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| Technical Report | |
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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.

# Introduction

The 5GS already supports certain specific features for Non-Public Networks, these are evolved in the architectural study documented in 3GPP TR 23.700-07[3], considering new functionality for Non-Public Networks. One of the main architectural changes in need of security enhancements are the allowance of credentials owned by a separate entity than a Standalone Non-Public Network. The other is onboarding and remote provisioning of non-USIM credentials to allow for a seamless setup of Non-Public Networks.

# 1 Scope

The present document …

# 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 33.501: "Security architecture and procedures for 5G System"

[3] 3GPP TR 23.700-07: "Study on enhanced support of non-public networks (Release 17)"

[4] 3GPP TS 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System"

[5] IETF RFC 5281: "Extensible Authentication Protocol Tunneled Transport Layer Security Authenticated Protocol Version 0 (EAP-TTLSv0)"

[6] 3GPP TS 23.502: "Procedures for the 5G System (5GS)"

[7] IETF RFC 5216: "The EAP-TLS Authentication Protocol".

…

[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].

**Provisioning Server:** The server that provisions the authenticated/authorized UE with the NPN credentials.

**SNPN credentials:** Information that the UE uses for authentication to access a SNPN.

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TR 23.700-07 [3] apply:

**Default UE credentials**: Information that the UE have before the actual onboarding procedure to make it uniquely identifiable and verifiably secure.

**Default Credential Server (DCS)**: The server that can authenticate a UE with default UE credentials or provide means to another entity to do it.

**NPN:** Non-Public Network as defined in TS 23.501 [4]. The terminology NPN refers to both SNPN and PNI-NPN in this TR unless otherwise stated.

**Onboarding Network (ON)**: The network providing initial registration and/or access to the UE for UE Onboarding.

**Onboarding SUCI:** A SUCI created from the Onboarding SUPI and used for onboarding purposes.

**Onboarding SUPI:** A SUPI that is based on the Unique UE Identifier and/or the Default UE Credentials and is used for onboarding purposes.

**Subscription Owner (SO):** The entity that stores and as result of the UE Onboarding procedures provide the subscription data and optionally other configuration information via the PS to the UE.

**Unique UE identifier**: Identifying the UE in the network and the DCS and is assigned and configured by the DCS.

NOTE 1: The unique UE identifier is assumed to be unique within the DCS. It takes the form of a Network Access Identifier (NAI) using the NAI RFC 7542.

## 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].

DCS Default Credential Server

ON Onboarding network

PS Provisioning Server

SO Subscription Owner

# 4 Architectural and security assumptions

Editor's note: This clause includes the architectural and security assumptions applicable for the study.

## 4.1 Architectural requirements

- Solutions are built on the 5G System security architectural principles as in TS 33.501 [2] and conclusions drawn in TR 23.700-07 [3], including flexibility and modularity for newly introduced functionalities.

## 4.2 Security assumptions

- It is assumed for the case where non-USIM credentials are provisioned for SNPN, the non-USIM credentials are of a key generating EAP method type.

- It is assumed for the case where non-USIM credentials are provisioned for PNI-NPN, the non-USIM credentials are of an EAP method type.

# 5 Key issues

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

## 5.1 Key Issue #1: Credentials owned by an external entity

### 5.1.1 Key issue details

This Key Issue aims at addressing security implications introduced in solutions related to Key Issue #1 Enhancements to Support SNPN along with credentials owned by an entity separate from the SNPN in TR 23.700-07 [3].

TR 23.700-07 [3] contains numerous solutions addressing Key Issue #1, where some solutions rely on a AAA-S external to the SNPN, depicted in 5.1.1-2, and others on an AUSF separated from the SNPN the UE is attempting to access, depicted in 5.1.1-1. These architectural changes may have an impact on security architecture, for instance, primary authentication.

Figure 5.1.1-1: SNPN + PLMN

Figure 5.1.1-2: SNPN + non-PLMN

The solution are to describe how authentication is done with credentials owned by an entity separate from the SNPN and how keys may be shared between an entity separate from the SNPN and the SNPN, considering trust relationship between the SNPN and the separate entity owing the credentials.

### 5.1.2 Security threats

Weak authentication procedures may allow attackers to impersonate the UE towards the SNPN or vice versa.

Sharing of keying material between the SNPN and an entity separate from the SNPN during the key establishment procedure where authentication and key agreement is the same, may imply that a third party can derive keys on its own.

### 5.1.3 Potential security requirements

- The UE and SNPN shall support network access authentication procedure with credentials owned by an entity separate from the SNPN.

## 5.2 Key Issue #2: Provisioning of Credentials

### 5.2.1 Key issue details

This Key Issue aims at addressing security implications introduced in solutions related to Key Issue #4 in TR 23.700-07 [3].

The objective of Key Issue #4 in TR 23.700-07 [3] is twofold, UE onboarding and then remote provisioning of non USIM credentials for SNPN and PNI-NPN. This Key Issue aims at studying the corresponding security implications related to the provisioning. For PNI-NPNs, only credentials for secondary and slice-specific authentication need to be considered.

The UE can perform the onboarding procedure with an onboarding network, and then the UE may be remotely provisioned with the credentials by a Provisioning Server (PS). Trust relationship between the PS and the credential owners (e.g., if they are different, does the credentials need to be protected from PS owner?) should be considered.

Designing completely new protocols is not in scope of this key issue.

### 5.2.2 Security threats

An unauthorized UE may be able to access PS for maliciously requiring remote provisioning service.

An unauthorized PS may be able to provide wrong remote provisioning service to the UE.

Unprotected provisioning of credentials may cause the SNPN credentials to be obtained or manipulated.

### 5.2.3 Potential security requirements

The UE and the PS should be authorized for remote provisioning.

Editor’s note: The entity granting the authorization is FFS.

Credentials shall be confidentiality protected, integrity protected, and replay protected during remote provisioning.

Editor’s note: It is FFS whether the protection in the above requirement requires to specify a solution in normative phase or whether it is left to implementation. However, it is possible to study solutions for this key issue in this TR.

Editor's Note: Whether the solution covers all type of devices (e.g. MEs with limited resources not able to run certain types of security protocols) is ffs.

Editor’s note: The end points for the protection in the above requirement are FFS.

Editor's Note: User intent to authorize the provisioning is ffs.

Editor's Note: Further requirements is ffs.

## 5.3 Key Issue #3: Security impacts from supporting IMS voice and IMS services in SNPNs

### 5.3.1 Key issue details

This key issue aims to analyse the potential security impacts from supporting IMS voice and IMS services in SNPNs. In Rel-16 SNPNs do not support IMS emergency services but for Rel-17 its expected that the enabling of IMS and IMS services for SNPNs is to be studied.

UEs that are to be used in SNPN are currently not required to have IMS credentials. It needs to be studied especially how these UEs can authenticate with the network. This means that solutions that address UEs without IMS credentials are in scope of this key issue.

Architectural requirement: Solutions to this key issue need to describe how the security, especially authentication, of supporting IMS voice and IMS services in SNPN is to be addressed.

### 5.3.2 Security threats

If the UE and the network do not mutually authenticate, an attacker could either impersonate the network towards the UE or the UE towards the network.

### 5.3.3 Potential security requirements

The UE and the network shall mutually authenticate before granting access to IMS and IMS services.

## 5.4 Key Issue #4: Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN

### 5.4.1 Introduction

The key issue addresses the authentication and authorization aspects of UE onboarding for SNPN in key issue #4 in TR 23.700-07 [3].

TR 23.700-07 [3] is studying UE identification, support of exposure API, network selection, authentication, and authorization procedure for UE and SNPN, and architecture enhancement to enable provisioning of SNPN credentials for primary authentication and SNPN configurations into the UE to enable SNPN access.

Especially, the procedure for securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and an SNPN via an Onboarding SNPN before the UE's SNPN credentials are provisioned is considered in this key issue. The assumption is that the UE has not been provisioned with SNPN credentials for the SNPN the UE wants to access, nor for the onboarding SNPN. The UE may be provisioned with default credentials (e.g. Default UE Credentials). As part of this key issue, it should be considered if a Default Credential Server is deployed or not.

### 5.4.2 Security threats

- Unauthorized access by UEs to the onboarding SNPN may cause the resources of the onboarding SNPN to be misused or overloaded.

- Unauthorized onboarding SNPN serving the UE may mislead the UE, e.g., deliver wrong information to the UE.

### 5.4.3 Potential security requirements

The 5GS shall support a procedure allowing a UE to securely access an onboarding SNPN in order to gain access to SNPN credentials provisioning server.

## 5.5 Key Issue #5: Roaming-related security mechanisms for SNPNs

### 5.5.1 Key issue details

SA2 has defined roaming architecture to support SNPN along with credentials owned by an entity separation from SNPN in [2]. It needs to be studied whether and how security mechanisms related to roaming between PLMN are applicable for the roaming scenario between SNPN and SNPN/PLMN.

In current roaming architecture for PLMN, access token is a requirement for a NF in PLMN1 to access the services provided by a NF in PLMN2. This key issue proposes to study how current access token mechanism can be applied for SNPN when a NF consumer in a SNPN access the NF producer belonging to another SNPN/PLMN.

Note: existing service authorization mechanism for PLMN roaming architecture shall be re-used as much as possible.

### 5.5.2 Security threats

Without authorization in place for the roaming scenario, an unauthorized NF consumer in a SNPN can access an NF producer in another SNPN/PLMN.

### 5.5.3 Potential security requirements

Service authorization shall be supported for the roaming architecture between SNPN and SNPN/PLMN.

## 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

Editor’s Note: This clause contains the proposed solutions addressing the identified key issues.

## 6.0 Mapping of Solutions to Key Issues

Table 6.0-1: Mapping of Solutions to Key Issues

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Key Issues | | | | |
| Solutions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Solution #1: Primary authentication between an SNPN and third-party AAA server using EAP | X |  |  |  |  |
| Solution #2: EAP authentication between UE and external AAA via AUSF | X |  |  |  |  |
| Solution #3: Primary authentication between an SNPN and third-party AAA server using EAP-TTLS | X |  |  |  |  |
| Solution #4: Authentication Framework Enhancements to support SNPN access | X |  |  |  |  |
| Solution #5: Network Access Authentication with Credentials owned by an AAA external to the SNPN | X |  |  |  |  |
| Solution #6: Network access authentication with credentials owned by an entity separate from the SNPN | X |  |  |  |  |
| Solution #7: EAP authentication between UE and external AAA with enhanced security of KAUSF | X |  |  |  |  |
| Solution #8: UE onboarding for SNPN with AAA-S as DCS |  |  |  | X |  |
| Solution #9: UE onboarding for SNPN with UDM as DCS |  |  |  | X |  |
| Solution #10: Secure initial access to an SNPN onboarding network |  |  |  | X |  |
| Solution #11: Securing initial access by using primary authentication |  |  |  | X |  |
| Solution #12: Authentication for UE Onboarding for SNPN |  |  |  | X |  |
| Solution #13: UE Onboarding for an SNPN from Onboarding SNPN with Secondary Authentication using EAP method with UE identity privacy |  |  |  | X |  |
| Solution #14: Initial access for UE Onboarding for an SNPN from Onboarding SNPN using primary and secondary authentication |  |  |  | X |  |
| Solution #15: Privacy protection of UE onboarding identifier |  |  |  | X |  |
| Solution #16: UE onboarding for SNPN with the interaction between PS and DCS |  | X |  | X |  |
| Solution #17: Solution to Provisioning of PNI-NPN Credentials |  | X |  |  |  |
| Solution #18: Solution on service authorization for SNPNs |  |  |  |  | X |
| Solution #19: Secure onboarding without client authentication |  |  |  | X |  |

## 6.1 Solution #1: Primary authentication between an SNPN and third-party AAA server using EAP

### 6.1.1 Introduction

This solution address Key Issue #1 Credentials owned by an external entity, in particular the case where the separate entity is deployed as a AAA server. It is assumed that the AAA server is some existing solution. Hence, no updates to the AAA server can be made.

The assumed architecture is described in TR 23.700-7 [3], clause 6.8.2.2. An illustration is provided here for convenience in Figure 6.1.1-1. The SNPN includes a complete 5GS SNPN network and the CdP is the Credential provider (AAA server in this case).



Figure 6.1.1-1: Access to SNPN services using credentials from Credential Provider (CdP) for authentication in the SNPN

6.1.2 Solution Details

#### 6.1.2.0 General

This solution enables UEs to access an SNPN which makes use of a credential management system managed by a credential provider external to the SNPN. The credential provider will typically correspond with an already existing credential management system owned by the vertical owner of the SNPN 5GS.

The UE is provisioned with credentials (for any key-generating EAP method) managed by the CdP, which include an identifier and related security information and the CdP Identifier. The UE initiates registration in the SNPN using a SUCI based on the network-specific identifier, provided by the CdP and provisioned in the UE.

For the primary authentication procedure, the UDM allows the UE to run primary authentication with credentials owned by a certain CdP. The UDM indicates to the AUSF to proceed with primary authentication involving the corresponding CdP.

In this scenario the authentication server role is taken by the AAA. The AUSF acts as EAP authenticator and interacts with the AAA to execute the primary authentication procedure.

The shift of the AAA being the AAA server will result in an impact on the key hierarchy. The KAUSF is in this scenario derived from MSK instead of EMSK. This leads to impact on the UE and AUSF and also in the primary authentication procedure in the sense that an indication could be sent to the UE that the alternative key hierarchy is to be applied.

#### 6.1.2.1 Procedure



Figure: 6.1.2-1: Primary authentication with external domain

0. The UE is configured with credentials from the CdP e.g. SUPI containing a network-specific identifier and credentials for any key-generating EAP-method.

It is further assumed that there exists a trust relation between the AUSF (AAA-IWF) and the AAA. These entities need to be mutually authenticated, and the information transferred on the interface need to be confidentiality, integrity and replay protected.

