**3GPP TSG- Meeting #**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  |  | **CR** | **<CR#>** | **rev** |  | **Current version:** |  |  |
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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 | **X** |

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| ***Title:*** |  | | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | Convida Wireless LLC, Qualcomm Incorporated, AT&T, LG Electronics, Samsung (?), NTT Docomo (?), InterDigital (?) | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** |  | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** |  | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | |  |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** |  |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | |  |
|  | *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 can be 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:*** | | According to the conclusions in TR 23.748, clause 9.1.3, it has been agreed to introduce a new feature so that the network is able to send ECS Address Information to the UE | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Summary of change:*** | | Updated the PDU Session Establishment procedure so that the UE can indicate its support for using the ECS Address Information and the SMF can send ECS Address Information to the UE.  Updated the PDU Session Modification procedure so that the UE can request updated ECS Address Information for an existing PDU Session and the SMF can send ECS Address Information to the UE for an existing PDU Session.  Updated the Session Management Subscription Data to includes the ECS Address Information. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The network would not be able to send ECS Address Information to the UE as agreed in the conclusion of FS\_enh\_EC study and in the eEDGE\_5GC work item. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 2, 4.3.2.2.1, 4.3.3.1, 4.3.3.2, 5.2.3.3.1 | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **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:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

\* \* \* Start of Change 1 \* \* \*

# 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 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[3] IETF RFC 7296: "Internet Key Exchange Protocol Version 2 (IKEv2)".

[4] Void.

[5] Void.

[6] IETF RFC 4861: "Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)".

[7] 3GPP TS 23.040: "Technical realization of the Short Message Service (SMS)".

[8] IETF RFC 4862: "IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration".

[9] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR and NG-RAN Overall Description; Stage 2".

[10] 3GPP TS 38.413: "NG-RAN; NG Application Protocol (NGAP)".

[11] Void.

[12] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol Specification".

[13] 3GPP TS 23.401: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) enhancements for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN) access".

[14] Void.

[15] 3GPP TS 33.501: "Security Architecture and Procedures for 5G System".

[16] 3GPP TS 36.331: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".

[17] 3GPP TS 29.500: "5G System; Technical Realization of Service Based Architecture; Stage 3".

[18] 3GPP TS 29.518: "5G System; Access and Mobility Management Services; Stage 3".

[19] Void.

[20] 3GPP TS 23.503: "Policy and Charging Control Framework for the 5G System ".

[21] IETF RFC 4191: "Default Router Preferences and More-Specific Routes".

[22] 3GPP TS 23.122: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) functions related to Mobile Station in idle mode".

[23] 3GPP TS 23.682: "Architecture enhancements to facilitate communications with packet data networks and applications".

[24] 3GPP TS 23.203: "Policy and charging control architecture".

[25] 3GPP TS 24.501: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for 5G System (5GS); Stage 3".

[26] 3GPP TS 23.402: "Architecture enhancements for non-3GPP accesses".

[27] Void.

[28] 3GPP TS 23.167: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) emergency sessions".

[29] Void.

[30] Void.

[31] Void.

[32] 3GPP TS 29.507: "Access and Mobility Policy Control Service; Stage 3".

[33] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, Addressing and Identification".

[34] Void.

[35] 3GPP TS 23.251: "Network sharing; Architecture and functional description".

[36] 3GPP TS 29.502: "5G System; Session Management Services; Stage 3".

[37] 3GPP TS 29.510: "5G System; Network function repository services; Stage 3".

[38] 3GPP TS 23.380: "IMS Restoration Procedures".

[39] 3GPP TS 32.421: "Telecommunication management; Subscriber and equipment trace; Trace concepts and requirements".

[40] IETF RFC 4555: "IKEv2 Mobility and Multihoming Protocol (MOBIKE)".

[41] 3GPP TS 24.502: "Access to the 3GPP 5G Core Network (5GCN) via Non-3GPP Access Networks (N3AN); Stage 3".

