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| 3GPP TR 33.759 V0.2.0 (2024-05) | |
| Technical Report | |
| 3rd Generation Partnership Project;  Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects;  Study on security enhancements of Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS) Phase 3  (Release 19) | |
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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 identifies potential security and privacy issues and provides potential security solutions to support additional scenarios and requirements for UAV (Uncrewed Aerial Vehicle) and UAM (Urban Air Mobility) including:

- identify potential security issues and provide solutions for the enhanced NEF services to support service exposure and interactions between MNOs and UTM functions, e.g. security impact of supporting multiple USS.

- identify potential security and privacy issues related to network-assisted/ground-based mechanism for DAA (Detect And Avoid).

- identify potential security and privacy issues related to no-transmit zones for UAVs

Furthermore, the present document makes potential recommendations for possible normative work taking into consideration the conclusions of TR 23.700-59 [2].

# 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 TR 23.700-59: "Study on architecture enhancements of UAS, UAV and UAM; Phase 3"

[3] 3GPP TS 23.256: " Support of Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS) connectivity, identification and tracking; Stage 2"

[4] 3GPP TS 33.256: "Security aspects of Uncrewed Aerial Systems"

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

# 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].

DAA Detect and Avoid

NTZ No-Transmit Zone

UAM Urban Air Mobility

UAV Uncrewed Aerial Vehicle

UTM Unmanned Aerial System Traffic Management

# 4 Overview and Security Assumptions

The TR 23.700-59 [2] describes the enhancements to the architecture and features defined in TS 23.256 [3] for supporting enhanced NEF service exposure, network-assisted/ground-based mechanism for Detect And Avoid (DAA) and no-transmit zones (NTZ) for UAVs. The TS 33.256 [4] specifies the security procedures and features in support of the system architecture and features defined in TS 23.256 [3].

The security assumptions are as follows:

- The existing security mechanisms and procedures specified in TS 33.256 [4] and TS 33.501 [5] should be reused as much as possible for solutions.

# 5 Key issues

Editor's Note: This clause contains all the key issues identified during the study.

## 5.1 Key Issue #1: security enhancements to NEF services in support of multiple USSs

### 5.1.1 Key issue details

In the TR 23.700-59 [2], a key issue has been included to enhance NEF services to support service exposure and interactions between MNOs and UTM functions, e.g. pre-mission flight planning and in-mission flight monitoring for UAVs and supporting multiple USSs serving different geographical areas corresponding to the UAV flight path. The UTM, taking the role of AF and interacting with the MNO, can be a third-party entity. The enhancements to the security procedures to support multiple USSs need to be studied to ensure security of UUAA and pairing authorization etc, since UAV is currently allowed to be served by single USS (see TS 33.256 [4], clause 5.2).

### 5.1.2 Threats

If security procedures, e.g. UUAA and paring authorization etc, are not adapted to support multiple USSs, the security procedures may fail in the multiple USS scenarios. For example, if a UAV is only authenticated and authorized by one USS, the UAV will be rejected by a second USS when the UAV flies into a different geographical areaserved by the second USS as the UAV was not authenticated or authorized by the second USS. In addition, the second USS can not perform flight monitoring of the entering UAV if the second USS is not authorized beforehand (since only the one USS is authenticated and authorized). This may become a risk for other UAVs and for public safety.

### 5.1.3 Potential security requirements

The 5G system shall ensure the security procedures support multiple USS scenarios.

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

### 5.X.1 Key issue details

### 5.X.2 Threats

### 5.X.3 Potential security requirements

# 6 Solutions

## 6.0 Mapping of solutions to key issues

Table 6.0-1: Mapping of Solutions to Key Issues

| Solutions | Key Issues |
| --- | --- |
| X |

## 6.1 Solution #1: UAV Authentication and Authorization for Multiple USS

### 6.1.1 Introduction

This solution addresses *"Key Issue #1: security enhancements to NEF services in support of multiple USSs".*

Enhancements are proposed to UUAA procedure to enable the exchange of a list of authorized serving USSs between the UAS NF and the USS that performs the UUAA procedure based on existing UUAA procedure (3GPP TS 33.256 [4], clause 5.2).

Enhancement are proposed to enable the change of serving USS during UAV flight, based on the USS initiated re-authorization (3GPP TS 23.256 [3], clause 5.2.4.3).

Enhancement are proposed to enable authorization for location tracking by an alternate authorized USS obtained during enhanced UUAA procedure above, based on Location tracking authorization procedures.

### 6.1.2 Solution details

The following enhancements are proposed based on the UUAA procedure described in 3GPP TS 33.256 [4], clause 5.2:

- the UAV indicates its support for multiple USSs which is forwarded to UAS NF by AMF or SMF, which forwards it to USS.

Editor’s Note: The needs of UE indication of multiple USS support during the UUAA procedure is FFS.

- the UAS NF receives from the serving USS that performs the UUAA a list of authorized serving USSs info which the UAS NF stores in the UUAA context of the UAV and forwards to the UAV via AMF or SMF.

NOTE 1: The serving USS is assumed to be aware of the other USSs info based on UAV flight planning information. How the serving USS obtains information about other USSes is out of 3GPP scope.

To enable a change of serving USS during flight, enhancement to the USS initiated re-authorization procedure described in 3GPP TS 23.256 [3], clause 5.2.4.3 is proposed as follows:

- the UAS NF is informed about the new serving USS info during a USS initiated re-authorization. The authorization payload forwarded to the UAV includes the new serving USS info that the UAV is authorized to communicate with. The UAS NF verifies that the new USS is authorized to request UAV re-authorization based on list of authorized serving USSs info in the UAV UUAA context.