1. The UE selects the SNPN and initiates UE registration in the SNPN. In case no SUPI is provisioned in the UE, the UE creates a SUCI based on the CdP-UE ID provided by the CdP and provisioned in the UE.

NOTE 1: In the case of the UE constructing the SUCI from CdP-UE ID, it is assumed that the CdP-UE ID is on NAI format and includes also the CdP ID in the domain part of the NAI, e.g. UEID@CdPID.

For construction of the SUCI, existing methods in TS 33.501 [2] can be used. If the public key of the SNPN is not provisioned in the UE, null scheme can be used with anonymised SUPI as described in Annex B of TS 33.501 [2].

2. The AMF within the SNPN initiates primary authentication for the UE using a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate service operation with the AUSF as currently specified in TS 33.501 [2]. The AMF selects an AUSF based on the SUCI presented by the UE as specified in TS 23.501 [4].

3. The AUSF checks with UDM within the SNPN for the authentication method to be executed for the UE using a Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get service operation as currently specified in TS 33.501 [2]. The AUSF selects a UDM also using the SUCI provided by the AMF as specified in TS 23.501 [4].

4. The UDM resolves the SUCI to the SUPI before checking the authentication method applicable for the UE. The UDM can obtain the common subscription data or individual subscription data based on the SUPI.   
  
The UDM determines that primary authentication is to be performed, with an external entity based on subscription data or by looking at the realm part of the SUPI in NAI format.

5. The UDM provides the AUSF with the UE SUPI and the applicable authentication method for the UE. In this case, the UDM indicates to the AUSF to run primary authentication with credentials owned by a certain CdP. The UDM provides the AUSF also with the address of the CdP if required. CdP UE ID is also provided if available in the subscription data.

6. Based on the indication from the UDM, the AUSF interacts with the CdP to execute the primary authentication procedure. The AUSF derives the CdP-UE ID from the SUPI unless received from UDM. The AUSF uses a AAA-P/IWF to interact with the CdP.

7. The UE executes the applicable authentication method with the CdP.

8. After successful authentication, the AUSF is provided by the MSK from the AAA.

9. The AUSF uses the most significant 256 bits of MSK as the KAUSF. The AUSF also derives KSEAF from the KAUSF as defined in Annex A.6 of 33.501 [2].

Editor's note: It is FFS if other input, not known to the external AAA is to be used for input when deriving the KAUSF from MSK.

10. The AUSF sends to the AMF the successful indication together with the SUPI of the UE and the resulting KSEAF, and optionally an indicator that MSK has been used.

11. The AMF sends the MSK indicator to the UE in a NAS message

12. The UE decides to derive the KAUSF from MSK instead of EMSK, either based on the indicator received from AMF or by interpretation of the realm part of the NAI that might indicate the use of external CdP.

Editor's note: It is FFS whether the UE instead of the above can be pre-configured with the information which key derivation method to use.

### 6.1.3 System impact

**UE**

KAUSF is derived from MSK instead of EMSK. The decision to do this can be based on an indicator received from the AMF or by interpretation of the realm part of the UE ID in NAI format.

**AMF**

Relay of new MSK indicator

**UDM**

Decision if external authentication is to be triggered, e.g. by interpreting the realm part of NAI or by UE subscription data.

**AUSF**

KAUSF is derived from MSK instead of EMSK.

Send new indicator towards AMF indicating MSK usage.

**AAA-S**

None

### 6.1.4 Evaluation

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

The solution fulfils the potential security requirements of KI#1 and shows how a key-generating EAP method can be used as primary authentication with a separate entity.

UE and AUSF are impacted by the use of a new key hierarchy option.

As a result of the proposed solution, the CdP will be able to derive the KAUSF from the MSK. As a consequence of this, the CdP could use this to compromise security mechanisms based on KAUSF. Because of this, a the CdP must be trusted by the SNPN.

To protect the transfer of the MSK, the interface between AAA-IWF and the AAA needs security measures to prevent the MSK (and thereby KAUSF) from being compromised by any external parties.

## 6.2 Solution #2: EAP authentication between UE and external AAA via AUSF

### 6.2.1 Introduction

This solution addresses the key issue #1 - Credentials owned by an external entity. It supports the use of any key generating EAP method to authenticate UE by an external entity consisting of a AAA server (AAA-E).

Particular considerations are given to maintain the same key hierarchy as other primary authentication (e.g., EAP-AKA’) when the credentials are owned by an internal entity (i.e., UDM). Such consideration allows to eliminate impact on UE side and minimize impact on core network components.

To maintain the key hierarchy on the UE side, this proposal requires AAA server to be able to derive KSEAF from EMSK according to TS 33.501.

### 6.2.2 Solution details



1. The UE sends to the SEAF a Registration Request message, including the SUCI which is constructed from the UE SUPI. The SUPI is of the type of NAI in the form of username@realm. The “username” shall be either “anonymous” or omitted if the subscriber identifier privacy is required by SNPN and the public key of the SNPN is not provisioned in the UE.

2. The SEAF sends to the AUSF Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Request message, including the SUCI and the SN-name (the serving network name).

3. The AUSF sends to the UDM the the Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Request, including the SUCI and the SN-name.

4. The UDM de-conceals the SUCI to obtain the SUPI. If the SUCI is not constructed using the null-scheme, the UDM invokes the SIDF located within the UDM to de-conceal the SUCI.

The the “username” portion of the SUPI could be a real username, “anonymous”, or null (i.e., omitted). In any case, the UDM uses the SUPI to determine that the credentials of this UE is owned by an external entity and return the information that is needed by the AUSF to use the AAA-E to authenticate the UE.

Editor Note. Since the EAP method itself may provide subscriber privacy, it is FFS whether such a SUCI calculation using non-null scheme is needed at the UE. If it is needed, the details on SUCI calculation is FFS

5. The UDM sends to the AUSF the Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Response, which also includes the SUPI and any additional information that may assist AUSF to reach AAA-E.

6. The AUSF uses SUPI, any assistant information from the UDM, and/or local information to determine that an AAA server needs to be invoked to authenticate the UE.

The AUSF sends an authentication request to the AAA server. The exact message format of this authentication request depends on the interface overwhich the request is sent. It could be a service based interface if there is an interworking function to external AAA-E, or an AAA interface (e.g., RADIUS or DIAMETER) which may go through an AAA proxy (AAA-P).

Note that SUPI is needed to route the request to the ultimate destination AAA-E since there may be additional AAA proxies in front of the AAA-E. SN-Name is needed to derive KSEAF.

7. An intermediate entity (e.g., AAA-P) forwards the authentication request to the AAA-E.

8. The AAA-E and the UE performs an EAP authentication that is selected by the AAA-E.

9. Upon the successful completion of EAP authentication, the AAA-E dervises KSEAF from EMSK according to 33.501, sends an Access Accept messages to the AAA-P, including EAP Success, SUPI, and KSEAF.

Note that SUPI is needed since the SUPI received by AUSF in step 5 may be anonymous. KSEAF is derived by the AAA-E to maintain the same key hierarchy as the other primary authentication method (e.g., EAP-AKA’). Further, having AAA-E deriving KSEAF and send it the AUSF fully complies with RFC 5295.

10. The AAA-P forwards the Access Accept (or translates it to a service authentication response) to the AUSF, including EAP Success, SUPI, and KSEAF.

11. The AUSF sends to the SEAF an EAP-Success message along with the SUPI and the KSEAF in a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Response message.

12. The SEAF forwards to the UE the EAP-Success message in an Authentication Result message or a Security Mode Command message.

Upon receiving the EAP-Success message, the UE derives the KAUSF and the KSEAF in the same way as the AUSF according to 3GPP TS 33.501.

By this point, the EAP authentication between the AAA-E and the UE has been successfully completed.

Editor’s Note: The architectural relationship between AUSF and \*-AAA including the derivation of keys is FFS. This includes the transfer of keys/messages in steps 6,7, 9 and 10.

### 6.2.3 System impact

This solution has impact on UDM, AUSF, and AAA-E.

When UDM receives Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get\_Request and obtains a SUPI that is owned by an external entity, it may not be able to and need not to select an authentication method. In addition, the UDM may need to return information back to allow AUSF to use an AAA-E to authenticate the UE.

When AUSF receives Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get\_Response, it needs to be able to make decision to use an AAA-E to authenticate the UE.

AAA-E needs to derive KSEAF according to 3GPP TS 33.501.

There is no impact on UE side other than that the UE need to support the EAP method chosen by AAA-E for authentication.

### 6.2.4 Evaluation

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

## 6.3 Solution #3: Primary authentication between an SNPN and third-party AAA server using EAP-TTLS

### 6.3.1 Introduction

This solution address Key Issue #1 Credentials owned by an external entity, in particular, the case where the separate entity is deployed as a AAA server. It is assumed that the AAA server is some existing solution. Hence, no updates to the AAA server can be made.

### 6.3.2 Solution Details

This solution relies on the decision in Annex I of TS 33.501[2] that any key generating EAP-method can be used for primary authentication to SNPN. In this case EAP-TTLS is used.

In this setting, a TLS tunnel is established between the UE and AUSF, based on the AUSF server certificate only. Through the established tunnel, any legacy authentication protocol can be run towards the AAA, for example other EAP methods. In this case, the KAUSF is derived by the AUSF from the EMSK established in the first (outer) authentication. This would not impact the key hierarchy. However, this would mean that the KAUSF is based solely on the AUSF credentials, not on the UE credentials or the output keys from the UE authentication.

Also, for this to work, the UE would need to be provisioned with the root of trust to enable verification of the AUSF certificate. The root of trust for the SNPN could potentially be provided during the onboarding procedure (studied in KI#4 of TR 23.700-7 [3]) or installed during manufacturing.

#### 6.3.2.1 Procedure



Figure: 6.3.2-1: Primary authentication with external domain

0. The UE is configured with credentials from the CdP e.g. SUPI containing a network-specific identifier, and credentials for any key-generating EAP-method.

The UE and TTLS server (AUSF) may have a one-way security relationship based on the TTLS server's (AUSF) possession of a private key guaranteed by a CA certificate which the user trusts or may have a mutual security relationship based on certificates for both parties.

1. The UE selects the SNPN and initiates UE registration in the SNPN. The UE creates a SUCI/SUPI based on the CdP-UE ID provided by the CdP and provisioned in the UE.

NOTE 1: It is assumed that the SUPI is on NAI format and includes also the CdP ID in the domain part of the NAI, e.g. UEID@CdPID.

For construction of the SUCI, existing methods in TS 33.501 [2] can be used. If the public key of the SNPN is not provisioned in the UE, null scheme can be used with anonymised SUPI as described in Annex B of TS 33.501 [2].

Editor's note: User privacy for key-generating EAP-methods not covered by current procedures in TS 33.501 [2] is FFS.”

2. The AMF/SEAF within the SNPN initiates primary authentication for the UE using a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate service operation with the AUSF as currently specified in TS 33.501 [2]. The AMF selects an AUSF based on the SUCI presented by the UE as specified in TS 23.501 [4].

3. The AUSF checks with UDM within the SNPN for the authentication method to be executed for the UE using a Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get service operation as currently specified in TS 33.501 [2]. The AUSF selects a UDM also using the SUCI provided by the AMF as specified in TS 23.501 [4].

4. The UDM resolves the SUCI to the SUPI before checking the authentication method applicable for the UE. The UDM can obtain the common subscription data or individual subscription data based on the SUPI.   
  
The UDM determines that primary authentication is to be performed using EAP-TTLS based on subscription data or by interpreting the realm part of the NAI.

5. The UDM provides the AUSF with the UE SUPI and the applicable authentication method for the UE. In this case, the UDM indicates to the AUSF to run primary authentication using EAP-TTLS. The UDM provides the AUSF also with the address of the CdP if required. CdP UE ID is also provided if available in the subscription data.

6. Based on the indication from the UDM, the AUSF runs EAP-TTLS phase 1 towards the UE as specified in RFC 5281 [5]. The AUSF starts EAP-TTLS by sending to the AMF/SEAF a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Response message containing an EAP-Request message of EAP-type=EAP-TTLS with the Start (S) bit set, denoted as EAP-Request [EAP-TTLS, Start=1].

7. The AMF/SEAF forwards to the UE the EAP-Request [EAP-TTLS, Start=1] in the Authentication Request message, including the ngKSI and the ABBA parameters.

8. The UE replies to the AMF/SEAF an Authentication Response message containing an EAP-Response [EAP-TTLS] message whose data field encapsulates a TLS ClientHello message, denoted as EAP-Response [EAP-TTLS, ClientHello].

9. The AMF/SEAF forwards to the AUSF the EAP-Response [EAP-TTLS, ClientHello] message in a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Request message.

10. The AUSF replies to the AMF/SEAF with EAP-Request [EAP-TTLS] message whose data field encapsulates a TLS ServerHello message, a TLS ServerCertificate message, a TLS ServerKeyExchange message, an optional CertificateRequest message, and a TLS ServerHelloDone message. Such EAP-Request message, denoted as EAP-Request [EAP-TTLS, ServerHello, ServerCertificate, ServerKeyExchange, CertificateReuest\*, ServerHelloDone], is encapsulated in a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Response message.

11. The AMF/SEAF forwards to the UE the EAP-Request [EAP-TTLS, ServerHello, ServerCertificate, ServerKeyExchange, CertificateReuest\*, ServerHelloDone] message in an Authentication Request message, including the ngKSI and the ABBA parameters.

12. The UE authenticates the AUSF by validating the server certificate included in the EAP-Request message received in step 11. The UE needs to be provisioned with certificates of a trust anchor to validate the AUSF server certificate.

