymizes or restricts the data.

**Step 4:** NWDAFp sends the processed data to NWDAFc as a response to Nnwdaf\_DataRetrieval service request

**Step 5:** NWDAFp stores filtered and anonymized data at rest for possible future uses.

The new DataRetrieval service provides two APIs to retrieve data:

* Nnwdaf\_DataRetrieval\_GET, based on request/response model
* Nnwdaf\_DataRetrieval\_Subscribe, based on Subscribe/Notify model

The new DataRetrieval service shall be capable to provide policy configuration per PLMN and NF Type to accordingly anonymize or restrict the data.

* Example: [PLMN1, NWDAF]: Anonymize TAI information
* Example: [PLMN2, AF]: Restricted area “TAI1, TAI2..” Don’t send notification

The new DataRetrieval service will have persistent data storage capability where it stores (anonymized and restricted) data for future use (e.g., further data retrieval or historical data).

**Detailed procedure**



6.5.2-2: Detailed procedure of DataRetrieval service

1. NWDAF supporting new DataRetrieval service which provides the proxy like function, registers in the NRF with the new service. The service may include additional information on supporting NFs and events. NWDAFc from PLMN1 discover NWDAF in other PLMN when they require to collect data from PLMN2. NRF in PLMN2 answers indicating the new NWDAF DataRetrieval service. Alternatively, the consumer may know that PLMN2 provides data via proxy / DataRetrieval service and can request directly the data via this new service.

2.NWDAFc requests data collection via NWDAFp in PLMN2 via DataRetrieval service by invoking Nnwdaf\_DataRetrieval\_Subscribe/Request. It indicates as reporting target one or several UE(s), a UE group or range, or all visiting UEs from the consumer network, and the desired data types or events, and possibly target NF types from which to collect the data or at which to subscribe for the events.

3. NWDAFp authorize the request based on PLMN2 security policies, that may depend on the consumer network (e.g., HPLMN), and may indicate allowed or restricted NF types, data types, or events.

4. Based on the request, NWDAFp collects the data from different NFs and aggregates the collected data.

5. NWDAFp applies the policies per consumer (source PLMN), source NF type, destination NF type, etc., and decides whether anonymizing or restricting the data (e.g., supressing the notification) based on those policies, which are subject to operator criteria.

NOTE: The anonymization or restriction on data depends on the the sensitiveness of the information defined by the operator (PLMN 2) and contained in the requested analytics. For example, if slice load data is considered by the operator to be sensitive, the PLMN 2 NWDAF may restrict / surpress the corresponding notification related to the slice load. The mechanisms used to restrict the data and /or anonymization are subject to the implementation.

6. NWDAFp sends the processed data to the consumer

7. NWDAFp may also store the processed data.

### 6.5.3 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.6 Solution #6: Anomalous NF behaviour detection by NWDAF

### 6.6.1 Introduction

This solution addresses key issue #4.

The 5GC supports distributed NF deployments in order to ensure that the NF can provide services from multiple locations. The infrastructure typically implemented on cloud platforms may be owned and operated by the PLMN operator himself, or they may be run on commercial public cloud platforms. It is always possible that the NFs behave in an anomalous manner in certain sites of such distributed infrastructure. Such anomalous behaviour can arise either due to configuration errors or internal data corruption, or due to an attack.

To allow an operator to manage its NF deployment efficiently, additional relevant log data from the NFs can be provided to the NWDAF, which can then be used by NWDAF in assisting the analysis and detection of the cause for an anomaly.

### 6.6.2 Solution details

#### 6.6.2.1 General

The OAM or some operator defined AF may subscribe/request to the NWDAF to notify/respond when it detects an abnormal behaviour for a particular NF instance (for example excessive resource usage, or consistent failure to provide its service). There can be various causes of abnormal behaviour such as an erroneous operation at a NF, an error at the side of the cloud provider where the NF is deployed, or an impending attack at a particular NF by a malicious entity in the system.

In order to analyse the root cause of the anomaly with certain degree of confidence, more information or related data can help. Thus, NWDAF requests inputs from different entities in the system (such as OAM, NRF and NFs) for detailed analysis. Security related data for analytics can also be collected by NWDAF from the NFs (or via OAM). The final output analytics is then sent to the OAM or the AF for adequate measures.

