**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #131-eC1-21xxxx**

**E-meeting, 19-27 August 2021**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **24.501** | **CR** | **3513** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.3.1** |  |
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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:***  | Clarification of UE behavior in case of airplane mode |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | ZTE |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | 5GProtoc17 |  | ***Date:*** | 2021-08-10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *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-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | RAN2 has disucssed the scenarios of the airplane mode. In the commercial deployment, when enabling “airplane mode”, it has been observed that some UEs will trigger the PDU session release procedure to release all the PDU sessions. However, the operation of “airplane mode” may cause that the UE can’t return any PDU SESSION RELEASE COMPLETE message. Upon expiry of timer T3592, the SMF retrnamits the PDU SESSION RELEASE COMMAND message. Thus unnecessary singnaling may cause signalling storm if many UEs activate “airplane mode” at the same time. In fact, if the “airplane mode” is activated, any RF in the UE will be disabled immediately. The transmission of subsequent messages can’t be guranteed.Thus it is proposed that in case of ”airplane mode”, the UE shall take the same behavior as that the UE is switched off. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. Introduce a definition of ”airplane mode”.2. If the airplane mode is activated, the behavior of the UE is same as that the UE is to be switched off. |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | The UE behavior in case of airplane mode is unclear and some implementation may cause signaling storm. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 5.5.2.1, 5.5.2.2.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **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 \*\*\*\*\*

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions 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].

**5GMM-IDLE mode:** In this specification, if the term is used standalone, a UE in 5GMM-IDLE mode means the UE can be either in 5GMM-IDLE mode over 3GPP access or in 5GMM-IDLE mode over non-3GPP access.

**5GMM-CONNECTED mode:** In this specification, if the term is used standalone, a UE in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode means the UE can be either in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over 3GPP access or in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over non-3GPP access.

**5GMM-IDLE mode over 3GPP access:** A UE is in 5GMM-IDLE mode over 3GPP access when no N1 NAS signalling connection between the UE and network over 3GPP access exists. The term 5GMM-IDLE mode over 3GPP access used in the present document corresponds to the term CM-IDLE state for 3GPP access used in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8].

**5GMM-CONNECTED mode over 3GPP access:** A UE is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over 3GPP access when an N1 NAS signalling connection between the UE and network over 3GPP access exists. The term 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over 3GPP access used in the present document corresponds to the term CM-CONNECTED state for 3GPP access used in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8].

**5GMM-IDLE mode over non-3GPP access:** A UE is in 5GMM-IDLE mode over non-3GPP access when no N1 NAS signalling connection between the UE and network over non-3GPP access exists. The term 5GMM-IDLE mode over non-3GPP access used in the present document corresponds to the term CM-IDLE state for non-3GPP access used in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8].

**5GMM-CONNECTED mode over non-3GPP access:** A UE is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over non-3GPP access when an N1 NAS signalling connection between the UE and network over non-3GPP access exists. The term 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over non-3GPP access used in the present document corresponds to the term CM-CONNECTED state for non-3GPP access used in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8].

**5GS services:** Services provided by PS domain. Within the context of this specification, 5GS services is used as a synonym for EPS services.

**5G-EA:** 5GS encryption algorithms. The term 5G-EA, 5G-EA0, 128-5G-EA1, 128-5G-EA2, 128-5G-EA3, 5G-EA4, 5G-EA5, 5G-EA6 and 5G-EA7 used in the present document corresponds to the term NEA, NEA0, 128-NEA1, 128-NEA2, 128-NEA3, NEA4, NEA5, NEA6 and NEA7 defined in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

**5G-IA:** 5GS integrity algorithms. The term 5G-IA, 5G-IA0, 128-5G-IA1, 128-5G-IA2, 128-5G-IA3, 5G-IA4, 5G-IA5, 5G-IA6 and 5G-IA7 used in the present document corresponds to the term NIA, NIA0, 128-NIA1, 128-NIA2, 128-NIA3, NIA4, NIA5, NIA6 and NIA7 defined in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