13. If the TLS server authentication is successful, then the UE replies to the AMF/SEAF with EAP-Response [EAP-TTLS] in an Authentication Response message. The data field of the EAP-Response [EAP-TTLS] message contains a ClientCertificate message if a CertifiateRequest messages was received in step 11, a TLS ClientKeyExchange message, an optional CertificateVerify message, a TLS ChangeCipherSpec message, and a TLS Finished message. This EAP-Response message is denoted as EAP-Response [EAP-TTLS, ClientCertificate\*, ClientKeyExchange, CertifiateVerify\*, ChangeCipherSpec, Finished].

14. The AMF/SEAF forwards to the AUSF the EAP-Response [EAP-TTLS, ClientKeyExchange, ChangeCipherSpec, Finished] message in a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Request message.

15a. The AUSF verifies the client certificate if received in step 14.

15b. The AUSF sends to the AMF/SEAF an EAP-Request [EAP-TTLS] message with its data field encapsulating a TLS ChangeCipherSpec message and a TLS Finished message. This EAP-Request message, denoted as EAP-Request [EAP-TLS, ChangeCipherSpec Finished], is encapsulated in a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Response message.

16. The AMF/SEAF forwards to the UE EAP-Request [EAP-TLS, ChangeCipherSpec Finished] message in an Authentication Request message, including the ngKSI and the ABBA parameters. By this point, the UE and the AUSF have successfully established a TLS tunnel to protect EAP-TTLS phase 2, as well as keying materials to be used to derive the MSK and EMSK.17. The UE runs EAP-TTLS phase 2 towards the AAA-H as specified in RFC 5281 [5].

18. After successful authentication, an EMSK is established from the keying materials obtained in step 16. The AUSF derives the KAUSF from the EMSK as described in 33.501 [2] (using the 256 msb of the EMSK as KAUSF). The AUSF also derives KSEAF from the KAUSF as defined in Annex A.6 of 33.501 [2].

19. The AUSF sends to the AMF/SEAF an EAP-Success message along with the SUPI and the KSEAF in a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Response message.

20. The AMF/SEAF forwards to the UE the EAP-Success message in an Authentication Result message or a Security Mode Command message.

21. Upon receiving the EAP-Success message, the UE derives an EMSK from the keying materials obtained in step 16. The UE further derives the KAUSF and the KSEAF according to 3GPP TS 33.501 [2].

### 6.3.3 System impact

**UE**

UE needs to be provisioned with the CA certificate used for signing the AUSF certificate.

UE needs to support EAP-TTLS.

**AMF**

None

**UDM**

UDM needs to be able to determine that EAP-TTLS shall be run.

**AUSF**

AUSF needs to support EAP-TTLS

**AAA-S**

None

### 6.3.4 Evaluation

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

The solution fulfils the potential security requirements of KI#1 and shows how a key-generating EAP method can be used as primary authentication with a separate entity.

Key hierarchy is not impacted.

## 6.4 Solution #4: Authentication Framework Enhancements to support SNPN access

### 6.4.1 Introduction

This solution address key issue #1 (Credentials owned by an external entity).

### 6.4.2 Solution details

#### 6.4.2.1 SNPN access using PLMN owned subscription credentials

When PLMN credentials are used to access the SNPN, this solution proposes that the existing roaming architecture for 5GS is reused, where the SNPN takes the role of VPLMN and the entity owning the PLMN credentials takes the role of HPLMN.

#### 6.4.2.2 SNPN access using third-party owned subscription credentials

When the subscription credentials are owned by a third-party entity, it is assumed that the SNPN trusts the third-party to store and process the subscription credentials used for primary authentication. Two architecture variants are considered depending on the authentication method used, i.e., EAP-based authentication method (EAP-AKA’ or another EAP authentication method) or 5G AKA.

**Variant 1: EAP-based authentication framework:**

In this variant, in order to isolate SNPN from the third-party network, a proxy AUSF (denoted as AUSF\* here onwards) is introduced in the SNPN network. AUSF\* supports N12 interface towards the AMF. The AUSF\* also interfaces with the third-party using the N12\* interface.

The EAP based 5GS primary authentication is performed between the UE and the AAA server in the third-party network. The AAA server can be either 5GS aware AAA (i.e., a AAA server that implements the necessary functions (e.g., AUSF/UDM/ARPF/SIDF for successful 5GS authentication, including providing of KSEAF to the SNPN after successful authentication) or a non-5GS aware AAA (e.g., a legacy AAA that supports a key generating EAP authentication method but does not support 5GS specific functions).

The figure below illustrates the EAP-based authentication framework.



Figure 6.4.2.2-1: EAP based 5G authentication framework for SNPN access

In case the AAA server is 5GS aware, then the N12\* can be the same as the N12 interface with AUSF\* providing a AAA proxy functionality for security isolation between the SNPN and the third-party network.

In case the AAA server is non-5GS aware (i.e., legacy AAA server), after successful EAP authentication, the AAA can only provide the MSK to the AUSF\*. Furthermore, the AUSF\* derives the KSEAF from the received MSK (treating it as the KAUSF). The N12\* interface is a standard AAA/EAP interface.

**Variant 2: 5G AKA based authentication framework:**

In this variant, the AUSF\* is located in the SNPN and the rest of the necessary 5GS authentication functions (i.e., AUSF/UDM/ARPF/SIDF) resides in the 3rd party network. AUSF\* is a N12 proxy and provides the necessary isolation between the SNPN and the third-party network. The figure below illustrates the 5G AKA based authentication framework.



Figure 6.4.2.2-2: 5G AKA based authentication framework for SNPN access

6.4.3 System impact

This solution has no UE impacts expect when an EAP authentication is used with a legacy AAA server, in which case, the UE needs to derive KSEAF from MSK instead of KAUSF. Therefore, when legacy AAA server is used, the UE needs to know that KSEAF is derived from KAUSF/MSK instead of KAUSF/EMSK. This is achieved based on UE configuration (e.g., as part of provisioning the UE with the credentials necessary for performing the EAP authentication with the legacy AAA server), i.e. the EAP layer of the UE is configured to derive the KAUSF from the MSK instead of deriving it from the EMSK. The UE then derives KSEAF from the KAUSF as already defined in TS 33.501.

This solution assumes that the EAP layer of the UE has access to the credentials used for EAP authentication as well as the configuration information indicating the use of MSK for KAUSF derivation when legacy AAA server is used.

If the credentials owned by an external entity are stored in the USIM, this solution impacts the USIM.

There are no impacts on the serving network entities (e.g., (R)AN, AMF/SEAF).

A new AAA proxy function, AUSF\*, is introduced in the SNPN network.

### 6.4.4 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.5 Solution #5: Network Access Authentication with Credentials owned by an AAA external to the SNPN

### 6.5.1 Introduction

This solution addresses key issue #1, especially for SNPN + non-PLMN scenario depicted in figure 5.1.1-2.

The specific architecture is shown in figure 6.5.1-1 from TR 23.700-07 [3].

UE

(R)AN

UPF

N2

N4

N1

N3

N12

N13

AMF

SMF

AUSF

UDM

N11

N8

SNPN

AAA

Nxx

3rd party

PAF

TBD

**Figure 6.5.1-1: Architecture for Network Access Authentication with Credentials owned by an AAA external to the SNPN**

The solution assumes that:

* The 3rd party provides AAA, and the UE credentials are stored in the AAA.
* Primary Authentication Function (PAF) is introduced in SNPN for translation of SBI protocol and AAA protocol. The function can be collocated with NSSAAF, or AUSF.

The UE provides SUCI to the SNPN, and the AUSF retrieves UE’s credentials from the AAA according to SUCI and trigger EAP based authentication. In this solution, AAA performs role of authentication server.

### 6.5.2 Solution details

**PAF**

**AAA**

**AUSF**

**UE**

**SEAF**

1. Registration Request

(UE ID)

2. Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_

Authenticate Request (UE ID)

3. SBI

(EAP trigger, AAA address)

4.AAA

(EAP trigger)

5. EAP (e.g. EAP-TLS)

6. AAA (EAP success, MSK)

10. Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_

Authenticate Response (EAP success, Kseaf)

7. SBI (EAP success, MSK)

9. Derive Kseaf according to Kausf

11. Auth-Req. (EAP success, ngKSI, ABBA)

12. Derive Kamf according to MSK

8. Derive Kausf according to MSK

**Figure 6.5.2-1: Network Access Authentication**

1. The UE sends the Registration Request message to the SEAF, containing UE ID. The UE ID can be SUCI. For construction of the SUCI, existing methods in TS 33.501 [2] can be used.

2. The SEAF sends Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Request message to AUSF. The message includes the UE ID.

3. The AUSF invokes external primary authentication service provided by PAF. The AUSF sends SBI message containing AAA address and EAP trigger (e.g. EAP-TLS start) message. The AUSF derives AAA address according to UE ID.

4. The PAF finds AAA according to AAA address, translates SBI message to AAA protocol, and sends the EAP trigger message to the AAA. The EAP trigger message can be EAP-start message to trigger AAA for EAP authentication.

5. The AAA triggers EAP authentication based on EAP trigger message, and plays as authentication server role. PAF, AUSF, and SEAF transparent the EAP messages exchanged between UE and AAA. The EAP messages are exchanged within multiple Authentication Request/Response messages. The Authentication Request message shall include ABBA. The ABBA parameter shall be set to ‘1’ if the SEAF receives the indicator that MSK is used to derive KAUSF from the AUSF. The AUSF shall send an indicator if the AUSF finds PAF to do authentication. Upon receiving the ABBA which is set to ‘1’, the NAS layer in the UE shall send a notification to the EAP layer so that the EAP layer will return MSK to the NAS layer later, not EMSK.

6. If the authentication successes, the AAA derives MSK and EMSK, the AAA sends EAP success message and MSK with AAA protocol to the PAF.

7. The PAF sends EAP success message and MSK via SBI to the AUSF.

8. The AUSF derives KAUSF according to MSK.

9. The AUSF calculates KSEAF from KAUSF.

10. The AUSF sends the Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate message to the SEAF, the message includes EAP success message together with the derived KSEAF.

11. The SEAF sends Authentication Request message to the UE, the authentication procedure is finished. The message includes EAP success message, ngKSI and ABBA parameter. The SEAF derives the KAMF according the KSEAF.

12. Upon receiving the EAP-Success message, the EAP layer in the UE derives MSK and EMSK and returns MSK to the NAS layer if the EAP layer receives the notification in step 5. Besides, the NAS layer uses the MSK to derive the KAUSF, and then derives KSEAF according to KAUSF. The UE derives the KAMF from the KSEAF. The KAMF will be used to enable NAS and AS security.

6.5.3 System impact

The UE, AMF, AUSF and UDM are impacted.

If it is agreed to have an unique network entity, PAF may be introduced.

The AAA-S has no impact.

### 6.5.4 Evaluation

TBA.

## 6.6 Solution #6: Network access authentication with credentials owned by an entity separate from the SNPN

### 6.6.1 Introduction

This solution addresses Key Issue #1 “Credentials owned by an external entity”.

The subscription credentials are owned by the AAA-Server and not by the SNPN, the SNPN might have a default subscription profile specifying NSSAIs, QoS etc., but it is lacking the authentication information. The AUSF is taking the role of a AAA proxy towards the the AAA server of the service provider holding the credentials. The AAA-Server is holding the subscription of the UE and keeps the credentials as any AAA-Server as well as it is taking the role of the EAP Server for authenticating the UE. It is assumed that the SNPN and the service provider have a SLA in place with respective security for the secure transport of messages between the two entities, e.g. TLS or IPSec.

The NAI of the UE at the service provider with username@realm is then used in the SNPN as SUPI, the SNPN does not have a private key of the service provider to perform any SUCI deconcealment.

### 6.6.2 Solution details



**Figure 6.6.2: Network access authentication with credentials owned by an entity separate from the SNPN**

1. The UE sends a Registration Request with the NAI (pseudonym@realm or username@realm) of the Service Provider as UE identity to the AMF. The username of the NAI maybe set to anonymous if the EAP method of the Service Provider supports privacy, or to a pre-configured pseudonym or the subscription identifier of the Service Provider.

2. The AMF detects based on the realm of the NAI that the Registration Request is not from a subscriber of the SNPN but from a Service Provider. The AMF authorizes the request by verifying the realm of the NAI and whether the SNPN has an active agreement with this Service Provider. The AMF forwards the request to the AUSF which may be preconfigured for handling requests towards external Service Providers.

3. The AUSF may perform authorization of the registration request by verifying the realm of the NAI and whether the SNPN has an active agreement with this Service Provider. The AUSF identifies the Service Provider and takes the role of an AAA-Proxy, sending a related AAA message to the corresponding AAA-Server.

NOTE 1: In this solution the SBI-DIAMETER interworking functionality is collocated with the AUSF.

4. The AAA-Server verifies the authentication request based on the username. If the AAA-Server supports privacy, then the related EAP message e.g. in tunnel mode, will receive the real identity protected in the first exchange with the UE during authentication. The AAA-Server selects the subscriber profile based on the username and performs an EAP based authentication with the UE, using the pre-shared credentials in the UE and the subscriber profile in the AAA-Server. After successful authentication, the AAA-Server derives MSK.

The UE derives the same keys accordingly.

The AAA-Server may select the stored Routing ID (preconfigured) for the SNPN as well as the validity time for one authentication period, i.e. after which the AMF should trigger a re-authentication request.

5. The AAA-Server sends the result of the authentication back in an authentication response to the AUSF and may include the MSK, validity time, Routing ID, result of the authentication and the NAI of the UE with the real username of the subscription profile in the AAA-Server of the UE, which is used further as the SUPI in the SNPN.

6. The AUSF verifies the response and selects the UDM e.g. based on pre-configuration or based on the Routing ID. The AUSF sends to the UDM the NAI of the UE and the result of the authentication, similar to clause 6.1.4.1a of TS 33.501.