In order to facilitate the security related log data collection from NFs two different methods are proposed

NOTE: Defining the protocols used for log collection is not in the scope of this document

#### 6.6.2.2 Collection of security related log data of NFs via NFs EventExposure APIs

The procedure depicted in Figure 6.6.2.2-1 allows a consumer to request analytics from NWDAF for anomalous NF behaviour and its root cause.



Figure 6.6.2.2-1: NF anomalous behaviour analytics provided by NWDAF using security logs obtained from NFs EventExposure APIs

1. The OAM or operator's AF sends a request/subscription to the NWDAF for NF anomalous behaviour analytics using either the *Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsInfo\_Request* or *Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsSubscription\_Subscribe* service operation.

2. If the request is authorized, and in order to provide the requested analytics, the NWDAF may subscribe to OAM services to retrieve resource usage and NF resources configuration of all targeted NF instances, following the procedure specified in clause 6.2.3.2 in TS 23.288 [1].

3a. The NWDAF subscribes to NRF to receive notification on changes, e.g., on the load and status of NF instances registered in NRF, using *Nnrf\_NFManagement\_NFStatusSubscribe* service operation for all targeted NF instances. NF instances are identified by their NF id.

3b. NRF notifies NWDAF of changes on the load and status of the requested NF instances by using *Nnrf\_NFManagement\_NFStatusNotify* service operation.

4a. The NWDAF subscribes or requests the additional security specific log info (as specified in the table 6.6.2.3-1) for a particular NF by invoking the *Nnf\_EventExposure\_Subscribe* service operation.

4b. The NF then notifies the NWDAF (e.g. with the complete log report) by invoking *Nnf\_EventExposure\_Notify* service operation.

5. The NWDAF derives the relevant analytics using the inputs provided by the OAM, NRF, and the NF (as specified in the table 6.6.2.3-2)

6. The NWDAF provides requested NF anomalous information along with the corresponding root cause (for instance a malicious NF trying to attack other NF for denial of service, or an erroneous NF unable to provide service to other NFs) using either the *Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsInfo\_Request* response or *Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsSubscription\_Subscribe* response, depending on the service used in step 1.

#### 6.6.2.3 Collection of security related log data of NFs via OAM

The procedure depicted in Figure 6.6.2.3-1 allows a consumer to request analytics from NWDAF for anomalous NF behaviour and its root cause using the security specific NF logs obtained from OAM.



Figure 6.6.2.3-1: NF anomalous behaviour analytics provided by NWDAF using security logs obtained from OAM

1. The OAM or operator's AF sends a request/subscription to the NWDAF for NF anomalous behaviour analytics using either the *Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsInfo\_Request* or *Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsSubscription\_Subscribe* service operation.

2. If the request is authorized, and in order to provide the requested analytics, the NWDAF may subscribe to OAM services to retrieve resource usage and NF resources configuration of all targeted NF instances, following the procedure specified in clause 6.2.3.2 in TS 23.288 [1]. The NWDAF further sends the request to the OAM to provide the security specific log info (as specified in the table 6.6.2.3-1).

3. OAM then collects all the requested information along with the security logs from the NFs and provide it to NWDAF.

4a. The NWDAF subscribes to NRF to receive notification on changes, e.g., on the load and status of NF instances registered in NRF, using *Nnrf\_NFManagement\_NFStatusSubscribe* service operation for all targeted NF instances. NF instances are identified by their NF id.

4b. NRF notifies NWDAF of changes on the load and status of the requested NF instances by using *Nnrf\_NFManagement\_NFStatusNotify* service operation.

5. The NWDAF derives the relevant analytics using the inputs provided by the OAM and NRF (as specified in the table 6.6.2.3-2)

6. The NWDAF provides requested NF anomalous information along with the corresponding root cause (for instance a malicious NF trying to attack other NF for denial of service, or an erroneous NF unable to provide service to other NFs) using either the *Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsInfo\_Request* response or *Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsSubscription\_Subscribe* response, depending on the service used in step 1.