NOTE 2: It is assumed that a change of USS can be initiated by the USS based on its knowledge of the other USSes serving areas associated with the UAV flight plan and ability to invoke existing UAV location tracking procedures. How the USSs communicate with each other the information related to the change of USS for the UAV is out of 3GPP scope.

The following enhancements are proposed based on the Location tracking authorization procedures described in 3GPP TS 33.256 [4], clause 5.3:

- for location reporting and presence monitoring, the UAS NF checks that the USS requesting location info is in the list of authorized serving USS info in the UUAA context.

- for the list of arieal UEs in an area, the UAS NF performs a filtering based on the list of authorized serving USS info in the UUAA context.

Editor’s Note: Alignment with SA2 conclusions for the support of multiple USS is FFS.

### 6.1.3 Evaluation

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

## 6.2 Solution # 2: UUAA supporting multiple USS

### 6.2.1 Introduction

This solution addresses the key issue #1.

The solution adapts the UUAA procedure in TS 33.256 [4] to support multiple USS. By and large, there are two changes: the UAV’s request and the UAS NF’s authentication requests/results are revised to support more than one USS.

### 6.2.2 Solution details

With reference to the clause 5.2.1.2/5.2.1.3 in TS 33.256 [4], the amended UUAA steps at registration/PDU session establishment respectively are shown below to support multiple USS:

1. The AMF/SMF triggers UUAA based on the CAA-Level UAV ID provided by the UAV. The UAV may provide more than one USS addresses to indicate more than one USS is involved in the UUAA.

NOTE: it is also allowed for UAV to provide single USS address in a UUAA procedure. This implies multiple rounds of UUAA procedures in support of multiple USS

2. The AMF/SMF sends a message to UAS-NF as in TS 33.256 [4].

3-4. The UAS NF resolves the USS address based on CAA-Level UAV ID or uses the provided USS address. If more than one USS addresses are resolved, the UAS NF sends an Authentication Request to each of the USS. The procedures of sending each of the Authentication Requests and the follow-up steps can follow the steps described in TS 33.256 [4].

5. The UAS NF can store multiple UUAA results (one for each USS) for each UAV.

6-8. The UAS NF sends USS-specific UUAA results (one for each USS) together with the USS Identifier to the UAV.

### 6.2.3 Evaluation

TBD

Editor’s Note: How to handle conflicting parallel UUAA (e.g., CAA level UAV ID assignment, conflicting authorization result) is FFS.

Editor’s Note: How the UAV determines which USS to communicate with after successfully completing multiple UUAA is FFS.

Editor’s Note: Alignment with SA2 conclusions for the support of multiple USS is FFS.

## 6.3 Solution # 3: Pairing authorization supporting multiple USS

### 6.3.1 Introduction

This solution addresses the key issue #1. The solution adapts the pairing authorization procedure in TS 33.256 [4] to support multiple USS.

Pairing authorization can occur during the UUAA-SM procedure or after a successful UUAA. For the former, it is assumed that UUAA has been amended to support multiple USS and no further change is needed. This solution is to address the latter scenario.

### 6.3.2 Solution details

With reference to the clause 5.4.2 in TS 33.256 [4], the amended UUAA procedure at PDU session establishment/modification is shown below to support multiple USS:

1.The UAV includes the USS address(es) of the UAV-C to pair in the PDU session establishment/modification request, in addition to other information as specified in TS 33.256 [4].

NOTE: Although the pairing information may contain USS information, it is transparent to the UAS NF. The UAS NF may send to a different USS for pairing authorization.

2. The SMF invokes the pairing authorization procedure and the UAS NF exchanges authorization messages with and receives results with the USS identifier from the USS identified by the USS address(es) in step 1. The rest are the same as in the step 2 in the clause 5.4.2 of TS 33.256 [4].

3. The SMF informs the UE the paring authorization result which may include USS identifier in addition to information specified in the step 3 in the clause 5.4.2 of TS 33.256 [4].

### 6.3.3 Evaluation

Editor’s Note: How to handle conflicting parallel pairing authorization (e.g., paired UAV-C, conflicting pairing authorization result) is FFS.

Editor’s Note: Alignment with SA2 conclusions for the support of multiple USS is FFS.

## 6.4 Solution # 4: revocation supporting multiple USS

### 6.4.1 Introduction

This solution addresses the key issue #1. The solution adapts the revocation procedure in TS 33.256 [4] to support multiple USS.

### 6.4.2 Solution details

With reference to the clause 5.2.1.5 in TS 33.256 [4], the steps are amended as follows to support multiple USS:

1-2. no change to the corresponding steps in the clauses 5.2.1.4 in TS 33.256 [4].

3a or 3b. The UUAA revocation message that the UAS NF sent to the target AMF or SMF also includes the USS identifier.

NOTE 1: As stated in 5.2.1.6 in TS 33.256 [4], the USS identifier is based on the security link on the interface between UAS NF and USS (e.g., the identity mapped during link establishment or the identity in certificate).

3c-4. no change.

4a or 4b. The UUAA revocation indication message that the target AMF or the SMF sent to the UE contains also the USS identifier.

5. The UE on receiving the revocation indication only delete authorization data corresponding to the USS identifier.

### 6.4.3 Evaluation

Editor’s Note: Alignment with SA2 conclusions for the support of multiple USS is FFS.

## 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** |
| 2024-04-08 | SA3#115Adhoc-e | S3-241224 |  |  |  | TR skeleton | 0.0.0 |
| 2024-04-22 | SA3#115Adhoc-e | S3-241503 |  |  |  | Approved skeleton (S3-241224) plus S3-241540, S3-241502 and S3-241551 | 0.1.0 |
| 2024-05 | SA3#116 | S3-242517 |  |  |  | Incorporating S3-242516, S3-242518, S3-242519, S3-242520 | 0.2.0 |