NOTE 2: If there are multiple subscription profiles per realm, the UDM needs to be preconfigured with the NAIs of the UEs and the mapping to the corresponding subscription profiles.

The AUSF derives KAUSF from MSK and the KSEAF from the KAUSF according to TS 33.501.

7. The AUSF sends an authentication response to the AMF/SEAF including the authentication result from the Service Provider and the KSEAF, the NAI of the UE to be used as SUPI, the validity time, i.e. time until the next re-authentication.

8. The AMF/SEAF may perform from now on the normal procedures like for a normal 5G subscriber, e.g. NAS SMC, AS SMC etc. and sets up the security for the NAS protocol and the radio interface. For KAMF derivation the NAI of the UE is used as specified in TS 33.501.

9. The rest of the Registration procedure is performed.

### 6.6.3 System impact

Editor’s Note: Each solution should clearly list which entities need new functionality and what functionality they need for the provided solution to work.

If there are multiple subscription profiles per realm, the UDM needs to be preconfigured with the NAIs of the UEs and the mapping to the corresponding subscription profiles.

The SBI-DIAMETER interworking functionality is collocated with the AUSF. The AUSF receives the MSK from the AAA-Server.

### 6.6.4 Evaluation

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

Subscription is owned by the AAA-Server, i.e. SUPI and authentication credentials.

The AAA-Server does not need to provide a private key to the UDM for SUCI deconcealment.

## 6.7 Solution #7: EAP authentication between UE and external AAA with enhanced security of KAUSF

### 6.7.1 Introduction

This solution addresses the key issue #1 - Credentials owned by an external entity. It supports the use of any key generating EAP method to authenticate UE by an external entity consisting of a AAA server (AAA-E).

It proposes a number of options to enhance the security of KAUSF, which may otherwise be derived solely from MSK received from an external AAA over interfaces outside the control of SNPN.

### 6.7.2 Solution details



Figure 6.7.2.1 - Derive KAUSF from MSK and RAND



Figure 6.7.2.2 - Derive KAUSF from a new key exchange



Figure 6.7.2.3 - Derive KAUSF from a new EAP authentication

1. The UE sends to the SEAF a Registration Request message, including the SUCI which is constructed from the UE SUPI. The SUPI is of the type of NAI in the form of username@realm. The “username” shall be either “anonymous” or omitted if the subscriber identifier privacy is required by SNPN and the public key of the SNPN is not provisioned in the UE.

2. The SEAF sends to the AUSF Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Request message, including the SUCI and the SN-name (the serving network name).

3. The AUSF sends to the UDM the the Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Request, including the SUCI and the SN-name.

4. The UDM de-conceals the SUCI to obtain the SUPI. If the SUCI is not constructed using the null-scheme, the UDM invokes the SIDF located within the UDM to de-conceal the SUCI.

The “username” portion of the SUPI could be a real username, “anonymous”, or null (i.e., omitted). In any case, the UDM uses the SUPI to determine that the credentials of this UE is owned by an external entity and return the information that is needed by the AUSF to use the AAA-E to authenticate the UE.

Editor’s Note: Since the EAP method itself may provide subscriber privacy, it is FFS whether such a SUCI calculation using non-null scheme is needed at the UE. If it is needed, the details on SUCI calculation is FFS.

5. The UDM sends to the AUSF the Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Response, which also includes the SUPI and any additional information that may assist AUSF to reach AAA-E.

6. The AUSF uses SUPI, any assistant information from the UDM, and/or local information to determine that an AAA server needs to be invoked to authenticate the UE.

The AUSF sends an authentication request to the AAA server. The exact message format of this authentication request depends on the interface over which the request is sent. It could be a service based interface if there is an interworking function to external AAA-E, or an AAA interface (e.g., RADIUS or DIAMETER) which may go through an AAA proxy (AAA-P).

Note that SUPI is needed to route the request to the ultimate destination AAA-E since there may be additional AAA proxies in front of the AAA-E. SN-Name is needed to derive KSEAF.

7. An intermediate entity (e.g., AAA-P) forwards the authentication request to the AAA-E.

8. The AAA-E and the UE performs an EAP authentication that is selected by the AAA-E.

9. Upon the successful completion of EAP authentication, the AAA-E sends an Access Accept messages to the AAA-P, including EAP Success, SUPI, and MSK.

Note that SUPI is needed since the SUPI received by AUSF in step 5 may be anonymous.

10. The AAA-P forwards the Access Accept (or translates it to a service authentication response) to the AUSF, including EAP Success, SUPI, and MSK.

11-12. The AUSF performs additional steps to generate new keying materials to derive KAUSF.

In option 1 (see Figure 6.7.2.1), the AUSF generates some random data (namely RAND) and derive the KAUSF from both the RAND and the MSK.

In option 2 (see Figure 6.Y.2.2), a new key exchange (e.g., Diffie-Hellman) is executed between the AUSF and the UE to derive new key materials to be used for deriving KAUSF. The MSK received from the AAA-E can be used to authenticate the key exchange.

In option 3 (see Figure 6.7.2.2), a new EAP authentication is executed between the UE and the AUSF based on the MSK. For example, an EAP-TLS with PSK (preshared key) can be executed to derive a new MSK and a new EMSK. KAUSF is derived from the new EMSK.

13. The AUSF sends to the SEAF an EAP-Success message along with the SUPI and the KSEAF in a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Response message. In option 1, the RAND is also included.

14. The SEAF forwards to the UE the EAP-Success message in an Authentication Result message or a Security Mode Command message, including ngKSI and ABBA. In option 1, the RAND is also included.

15. Upon receiving the EAP-Success message, the UE derives the KAUSF accordingly based on one of the three options in use.

### 6.7.3 System impact

This solution has impact on UE, AUSF, and UDM.

When UDM receives Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get\_Request and obtains a SUPI that needs to be authenticated by an external entity, the UDM may not be configured with the authentication method thus may not return an authentication method to the AUSF. In addition, the UDM may need to return information back to allow AUSF to use an AAA-E to authenticate the UE.

When AUSF receives Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get\_Response, it needs to be able to make decision to use an AAA-E to authenticate the UE. In addition, the AUSF needs to perform additional steps to enhance the security of KAUSF.

UE need to support the EAP method chosen by AAA-E for authentication. In addition, UE needs to know how to derive KAUSF and perform additional steps to enhance the security of KAUSF.

### 6.7.4 Evaluation

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

Editor’s Note: The security benefits from the proposed methods are FFS.

## 6.8 Solution #8: UE onboarding for SNPN with AAA-S as DCS

### 6.8.1 Introduction

This solution addresses Key Issue #4 “Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN”.

The assumption of this solution is that

1. The UE has been provisioned with default UE credentials;

2. The AAA-S external the onboarding SNPN acts as the DCS.

The architecture of this solution is illustrated as Figure 6.8.1-1.



Figure 6.8.1-1: Architecture of UE onboarding for SNPN with AAA-S acting as DCS

Editor’s Note: How to protect provisioning via Control Plane considering trust relationship between Onboarding SNPN and PS owner's domain is FFS.

Editor’s Note: Function and procedure of interface between AMF and PS is FFS, and whether the interface is needed needs SA2's feedback.

### 6.8.2 Solution details

#### 6.8.2.1 Procedure



Figure: 6.8.2.1-1: UE onboarding for SNPN with AAA-S acting as DCS

1. The UE sends a Registration Request message to the AMF, including the SUCI which is the concealment of the SUPI.

2. The AMF shall invoke the Nausf\_UEAuthentication service by sending a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Request message to the AUSF whenever the AMF wishes to initiate an authentication, including the SUCI and the SN-name (serving network name).

3. The AUSF sends a Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Request messege to the UDM, including the SUCI and the SN-name.

4. The UDM invokes the SIDF to de-conceal SUCI to gain SUPI.

Based on SUPI, the UDM shall choose the authentication method.

5. As the UDM chooses an EAP authentication method, it sends a Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Response message to the AUSF, including the SUPI and the address of the AAA-S.

6. The AUSF sends EAP Request to the AAA-S based on the address received from the UDM, including the SUPI of the UE to be authenticated.

7. The AAA-S and the UE execute the EAP authentication.

8. After the success of the EAP authentication, the AAA-S sends an EAP Response to the AUSF, including the MSK and the SUPI

9. The AUSF derives KAUSF from the MSK, and derives the KSEAF from the KAUSF.

10. The AUSF sends an Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Response message to the AMF, including the EAP success, the KSEAF and the SUPI.

11. The AMF returns the Registration Response to the UE, including EAP success, ngKSI and ABBA. The UE derives KAUSF from the MSK, and derives the KSEAF from the KAUSF in the same way as the AUSF does in step 9.

Editor’s Note: Security implications of UE information pre-configuration (e.g., for UE identity, SUCI de-concealment, authentication method selection) in O-SNPN considering trust relationship between Onboarding SNPN, DCS owner's domain and PS owner's domain is FFS.

### 6.8.3 System impact

This solution has impact on UE, AUSF and UDM.

The UE derives KAUSF from MSK instead of EMSK.

The AUSF sends EAP Request to the AAA-S based on the address received from the UDM. The AUSF derives KAUSF from MSK instead of EMSK.

The UDM sends the address of the AAA-S to AUSF.

Editor’s Note: Further system impacts are FFS.

### 6.8.4 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.9 Solution #9: UE onboarding for SNPN with UDM as DCS

### 6.9.1 Introduction

This solution addresses Key Issue #4 “Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN”.

The assumption of this solution is that

1. The UE has been provisioned with default UE credentials;

2. The UDM in the onboarding SNPN acts as the DCS. This doesn’t prevent the UE onboarding from other Onboarding SNPNs, in which case the Onboarding SNPN interacts with UDM to authenticate the UE.

The architecture of this solution is illustrated as Figure 6.9.1-1.



Figure 6.9.1-1: Architecture of UE onboarding for SNPN with UDM acting as DCS

Editor’s Note: How to protect provisioning via Control Plane considering trust relationship between Onboarding SNPN and PS owner's domain is FFS.

Editor’s Note: Function and procedure of interface between AMF and PS is FFS, and whether the interface is needed needs SA2's feedback.

### 6.9.2 Solution details

#### 6.9.2.0 General

In general, in order to gain access to the Provisioning Server (PS), the UE sends a registration request to the onboarding SNPN. The onboarding SNPN retrieves an authentication vector from the DCS, and then authenticate the UE with the authentication vector. After successful authentication, the onboarding SNPN can provide access of the PS to the UE.

#### 6.9.2.1 Procedure



Figure: 6.9.2.1-1: UE onboarding for SNPN with UDM acting as DCS

1. The UE sends a Registration Request message to the AMF, including the SUCI which is the concealment of the SUPI.

2. The AMF shall invoke the Nausf\_UEAuthentication service by sending a Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Request message to the AUSF whenever the AMF wishes to initiate an authentication, including the SUCI and the SN-name (serving network name).

3. The AUSF sends a Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Request messege to the UDM, including the SUCI and the SN-name.

4. The UDM invokes the SIDF to de-conceal SUCI to gain SUPI.

Based on SUPI, the UDM shall choose the authentication method.

5. If the authentication method chosen is 5G AKA, the authentication procedure specified in clause 6.1.3.2 of TS 33.501 [2] is used.

If the authentication method chosen is EAP-AKA’, the authentication procedure specified in clause 6.1.3.1 of TS 33.501 [2] is used.

Editor’s Note: Security implications of UE information pre-configuration (e.g., for UE identity, SUCI de-concealment, authentication method selection) in O-SNPN considering trust relationship between Onboarding SNPN, DCS owner's domain and PS owner's domain is FFS.

### 6.9.3 System impact

The UDM acts as the DCS to provide default credentials.

Editor’s Note: Further system impacts are FFS.

### 6.9.4 Evaluation

The solution assumes that the UE has been provisioned with credentials for mutual authentication with the onboarding SNPN, i.e. it does not satisfy the assumption that the UE has not been provisioned with SNPN credentials for the onboarding SNPN.

Editor’s Note: Further evaluation is FFS.

## 6.10 Solution #10: Secure initial access to an SNPN onboarding network

### 6.10.1 Introduction

This solution addresses key issue#4 Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN. The proposed solution relies on the deployment scenario described in Key issue #1 Credentials owned by an external entity where the deployment utilizes an external AAA-S. Therefore, the solution assumes the UE has been preprovisioned with default credentials to be used for primary authentication, the solution uses EAP-TLS as an example.

Note that any solution candidate to Key issue #1 fits the concept of this solution. Using a key generating EAP method allows for derivation of keys to use protecting the air interface and the DCS provides a temporary SUPI to the onboarding network, this solution proposes to use the identifier from the default credentials. This way the UE becomes uniquely identifiable and verifiably secure. Since EAP-TLS credentials does not have storage requirements on USIM, the UE cannot be assumed to have a USIM therefore it might not be possible to have a Home network public key available at the UE, therefore an anonymous SUCI is adopted.

The onboarding network trusts the DCS to perform authentication on its behalf. The solution does not take a stand on how the PS relates to DCS and onboarding network.

6.10.2 Solution details



**Figure 6.10.2-1: Initial access with key derivation**

0. In this solution, the DCS is assumed to be pre-configured with the PS address for each onboarding SUPI. E.g., the owner of the DCS can configure the PS address in the DCS when the UE is sold to or being deployed by the SO.

1. The UE sends a registration request to the onboarding SNPN acting as onboarding network. The UE includes an onboarding indication and an anonymous SUCI as described in clause B 2.1.2.2 of TS 33.501 [2].

NOTE 1: How the UE selects an onboarding network is out of scope of the present document.

2. AMF forwards the registration request to AUSF.

3. The AUSF decides based on the onboarding indication that an external authentication is to be performed and uses the realm part of the SUCI to route the request to the right DCS.

4. The AUSF interacts with the DCS in order to have the DCS perform primary authentication. The AUSF uses a AAA-P/IWF to interact with the DCS.