[42] 3GPP TS 32.290: "Services, operations and procedures of charging using Service Based Interface (SBI)".

[43] 3GPP TS 36.304: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) procedures in idle mode".

[44] 3GPP TS 38.304: "NR; User Equipment (UE) procedures in idle mode".

[45] 3GPP TS 32.255: "5G system; 5G data connectivity domain charging; Stage 2".

[46] 3GPP TS 36.300: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); Overall description; Stage 2".

[47] 3GPP TS 29.513: "5G System; Policy and Charging Control signalling flows and QoS parameter mapping; Stage 3".

[48] IEEE Std 802.11-2016 (Revision of IEEE Std 802.11-2012): "IEEE Standard for Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific requirements - Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications".

[49] IETF RFC 2410: "The NULL Encryption Algorithm and its use with IPsec".

[50] 3GPP TS 23.288: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support network data analytics services; Stage 2".

[51] 3GPP TS 23.273: "5G System (5GS) Location Services (LCS); Stage 2".

[52] 3GPP TS 29.503: "5G System; Unified Data Management Services; Stage 3".

[53] 3GPP TS 23.316: "Wireless and wireline convergence access support for the 5G System (5GS)".

[54] 3GPP TS 23.222: "Functional architecture and information flows to support Common API Framework for 3GPP Northbound APIs; Stage 2".

[55] 3GPP TS 23.228: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Stage 2".

[56] 3GPP TS 36.321: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

[57] 3GPP TS 29.512: "5G System; Session Management Policy Control Service; Stage 3".

[58] 3GPP TS 29.525: "5G System; UE Policy Control Service; Stage 3".

[59] IETF RFC 6696: "EAP Extensions for the EAP Re-authentication Protocol (ERP)", July 2012.

[60] IETF RFC 5295: "Specification for the Derivation of Root Keys from an Extended Master Session Key (EMSK)", Aug. 2008.

[61] 3GPP TS 23.272: "Circuit Switched (CS) fallback in Evolved Packet System (EPS); Stage 2".

[62] 3GPP TS 29.501: "5G System; Principles and Guidelines for Services Definition; Stage 3".

[63] 3GPP TS 29.561: "5G System; Interworking between 5G Network and external Data Networks; Stage 3".

[64] 3GPP TS 29.413: "Application of the NG Application Protocol (NGAP) to non-3GPP access".

[65] IEEE Std 802.1Qcc-2018: "Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks - Bridges and Bridged Networks - Amendment: Stream Reservation Protocol (SRP) Enhancements and Performance Improvements".

[66] IEEE Std 802.1Q-2018: "IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks-Bridges and Bridged Networks".

[67] Void.

[68] 3GPP TS 23.632: "User Data Interworking, Coexistence and Migration".

[69] 3GPP TS 29.244: "Interface between the Control Plane and the User Plane nodes".

[70] 3GPP TS 29.571: "5G System; Common Data Types for Service Based Interfaces; Stage 3".

[71] 3GPP TS 32.256: "Charging Management; 5G connection and mobility domain charging; Stage 2".

[72] 3GPP TS 38.423: "NG-RAN; Xn Application Protocol (XnAP)".

[73] 3GPP TS 23.287: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) services".

[x] 3GPP TS 23.548: "5G System Enhancements for Edge Computing; Stage 2".

\* \* \* Start of Change 2 \* \* \*

##### 4.3.2.2.1 Non-roaming and Roaming with Local Breakout

Clause 4.3.2.2.1 specifies PDU Session establishment in the non-roaming and roaming with local breakout cases. The procedure is used to:

- Establish a new PDU Session;

- Handover a PDN Connection in EPS to PDU Session in 5GS without N26 interface;

- Switching an existing PDU Session between non-3GPP access and 3GPP access. The specific system behaviour in this case is further defined in clause 4.9.2; or

- Request a PDU Session for Emergency services.