**Table 6.6.2.3-1 Security specific parameters provided by NFs (NF/NRF) to assist in detection**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Information | Description |
| Timestamp | A time stamp associated with the service request which was sent by the NF Service Consumer to a NF Service Producer. |
| NF Service Consumer / SCP Identifier | The consumer instance or the SCP which sends the service request along with the access token to the NF Service Producer. |
| NF Service Producer Identifier | The producer instance which receives the requests and which verifies the access token received along with the requests |
| Authorization status of NF Service Consumer | Indicated if a given NF Service Consumer is authorized to receive an access token or not, as provided by NRF. |
| Access Token Authenticity | Information such as, if access token provided is for the service request it is sent, and if it is generated for the NF Service Consumer which is requesting the service. |
| Access Token Validity | Verification result, i.e. whether the access token is valid or invalid. |
| Number of requests to access a service | Number of simultaneous requests received at the NF Service Producer for a particular time window. |
| Requested Service Name | Name of the service for which the requests had been received. |
| Service Response Confirmation | Confirmation whether the NF Service Producer was able to fulfil the service requests or not. |

**Table 6.6.2.3-2 Inputs provided to NWDAF in assisting the detection of anomalous NF**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Information | Source | Description |
| Security Log Data | OAM/NF | Additional security relevant log info as described in table 6.6.2.3-1. |
| NF Load | NRF | The load of specific NF instance(s) recorded in their NF profile as defined per TS 29.510 [8]. |
| NF status | NRF | The status of specific NF instance(s) recorded in their NF profile as defined per TS 29.510 [8]. |
| NF resource usage | OAM | The usage of assigned virtual resources for specific NF instance(s) (e.g., mean usage of virtual CPU, memory, disk) as defined in TS 28.552 [9] clause 5.7. |

Table 6.6.2.3-3 and Table 6.6.2.3-4 specifies the output analytics from NWDAF

**Table 6.6.2.3-3: Anomalous NF behaviour statistics**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Information** | **Description** |
| Exceptions (1..max) | List of observed exceptions |
| > Exception ID | The risk detected by NWDAF |
| > Exception category | Indication if the anomalous behaviour is an attack or geniune error |
| > Exception level | Scalar value indicating the severity of the abnormal behaviour |
| > List of target NF(s) | One or more NFs which are affected due to the anomoulous NF in the system |
| > List of anomolous NF(s) | One or more NFs which are the probable cause of the anomalous activity in the system (either because they are malicious or due to internal errors) |

**Table 6.6.2.3-4: Anomalous NF behaviour predictions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Information** | **Description** |
| Exceptions (1..max) | List of predicted exceptions |
| > Exception ID | The risk detected by NWDAF |
| > Exception category | Indication if the anomalous behaviour is an attack or geniune error |
| > Exception level | Scalar value indicating the severity of the abnormal behaviour |
| > List of target NF(s) | One or more NFs which are affected due to the anomoulous NF in the system |
| > List of anomolous NF(s) | One or more NFs which are the probable cause of the anomalous activity in the system (either because they are malicious or due to internal errors) |
| > Confidence | Confidence of this prediction |

The inputs defined in Tables 6.6.2.3-1 and 6.6.2.3-2 can assist in the detection of anomalies, but how the anomaly is finally detected, e.g., used algorithms and associated procedures, is left to the implementation. Example of use: the authenticity of an access token sent by a NF Service Consumer, and/or the number of services of service requests being sent by the NF Service Consumer, can be instrumental in informing the system about whether a potentially erroneous or malicious NF Service Consumer is trying to access a resource for which it is not authorized, and/or trying to attack a NF Service Producer by multiple simultaneous requests.

Based on the input, an analytics function can monitor and find abnormalities in NF load or NF resource usage, which can result in an alert. Specific security log data can help to understand if this is normal behaviour or could be resulting from a NF that is behaving anomalous.

Thus, when NFs send service requests to other NFs, input data such as the number of service requests sent, the percentage of successful service requests, the percentage of successful access token verification and the serving NF load and resource usage can be used to provide training data for normal service requests reception and load.

Input data such as NF Service Consumer / SCP identifier, the NF Service Producer Identifier and the Requested Service Name can be used to identity the anomalous/erroneous NF in the system.

NOTE: The derivation of output from input depends on the algorithms used or the policy present. How to derive the output from input is up to implementation logic, which is out of scope of 3GPP.

### 6.6.3 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.7 Solution #7: Secured and authorized AI/ML model transfer and retrieval

### 6.7.1 Introduction

This addresses KI#3 on security for AI/ML model storage and sharing, specifically the following security requirements.:

* AI/ML models shall be protected between the entity which produces the ML model or stores the ML model in ADRF (e.g., NWDAF containing MtLF, NFp) and the entity which consumes the model (NFc).
* ADRF (Analytical Data Repository Function), or any other network function which may store the AI/ML model, shall be able to authorize the NFc to retrieve that AI/ML model
* NF Service consumers shall be authorized to access to the AI/ML models in the ADRF (or any other NF which may store the ML model, for instance NWDAF MtLF).