**Access stratum connection:** A peer to peer access stratum connection:

- between the UE and the NG-RAN for 3GPP access;

- between the UE and the N3IWF for untrusted non-3GPP access;

- between the UE and the TNGF for trusted non-3GPP access used by the UE;

- within the TWIF acting on behalf of the N5CW device for trusted non-3GPP access used by the N5CW device;

- between the 5G-RG and the W-AGF for wireline access used by the 5G-RG;

- within the W-AGF acting on behalf of the FN-RG for wireline access used by the FN-RG; or

- within the W-AGF acting on behalf of the N5GC device for wireline access used by the N5GC device.

The access stratum connection for 3GPP access corresponds to an RRC connection via the Uu reference point. The creation of the access stratum connection for untrusted non-3GPP access corresponds to the completion of the IKE\_SA\_INIT exchange (see IETF RFC 7296 [41]) via the NWu reference point. The creation of the access stratum connection for trusted non-3GPP access used by the UE corresponds to the UE reception of an EAP-request/5G-start via NWt reference point (see 3GPP TS 23.502 [9]). The creation of the access stratum connection for trusted non-3GPP access used by the N5CW device corresponds to the TWIF's start of acting on behalf of the N5CW device. The creation of the access stratum connection for wireline access used by the 5G-RG corresponds to the 5G-RG reception of an EAP-request/5G-packet over the W-CP EAP connection via the Y4 reference point (see 3GPP TS 23.316 [6D]). The creation of the access stratum connection for wireline access used by the FN-RG corresponds to the W-AGF's start of acting on behalf of the FN-RG. The creation of the access stratum connection for wireline access used by the N5GC device corresponds to the W-AGF's start of acting on behalf of the N5GC device.

**Access to SNPN services via a PLMN/To access SNPN services via a PLMN:** A UE is accessing SNPN services via a PLMN when the UE is connecting to the 5GCN of the SNPN using the 3GPP access of the PLMN.

**Aggregate maximum bit rate:** The maximum bit rate that limits the aggregate bit rate of a set of non-GBR bearers of a UE. Definition derived from 3GPP TS 23.501 [8].

**Airplane mode:** When the airplane mode is activated in the UE, the UE acts as that when the UE is to be switched off as specified in subclause 5.5.2.2.1.

**Always-on PDU session:** A PDU session for which user-plane resources have to be established during every transition from 5GMM-IDLE mode to 5GMM-CONNECTED mode. A UE requests a PDU session to be established as an always-on PDU session based on indication from upper layers and the network decides whether a PDU session is established as an always-on PDU session.

NOTE 1: How the upper layers in the UE are configured to provide an indication is outside the scope of the present document.

**Applicable UE radio capability ID for the current UE radio configuration in the selected network:** The UE has an applicable UE radio capability ID for the current UE radio configuration in the selected network if:

a) the UE supports RACS; and

b) the UE has:

1) a stored network-assigned UE radio capability ID which is associated with the PLMN ID or SNPN identity of the serving network and which maps to the set of radio capabilities currently enabled at the UE; or

2) a manufacturer-assigned UE radio capability ID which maps to the set of radio capabilities currently enabled at the UE.

**CAG cell:** A cell in which only members of the CAG can get normal service. Depending on local regulation, the CAG cell can provide emergency services also to subscribers who are not members of the CAG.

**CAG-ID:** A CAG-ID is a unique identifier within the scope of one PLMN defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [4] which identifies a Closed Access Group (CAG) in the PLMN associated with a cell or group of cells to which access is restricted to members of the CAG.

**CAG restrictions:** Restrictions applied to a UE in accessing a PLMN's 5GCN via:

a) a non-CAG cell if the entry for the PLMN in the UE's "CAG information list" includes an "indication that the UE is only allowed to access 5GS via CAG cells"; or

b) a CAG cell if none of the CAG-ID(s) supported by the CAG cell is included in the "allowed CAG list" for the PLMN in the UE's "CAG information list".

