**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #125-eC1-205413**

**Electronic meeting, 20-28 August 2020**

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **24.501** | **CR** | **2578** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **16.5.1** |  |
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| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network |  |

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| ***Title:***  | Deleting pending NSSAI when moving to 4G |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | Huawei, HiSilicon |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | eNS |  | ***Date:*** | 2020-08-13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-16 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)Rel-12 (Release 12)**Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)* |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | For deleting of the stored pending NSSAI, it was specified in sub 4.6.2.2:" *When the UE:**1) deregisters with the current PLMN using explicit signalling or enters state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED for the current PLMN;* *2) successfully registers with a new PLMN;* *3) enters state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED following an unsuccessful registration with a new PLMN;**4) successfully completes an attach or tracking area update procedure in S1 mode and the UE is operating in single-registration mode; or**5) initiates attach or tracking area update procedure in S1 mode and receives an ATTACH REJECT or TRACKING AREA UPDATE REJECT and the UE is operating in single-registration mode;* *and the UE is not registered with the current PLMN over another access, the pending NSSAI for the current PLMN and its equivalent PLMN(s) shall be deleted; and*"Above bullets 4 and 5 cover the case that the UE has moved to 4G: bullet 4 covers the successful case while bullet 5 covers the rejected case. In both cases, the UE clearly received the response message from the MME.However, there are other abnormal cases in which the UE has selected a suitable 4G cell for normal camping, initiated the attach or TAU procedure but did not receive any feedback from the network (e.g. Lower layer failure or NAS timer timeout). In these cases, the UE may finally still stay in 4G, or even move to 2G/3G.Note that when the UE has stored pending NSSAI, normally the corresponding NSSAA procedrue for these pending NSSAI are ongoing, which means the UE is in the connected mode in 5GS.When the UE moves to 4G in connected mode and successfully triggered the attach/TAU procedure, then the ongoing NSSAA procedure for all pending NSSAI have to be stopped naturally. Note that in some cases, even the UE did not receive the response from the MME, but it could happen that the MME has already retrieved the UE contexts from the AMF. In these cases, the UE shall delete the stored pending NSSAI as well.Hereafter if the UE returns to 5G, then it will initiate a new registration procedure during which the NSSAA can be performed by the AMF as well. Note that it could happen that the UE may return to different AMF in the same PLMN or even to another PLMN. This is also one of the reason the UE needs to delete the stored pending NSSAI whenever it has initiated the attach/TAU procedure in 4G. |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | It proposes that after successfully initiating an attach or tracking area update procedure in S1 mode and the UE is operating in single-registration mode, the UE needs to delete the stored pending NSSAI as well. |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | In some cases in 4G that the UE did not receive any response from the MME, the stored pending NSSAI is not deleted which may become dirty data at the UE as the ongoing NSSAA procedure was stoped. |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | 4.6.2.2 |
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|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

\* \* \* First Change \* \* \* \*

#### 4.6.2.2 NSSAI storage

If available, the configured NSSAI(s) shall be stored in a non-volatile memory in the ME as specified in annex C.

The allowed NSSAI(s) should be stored in a non-volatile memory in the ME as specified in annex C.

Each of the configured NSSAI stored in the UE is a set composed of at most 16 S-NSSAIs. Each of the allowed NSSAI stored in the UE is a set composed of at most 8 S-NSSAIs and is associated with a PLMN identity or SNPN identity and an access type. Each of the configured NSSAI except the default configured NSSAI, and the rejected NSSAI is associated with a PLMN identity or SNPN identity. Each of the pending NSSAI stored in the UE is a set composed of at most 16 S-NSSAIs and is associated with a PLMN identity or SNPN identity. The S-NSSAI(s) in the rejected NSSAI for the current registration area are further associated with one or more tracking areas where the rejected S-NSSAI(s) is not available. The S-NSSAI(s) in the rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN shall be considered rejected for the current PLMN or SNPN regardless of the access type. The S-NSSAI(s) in the rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA shall be considered rejected for the current PLMN regardless of the access type. There shall be no duplicated PLMN identities or SNPN identities in each of the list of configured NSSAI(s), allowed NSSAI(s), rejected NSSAI(s) for the current PLMN or SNPN, and rejected NSSAI(s) for the current registration area.

The UE stores NSSAIs as follows:

a) The configured NSSAI shall be stored until a new configured NSSAI is received for a given PLMN or SNPN. The network may provide to the UE the mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the new configured NSSAI which shall also be stored in the UE. When the UE is provisioned with a new configured NSSAI for a PLMN or SNPN, the UE shall:

1) replace any stored configured NSSAI for this PLMN or SNPN with the new configured NSSAI for this PLMN or SNPN;

2) delete any stored mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the configured NSSAI and, if available, store the mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the new configured NSSAI;

3) delete any stored allowed NSSAI for this PLMN or SNPN and, if available, the stored mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the allowed NSSAI, if the UE received the new configured NSSAI for this PLMN or SNPN and the Configuration update indication IE with the Registration requested bit set to "registration requested", in the same CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message but without any new allowed NSSAI for this PLMN or SNPN included;

4) delete any stored rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, rejected NSSAI for the current registration area and rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA; and

5) delete any stored pending NSSAI, if not already included in the new configured NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN;

 If the UE receives an S-NSSAI associated with a PLMN ID from the network during the PDN connection establishment procedure in EPS as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] or via ePDG as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [16], the UE may store the received S-NSSAI in the configured NSSAI for the PLMN identified by the PLMN ID associated with the S-NSSAI, if not already in the configured NSSAI;

 The UE may continue storing a received configured NSSAI for a PLMN and associated mapped S-NSSAI(s), if available, when the UE registers in another PLMN.