Editor’s note: The trust mode for the solution is FFS.

### 6.7.2 Solution details

The solution defines a secured AI/ML model transfer and retrieval mechanism including confidentiality and integrity protection, along with the authorization schema for retrieval of AI/ML models in 5GS.

The procedure is as follows:



6.7.2-1: Secured AI/ML model transfer and authorization procedure

1a. NF Service producer which trains the model (e.g., NWDAF MtLF), while storing the encrypted ML model in the ADRF, it also appends its metadata. The metadata with respect to each model may contain attributes for identification such as Model Info/ analytics Id(s) supported by the model, and attributes such as NF Type, NF Instance Id and Interoperability indicator for authorization at the retrieval of a particular identified model.

NOTE 1: The referred metadata attributes in the solution are intended to be used in the solution for the identification of the model (Model Info/Analytics Id(s) and NF consumer attributes used for authorization (NF Type, Instance Id and Interoperability indicator).

Editor’s note: The relevant attributes for indicating which NFs are allowed to retrieve the model are ffs

1b. ADRF, in case of successful model storage, provides a URI back to NWDAF MtLF, which may be later used to access the model.

2. NF Service producer registers the model specific information including the model metadata when registering its profile in the NRF. This information includes the Model Info/Analytics ID; and allowed NF Type, NF Instance Id and Interoperability indicator of consumers with respect to a particular model.

3. NF Service Consumer (e.g., NWDAF AnLF) when requesting the access token to NRF includes at least the Model Id and/or Analytics Id for which a trained model is needed, along with its Interoperability indicator in addition to the NF type and NF instance Id.

4. NRF when receiving the access token request, verifies that the NF Service Consumer is authorized to consume the model of the NFp.

5. In case of valid authorization, the NRF provides the token with access token claims including the Model Id, and optionally also the Analytics Id, identifying the type of analytics that the model may provide.

6. NF Service Consumer now provides the access token with the model retrieval service request to the NF Service Producer (e.g NWDAF MtLF). Specially in indirect communication scenarios CCA may be optionally used for authentication between NF Service Consumer and Network Service Producer.

7. NFp verifies the access token and ensures that the NFc is indeed authorized for the requested model by verifying the access token claims.

8a. [Optional] In the case of successful token verification, NFp initiates an update of the metadata information of the Model in ADRF (sent in Step 1a) to include new authorized NFc info (NFc Instance ID, NFc type) in the ADRF.

8b. [Optional] ADRF sends a confirmation with the details of the NFc which is authorized to consume a particular identified model.

9. NWDAF MtLF (NFp) sends as a service response containing the URI to retrieve the encrypted model, the encryption key ‘K’, further encrypted using NFc public key, to NWDAF AnLF (NFc).

10-11. NFc requests an access token from NRF to consume the model retrieval service of ADRF, and receives an access token in response.

12. NFc sends the model retrieval request using the URI (sent by NFp (MtLF) in step 9) to ADRF along with the access token received in Step 11, and additionally its credential information as part of the request (e.g., CCA).

13. ADRF verifies that the NFc, which is trying to download the model, is indeed authorized by verifying the identity against the metadata updated in Step 8a, and verification of credentials of NFc provided in Step 12.

NOTE: To ensure the URI is not misused by a rogue or malicious NFc, further verification on the model retrieval should be applied from the ADRF. This verification can be preferably realized via CCA (Client Credentials Assertion) as defined in clause 13.3.8 of [1], or alternatively via other mechanisms subject to the particular implementation.

14. ADRF after a successful verification finally initiates the encrypted model download at the NFc.

15. NFc now decrypts the model using the encryption key ‘K’ received in Step 9.

Editor’s note: Alignment with SA2 procedure is ffs.

### 6.7.3 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.8 Solution #8: Protection of data and analytics exchange in roaming case

### 6.8.1 Introduction

This solution is addressing on KI#1.