In the case of roaming, the AMF determines if a PDU Session is to be established in LBO or Home Routing. In the case of LBO, the procedure is as in the case of non-roaming with the difference that the AMF, the SMF, the UPF and the PCF are located in the visited network. PDU Sessions for Emergency services are never established in Home Routed mode. If Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation is enabled for the PDU session with LBO, the NEF is not used as the anchor of this PDU Session.

NOTE 1: UE provides both the S-NSSAIs of the Home PLMN and Visited PLMN to the network as described in clause 5.15.5.3 of TS 23.501 [2].



Figure 4.3.2.2.1-1: UE-requested PDU Session Establishment for non-roaming and roaming with local breakout

The procedure assumes that the UE has already registered on the AMF thus unless the UE is Emergency Registered the AMF has already retrieved the user subscription data from the UDM.

1. From UE to AMF: NAS Message (S-NSSAI(s), UE Requested DNN, PDU Session ID, Request type, Old PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Request, [Port Management Information Container])).

In order to establish a new PDU Session, the UE generates a new PDU Session ID.

The UE initiates the UE Requested PDU Session Establishment procedure by the transmission of a NAS message containing a PDU Session Establishment Request within the N1 SM container. The PDU Session Establishment Request includes a PDU session ID, Requested PDU Session Type, a Requested SSC mode, 5GSM Capability, PCO, SM PDU DN Request Container, [Number Of Packet Filters], [Header Compression Configuration], UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate, and [Always-on PDU Session Requested].

The Request Type indicates "Initial request" if the PDU Session Establishment is a request to establish a new PDU Session and indicates "Existing PDU Session" if the request refers to an existing PDU Session switching between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access or to a PDU Session handover from an existing PDN connection in EPC. If the request refers to an existing PDN connection in EPC, the S-NSSAI is set as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.15.7.2

When Emergency service is required and an Emergency PDU Session is not already established, a UE shall initiate the UE Requested PDU Session Establishment procedure with a Request Type indicating "Emergency Request".

The Request Type indicates "Emergency Request" if the PDU Session Establishment is a request to establish a PDU Session for Emergency services. The Request Type indicates "Existing Emergency PDU Session" if the request refers to an existing PDU Session for Emergency services switching between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access or to a PDU Session handover from an existing PDN connection for Emergency services in EPC.

The 5GSM Core Network Capability is provided by the UE and handled by SMF as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.4.4b.

The Number Of Packet Filters indicates the number of supported packet filters for signalled QoS rules for the PDU Session that is being established. The number of packet filters indicated by the UE is valid for the lifetime of the PDU Session. For presence condition, see TS 24.501 [25].

The UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate indicates the maximum data rate up to which the UE can support UP integrity protection. The UE shall provide the UE Integrity Protection Data Rate capability independently of the Access Type over which the UE sends the PDU Session Establishment Request.

If the use of header compression for Control Plane CIoT 5GS optimisation was negotiated successfully between the UE and the network in the previous registration procedure, the UE shall include the Header Compression Configuration, unless "Unstructured" PDU Session Type is indicated. The Header Compression Configuration includes the information necessary for the header compression channel setup. Optionally, the Header Compression Configuration may include additional header compression context parameters.

The NAS message sent by the UE is encapsulated by the AN in a N2 message towards the AMF that should include User location information and Access Type Information.

The PDU Session Establishment Request message may contain SM PDU DN Request Container containing information for the PDU Session authorization by the external DN.

The UE includes the S-NSSAI from the Allowed NSSAI of the current access type. If the Mapping of Allowed NSSAI was provided to the UE, the UE shall provide both the S-NSSAI of the VPLMN from the Allowed NSSAI and the corresponding S-NSSAI of the HPLMN from the Mapping Of Allowed NSSAI.

If the procedure is triggered for SSC mode 3 operation, the UE shall also include the Old PDU Session ID which indicates the PDU Session ID of the on-going PDU Session to be released, in NAS message. The Old PDU Session ID is included only in this case.

The AMF receives from the AN the NAS SM message (built in step 1) together with User Location Information (e.g. Cell Id in the case of the NG-RAN).