The CAG restrictions are not applied in a PLMN when a UE accesses the PLMN due to emergency services.

**Cleartext IEs:** Information elements that can be sent without confidentiality protection in initial NAS messages as specified in subclause 4.4.6.

**Control plane CIoT 5GS optimization:** Signalling optimizations to enable efficient transport of user data (IP, Ethernet, Unstructured or SMS) over control plane via the AMF including optional header compression of IP data and Ethernet data.

**DNN determined by the AMF:** If no DNN requested by the UE is provided, a DNN determined by the AMF based subscription information or local policy. Otherwise DNN determined by the AMF is the DNN requested by the UE.

**DNN requested by the UE:** A DNN explicitly requested by the UE and included in a NAS request message.

**DNN selected by the network:** If DNN replacement applies, a DNN selected and indicated to the AMF by PCF. Otherwise DNN selected by the network is the DNN determined by the AMF.

**Default S-NSSAI**: An S-NSSAI in the subscribed S-NSSAIs marked as default.

**Globally-unique SNPN identity:** An SNPN identity with an NID whose assignment mode is not set to 1 (see 3GPP TS 23.003 [4]).

**User plane CIoT 5GS optimization:** Signalling optimizations to enable efficient transport of user data (IP, Ethernet or Unstructured) over the user plane.

**UE supporting CIoT 5GS optimizations:** A UE that supports control plane CIoT 5GS optimization or user plane CIoT 5GS optimization and one or more other CIoT 5GS optimizations when the UE is in N1 mode.

**Registered for 5GS services with control plane CIoT 5GS optimization:** A UE supporting CIoT 5GS optimizations is registered for 5GS services, and control plane CIoT 5GS optimization along with one or more other CIoT 5GS optimizations have been accepted by the network.

**Registered** **for 5GS services with user plane CIoT 5GS optimization:** A UE supporting CIoT 5GS optimizations is registered for 5GS services, and user plane CIoT 5GS optimization along with one or more other CIoT 5GS optimizations have been accepted by the network.

**Registered** **for 5GS services with CIoT 5GS optimization:** A UE is registered for 5GS services with control plane CIoT 5GS optimization or registered for 5GS services with user plane CIoT 5GS optimization.

**DNN based congestion control:** Type of congestion control at session management level that is applied to reject session management requests from UEs or release PDU sessions when the associated DNN is congested. DNN based congestion control can be activated at the SMF over session management level and also activated at the AMF over mobility management level.

**Emergency PDU session:** A PDU session established with the request type "initial emergency request" or "existing emergency PDU session".

**General NAS level congestion control:** Type of congestion control at mobility management level that is applied at a general overload or congestion situation in the network, e.g. lack of processing resources.

**Initial NAS message:** A NAS message is considered as an initial NAS message, if this NAS message can trigger the establishment of an N1 NAS signalling connection. For instance, the REGISTRATION REQUEST message is an initial NAS message.

**Initial registration for emergency services:** A registration performed with 5GS registration type "emergency registration" in the REGISTRATION REQUEST message.

**Initial registration for onboarding services in SNPN:** A registration performed with 5GS registration type "SNPN onboarding registration" in the REGISTRATION REQUEST message.

**Last visited registered TAI:** A TAI which is contained in the registration area that the UE registered to the network and which identifies the tracking area last visited by the UE.

**Mapped S-NSSAI:** An S-NSSAI in the subscribed S-NSSAIs for the HPLMN, which is mapped to an S-NSSAI of the registered PLMN in case of a roaming scenario.

**N1 mode:** A mode of a UE allowing access to the 5G core network via the 5G access network.

**Native 5G-GUTI:** A 5G-GUTI previously allocated by an AMF.

**Non 5G capable over WLAN (N5CW) device:** A device that is not capable to operate as a UE supporting NAS signalling with the 5GCN over a WLAN access network. However, this device may be capable to operate as a UE supporting NAS signalling with 5GCN using the N1 reference point as specified in this specification over 3GPP access. An N5CW device may be allowed to access the 5GCN via trusted WLAN access network (TWAN) that supports a trusted WLAN interworking function (TWIF) as specified in 3GPP TS 24.502 [18].