As per Key Issue #3 in TR 23.700-81 [6], the HPLMN/VPLMN may need to collect data or consume analytics from the VPLMN/HPLMN in roaming scenario. The data or analytics may relate to particular UEs or contain information about all UEs or groups of UEs. Both PLMNs (VPLMN, HPLMN) need the ability to control the amount of data exposed and to abstract or hide network-internal aspects based on operator policy, regulatory constraints and/or roaming agreements.

This contribution proposes a new data exchange protection method by expanding the parameters of token requests, and the verification by NRF, ensuring that only the data permitted by the NRF can be provided to other PLMNs.

### 8.2 Solution details

This contribution proposes a new data exchange protection method by expanding the parameters of token requests, and the verification by NRF, ensuring that only the data permitted by the NRF can be provided to other PLMNs.



6.8.2-1: Protection of data and analytics exchange in roaming case

Step 1: NWDAFc send token request to the hNRF, the message should carry the NF consumer type, target NF type, expected NF Service name and requested data type.

Editor’s Note: “It is ffs whether it is possible to standardize requested data type values for usage between different PLMNs.”

Step 2: The home network hNRF verifies the parameters included the requested data type, then determines whether the requested data type can be obtained by the visited operator according to the local policy.

Step 3: If the verification is ok, hNRF returns the token to NWDAFc, and the data type that can be obtained should be indicated in the token.

Step 4: NWDAFc send Nnf\_EventExposure\_Subscribe message with token and its PLMN ID to NF of PLMN2.

Step 5: The home NF verifies the service request, including verifying token, PLMN ID and whether the data type in the token is consistent with the requested data.

Step 6: Data anonymization or desensitization based on operator’s policy.

Editor’s Note: Whether there is a need for anonymization or desensitization on data and the anonymization or desensitization method is FFS.

Step 7: NF returns the processed data to NWDAFc.

Editor’s Note: “The solution needs to be aligned with the existing procedures for access token requests in the roaming case, see clause 13.4.1.2 of TS 33.501.”

### 6.8.3 Evaluation

TBD.

## 6.9 Solution #9: Anomalous NF behaviour event related data collection and anomalous NF detection

### 6.9.1 Introduction

The solution addresses KI#4 on Anomalous NF behaviour detection by NWDAF.

The solution describes various anomalous NF behaviour event related data collection and the related anomalous NF behaviour analytics exposure procedure.

### 6.9.2 Solution details

A service consumer (i.e., OAM/AF/NF) can subscribe to the NWDAF and get notified about the anomalous NF behaviour related analytics using the procedure shown in Figure 6.Y.2-1.



Figure 6.9.2-1: Anomalous NF behaviour event related network data analytics exposure procedure

The steps shown in figure 6.Y.2-1 is described as follows:

1. The service consumer subscribes to the anomalous NF behaviour related analytics information by invoking the Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsSubscription\_Subscribe service operation message, with the analytics ID (set to the anomalous NF behaviour), list of event ID(s) (related to received messages (e.g., malformed messages) violating predefined service operation input or output formats, message requests exceeding configured limits, unintended or unrecognized configuration change/operational change, any errors notification), target of analytics (indicates NF ID(s)/AF ID(s), NF type) and may include other information for the analytics according to TS 23.288 Clause 6.1.3.

If the service consumer is already subscribed to the anomalous NF behaviour related analytics information, the service consumer requests analytics information by invoking Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsInfo\_Request service operation with the respective analytics ID and the target of analytics.

2. When a request for analytics information is received, the NWDAF determines whether triggering new data collection is needed.

3. If the NWDAF determine to perform data collection, it need to subscribe to 5GC NFs or AFs related event exposure services (i.e., via NEF if located externally) to be notified for data on a set of events as described in TS 23.288 Clause 6.2.2.1.

The NWDAF subscribes to set of event IDs (related to the service consumer’s anomalous NF behaviour subscription which includes event IDs indicating messages (e.g., malformed messages) violating predefined service operation input or output formats, message requests exceeding configured limits, unintended or unrecognized configuration change/operational change, any error notification) by invoking the Nnf\_EventExposure\_Subscribe service operation.

4. If the NWDAF subscribes to the set of event IDs (as in step 3), the NF manages the inference data which includes all event related information.

5. The NF notifies the NWDAF (e.g., event specific inference data) by invoking the Nnf\_EventExposure\_Notify service operation.

6. The NWDAF peforms the requested analytics using the data collected from the NF.

NOTE: The Anomalous NF behaviour analytics related implementation logic can be upto Operator’s implementation and it is out of 3GPP scope.