The UE shall not trigger a PDU Session establishment for a PDU Session corresponding to a LADN when the UE is outside the area of availability of the LADN.

If the UE is establishing a PDU session for IMS, and the UE is configured to discover the P-CSCF address during connectivity establishment, the UE shall include an indicator that it requests a P‑CSCF IP address(es) within the SM container.

The PS Data Off status is included in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Request message.

The UE capability to support Reliable Data Service is included in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Request message.

If the UE has indicated that it supports transfer of Port Management Information Containers as per UE 5GSM Core Network Capability, then the UE shall include the MAC address of the DS-TT Ethernet port used for this PDU session. If the UE is aware of the UE-DS-TT Residence Time, then the UE shall additionally include the UE-DS-TT Residence Time.

If the UE requests to establish always-on PDU session, the UE includes an Always-on PDU Session Requested indication in the PDU Session Establishment Request message.

As described in TS 23.548 [x], the UE may indicate in the PCO that it supports the ability to transfer ECS address(es) to the EEC(s).

Port Management Information Container is received from DS-TT and includes port management capabilities, i.e. information indicating which standardized and deployment-specific port management information is supported by DS-TT as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.28.3.

2. The AMF determines that the message corresponds to a request for a new PDU Session based on that Request Type indicates "initial request" and that the PDU Session ID is not used for any existing PDU Session of the UE. If the NAS message does not contain an S-NSSAI, the AMF determines an S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN for the requested PDU Session from the current Allowed NSSAI for the UE. If there is only one S-NSSAI in the Allowed NSSAI, this S-NSSAI shall be used. If there is more than one S-NSSAI in the Allowed NSSAI, the S-NSSAI selected is either according to the UE subscription, if the subscription contains only one default S-NSSAI and the corresponding mapped HPLMN S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN is included in the Allowed NSSAI, or based on operator policy (e.g. also ensures any UE Requested DNN is allowed for the selected S-NSSAI)). When the NAS Message contains an S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN but it does not contain a DNN, the AMF determines the DNN for the requested PDU Session by selecting the default DNN for this S-NSSAI if the default DNN is present in the UE's Subscription Information (or for the corresponding S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, in the case of LBO); otherwise the serving AMF selects a locally configured DNN for this S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN. If the AMF cannot select an SMF (e.g. the UE requested DNN is not supported by the network, or the UE requested DNN is not in the Subscribed DNN List for the S-NSSAI (or its mapped value for the HPLMN in the case of LBO) and wildcard DNN is not included in the Subscribed DNN list), the AMF shall, based on operator policies received from PCF, either reject the NAS Message containing PDU Session Establishment Request from the UE with an appropriate cause or request PCF to replace the UE requested DNN by a selected DNN. If the DNN requested by the UE is present in the UE subscription information but indicated for replacement in the operator policies received from PCF, the AMF shall request the PCF to perform a DNN replacement to a selected DNN. AMF requests DNN replacement as as specified in clause 4.16.2.1.1. If the DNN requested by the UE is present in the UE subscription information but not supported by the network and not indicated for replacement in the operator policies received from PCF, the AMF shall reject the NAS Message containing PDU Session Establishment Request from the UE with an appropriate cause value.

The AMF selects an SMF as described in clause 6.3.2 of TS 23.501 [2] and clause 4.3.2.2.3. If the Request Type indicates "Initial request" or the request is due to handover from EPS or from non-3GPP access serving by a different AMF, the AMF stores an association of the S-NSSAI(s), the DNN, the PDU Session ID, the SMF ID as well as the Access Type of the PDU Session.

During registration procedures, the AMF determines the use of the Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation or User Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation based on UEs indications in the 5G Preferred Network Behaviour, the serving operator policies and the network support of CIoT 5GS optimisations. The AMF selects an SMF that supports Control Plane CIoT 5GS optimisation or User Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation as described in clause 6.3.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

If the Request Type is "initial request" and if the Old PDU Session ID indicating the existing PDU Session is also contained in the message, the AMF selects an SMF as described in clause 4.3.5.2 and stores an association of the new PDU Session ID, the S-NSSAI(s), the selected SMF ID as well as Access Type of the PDU Session.