NOTE 1: The maximum number of configured NSSAIs and associated mapped S-NSSAIs for PLMNs other than the HPLMN that need to be stored in the UE, and how to handle the stored entries, are up to UE implementation.

b) The allowed NSSAI shall be stored until a new allowed NSSAI is received for a given PLMN or SNPN, or until the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message with the Registration requested bit of the Configuration update indication IE set to "registration requested" is received and contains no other parameters (see subclauses 5.4.4.2 and 5.4.4.3). The network may provide to the UE the mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the new allowed NSSAI (see subclauses 5.5.1.2 and 5.5.1.3) which shall also be stored in the UE. When a new allowed NSSAI for a PLMN or SNPN is received, the UE shall:

1) replace any stored allowed NSSAI for this PLMN or SNPN with the new allowed NSSAI for this PLMN or SNPN;

2) delete any stored mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the allowed NSSAI and, if available, store the mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the new allowed NSSAI;

3) remove from the stored rejected NSSAI, the S-NSSAI(s), if any, included in the new allowed NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN; and

4) remove from the stored pending NSSAI, one or more S-NSSAIs, if any, included in the new allowed NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN and its equivalent PLMN(s).

 If the UE receives the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message with the Registration requested bit of the Configuration update indication IE set to "registration requested" and contains no other parameters (see subclauses 5.4.4.2 and 5.4.4.3), the UE shall delete any stored allowed NSSAI for this PLMN or SNPN, and delete any stored mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the allowed NSSAI, if available;

NOTE 2: Whether the UE stores the allowed NSSAI and the mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the allowed NSSAI also when the UE is switched off is implementation specific.

c) When the UE receives the S-NSSAI(s) included in rejected NSSAI in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message, the REGISTRATION REJECT message, the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message or in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message, the UE shall:

1) store the S-NSSAI(s) into the rejected NSSAI based on the associated rejection cause(s);

2) remove from the stored allowed NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, the S-NSSAI(s), if any, included in the:

i) rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, for each and every access type; and

ii) rejected NSSAI for the current registration area, associated with the same access type;

3) remove from the stored mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the allowed NSSAI if available, the S-NSSAI(s), if any, included in the:

i) rejected NSSAI due to the failed or revoked network slice-specific authentication and authorization, for each and every access type;

4) remove from the stored pending NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN and its equivalent PLMN(s), the S-NSSAI(s), if any, included in the:

i) rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, for each and every access type; and

ii) rejected NSSAI for the current registration area, associated with the same access type; and

5) remove from the stored mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the pending NSSAI, the S-NSSAI(s), if any, included in the:

i) rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA, for each and every access type.

 When the UE:

1) deregisters with the current PLMN using explicit signalling or enters state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED following an unsuccessful registration for 5GMM causes other than #62 "No network slices available"for the current PLMN; or

2) successfully registers with a new PLMN; or

3) enters state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED following an unsuccessful registration with a new PLMN;

 and the UE is not registered with the current PLMN over another access, the rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN shall be deleted.

 When the UE:

1) deregisters over an access type;

2) successfully registers in a new registration area over an access type; or

3) enters state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED or 5GMM-REGISTERED following an unsuccessful registration in a new registration area over an access type;

 the rejected NSSAI for the current registration area corresponding to the access type shall be deleted;

d) When the UE receives the pending NSSAI in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message, the UE shall replace any stored pending NSSAI for this PLMN or SNPN with the new pending NSSAI received in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message for this PLMN or SNPN.

Editor’s Note [WI: eNS, CR#1602]: The NSSAI storage update regarding Allowed NSSAI in scenario when re-authentication and re-authorization is challenged for one or more S-NSSAIs in the Allowed NSSAI of a UE is FFS.

 If the registration area contains TAIs belonging to different PLMNs, which are equivalent PLMNs, then for each of the equivalent PLMNs, the UE shall replace any stored pending NSSAI with the pending NSSAI received in the registered PLMN.

 When the UE:

1) deregisters with the current PLMN using explicit signalling or enters state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED for the current PLMN;

2) successfully registers with a new PLMN;

3) enters state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED following an unsuccessful registration with a new PLMN; or

4) successfully initiates an attach or tracking area update procedure in S1 mode and the UE is operating in single-registration mode;

 and the UE is not registered with the current PLMN over another access, the pending NSSAI for the current PLMN and its equivalent PLMN(s) shall be deleted; and

e) In case of a PLMN, when the UE receives the Network slicing indication IE with the Network slicing subscription change indication set to "Network slicing subscription changed" in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message or in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message, the UE shall delete the network slicing information for each of the PLMNs that the UE has slicing information stored for (excluding the current PLMN). The UE shall not delete the default configured NSSAI. Additionally, the UE shall update the network slicing information for the current PLMN (if received) as specified above in bullets a), b), c) and e).

\* \* \* End of Change \* \* \* \*