**Non-CAG Cell:** An NR cell which does not broadcast any Closed Access Group identity or an E-UTRA cell connected to 5GCN.

**Non-globally-unique SNPN identity:** An SNPN identity with an NID whose assignment mode is set to 1 (see 3GPP TS 23.003 [4]).

**In NB-N1 mode:** Indicates this paragraph applies only to a system which operates in NB-N1 mode. For a multi-access system this case applies if the current serving radio access network provides access to network services via E-UTRA connected to 5GCN by NB-IoT (see 3GPP TS 36.300 [25B], 3GPP TS 36.331 [25A], 3GPP TS 36.306 [25D]).

**In WB-N1 mode:** Indicates this paragraph applies only to a system which operates in WB-N1 mode. For a multi-access system this case applies if the system operates in N1 mode with E-UTRA connected to 5GCN, but not in NB-N1 mode.

**In WB-N1/CE mode:** Indicates this paragraph applies only when a UE, which is a CE mode B capable UE (see 3GPP TS 36.306 [25D]), is operating in CE mode A or B in WB-N1 mode.

**Initial small data rate control parameters:** Parameters that, if received by the UE during the establishment of a PDU session, are used as initial parameters to limit the allowed data for the PDU session according to small data rate control after establishment of a PDU session as described in subclause 6.2.13. At expiry of the associated validity period, the initial small data rate control parameters are no longer valid and the small data rate control parameters apply.

**Initial small data rate control parameters for exception data:** Parameters corresponding to initial small data rate control parameters for small data rate control of exception data.

**N1 NAS signalling connection:** A peer to peer N1 mode connection between UE and AMF. An N1 NAS signalling connection is either the concatenation of an RRC connection via the Uu reference point and an NG connection via the N2 reference point for 3GPP access, or the concatenation of an IPsec tunnel via the NWu reference point and an NG connection via the N2 reference point for non-3GPP access.

**N5CW device supporting 3GPP access:** An N5CW device which supports acting as a UE in 3GPP access (i.e. which supports NAS over 3GPP access).

**N6 PDU session:** A PDU session established between the UE and the User Plane Function (UPF) for transmitting the UE's IP data, Ethernet data or Unstructured data related to a specific application.

**NEF PDU session:** A PDU session established between the UE and the Network Exposure Function (NEF) for transmitting the UE's Unstructured data related to a specific application.

**Network slicing information:** information stored at the UE consisting of one or more of the following:

a) default configured NSSAI for PLMN or SNPN;

b) configured NSSAI for a PLMN or an SNPN;

c) mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the configured NSSAI for a PLMN;

d) pending NSSAI for a PLMN or an SNPN;

e) mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the pending NSSAI for a PLMN;

f) rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN;

g) mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN;

h) rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA;

h1) rejected NSSAI for the maximum number of UEs reached; and

i) for each access type:

1) allowed NSSAI for a PLMN or an SNPN;

2) mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the allowed NSSAI for a PLMN;

3) rejected NSSAI for the current registration area; and

4) mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the rejected NSSAI for the current registration area.

**Non-cleartext IEs:** Information elements that are not cleartext IEs.

**Non-emergency PDU session:** Any PDU session which is not an emergency PDU session.

**Onboarding SUCI:** SUCI derived from onboarding SUPI.

**Onboarding SUPI:** SUPI derived by a UE in SNPN access mode, from default UE credentials and used to identify the UE during initial registration for onboarding services in SNPN and while registered for onboarding services in SNPN.

**PDU address:** An IP address assigned to the UE by the packet data network.

**PDU session for LADN:** A PDU session with a DNN associated with a LADN.

**PDU session with suspended user-plane resources:** A PDU session for which user-plane resources were established or re-established, and for which data radio bearers were suspended when transition to 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication.