If the Request Type indicates "Existing PDU Session", the AMF selects the SMF based on SMF-ID received from UDM. The case where the Request Type indicates "Existing PDU Session", and either the AMF does not recognize the PDU Session ID or the subscription context that the AMF received from UDM during the Registration or Subscription Profile Update Notification procedure does not contain an SMF ID corresponding to the PDU Session ID constitutes an error case. The AMF updates the Access Type stored for the PDU Session.

If the Request Type indicates "Existing PDU Session" referring to an existing PDU Session moved between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access, then if the Serving PLMN S-NSSAI of the PDU Session is present in the Allowed NSSAI of the target access type, the PDU Session Establishment procedure can be performed in the following cases:

- the SMF ID corresponding to the PDU Session ID and the AMF belong to the same PLMN;

- the SMF ID corresponding to the PDU Session ID belongs to the HPLMN;

Otherwise the AMF shall reject the PDU Session Establishment Request with an appropriate reject cause.

NOTE 2: The SMF ID includes the PLMN ID that the SMF belongs to.

The AMF shall reject a request coming from an Emergency Registered UE and the Request Type indicates neither "Emergency Request" nor "Existing Emergency PDU Session". When the Request Type indicates "Emergency Request", the AMF is not expecting any S-NSSAI and DNN value provided by the UE and uses locally configured values instead. The AMF stores the Access Type of the PDU Session.

If the Request Type indicates "Emergency Request" or "Existing Emergency PDU Session", the AMF selects the SMF as described in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.16.4.

3. From AMF to SMF: Either Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request (SUPI, selected DNN, UE requested DNN, S-NSSAI(s), PDU Session ID, AMF ID, Request Type, PCF ID, Priority Access, [Small Data Rate Control Status], N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Request), User location information, Access Type, RAT Type, PEI, GPSI, UE presence in LADN service area, Subscription For PDU Session Status Notification, DNN Selection Mode, Trace Requirements, Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation indication, or Control Plane Only indicator) or Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Request (SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI(s), SM Context ID, AMF ID, Request Type, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Request), User location information, Access Type, RAT type, PEI, Serving Network (PLMN ID, or PLMN ID and NID, see clause 5.18 of TS 23.501 [2])).

If the AMF does not have an association with an SMF for the PDU Session ID provided by the UE (e.g. when Request Type indicates "initial request"), the AMF invokes the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request, but if the AMF already has an association with an SMF for the PDU Session ID provided by the UE (e.g. when Request Type indicates "existing PDU Session"), the AMF invokes the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Request.

The AMF sends the S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN from the Allowed NSSAI to the SMF. For roaming scenario in local breakout (LBO), the AMF also sends the corresponding S-NSSAI of the HPLMN from the Mapping Of Allowed NSSAI to the SMF.

The AMF ID is the UE's GUAMI which uniquely identifies the AMF serving the UE. The AMF forwards the PDU Session ID together with the N1 SM container containing the PDU Session Establishment Request received from the UE. The GPSI shall be included if available at AMF.

The AMF determines Access Type and RAT Type, see clause 4.2.2.2.1.

The AMF provides the PEI instead of the SUPI when the UE in limited service state has registered for Emergency services (i.e. Emergency Registered) without providing a SUPI. The PEI is defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.9.3. If the UE in limited service state has registered for Emergency services (i.e. Emergency Registered) with a SUPI but has not been authenticated the AMF indicates that the SUPI has not been authenticated. The SMF determines that the UE has not been authenticated when it does not receive a SUPI for the UE or when the AMF indicates that the SUPI has not been authenticated.

If the AMF determines that the selected DNN corresponds to an LADN then the AMF provides the "UE presence in LADN service area" that indicates if the UE is IN or OUT of the LADN service area.