5. UE and DCS performs primary authentication based on EAP-TLS. Since the SUCI was anonymous in line with clause B 2.1.2.2 of TS 33.501 [2] the tunnel is setup first before certificates are exchanged.

6. The DCS sends an EAP response to the AUSF. Including keying material and a SUPI. In this case the UE ID from the certificate would act as SUPI. The response also includes the PS Address.

7. The AUSF sends a success message to the AMF including keying material, the SUPI and the PS address.

8. The AMF includes an indicator on how the UE shall derive its keys to the UE in the NAS message carrying the EAP Success.

NOTE 2: This solution proposes an indicator to communicate how the UE derive keys. Whether or not sending the indicator is necessary is in the scope of Key Issue #1 "Credentials owned by an external entity".

9. The UE derives its keys and the registration is complete.

10. The AMF sends the PS address to the UE over the established secure NAS connection. The AMF may also store the PS address for future use, e.g. to send it to the SMF for enabling user plane access limitation towards the PS.

This solution describes initial access of the UE to the onboarding network using authentication with the DCS, and how the ON or UE obtain the PS address. The actual connection between UE and PS is not in scope of this solution.

The DCS and the onboarding network have a business agreement that the DCS provides mutual authentication with UEs for the purpose of initial access to the onboarding network. This implies that there is mutual trust between AUSF and DCS. Security mechanisms for the interface between DCS and onboarding network are out of scope of this solution.

### 6.10.3 System impact

**UE**

Potentially key hierarchy depending on the outcome of KI#1.

**AMF**

Relay of potentially needed indicator for how the UE should derive keys. Relay of onboarding indicator.

**AUSF**

AAA-P functionality in order to communicate with external party.

**AAA-S**

Depends on if KI#1 decides the AAA-S should be 5G aware or not.

### 6.10.4 Evaluation

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

## 6.11 Solution #11: Securing initial access by using primary authentication

### 6.11.1 Introduction

This solution addresses key issue #4 (Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN).

This solution describes a high-level framework for securing the initial access over the onboarding network (ON) by using primary authentication. Once the initial access is established, the UE uses this access to communicate with the provisioning server to receive the necessary SNPN credentials. The actual provisioning mechanisms are outside the scope of this solution.

### 6.11.2 Solution details

In this solution, it is assumed that the UE is provisioned with the necessary credentials (including Unique UE Identifier, Default UE credentials) by the Default Credential Server (DCS) so that the primary authentication can be performed between the UE and onboarding network/DCS. The DCS also maintains these credentials so that primary authentication can be performed between the UE and the DCS. The actual method/processes used to configure this information in the UE and the DCS is outside the scope of this solution.

In this solution, the following trust/security relationships are assumed:

* ON trusts the DCS to perform primary authentication of the UE for the initial access.
* DCS has a roaming relationship with the ON for the purposes of initial access and trusts the ON to perform the functions of 5G serving network.
* UE and the PS have a trust relationship that is used to provide end-to-end confidentiality, integrity and reply protection of the SNPN credentials between the UE and the PS. Therefore, no specific trust is assumed between the PS and the ON/DCS for the secure provisioning of the SNPN credentials.

The following call-flow shows the entities and the high-level steps involved in the UE onboarding.

****

**Figure 6.11.2.-1: Securing initial access for UE onboarding by re-using 5GS primary authentication**

1. The UE is pre-configured by the DCS with the necessary information (e.g., Unique UE Identifier, Default UE credentials) for the UE to register with an onboarding network (ON). In case AKA based credentials are used, they shall be stored on the UICC. In case of non-AKA credentials, the storage and handling of these non-AKA credentials within the UE are not in the scope of this solution. The UE is not configured with any SNPN credentials. The DCS also stores the UE’s credentials information required for the authentication of the UE.
2. UE discovers and performs onboarding network selection.
3. UE sends the Registration Request to the onboarding network. The request includes the UE identifier. In case of AKA based credentials, UE identifier is set to the SUCI as specified in TS 33.501 [2]. In case of non-AKA based credentials, the UE identifier shall be in NAI format, in which case UE identifier privacy, if required, is provided by the selected EAP authentication method.
4. Based on the received UE identifier, the ON selects DCS and forwards the authentication request to the DCS.
5. The ON interacts with the DCS in order to perform primary authentication. Based on the UE identifier received from the ON, the DCS selects the authentication method. The authentication method, which can be either AKA-based (5G AKA or EAP-AKA’) or non-AKA-based (e.g., EAP-TLS or EAP-TTLS). In case of non-AKA based methods, the selected EAP method shall be a key-generating EAP method that provides mutual authentication. Once the primary authentication is successful, KAUSF is established as follows: if the DCS is 5GS aware (i.e., the DCS supports 5G key hierarchy), the UE and the DCS end up establishing KAUSF; otherwise (i.e., DCS is a legacy AAA server), the DCS sends the MSK to the ON, which is used to derive the KAUSF between the UE and the ON. The rest of the keys in the 5GS key hierarchy are derived as specified in TS 33.501 [2]. At the end of this step, in case UE subscriber privacy is in force, the DCS also provides the UE’s SUPI (i.e., UE permanent identifier) to the ON.

NOTE x: The DCS and the ON have a business agreement that the DCS provides mutual authentication with UEs for the purpose of initial access to the ON. This implies that there is mutual trust between ON and DCS. Security mechanisms for the interface between DCS and ON are out of scope of this solution.

1. NAS SMC is performed between the UE and the ON, establishing NAS security.
2. After the successful NAS SMC, ON sends Registration Accept to the UE.
3. The UE is now ready to securely access the Provisioning Server. The Provisioning Server discovery is performed as per the conclusions in clause 8.4.1 of TR 23.700-07 [3]. The ON uses the discovered PS address to find the right Provisioning Server. The Provisioning Server securely provisions the SNPN credentials. The provisioning of SNPN credentials may be Control Plane based or User Plane based. The provisioning messages are end-to-end protected between the UE and the PS. In case of control plane based provisioning, the provisioning messages are routed either via the DCS (when the DCS is 5GS aware, e.g., DCS hosts UDM/AUSF) or directly via the ON (when the DCS is non-5GS aware). The actual provisioning method or protocol is outside the scope of this solution.

NOTE 1: Whether the provisioning message is transferred directly via ON or DCS may depend on SLA among different parties (e.g. DCS, ON, PS).

1. Once the provisioning of SNPN credentials is completed, the UE de-registers from the ON.
2. Using the provisioned SNPN credentials, the UE is now ready to register to the SNPN.

### 6.11.3 System impact

Though this solution reuses the existing 5GS security mechanisms specified in TS 33.501 [2], enhancements to 5GS are needed so that the 5GC (as an onboarding network) can interface with the DCS in order to perform primary authentication. The conclusion(s) from Key Issue #1 can be reused for these enhancements such that the DCS is the external entity that hosts the credentials used for primary authentication necessary for the initial access.

### 6.11.4 Evaluation

This solution assumes that there is end-to-end security between the UE and the PS. If there is no end-to-end security between the UE and the PS, the ON may compromise the credentials (e.g. modify, eavesdrop) provisioned by the PS.

## 6.12 Solution #12: Authentication for UE Onboarding for SNPN

### 6.12.1 Introduction

This solution addresses key issue #4.

The authentication architecture is shown in figure 6.12.1-1.

UE

(R)AN

UPF

N2

N4

PS

N1

N3

N6

N12

N13

AMF

SMF

AUSF

UDM

N11

N8

O-SNPN

SO-SNPN

DCS

Nxx

Trusted 3rd party

PAF

TBD

Nxy

**Figure 6.12.1-1: Architecture for authentication for UE onboarding for SNPN**

The authentication related functions in the architecture are:

* Default Credential Server (DCS), stores UE’s default credential. The solution assumes that the owner of DCS belongs to 3rd party, who is different from SO. If the SO decides to use DCS to authenticate the UE, there is an agreement between 3rd party and SO, and the SO trusts 3rd party.
* Primary Authentication Function (PAF) is introduced in SNPN for translation of SBI protocol and AAA protocol. The function can be collocated with NSSAAF, or AUSF.

### 6.12.2 Solution details

#### 6.12.2.1 Authentication for onboarding with default credentials is provisioned in UDM

**UE**

**RAN**

**AMF**

**AUSF**

**UDM**

2. Construct SUCI

8. Primary Authentication

a.Provisioning unique ID and default credential

10. AS SMC

9. NAS SMC

b.Provisioning unique ID, authentication method and default credential

1. Broadcast

(on-boarding information)

3. Registration Request

(SUCI)

4. Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_

Authenticate Request (SUCI)

5. Nudm\_UEAuthentication

\_Get Request (SUCI)

6. Retrieve default credential

7. Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_

Get Response (SUPI, AV,

authentication method)

**O-SNPN**

**SO-SNPN**

**Figure 6.12.2-1: Authentication for onboarding with default credentials is provisioned in UDM**

Preconditions:

* UE has been provisioned with unique ID, and default credential. In case that the UE is in automatic selection model, the UE may be provisioned with a priority list of O-SNPNs.
* UDM has been provisioned with unique ID, default credential and authentication method at onboarding phase.

Procedures:

1. RAN broadcasts onboarding information. The onboarding information includes indication for onboarding support, and SNPN identity of the O-SNPN and SNPN identity of the connected SO-SNPN.

2. The UE may manually get an SNPN ID of SO-SNPN. The UE may output list of SO-SNPN in the onboarding information in the scream, and the user can select one of an expected SO-SNPN.

The UE may automatically get an SNPN ID of SO-SNPN. The UE may be provisioned with a priority list of O-SNPNs. The UE can select O-SNPN using priority list and O-SNPN in the onboarding information, and get the related SNPN ID of SO-SNPN in the onboarding information.

The UE constructs SUCI using the schemes described in TS 33.501 [2] according to SNPN ID of SO-SNPN and UE’s unique ID, in the following manner. The Home Network Identifier is set as SNPN identity of SO-SNPN so that the AMF can select the right AUSF. The Scheme Output is set as unique ID.

3. The UE sends the Registration Request message to the SEAF, containing SUCI.

4. The SEAF sends Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Request message to AUSF. The message includes SUCI.

5. The AUSF sends the Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Request message to UDM. The message includes SUCI.

6. The UDM de-conceals the SUCI to SUPI, and gets the unique ID. The UDM shall check whether the unique ID is provisioned, if not, the UDM shall reject the registration. If the UDM has been provisioned with the related default credential, the UDM retrieves default credential and authentication method according to unique ID. The UDM may generate AV according to the default credential and authentication method.

7. The UDM sends the SUPI, authentication method and AV to the AUSF in the Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Response.

8. The UE and AUSF perform the authentication procedure. After successful authentication, the UE and SEAF derive KSEAF and KAMF. If the authentication is failed, the UE may re-select the O-SNPN or SO-SNPN as depicted in step 2.

9. The UE and the AMF perform NAS SMC procedure to activate NAS security.

10. The UE and the RAN perform AS SMC procedure to activate AS security.

NOTE: If the SO does not want to continue the use of the default credential in the UDM except for the initial access for onboading (e.g., default credential received from an external entity), the procedure depicted above can be used to replace the default credential with a different credential.

6.12.2.2 Authentication for onboarding with default credentials is provisioned in DCS

**PAF**

**UE**

**RAN**

**SEAF**

**AUSF**

**UDM**

2. Construct SUCI

a.Provisioning unique ID and default credential

16. AS SMC

15. NAS SMC

b.Provisioning unique ID

1. Broadcast

(on-boarding information)

3. Registration Request

(SUCI)

4. Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_

Authenticate Request (SUCI)

5. Nudm\_UEAuthentication

\_Get Request (SUCI)

6. Cannot retrieve default credential

7. Nudm\_UEAuthentication

\_Get Response (SUPI)

**O-SNPN**

**SO-SNPN**

**DCS**

b.Provisioning unique ID, authentication method and default credential

8. SBI (EAP trigger,

AAA address)

9. AAA (EAP trigger)

10. EAP (e.g. EAP-TLS)

11. AAA(EAP success, MSK)

12. SBI (MSK,

EAP success)

13. Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_

Authenticate Response (EAP success, Kseaf)

14. Auth-Req. (EAP success, ngKSI, ABBA)

**Trusted 3rd party**

**Figure 6.12.2-2: Authentication for onboarding with default credentials is provisioned in DCS**

Preconditions:

* UE has been provisioned with unique ID, and default credential. In case that the UE is in automatic selection model, the UE may be provisioned with a priority list of O-SNPNs.
* UDM has been provisioned with unique ID at onboarding phase
* DCS has been provisioned with unique ID, authentication method and default credential.

Procedures:

1 - 5. The same steps with step 1-5 in clause 6.12.2.1.

6. The UDM de-conceals the SUCI to SUPI, and gets the unique ID. The UDM shall check whether the unique ID is provisioned, if not, the UDM shall reject the registration. If the UDM has been provisioned with the unique ID, but has not been provisioned the related default credential, the UDM sends the SUPI, and DCS address derived from SUPI to the AUSF directly.

7. The UDM sends the SUPI and DCS address to AUSF in the Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Response.

8. The AUSF invokes external primary authentication service provided by PAF. The AUSF sends SBI message containing the DCS address and EAP trigger (e.g. EAP-TLS start) message to the PAF.

9. The PAF finds DCS according to the DCS address, translates SBI message to AAA protocol, and sends the EAP trigger message to the DCS.

10. - 14. Since DCS can be regarded as an external AAA, those steps can reuse authentication procedure steps similar with authentication solutions with credentials owned by an external AAA in key issue #1, e.g. solution 1, 3, 4, 5, etc. After successful authentication, the UE and AMF derives the KAMF. If the authentication is failed, the UE may re-select the O-SNPN or SO-SNPN as depicted in step 2.