**Persistent PDU session:** either a non-emergency PDU session contains a GBR QoS flow with QoS equivalent to QoS of teleservice 11 and where there is a radio bearer associated with that PDU session over 3GPP access, or an emergency PDU session where there is a radio bearer associated with that PDU session over 3GPP access.

NOTE 2: An example of a persistent PDU session is a non-emergency PDU session with 5QI = 1 where there is a radio bearer associated with that context.

**Procedure transaction identity:** An identity which is dynamically allocated by the UE for the UE-requested 5GSM procedures or allocated by the UE or the PCF for the UE policy delivery procedures. The procedure transaction identity is released when the procedure is completed but it should not be released immediately.

**RAT frequency selection priority index:** A parameter provided by the AMF to the NG-RAN via the N2 reference point. The AMF selects an RFSP index for a particular UE based on the subscribed RFSP index, the locally configured operator's policies, the allowed NSSAI and the UE context information, including the UE's usage setting, if received during the registration procedure. Definition derived from 3GPP TS 23.501 [8].

**Registered for emergency services:** A UE is considered as "registered for emergency services" when it has successfully completed initial registration for emergency services.

**Registered for onboarding services in SNPN:** A UE is considered as "registered for onboarding services in SNPN" when it has successfully completed initial registration for onboarding services in SNPN. While registered for onboarding services in SNPN, services other than the onboarding services are not available.

**Registered PLMN**: The PLMN on which the UE performed the last successful registration. The identity of the registered PLMN (MCC and MNC) is provided to the UE within the GUAMI field of the 5G-GUTI.

**Rejected NSSAI:** Rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, rejected NSSAI for the current registration area, rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA or rejected NSSAI for the maximum number of UEs reached.

NOTE 3: Rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, rejected NSSAI for the current registration area or rejected NSSAI for the maximum number of UEs reached contains a set of S-NSSAI(s) associated with a PLMN identity or SNPN identity for the current PLMN or SNPN and in roaming scenarios also contains a set of mapped HPLMN S-NSSAI(s) if available. Rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA only contains a set of S-NSSAI(s) associated with a PLMN identity or SNPN identity for the HPLMN or RSNPN.

**Rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN:** A set of S-NSSAI(s) which was included in the requested NSSAI by the UE and is sent by the AMF with the rejection cause "S-NSSAI not available in the current PLMN or SNPN".

**Rejected NSSAI for the current registration area:** A set of S-NSSAI(s) which was included in the requested NSSAI by the UE and is sent by the AMF with the rejection cause "S-NSSAI not available in the current registration area".

**Rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA**: A set of S-NSSAI(s) which is sent by the AMF with the rejection cause "S-NSSAI not available due to the failed or revoked network slice-specific authentication and authorization".

**Rejected NSSAI for the maximum number of UEs reached**: A set of S-NSSAI(s) which was included in the requested NSSAI by the UE and is sent by the AMF with the rejection cause "S-NSSAI not available due to maximum number of UEs reached".

**Local release:** Release of a PDU session without peer-to-peer signalling between the network and the UE.

NOTE 4: Local release can include communication among network entities.

**Removal of eCall only mode restriction:** All the limitations as described in 3GPP TS 22.101 [2] for the eCall only mode do not apply any more.

**SNPN access operation mode**: SNPN access mode or access to SNPN over non-3GPP access.

NOTE 5: The term "non-3GPP access" in an SNPN refers to the case where the UE is accessing SNPN services via a PLMN.

**S-NSSAI** **based congestion control:** Type of congestion control at session management level that is applied to reject session management requests from UEs or release PDU sessions when the associated S-NSSAI and optionally the associated DNN are congested. S-NSSAI based congestion control can be activated at the SMF over session management level and also activated at the AMF over mobility management level.

**Selected core network type information:** A type of core network (EPC or 5GCN) selected by the UE NAS layer in case of an E-UTRA cell connected to both EPC and 5GCN.