If the Old PDU Session ID is included in step 1, and if the SMF is not to be reallocated, the AMF also includes Old PDU Session ID in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request.

DNN Selection Mode is determined by the AMF. It indicates whether an explicitly subscribed DNN has been provided by the UE in its PDU Session Establishment Request.

The SMF may use DNN Selection Mode when deciding whether to accept or reject the UE request.

When the Establishment cause received as part of AN parameters during the Registration procedure or Service Request procedure is associated with priority services (e.g. MPS, MCS), the AMF includes a Message Priority header to indicate priority information. The SMF uses the Message Priority header to determine if the UE request is subject to exemption from NAS level congestion control. Other NFs relay the priority information by including the Message Priority header in service-based interfaces, as specified in TS 29.500 [17].

In the local breakout case, if the SMF (in the VPLMN) is not able to process some part of the N1 SM information that Home Routed Roaming is required, and the SMF responds to the AMF that it is not the right SMF to handle the N1 SM message by invoking Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Response service operation. The SMF includes a proper N11 cause code triggering the AMF to proceed with home routed case. The procedure starts again at step 2 of clause 4.3.2.2.2.

The AMF may include a PCF ID in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request. This PCF ID identifies the H-PCF in the non-roaming case and the V-PCF in the local breakout roaming case.

The AMF includes Trace Requirements if Trace Requirements have been received in subscription data.

If the AMF decides to use the Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation or User Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation as specified in step 2 or to only use Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation for the PDU session as described in clause 5.31.4 of TS 23.501 [2], the AMF sends the Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation indication or Control Plane Only indicator to the SMF.

If the AMF determines that the RAT type is NB-IoT and the number of PDU Sessions with user plane resources activated for the UE has reached the maximum number of supported user plane resources (0, 1 or 2) based on whether the UE supports UP data transfer and the UE's 5GMM Core Network Capability as described in Clause 5.31.19 of TS 23.501 [2], the AMF may either reject the PDU Session Establishment Request or continue with the PDU Session establishment and include the Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation indication or Control Plane Only indicator to the SMF.

The AMF includes the latest Small Data Rate Control Status if it has stored it for the PDU Session.

If the RAT type was included in the message, then the SMF stores the RAT type in SM Context.

If the UE supports CE mode B and and use of CE mode B is not restricted according to the Enhanced Coverage Restriction information in the UE context in the AMF, then the AMF shall include the extended NAS-SM timer indication. Based on the extended NAS-SM timer indication, the SMF shall use the extended NAS-SM timer setting for the UE as specified in TS 24.501 [25].

4. If Session Management Subscription data for corresponding SUPI, DNN and S-NSSAI of the HPLMN is not available, then SMF retrieves the Session Management Subscription data using Nudm\_SDM\_Get (SUPI, Session Management Subscription data, selected DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, Serving PLMN ID, [NID]) and subscribes to be notified when this subscription data is modified using Nudm\_SDM\_Subscribe (SUPI, Session Management Subscription data, selected DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, Serving PLMN ID, [NID]). UDM may get this information from UDR by Nudr\_DM\_Query (SUPI, Subscription Data, Session Management Subscription data, selected DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, Serving PLMN ID, [NID]) and may subscribe to notifications from UDR for the same data by Nudr\_DM\_subscribe.

The SMF may use DNN Selection Mode when deciding whether to retrieve the Session Management Subscription data e.g. if the (selected DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN) is not explicitly subscribed, the SMF may use local configuration instead of Session Management Subscription data.

If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Existing PDU Session" or "Existing Emergency PDU Session" the SMF determines that the request is due to switching between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access or due to handover from EPS. The SMF identifies the existing PDU Session based on the PDU Session ID. In such a case, the SMF does not create a new SM context but instead updates the existing SM context and provides the representation of the updated SM context to the AMF in the response.

If the Request Type is "Initial request" and if the Old PDU Session ID is included in Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request, the SMF identifies the existing PDU Session to be released based on the Old PDU Session ID.