NOTE: If the data need to be collected from an AF, then in steps 3-6, the target AF will be involved instead of NF.

7. If the service consumer is subscribed to analytics information, the NWDAF notifies the service consumer (i.e., based on the request from the service consumer using Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsSubscription\_Notify or Nnwdaf\_AnalyticsInfo\_Request response service operation), the Analytics Reporting Parameters includes the event specific anomalous NF behaviour analytics information. as shown in the table 6.Y.2-1 and 6.Y.2-2 respectively.

NOTE: If the NF specific resource usage and load information are required additionally to process anomalous NF behaviour related analytics, then steps 2, 3a and 3b (as described in Solution 6) can be additionally perfomed.

**Table 6.9.2-1: Anamolous NF behaviour Statistics**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Information** | **Description** |
| Exceptions (1..max) | List of observed exceptions |
| > Exception ID | The risk detected by NWDAF |
| > Exception Level | Scalar value indicating the severity of the abnormal behaviour |
| > Exception trend | Measured trend (up/down/unknown/stable) |
| > Cause | Indicates the cause for the exception and alerts such as configuration issues, type of attack (e.g., cyber attack or anyother)/threat, malfunction, overload, or software issues accordingly. |
| > List of anamolous NFs | NF Identification information (i.e., NF IDs) related to NFs that are identified as behaving anomolously |
| > List of impacted NFs | NF Identification information (i.e., NF IDs) for all the impacted NFs associated due to the anamolous NF behaviour. |
| > Amount | Estimated number of NFs affected by the Exception |

**Table 6.9.2-2: Anamolous NF behaviour Predictions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Information** | **Description** |
| Exceptions (1..max) | List of predicted exceptions |
| > Exception ID | The risk detected by NWDAF |
| > Exception Level | Scalar value indicating the severity of the abnormal behaviour |
| > Exception trend | Measured trend (up/down/unknown/stable) |
| > Cause | Indicates the cause for the exception and alerts such as configuration issues, type of attack (e.g., cyber attack or anyother)/threat, malfunction, overload, or software issues accordingly. |
| > List of anamolous NFs | NF Identification information (i.e., NF IDs) related to NFs that are identified as behaving anomolously |
| > List of impacted NFs | NF Identification information (i.e., NF IDs) for all the impacted NFs associated due to the anamolous NF behaviour. |
| > Amount | Estimated number of NFs affected by the Exception |
| > Confidence | Confidence of this prediction |

Editor’s Note: “It is for further study whether using event exposure is an efficient approach. The impact of a high load of malformed messages creating a high load of events needs to be studied.”

Editor’s Note: It is ffs whether standardizing events is a sufficiently dynamic approach to react to new evolving threats.

Editor’s Note: Whether the NWDAF itself can be trusted, and whether the case that the NWDAF itself is anomalous can be addressed, is ffs.

Editor’s Note: Whether the inputs are sufficient and feasible is FFS.

Editor’s Note: What’s the retionship between inputs and output is FFS.

### 6.9.3 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.Y Solution #Y: <Solution Name>

### 6.Y.1 Introduction

Editor’s Note: Each solution should list the key issues being addressed.

### 6.Y.2 Solution details

### 6.Y.3 Evaluation

Editor’s Note: Each solution should motivate how the potential security requirements of the key issues being addressed are fulfilled.

# 7 Conclusions

Editor’s Note: This clause contains the agreed conclusions that will form the basis for any normative work.

Annex A (informative):  
Change history

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2022-05 | SA3#107-e | S3-220771 |  |  |  | TR Skeleton | 0.0.0 |
| 2022-05 | SA3#107-e | S3-221279 |  |  |  | S3-220772, S3-220773, S3-221269, S3-221176, S3-221221, S3-221222 | 0.1.0 |
| 2022-07 | SA3#107Adhoc-e | S3-221657 |  |  |  | S3-221453, S3-221454, S3-221603, S3-221595, S3-221639, S3-221615, S3-221591, S3-221616, S3-221617 | 0.2.0 |
| 2022-10 | SA3#108Adhoc-e | S3-223115 |  |  |  | S3-223090, S3-222789, S3-223021, S3-222623, S3-223023,S3-223015,S3-223016, S3-223091,S3-223024, S3-222551, S3-222624, S3-223001 | 0.3.0 |