**UE supporting UAS services:** A UE which supports an aerial vehicle, such as a drone, with an onboard or built-in USIM and is able to perform UE NAS functionalities specified in this specification. Upper layers of the UE supporting UAS services are responsible for UAS related procedures such as UUAA, C2 authorization, flight authorization, for which the NAS layer of the UE supporting UAS services performs the necessary NAS procedures.

**UE configured for high priority access in selected PLMN:** A UE configured with one or more access identities equal to 1, 2, or 11-15 applicable in the selected PLMN as specified in subclause 4.5.2. Definition derived from 3GPP TS 22.261 [3].

**UE operating in single-registration mode in a network supporting N26 interface:** A UE, supporting both N1 mode and S1 mode. During the last attach, tracking area update (see 3GPP TS 24.301 [15]) or registration procedures, the UE has received either a 5GS network feature support IE with IWK N26 bit set to "interworking without N26 interface not supported" or an EPS network feature support IE with IWK N26 bit set to "interworking without N26 interface not supported".

**UE using 5GS services with control plane CIoT 5GS optimization:** AUE that is registered for 5GS services with the control plane CIOT 5GS optimization accepted by the network.

**UE-DS-TT residence time:** The time taken within the UE and DS-TT to forward a packet between the UE and the DS-TT port.

**User-plane resources:** Resources established between the UE and the UPF. The user-plane resources consist of one of the following:

- user plane radio bearers via the Uu reference point, a tunnel via the N3 reference point and a tunnel via the N9 reference point (if any) for 3GPP access;

- IPsec tunnels via the NWu reference point, a tunnel via the N3 reference point and a tunnel via the N9 reference point (if any) for untrusted non-3GPP access;

- IPsec tunnels via the NWt reference point, a tunnel via the N3 reference point and a tunnel via the N9 reference point (if any) for trusted non-3GPP access used by the UE;

- a layer-2 connection via the Yt reference point, a layer-2 or layer-3 connection via the Yw reference point, a tunnel via the N3 reference point and a tunnel via the N9 reference point (if any) for trusted non-3GPP access used by the N5CW device;

- W-UP resources via Y4 reference point, a tunnel via the N3 reference point and a tunnel via the N9 reference point (if any) for wireline access used by the 5G-RG; and

- L-W-UP resources via Y5 reference point, a tunnel via the N3 reference point and a tunnel via the N9 reference point (if any) for wireline access used by the FN-RG.

**W-AGF acting on behalf of the N5GC device:** A W-AGF that enables an N5GC device behind a 5G-CRG or an FN-CRG to connect to the 5G Core.

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 22.261 [2] apply:

