Agreements:

1. During CHO recovery in NTN the UE checks if the timer T2 has not expired before it can use CHO configuration for recovery. FFS if the same principle applies to location-based CHO triggering event. FFS the stage-3 details (i.e. whether the UE releases the configuration)
2. The following IEs/parameters are broadcast per neighbour cell in NTN:

 Ephemeris,

 DL and UL polarization,

 Epoch time of assistance information

 Validity duration

 FFS how to handle the validity timer for neighbour cell. FFS if epoch time can be same or different. FFS about other parameters

Agreements via email – from offline 106 – second round:

1. Adopt the changes in R2-2204659 to ensure CHO recovery is not executed after timer T2 expires. FFS if the entering condition (timer T1) needs to be considered either.
2. In case the UE was configured with condEventD1 the UE does not check if the condEventD1 expired when CHO recovery is executed. No specification impact to CHO recovery procedure description.
3. RAN2 signalling supports having the epoch time of the serving cell applicable to the neighbour cell’s assistance information (i.e. the same epoch time can be used for both cells).
4. Neighbour cell assistance information for NTN, including SMTC assistance information, is provided via SIB19.
5. Common TA parameters and Kmac of the neighbour cell are used to support IDLE/Inactive UEs in NTN to perform SMTC adjustments.
6. Target cell’s polarization information is provided via ntn-PolarizationDL-r17 and ntn-PolarizationUL-r17 in NTN-Config-r17 included in RRCReconfiguration comprising reconfigurationWithSync.