15. The UE and the AMF perform NAS SMC procedure to activate NAS security.

16. The UE and the RAN perform AS SMC procedure to activate AS security.

### 6.12.3 System impact

In case that authentication for onboarding with default credentials is provisioned in UDM, UE, RAN, UDM may be impacted.

In case that authentication for onboarding with default credentials is provisioned in DCS, UE, RAN, AUSF, PAF (which may be collocated with AUSF), and UDM may be impacted. DCS can be legacy AAA.

### 6.12.4 Evaluation

The solution can address key issue #4.

The solution assumes that there is an N12 interface between O-SNPN and SO-SNPN, so that the SO-SNPN knows that authentication result.

In addition, the UE is mutually authenticated by O-SNPN. The UE has activated both NAS and AS security with O-SNPN, the UE can establish a secure 3GPP connection (e.g. PDU session) via UP. The drawback is that the UE needs to be provisioned with information about the subscription owner before or at onboarding. Either a list of possible O-SNPNs is known before onboarding, or the UE has a screen and the user selects the SO-SNPN. These conditions will not be always be met in deployments where devices without screen are to be onboarded zero-touch at any vertical network, including those deployed after the manufacturing of the device.

## 6.13 Solution #13: UE Onboarding for an SNPN from Onboarding SNPN with Secondary Authentication using EAP method with UE identity privacy

### 6.13.1 Introduction

This solution addresses key issue 4," Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN," for UEs without UICC and figure 6. 13.2-1 shows a general use-case for this key issue. The actual provisioning mechanisms are outside the scope of this solution. In this solution, UE performs primary authentication using null algorithms, while an EAP method guarantying user identity privacy (e.g. EAP-TTLS, EAP-TLS v.1.3 or EAP-TLS v 1.2 with privacy option) is mandated for mutual authentication with DCS as part of secondary authentication.

When the UEs are deployed without a provisioned subscription, it provides a solution on how UE subscription/credentials are afterward provisioned to the UEs. The solution enables UEs to get network connectivity to an O-SNPN ("onboarding SNPN") so that it can be provisioned with necessary subscription credentials and configuration for the SO-SNPN that will own the UE's subscription ("SNPN owning the subscription"). The solution removes the complexity of O-SNPN by avoiding the need for any new Control plane interfaces, the connectivity between the O-SNPN and DCS relying on the existing interface for secondary authentication..

### 6.13.2 Solution details

Following pre-conditions are assumed:

- The UE is provisioned with some default UE credentials and a unique UE identifier at the manufacturing time. The unique UE identifier is assumed to be unique within the DCS. It takes the form of a Network Access Identifier (NAI), which is composed of the user part and the realm part, which may identify the domain name of the DCS.

- The UE is not provisioned with *subscription credentials* that grant access to a SO-SNPN.

- The Onboarding SNPN (O-SNPN) that is used by the UE in the onboarding process is not necessarily the same as the SO-SNPN (Subscription Owner SNPN) for which subscription credentials will be provisioned in the UE.

- The O-SNPN operator has access to a Default Credential Server (DCS), which is used to verify that UE is subject to onboarding based on the UE identifier and the associated default UE credentials. The DCS is used for UE authentication/authorization in the O-SNPN during the establishment of a PDU Session for onboarding purposes. The DCS owner is out of this document's scope and can be inside or outside of the O-SNPN, e.g., DCS can be owned by the device manufacturer, by an SNPN other than the O-SNPN, or by a 3rd party.

The solution recommends using an EAP method guaranteeing user identity privacy (e.g. EAP-TTLS, EAP-TLS v.1.3 or EAP-TLS v 1.2 with privacy option) as an authentication mechanism for secondary authentication to O-SNPN.

NOTE 1: Provisioning is out of scope of this solution

In some deployments, the DCS and the Provisioning Server can be the same entity. In deployments where the DCS and the Provisioning Server are different entities, it is expected that they communicate with each other for the purpose of UE authentication based on the default UE credentials via an interface that is outside of this solution’s scope. The SO-SNPN owning the subscription (SO-SNPN) interacts with the Provisioning Server during the UE onboarding procedure and provides the corresponding UE's subscription credentials and UE's configuration data to be provisioned to the UE. The actual provisioning mechanisms are outside the scope of this solution

Figure 6.13.2-1 UE Onboarding for Remote Provisioning Procedure

0. UE pre-configuration: The UE is provisioned with default UE credentials that allow for successful UE authentication with DCS and a unique UE identifier. A configuration may also include information for selecting SNPN needed to access the provisioning server.

1. Initial access to the Onboarding SNPN:

a. Selection of SNPN: UE selects the O-SNPN based on the indication in SIB broadcasted by O-SNPN (e.g., "Support for onboarding" indicator). In this step, if the UE wants to initiate the UE onboarding, the UE either automatically discovers and selects the O-SNPN network based on the broadcasted information or presents a list of available ONs to the user for manual selection. The UE registers to O-SNPN for onboarding by including an indication in the Registration Request, indicating that the registration is for UE onboarding.

b. Registration Procedure: During the registration procedure, the UE provides the UE-specific information, e.g. corresponding identity (encoded in SUPI format) to the network. The user may also provide the UE with additional information, such as an application identifier and/or Service Provider Identifier. NAS SMC is performed using NULL algorithms.

NOTE 2: Primary Authentication is not performed in this solution.

Editor’s Note: It needs to be clarified whether and how SUPI concealment can be used during the registration procedure.

2. Configuration PDU session: UE obtains limited connectivity to the Provisioning Server. In the Configuration PDU Session Establishment Request, the UE includes DCS identity and optionally includes PS identity, SO-SNPN identity, or both. When the UE provides SO-SNPN identity, the SMF in the O-SNPN may decide to override the PS identity provided by the UE and send the new PS identity to the UE in the PDU Session Establishment Accept as PCO parameter. The PS identity received in the PDU Session Establishment Accept overrides any configured PS identity in the UE.

Editor’s Note: It is FFS how to address the following attack: if it lacks NAS security protection, PS identity can be modified because of some attack, e.g. MITM attack, which could cause the DoS attack

Editor Note: Call flow in figure needs correction to map steps described in solution.

3. The PDU session establishment authentication/authorization is performed as described in TS 23.502 [6] clause 4.3.2.3 and in TS 33.501[2] clause 11.1.2. Secondary authentication with DCS is triggered by the SMF during PDU Session establishment.

4. The SMF selects the DCS either based on the DCS identity sent from the UE to the SMF or based on the realm part of the UE identity.. As secondary authentication is EAP-based, any EAP method can be used for secondary authentication to DCS. In this case any EAP method guaranteeing user identity privacy (e.g. EAP-TTLS, EAP-TLS v.1.3 or EAP-TLS v 1.2 with privacy option) can be used to provide privacy of the UE identity. Specifically when EAP-TTLS is used , to provide privacy of the UE identity, as per the RFC 5281 , “anonymous@realm” , is sent during the phase 1 of TTLS. In the second phase of EAP-TTLS , UE is authenticated by DCS using unique UE identity and default UE credentials as per RFC 5281[5].

5. The UE discovers the Provisioning Server using the stored PS identity. At this point, the stored PS identity is either the PS identity pre-configured in the UE, or the PS identity entered manually by the user, or the PS identity received by the O-SNPN. If the UE still does not have a stored PS identity, then the UE uses a well-known FQDN to perform PS discovery. The UE provides the provisioning server with the unique UE identifier, and optionally with the identity of the selected SO-SNPN. The provisioning server discovers the DCS identity sent from the UE to PS or based on using the realm part of the unique UE identity and authenticates the UE based on the default UE credentials. The interface between DCS and PS is out of the scope of this solution.

NOTE 3: This solution assumes there is trust relationship between DCS and PS. Specifics of the interface between DCS and PS including the aspects of mutual authentication, encryption and integrity protection are out of the scope of this solution.

NOTE 4: When the Onboarding network is the same as SNPN owning the subscription of the UE, the Provisioning Server is owned by the Onboarding Network

6. The Provisioning Server interacts with UE over secure connection.

7. Upon successful provisioning in the previous step, the UE releases the Configuration PDU Session and deregisters from the O-SNPN.

8. Upon a successful de-registration, the UE initiates a regular procedure, including a selection of a SO-SNPN, Registration using the provisioned credentials with the SO-SNPN owning the subscription, and PDU Session establishment(s). Depending on the provisioned subscription credentials, the UE may select an SNPN that is the same or different from the SNPN owning the credentials.

### 6.13.3 System impact

UE:

- During the registration procedure, UE provides information to the SNPN, indicating that the registration is for restricted onboarding service only.

- Support for an EAP method guaranteeing user identity privacy (e.g. EAP-TTLS, EAP-TLS v.1.3 or EAP-TLS v 1.2 with privacy option)

- the UE might have been provisioned with some initial default configuration, including PLMN ID and NID of the SNPN, S-NSSAI, DNN needed to access the provisioning server.

NG-RAN:

- A new indication in SIB to indicate that the SNPN provides access to onboarding service.

5GC:

- SMF to provide Limited connectivity to the provisioning server

### 6.13.4 Evaluation

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

Editor’s Note: Evaluation is FFS for the security and architectural implications of using EAP-TTLS.

## 6.14 Solution #14: Initial access for UE Onboarding for an SNPN from Onboarding SNPN using primary and secondary authentication

### 6.14.1 Introduction

This solution addresses key issue 4," Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN," for devices without UICC and figure 6.Y.1-1 shows a general use-case for this key issue. The actual provisioning mechanisms are outside the scope of this solution. In this solution, UE authenticates network using one-way authentication as part of authentication procedure and performs mutual authentication with DCS using any EAP method as part of secondary authentication.

When the UEs are deployed without a provisioned subscription, it provides a solution on how UE subscription/credentials are afterward provisioned to the UEs. The solution enables UEs to get network connectivity to an O-SNPN ("onboarding SNPN") so that it can be provisioned with necessary subscription credentials and configuration for the SO-SNPN that will own the UE's subscription ("SNPN owning the subscription"). The solution removes the complexity of O-SNPN by avoiding the need for any new Control plane interfaces, the connectivity between the O-SNPN and DCS relying on the existing interface for secondary authentication. ****

**Figure 6.14.1-1: UE onboarding in non-public network**

### 6.14.2 Solution details

#### 6.14.2.0 General

Following pre-conditions are assumed:

- The UE is provisioned with some default UE credentials and a unique UE identifier at the manufacturing time. The unique UE identifier is assumed to be unique within the DCS. It takes the form of a Network Access Identifier (NAI), which is composed of the user part and the realm part, which may identify the domain name of the DCS. UE is provisioned with set of roots of trust certificate information that UE will use to authenticate O-SNPN during the authentication.

- The UE is not provisioned with *subscription credentials* that grant access to a SO-SNPN.

- The Onboarding SNPN (O-SNPN) that is used by the UE in the onboarding process is not necessarily the same as the SO-SNPN (Subscription Owner SNPN) for which subscription credentials will be provisioned in the UE.

- The O-SNPN operator has access to a Default Credential Server (DCS), which is used to verify that UE is subject to onboarding based on the UE identifier and the associated default UE credentials. The DCS is used for UE authentication/authorization in the O-SNPN during the establishment of a PDU Session for onboarding purposes. The DCS owner is out of this document's scope and can be inside or outside of the O-SNPN, e.g., DCS can be owned by the device manufacturer, by an SNPN other than the O-SNPN, or by a 3rd party.

In some deployments, the DCS and the Provisioning Server can be the same entity. In deployments where the DCS and the Provisioning Server are different entities, it is expected that they communicate with each other for the purpose of UE authentication based on the default UE credentials via an interface that is outside of this solution’s scope.

NOTE 1: Provisioning is out of scope of this solution

The SO-SNPN owning the subscription (SO-SNPN) interacts with the Provisioning Server during the UE onboarding procedure and provides the corresponding UE's subscription credentials and UE's configuration data to be provisioned to the UE. The actual provisioning mechanisms are outside the scope of this solution

Editor’s Note: The need for three different authentications and the threats mitigated by each is FFS

****

**Figure 6.14.2-1 UE Onboarding for Remote Provisioning Procedure**

0. UE pre-configuration: The UE is provisioned with default UE credentials that allow for successful UE authentication and a unique UE identifier. A configuration may also include information for selecting SNPN needed to access the provisioning server.

1. Initial access to the Onboarding SNPN:

a. Selection of SNPN: UE selects the O-SNPN based on the indication in SIB broadcasted by O-SNPN (e.g., "Support for onboarding" indicator). In this step, if the UE wants to initiate the UE onboarding, the UE either automatically discovers and selects the O-SNPN network based on the broadcasted information or presents a list of available ONs to the user for manual selection. The UE registers to O-SNPN for onboarding by including an indication in the Registration Request, indicating that the registration is for UE onboarding.   
Editor’s Note: The security implications of securing Uu interface with only network auth (i.e., no authentication of the UE) is FFS

b. Registration Procedure: During the registration procedure, the UE provides the UE-specific information, e.g corresponding identity (encoded in SUPI format) to the network. The user may also provide the UE with additional information, such as an application identifier and/or Service Provider Identifier. An authentication using non-AKA (e.g. EAP-TLS) based method is performed. The SUPI is of the type of NAI in the form of username@realm. The “username” shall be either “anonymous” or UE identity can be omitted if the subscriber identifier privacy is required by SNPN. The UE performs the one-way authentication of O-SNPN based on O-SNPN’s certificate.

2. Configuration PDU session: UE obtains limited connectivity to the Provisioning Server. In the Configuration PDU Session Establishment Request, the UE includes DCS identity and optionally includes PS identity, SO-SNPN identity, or both. When the UE provides SO-SNPN identity, the SMF in the O-SNPN may decide to override the PS identity provided by the UE and send the new PS identity to the UE in the PDU Session Establishment Accept as PCO parameter. The PS identity received in the PDU Session Establishment Accept overrides any configured PS identity in the device. It is assumed that one and only one Configuration PDU session can be established, and connectivity of this PDU session is limited (cf. RLOS), so that the UE can only access a Provisioning Server.