**Non-public network**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.003 [4] apply:

**5G-GUTI**

**5G-S-TMSI**

**5G-TMSI**

**Global Line Identifier (GLI)**

**Global Cable Identifier (GCI)**

**GUAMI**

**IMEI**

**IMEISV**

**IMSI**

**PEI**

**SUPI**

**SUCI**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.122 [5] apply:

**CAG selection**

**Country**

**EHPLMN**

**HPLMN**

**Onboarding services in SNPN**

**Registered SNPN**

**Selected PLMN**

**Selected SNPN**

**Shared network**

**SNPN identity**

**Steering of Roaming (SOR)**

**Steering of roaming connected mode control information (SOR-CMCI)**

**Steering of Roaming information**

**Subscribed SNPN**

**Suitable cell**

**VPLMN**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.167 [6] apply:

**eCall over IMS**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.216 [6A] apply:

**SRVCC**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.401 [7] apply:

**eCall only mode**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8] apply:

**5G access network**

**5G core network**

**5G QoS flow**

**5G QoS identifier**

**5G-RG**

**5G-BRG**

**5G-CRG**

**5G System**

**Allowed area**

**Allowed NSSAI**

**AMF region**

**AMF set**

**Closed access group**

**Configured NSSAI**

**Default UE credentials**

**IAB-node**

**Local area data network**

**Multi-USIM UE**

**Network identifier (NID)**

**Network slice**

**NG-RAN**

**Non-allowed area**

**PDU session**

**PDU session type**

**Pending NSSAI**

**Requested NSSAI**

**Routing Indicator**

**Service data flow**

**Service Gap Control**

**Serving PLMN rate control**

**Small data rate control status**

**SNPN access mode**

**SNPN enabled UE**

**Stand-alone Non-Public Network**

**Time Sensitive Communication**

**UE presence in LADN service area**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.503 [10] apply:

**UE local configuration**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 24.008 [12] apply:

**GMM**

**MM**

**A/Gb mode**

**Iu mode**

**GPRS**

**Non-GPRS**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] apply:

**CIoT EPS optimization**

**Control plane CIoT EPS optimization**

**EENLV**

**EMM**

**EMM-DEREGISTERED**

**EMM-DEREGISTERED-INITIATED**

**EMM-IDLE mode**

**EMM-NULL**

**EMM-****REGISTERED**

**EMM-REGISTERED-INITIATED**

**EMM-SERVICE-REQUEST-INITIATED**

**EMM-TRACKING-AREA-UPDATING-INITIATED**

**EPS**

**EPS security context**

**EPS services**

**Lower layer failure**

**Megabit**

**Message header**

**NAS signalling connection recovery**

**NB-S1 mode**

**Non-EPS services**

**S1 mode**

**User plane CIoT EPS optimization**

**WB-S1 mode**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24] apply:

**5G security context**

**5G NAS security context**

**ABBA**

**Current 5G NAS security context**

**Full native 5G NAS security context**

**K'**AME

**K**AMF

**K**ASME

**Mapped 5G NAS security context**

**Mapped security context**

**Native 5G NAS security context**

**NCC**

**Non-current 5G NAS security context**

**Partial native 5G NAS security context**

**RES\***

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 38.413 [31] apply:

**NG connection**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 24.587 [19B] apply:

**E-UTRA-PC5**

**NR-PC5**

**V2X**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and its definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.256 [6AB] apply:

**3GPP UAV ID**

**CAA (Civil Aviation Administration)-Level UAV Identity**

**Command and Control (C2) Communication**

**UAV controller (UAV-C)**

**UAS Services**

**UAS Service Supplier (USS)**

**Uncrewed Aerial System (UAS)**

**UUAA**

**UUAA-MM**

**UUAA-SM**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 24.554 [19E] apply:

**ProSe**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.548 [10A] apply:

**Edge Application Server**

\*\*\*\*\* Next change \*\*\*\*\*

#### 5.5.2.1 General

The de-registration procedure is used:

a) by the UE to de-register for 5GS services over 3GPP access when the UE is registered over 3GPP access;

b) by the UE to de-register for 5GS services over non-3GPP access when the UE is registered over non-3GPP access;

c) by the UE to de-register for 5GS services over 3GPP access, non-3GPP access or both when the UE is registered in the same PLMN over both accesses;

d) by the network to inform the UE that it is deregistered for 5GS services over 3GPP access when the UE is registered over 3GPP access;

e) by the network to inform the UE that it is deregistered for 5GS services over non-3GPP access when the UE is registered over non-3GPP access;

f) by the network to inform the UE that it is deregistered for 5GS services over 3GPP access, non-3GPP access or both when the UE is registered in the same PLMN over both accesses; and

g) by the network to inform the UE to re-register to the network.

The de-registration procedure with appropriate de-registration type shall be invoked by the UE:

a) if the UE is switched off or the airplane mode is activated;

b) as part of the eCall inactivity procedure defined in subclause 5.5.3; and

c) as part of USIM removal.

The de-registration procedure with appropriate de-registration type shall be invoked by the network:

a) if the network informs whether the UE should re-register to the network.

The de-registration procedure with appropriate access type shall be invoked by the UE:

a) if the UE needs to de-register for 5GS services over 3GPP access when the UE is registered over 3GPP access;

b) if the UE needs to de-register for 5GS services over non-3GPP access when the UE is registered over non-3GPP access; or

c) the UE needs to de-register for 5GS services over 3GPP access, non-3GPP access or both when the UE is registered in the same PLMN over both accesses.

The de-registration procedure with appropriate access type shall be invoked by the network:

a) if the network needs to inform the UE that it is deregistered over 3GPP access when the UE is registered over 3GPP access;

b) if the network needs to inform the UE that it is deregistered over non-3GPP access when the UE is registered over non-3GPP access; or

c) if the network needs to inform the UE that it is deregistered over 3GPP access, non-3GPP access or both when the UE is registered in the same PLMN over both accesses.

If the de-registration procedure is triggered due to USIM removal, the UE shall indicate "switch off" in the de-registration type IE.

If the airplane mode is activated, the UE shall indicate "switch off" in the de-registration type IE.

If the de-registration procedure is requested by the network for a UE that has an emergency PDU session, the AMF shall not send a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message to the UE and indicate to the SMF to release all non-emergency PDU sessions as specified in 3GPP TS 23.502 [9].

If the de-registration procedure for 5GS services is performed, a local release of the PDU sessions, if any, for this particular UE is performed.

The UE is allowed to initiate the de-registration procedure even if the timer T3346 is running.

NOTE 1: When the UE has no PDU sessions over non-3GPP access, or the UE moves all the PDU sessions over a non-3GPP access to a 3GPP access, the UE and the AMF need not initiate de-registration over the non-3GPP access.

The AMF shall provide the UE with a non-3GPP de-registration timer.

When the AMF enters the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED for 3GPP access, the AMF shall delete the stored UE radio capability information or the UE radio capability ID, if any.

When upper layers indicate that emergency services are no longer required, the UE if still registered for emergency services, may perform UE-initiated de-registration procedure followed by a re-registration to regain normal services, if the UE is in or moves to a suitable cell.

If the UE is registered for onboarding services in SNPN, after completing the configuration of one or more entries of the "list of subscriber data", the UE should perform UE-initiated de-registration procedure.

NOTE 2: How to determine the completion of the configuration of one or more entries of the "list of subscriber data" is UE implementation specific.

\*\*\*\*\* Next change \*\*\*\*\*

##### 5.5.2.2.1 UE-initiated de-registration procedure initiation

The de-registration procedure is initiated by the UE by sending a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message (see example in figure 5.5.2.2.1). The De-registration type IE included in the message indicates whether the de-registration procedure is due to a "switch off" or not. The access type included in the message indicates whether the de-registration procedure is:

a) for 5GS services over 3GPP access when the UE is registered over 3GPP access;

b) for 5GS services over non-3GPP access when the UE is registered over non-3GPP access; or

c) for 3GPP access, non-3GPP access or both when the UE is registered in the same PLMN over both accesses.

If the UE has a valid 5G-GUTI, the UE shall populate the 5GS mobile identity IE with the valid 5G-GUTI. If the UE does not have a valid 5G-GUTI, the UE shall populate the 5GS mobile identity IE with its SUCI as follows:

a) if timer T3519 is not running, generate a fresh SUCI as specified in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24], send a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message with the SUCI, start timer T3519 and store the value of the SUCI sent in the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message; and

b) if timer T3519 is running, send a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message with the stored SUCI.

If the UE does not have a valid 5G-GUTI and it does not have a valid SUCI, then the UE shall populate the5GS mobile identity IE with its PEI.

If the de-registration request is not due to switch off and the UE is in the state 5GMM-REGISTERED or 5GMM-REGISTERED-INITIATED, timer T3521 shall be started in the UE after the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message has been sent. The UE shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED-INITIATED.

If the UE is to be switched off or airplane mode is activated, the UE shall try for a period of 5 seconds to send the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message. During this period, the UE may be switched off as soon as the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message has been sent.



Figure 5.5.2.2.1.1: UE-initiated de-registration procedure

\*\*\*\*\* End of change \*\*\*\*\*