3. The PDU session establishment authentication/authorization is performed as described in TS 23.502 [6] clause 4.3.2.3 and in TS 33.501[2] clause 11.1.2. Secondary authentication is triggered with the DCS by the SMF during PDU Session establishment. The SMF selects the DCS either based on the DCS identity sent from the UE to the SMF or based on the realm part of the UE identity. It is required that the secondary authentication performed between the UE and the DCS is an EAP authentication that supports mutual authentication

Editor’s Note: If the O-SNPN can perform mutual EAP authentication with DCS as part of secondary authentication, it needs to be clarified why such a EAP authentication cannot be performed as part of primary authentication in step 1.

4. The UE discovers the Provisioning Server using the stored PS identity. At this point, the stored PS identity is either the PS identity pre-configured in the UE, or the PS identity entered manually by the user, or the PS identity received by the O-SNPN. If the UE still does not have a stored PS identity, then the UE uses a well-known FQDN to perform PS discovery. The UE provides the provisioning server with the unique UE identifier, optionally the identity of the selected SO-SNPN. The provisioning server discovers the DCS using DCS identity sent from the UE to PS or based on the realm part of the unique UE identity and authenticates the UE and make a secure connection for provisioning with the UE, based on the default UE credentials. Interface between DCS and PS is out of the scope of this solution.  
Editor’s Note: The security implications of PS relying on the DCS credentials to authenticate the UE is FFS

NOTE 2: This solution assumes there is trust relationship between DCS and PS. Specifics of the interface between DCS and PS including the aspects of mutual authentication, encryption and integrity protection are out of the scope of this solution.

NOTE 3: When the Onboarding network is the same as SNPN owning the subscription of the UE, the Provisioning Server is owned by the Onboarding Network

5. Upon successful provisioning, the UE releases the Configuration PDU Session and deregisters from the O-SNPN.

6. Upon a successful de-registration, the UE initiates a regular procedure, including a selection of a SO-SNPN, Registration using the provisioned credentials with the SO-SNPN owning the subscription, and PDU Session establishment(s). Depending on the provisioned subscription credentials, the UE may select an SNPN that is the same or different from the SNPN owning the credentials.

#### 6.14.2.1 Using EAP-TLS Authentication Procedures over 5G Networks for initial one-way authentication

Figure 6.14.2.1-1 below shows the EAP-TLS Authentication Procedures over 5G Networks as described in TS 33.501 Annex B.2.1; the difference with respect to the EAP-TLS authentication procedure for one-way authentication is highlighted and described below.

****

**Figure** **6.14.2.1-1: Using EAP-TLS Authentication Procedures over 5G Networks for initial one-way authentication**

Step 1: When the UE sends a registration request with Registration Type as Onboarding, the UE sends an anonymous SUCI described in clause B 2.1.2.2 of TS 33.501 [2].

Step 2: The AMF (SEAF) selects an AUSF and sends the Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Request message to the AUSF, including information to assist the AUSF in selecting the EAP-TLS authentication method for one-way authentication.

NOTE 1: The information to assist the AUSF in selecting EAP-TLS for one-way authentication can be sent as an explicit parameter or can be encoded inside the realm part of the SUCI. Alternatively, the AMF (SEAF) can use a dedicated AUSF for onboarding.

Step 3,4,5: are not required as the AUSF determines the authentication method.

It is required that the secondary authentication performed between the UE and the DCS is an EAP authentication that supports mutual authentication

Step 6,7,8,9: Same procedure as described in TS 33.501[2] Annex B.2.1

Step 10-11: The AUSF replies to the SEAF with EAP-Request/EAP-TLS in the Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authenticate Response, which may include a chain of TLS certificates leading to root of trust certificate authority.

Step 12: The UE authenticates the server with the received message from step 8.

NOTE 2: The underlying assumption is that the device is configured with a set of root-of-trust certificates at manufacturing time.

NOTE 3: If the AUSF has a certificate issued by a root-of-trust authority, it includes a single certificate in step 10. Otherwise, the AUSF includes a chain of certificates that leads to the root-of-trust authority.

NOTE 4: O-SNPN prepares a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) and submits it to the CA of their choice (trusted by business agreement) [7]. A CSR carries the list of hosts that should appear in the certificate, along with a public key and proof of possession of the corresponding private key (via a digital signature). CA then validates subscriber's identity (O-SNPN) using different procedures as per business agreement.

Extended Validation (EV) certificates [7] can be used to provide certificates to ON by subordinate CA's or CA's. EV Certificates cannot be obtained by individuals or rogue entities, or non-incorporated entities. When fraudulent certificate requests are submitted, CAs tend to maintain a list of domain names and refuse to issue certificates for them without manual confirmation. EV certificates can be used to provide certificates to ON by subordinate CA's or CA's.

To further ascertain the security of one-way authentication, O-SNPN with a business relationship with Intermediate CA and Registration Authority can use the following certificate extensions as per [7]. Signed Certificate Timestamps (SCT), Extended Key usage, and named constraint can also be used together for intermediate certificates to avoid arbitrary public certificates for fraudulent O-SNPN and provide a reliable authentication/verification mechanism of server certificates' one-way authentication.

To verify the TLS handshake integrity, the server sends cryptographic signatures of the exchanged data. The handshake proceeds only if the signatures can be verified. Any other result would imply a modification of the network traffic by a third party.

Step 13-14: If the TLS server authentication is successful, the UE replies with EAP-Response/EAP-TLS in the Authenthentication Response message. The response message does not include the TLS Certificate, and TLS\_certificate\_verify message as the network authentication of the UE is not required.

With one-way authentication where only the UE authenticates the onboarding network, the key material for AS and NAS security is generated following the same procedure as described in TS 33.501[2] Annex B.2.1

### 6.14.3 System impact

UE:

- During the registration procedure, UE provides information to the SNPN, indicating that the registration is for restricted onboarding service only.

- the UE might have been provisioned with some initial default configuration, including PLMN ID and NID of the SNPN, S-NSSAI, DNN needed to access the provisioning server.

NG-RAN:

- A new indication in SIB to indicate that the SNPN provides access to onboarding service.

5GC:

- SMF to provide Limited connectivity to the provisioning server

- AMF to handle Registration procedure for onboarding

- AUSF to handle one-way authentication

### 6.14.4 Evaluation

## 6.15 Solution #15: Privacy protection of UE onboarding identifier

### 6.15.1 Introduction

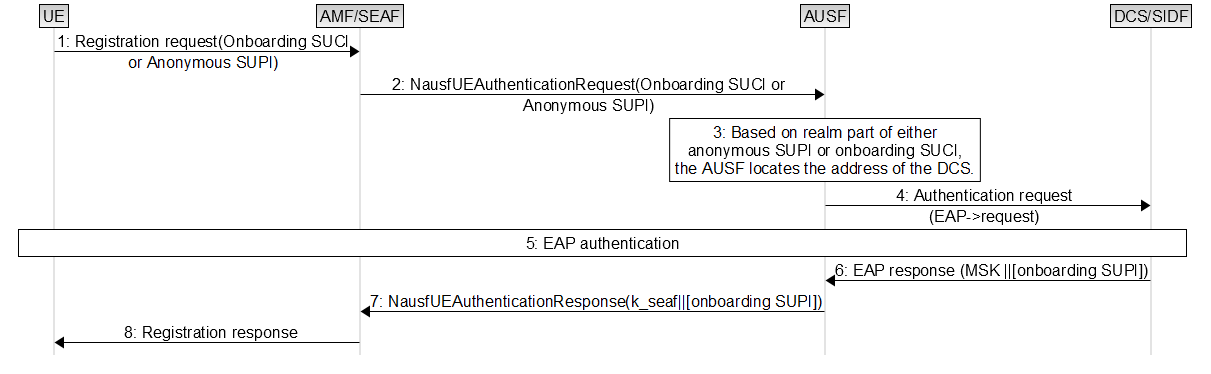
This solution addresses key issue#4 Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN. The solution aims to address the potential privacy issue introduced by sharing the onboarding SUPI in plaintext. Privacy concerns are strongly related to the trustworthiness of the networks and therefore also the thrust model – who trusts who.

It assumed that the UE and DCS can trust the Onboarding network. This implies that the onboarding network has performed mutual authentication between the entity connected to the DCS and the DCS. Therefore, it implies by the transitive property that the UE can trust the onboarding network. The trust relation is a fundamental property and therefore cases where this is not achieved is out of scope for this solution.

In the next section, the details of the solution are explained.

### 6.15.2 Solution details

Figure 6.15.2-1 shows a generalisation of the solution. The solution assumes, the AUSF and DCS has proven the mutual trust. The prove of mutual trust can be achieved by, but not limited to, authentication mechanism, authorisations schemes, token schemes, certification etc. The trust between DCS and AUSF can also be achieved by business agreements and other out of band solutions. This is not part of the figure.



**Figure 6.15.2-1: initial access and sharing of identity.**

1. The UE sends a registration request to the onboarding network. The request contains either the onboarding SUCI or anonymous SUPI. At this point, the UE are not aware whether the onboarding network can be trusted and therefore the onboarding SUPI can only be shared anonymous or concealed.

2. AMF/SEAF forwards the registration request to the AUSF.

3. Based on either the realm of the anonymous SUPI or onboarding SUCI the AUSF identifies the address path of the DCS.

4. The AUSF initiates the authentication by sending an EAP message to the DCS.

5. The authentication might cover multiple messages including requesting the identity. Different EAP protocols have different termination points of the security channel, like TLS and TTLS.

6. Depending on the authentication result, the DCS will return the MSK (assuming TLS) and onboarding SUPI.

7. If the EAP result contains the onboarding SUPI it will be forward in the response to the AMF/SEAF.

8. Registration response.

### 6.15.3 System impact

This solution is having impact on AUSF.

AUSF: Capability to forward the authentication request to the DCS.

### 6.15.4 Evaluation

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

## 6.16 Solution #16: UE onboarding for SNPN with the interaction between PS and DCS

### 6.16.1 Introduction

This solution addresses Key Issue #2 “Provisioning of Credentials” and Key Issue #4 “Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN”.

The assumption of this solution is that

1. The UE has been provisioned with default UE credentials from DCS;

2. The UDM is configured with a mapping of the Universal UE ID with the PS address.

3. The Universal UE ID is the UE permanent ID which is unique for every single UE. The Universal UE ID can be SUCI or other kinds of UE ID that can uniquely differentiate a UE.

### 6.16.2 Solution details

#### 6.16.2.1 Procedure

A mechanism of UE onboarding and provisioning for SNPN with the interaction between PS and DCS is described in the Figure 6.16.2.1-1. The main idea of this mechanism is that the UE firstly registers with the O-SNPN with restricted access and then performs authentication with DCS via User Plane. After the success of authentication with DCS, the PS provisions the SNPN credential to the UDM and UE, respectively.

**Figure: 6.16.2.1-1: UE onboarding and provisioning for SNPN with the interaction between PS and DCS(authentication via UP)**

1. The UE sends Registration Request to AMF. The Registration Request includes a “Onboarding with restricted access” indication and a Universal UE ID.

2. The AMF sends Nudm\_UECM\_Get Request with the Universal UE ID to UDM.

NOTE: The format of the Universal UE ID can be either SUPI or PEI. The format of SUPI and PEI can refer to TS 23.003 clause 2.2A and 6.4, respectively. The privacy protection of SUPI can refer to TS 33.501 Annex I.5.

3. Upon the receipt of the Nudm\_UECM\_Get Request, the UDM sends Nudm\_UECM\_Get response with the PS address to AMF.

4. Upon the receipt of the Nudm\_UECM\_Get Response from the UDM, the AMF sends Registration accept, containing PS address, to UE.

5. The UE sends authentication materials (i.e. signing material and default credential ID) to PS via UP once it obtains the restricted access.

6. The PS identifies the DCS address via UE Universal ID and forwards the authentication material to the DCS.

7. The DCS authenticate the UE through verifying the authentication material. If the vertication successes, the DCS sends a notification including the Authentication Success to PS.

8. The PS provisions the UDM with SNPN credential. The detailed provisioning method is out of the scope of SA3.

9. The PS provisions the UE with SNPN credential. The detailed provisioning method is out of the scope of SA3.

#### 6.16.2.2 Procedure

A mechanism of UE onboarding and provisioning for SNPN with the interaction between PS and DCS is described in the Figure 6.Y.2.2-1. The main idea of this mechanism is that the UE performs primary authentication. After the success of primary authentication, the PS provisions the SNPN credential to the UDM and UE, respectively.

**Figure: 6.16.2.2-1: UE onboarding and provisioning for SNPN with the interaction between PS and DCS (primary authentication)**



1. The UE sends a Registration Request to the AMF. The registration Request includes the UE Universal ID.

NOTE: The format of the Universal UE ID can be either SUPI or PEI. The format of SUPI and PEI can refer to TS 23.003 clause 2.2A and 6.4, respectively. The privacy protection of SUPI can refer to TS 33.501 Annex I.5.

2. The AMF sends Nausf\_UEAuthentication\_Authentication Request, containing UE Universal ID and SN-Name, to the AUSF.

3. The AUSF sends Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Request, containing UE Universal ID and SN-Name, to the UDM.

4. The UDM identifies PS address according to UE Univeral ID.

5. The UDM sends Nudm\_UEAuthentication\_Get Response, containing PS address, to the AUSF.

6. The AUSF executes the Primary Authentication by sending EAP request, containing UE Universal ID, to the PS.

7. The PS identifies the DCS address via UE identity ID.

8. The PS forwards the Authentication Request, containing UE Unviersal ID, to the DCS.

9. The UE and DCS conducts EAP authentication.

10. If the authentication successes, the DCS sends an Access accept containing EAP success to the PS.

11. The PS sends an Authentication Response/Access accept to the AUSF.

12. The AUSF sends Authentication Response/Access accept to the AMF.

13. The AMF sends Registration accept to the UE.

14. The PS provisions the UDM with SNPN credential. The detailed provisioning method is out of the scope of SA3.

15. The PS provisions the UE with SNPN credential. The detailed provisioning method is out of the scope of SA3.

### 6.16.3 System impact

Editor’s Note: Each solution should clearly list which entities need new functionality and what functionality they need for the provided solution to work.

### 6.16.4 Evaluation

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

## 6.17 Solution #17: Solution to Provisioning of PNI-NPN Credentials

### 6.17.1 Introduction

This solution aims at addressing Key Issue #2 about provisioning of PNI-NPN credentials.

### 6.17.2 Solution details

The architectural assumption of this solution is as below. The PNI-NPN provisioning server is connected to NEF if the PNI-NPN provisioning server is outside the operator domain, in order to acquire derived keys using AKMA to protect the communication between the UE and the PNI-NPN provisioning server. Once the secure tunnel is established between the UE and the PNI-NPN provisioning server, the PNI-NPN credentials could be provisioned to the UE from the PNI-NPN provisioning server via the protected tunnel.



The procedures are as follows:



The pre-requisite is as what defined in TS 33.535[X], the UE has completes a successful primary authentication and thus results in KAKMA and A-KID generated and stored at AAnF.

1. UE sends the Access Request to the PNI-NPN provisioning server, carrying the generated A-KID.
2. While receving the Acess Request from the UE, the PNI-NPN provisioning server requests the derived keys used for protection the communication between the UE and the provisioning server from AAnF, carrying A-KID and PNI-NPN provisioning server ID.
3. AAnF generates KPNINPN from KAKMA.
4. AAnF sends the generated KPNINPN and its lifetime to PNI-NPN provisioning server.
5. While receiving the KPNINPN, the PNI-NPN provisioning server sneds the access response to the UE and indicates the UE to generate KPNINPN accordingly.
6. UE and the PNI-NPN provisioning server establishes a secure tunnel between them based on KPNINPN, in order to allow PNI-NPN provisioning server sends the PNI-NPn credentials in a secure manner.

### 6.17.3 System Impact

TBD

### 6.17.4 Evaluation

TBD

## 6.18 Solution #18 Solution on service authorization for SNPNs

6.18.1 Introduction

This solution address Key Issue #5 Roaming-related security mechanisms for SNPNs. Considering the entity separate from the SNPN can be a PLMN or some other Service provider and the SNPN follows similar architecture as 5GC, Rel-16 roaming architecture can be used as the reference in this case, e.g., the AMF in V-SNPN interacts with the AUSF in Home SP (PLMN or SNPN) to get the UE authentication services. SEPPs are also assumed to be located between Home SP and V-SNPN for control plane messages protection.

6.18.2 Solution Details

In case of roaming architecture, service authorization procedure is similar to the one indicated in TS 33.501 [1] clause 13.4.1.2.

**Step 1: obtaining access token from Home SP for service access**



**Figure 6.18.2-1: NF Service Consumer in V-SNPN obtaining access token before NF Service access**

1. The NF Service Consumer in V-SNPN shall invoke Nnrf\_AccessToken\_Get Request (V-SNPN ID, PLMN ID/H-SNPN ID and other parameters defined in TS 33.501 [1] clause 13.4.1.2) from NRF in the same SNPN.

2. The NRF in SNPN shall forward the parameters it obtained from the NF Service Consumer to the NRF in PLMN/H-SNPN.

3. The NRF in PLMN/H-SNPN checks whether the NF Service Consumer is authorized to access the requested service(s). If the NF Service Consumer is authorized, the NRF in PLMN/H-SNPN shall generate an access token as defined in TS 33.501 [1] clause 13.4.1.1 with SNPN IDs as additional claims.

4. If the authorization is successful, the access token shall be included in Nnrf\_AccessToken\_Get Response message to the NRF in V-SNPN.

5. The NRF in V-SNPN shall forward the Nnrf\_AccessToken\_Get Response to the NF Service Consumer.

**Step 2: service authorization based on token verification**

The following figure and procedure describe how authorization is performed during service request of the NF Service Consumer in V-SNPN.

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**Figure 6.18.2-X: NF Service Consumer in V-SNPN requesting service access with an access token in roaming case**

1. The NF Service Consumer in V-SNPN requests the service from a NF Service Producer of Home SP. The NF Service Consumer shall include the access token obtained from the NRF in step 1 in the Service Request.

- During the transmission of the request, the pSEPP shall check that the V-SNPN ID in the subject claim of the access token matches the remote SNPN ID corresponding to the N32-f context Id in the N32 message.

2. The NF Service Producer of Home SP verify the token as follows:

- The NF Service Producer ensures the integrity of the token by verifying the signature using the public key of the NRF of Home SP or checking the MAC value using the shared secret.

- If integrity check is successful, the NF Service Producer shall verify the claims in the token as defined in TS 33.501 [1] clause 13.4.1.1.2. In addition, the NF Service Producer shall verify that the V-SNPN ID contained in the API request is identical to the one contained in the subject claim of the access token. The NF Service Producer shall also check that the PLMN ID/H-SNPN ID in the audience claim of the access token matches its own PLMN/H-SNPN identity.

6.18.3 System impact

The NF consumer in V-SNPN shall include SNPN ID in access token request.

The NRF in home PLMN or H-SNPN shall generate the access token per SNPN ID.

The NF producer in home PLMN or H-SNPN shall be able to verify the access token containing SNPN ID (PLMN ID+NID) from the NF consumer in V-SNPN.

The SEPP shall maintain N32-f context as per SNPN and perform the verification based on SNPN ID (PLMN ID+NID).

### 6.18.4 Evaluation

This solution meets the requirements of KI#5.

## 6.19 Solution #19: Secure onboarding without client authentication

### 6.19.1 Introduction

This solution addresses key issue#4 Securing initial access for UE onboarding between UE and SNPN. The scope of the solution is limited to cases, in which the subsequent onboarding shall be executed using a restricted PDU session.

In this solution one-way authentication including 5G key hierarchy is executed. The main difference to other solutions is that the network does not authenticate the UE, e.g., no peer authentication is applied during EAP-TLS authentication, The main difference of the modified variant with respect to EAP-TLS is that it does include server authentication only, but no client authentication.

That is, no default credentials or default credential server needs to be involved. Default credentials will be used only during the actual provisioning step, which is outside the scope of this solution.

A O-SNPN can get a certificate from well know certificate authorities, which are trusted by the ecosystem. This could be GSMA or another industry association capable of operation a certification program. The CI role can be delegated to companies which can handle this like for the case of eSIMIn this case the device manufacturer just needs to install the set of relevant root CA certificates on the UE. Selection and operation of the CAs is out of scope of this solution.

In case the onboarding UE has been configured with the identities of one or several allowed O-SNPNs (for instance by the user using the UE's user interface), the onboarding UE can fully authenticate and authorize the O-SNPN using the installed root CA certificates..

If the UE has not been configured with identities of allowed O-SNPNs, the UE can still authenticate the O-SNPN, i.e., verify the validity of the O-SNPN certificate. For the actual provisioning the onboarding UE will establish a secure channel to the provisioning server and execute mutual authentication and authorization with the provisioning server independent of the O-SNPN. Thus, security does not rely on the UE authorizing the O-SNPN as part of primary authentication.

### 6.19.2 Solution details

Figure 6.19.2-1 shows a generalisation of the solution.



**Figure 6.19.2-1: initial access and sharing of identity.**

1. The UE sends a Registration Request including a SUCI to the network.  
As an example the SUCI can be constructed in such way that the SUCI's Home Network Identifier HNI is set to a fixed predefined string, like "onboarding", which can be used by the 5GS to determine that the UE is requesting access without client authentication for onboarding purposes. The scheme output of the SUCI can be set to an empty string Alternatively also new registration type specified by SA2 could be utilized for the purpose of finding out that the UE is requesting unauthenticated access for onboarding purposes. In this case HNI and scheme output can be set to empty strings.  
Note: Details can be defined during normative phase based on available solutions defined by SA2.

2. AMF / SEAF forwards request to AUSF.

3. Based on the received SUCI the AUSF concludes that the UE wants to execute unauthenticated access and selects a corresponding EAP-TLS method configured without client authentication. The selection of the EAP method might be carried out by the AUSF, or the AUSF might invoke the UDM for this (not shown in Figure 6.19.2-1)

Note: Decision of whether UDM needs to be involved can be taken during normative work based on available options from SA2.

4. UE and AUSF execute EAP based authentication using the selected EAP-TLS method. This is following the procedure in TS 33.501 [2] described for EAP-TLS except that the selected EAP-TLS method without client authentication.

5. Before the last step of the EAP procedure the AUSF calculates KAUSF and KSEAF as defined in TS 33.501 [2], i.e., The EMSK resulting from the executed EAP session is used as input for the derivation of KAUSF.

6. The AUSF returns response message including EAP Success message, KSEAF and SUPI. The SUPI is set to a predefined constant value, which indicates to the SEAF that the UE has not been authenticated.

7. AMF / SEAF finalizes the EAP session towards the UE.

8. SEAF calculates the KAMF as specified in 3GPP TS 33.501 [2] with the difference that not a real SUPI, but a reserved string is used as input to the key derivation function. The calculation of the remaining 5G keys is according to 3GPP TS 33.501 [2].

9. UE calculates all 5G keys according to the definitions in TS 33.501 [2], with the difference that not a real SUPI but the same reserved string also used by the SEAF is used as input to the key derivation function.

After the one-way authentication has been executed, the UE can request a restricted PDU Session as studied in TR 23.007-7 [3] and currently standardized in TS 23.501 [4]. The actual provisioning of the Subscriber profile is executed subsequently and outside the scope of this solution.

6.19.3 System impact

The solution has impact on the following system components:

UE: Support of EAP-TLS without client authentication

AUSF: Support of EAP-TLS without client authentication

6.19.4 Evaluation

This solution provides an approach for how an onboarding UE can attach to an onboarding network without usage of a default credentials server. It relies on one-way authentication, i.e. the UE authenticates the network, but the network does not authenticate the UE.

Unauthenticated UE could connect to the onboarding network for purposes other than provisioning but can be prevented by restricting onboarding connectivity to trusted provisioning servers as one solution among others. In this solution, UE is not authenticated. This means an adversary can register any number of UEs and exhaust the resources in the onboarding network. Furthermore, such registered malicious UEs can be used to send any amount of control plane messages to the NFs in the onboarding network, the implications of which has not been fully studied

The solution could be used for initial access for provisioning protocols like the consumer variant of GSMA RSP [3]. GSMA RSP is self-contained and doesn’t have any security requirements for the transport layer.

## 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 System impact

Editor’s Note: Each solution should clearly list which entities need new functionality and what functionality they need for the provided solution to work.

### 6.Y.4 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.

## 7.1 Conclusions on KI #1: Credentials owned by an external entity

In case that the external entity is 5GS aware (i.e., has the AUSF/UDM and is capable of deriving 5G key hierarchy after a successful primary authentication), it is concluded that the existing 5GS roaming architecture is reused.

In case that the external entity is non-5GS aware (legacy AAA server), the following is concluded:

* The SNPN access with a credential owned by an external entity is performed via an AUSF in the SNPN that is enhanced to interface with the external entity.

Editor’s Note: Further conclusion(s) are FFS.

## 7.2 Conclusions on KI#2

## 7.3 Conclusions on KI#3

## 7.4 Conclusions on KI#4

## 7.5 Conclusions on KI #5: Roaming-related security mechanisms for SNPNs

Roaming-related security mechanisms for PLMNs are re-used whenever possible, and adapted to SNPNs with PLMN/SNPN as external entity when necessary. Solution #18 describes necessary changes to the token-based authorization procedure as currently specified in TS 33.501 [2].

Annex A (informative):  
Change history

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2020-08 | SA3#100-e | S3-201582 |  |  |  | TR Skeleton | 0.0.0 |
| 2020-08 | SA3#100-e | S3-202068 |  |  |  | Version after incorporating changes from S3-202089, S3-202091, S3-202092, S3-202093 and S3-201925 | 0.1.0 |
| 2020-10 | SA3#100bis-e | S3-202716 |  |  |  | Version after incorporating changes from S3-202732, S3-202715, S3-202515, S3-202681, S3-202721, S3-202682, S3-202724, S3-202750 and S3-202783 | 0.2.0 |
| 2020-11 | SA3#101-e | S3-203400 |  |  |  | Version after incorporating changes from S3-202885, S3-203265, S3-203398, S3-203469, S3-203468, S3-203438, S3-203439, S3-203397 and S3-203401 | 0.3.0 |
| 2021-02 | SA3#102-e | S3-210780 |  |  |  | Version after incorporating changes from S3-210658, S3-210341, S3-210561, S3-210431, S3-210432, S3-210613, S3-210614, S3-210704, S3-210318, S3-210638, S3-210639, S3-210602, S3-210657, S3-210621, S3-210622, S3-210583, S3-210584, S3-210409, S3-210612, S3-210801, S3-210644, S3-210645 | 0.4.0 |
| 2021-03 | SA3#102bis-e | S3-211347 |  |  |  | Version after incorporating changes from S3-211301, S3-211233, S3-211259, S3-211244, S3-211187, S3-211302, S3-211283, S3-211005, S3-211206, S3-211077, S3-211260, S3-211314 | 0.5.0 |
| 2021-05 | SA3#103-e | S3-212220 |  |  |  | Version after incorporating changes from S3-212197, S3-212166, S3-212198, S3-211727, S3-211729, S3-211730, S3-211731, S3-211733, S3-212207, S3-212248, S3-212241 | 0.6.0 |