Subscription data includes the Allowed PDU Session Type(s), Allowed SSC mode(s), default 5QI and ARP, subscribed Session-AMBR, SMF-Associated external parameters.

Static IP address/prefix may be included in the subscription data if the UE has subscribed to it.

The SMF checks the validity of the UE request: it checks

- Whether the UE request is compliant with the user subscription and with local policies;

- (If the selected DNN corresponds to an LADN), whether the UE is located within the LADN service area based on the "UE presence in LADN service area" indication from the AMF. If the AMF does not provide the "UE presence in LADN service area" indication and the SMF determines that the selected DNN corresponds to a LADN, then the SMF considers that the UE is OUT of the LADN service area.

The SMF determines whether the PDU Session requires redundancy and the SMF determines the RSN as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.33.2.1. If the SMF determines that redundant handling is not allowed or not possible for the given PDU Session, the SMF shall either reject the establishment of the PDU Session or accept the establishment of a PDU session without redundancy handling based on local policy.

If the UE request is considered as not valid, the SMF decides to not accept to establish the PDU Session.

NOTE 3: The SMF can, instead of the Nudm\_SDM\_Get service operation, use the Nudm\_SDM\_Subscribe service operation with an Immediate Report Indication that triggers the UDM to immediately return the subscribed data if the corresponding feature is supported by both the SMF and the UDM.

5. From SMF to AMF: Either Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Response (Cause, SM Context ID or N1 SM container (PDU Session Reject (Cause))) or an Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response depending on the request received in step 3.

If the SMF received Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request in step 3 and the SMF is able to process the PDU Session establishment request, the SMF creates an SM context and responds to the AMF by providing an SM Context ID.

If the UP Security Policy for the PDU Session is determined to have Integrity Protection set to "Required", the SMF may, based on local configuration, decide whether to accept or reject the PDU Session request based on the UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate.

NOTE 4: The SMF can e.g. be configured to reject a PDU Session if the UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate has a very low value, if the services provided by the DN would require higher bitrates.

When the SMF decides to not accept to establish a PDU Session, the SMF rejects the UE request via NAS SM signalling including a relevant SM rejection cause by responding to the AMF with Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Response. The SMF also indicates to the AMF that the PDU Session ID is to be considered as released, the SMF proceeds to step 20 and the PDU Session Establishment procedure is stopped.

6. Optional Secondary authentication/authorization.

If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Existing PDU Session", the SMF does not perform secondary authentication/authorization.

If the Request Type received in step 3 indicates "Emergency Request" or "Existing Emergency PDU Session", the SMF shall not perform secondary authentication\authorization.

If the SMF needs to perform secondary authentication/authorization during the establishment of the PDU Session by a DN-AAA server as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6.6, the SMF triggers the PDU Session establishment authentication/authorization as described in clause 4.3.2.3.

7a. If dynamic PCC is to be used for the PDU Session, the SMF performs PCF selection as described in TS 23.501 [2], clause 6.3.7.1. If the Request Type indicates "Existing PDU Session" or "Existing Emergency PDU Session", the SMF shall use the PCF already selected for the PDU Session.

Otherwise, the SMF may apply local policy.

7b. The SMF may perform an SM Policy Association Establishment procedure as defined in clause 4.16.4 to establish an SM Policy Association with the PCF and get the default PCC Rules for the PDU Session. The GPSI shall be included if available at SMF. If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Existing PDU Session", the SMF may provide information on the Policy Control Request Trigger condition(s) that have been met by an SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.1. The PCF may provide policy information defined in clause 5.2.5.4 (and in TS 23.503 [20]) to SMF.

The PCF, based on the Emergency DNN, sets the ARP of the PCC rules to a value that is reserved for Emergency services as described in TS 23.503 [20].

NOTE 5: The purpose of step 7 is to receive PCC rules before selecting UPF. If PCC rules are not needed as input for UPF selection, step 7 can be performed after step 8.

8. If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Initial request", the SMF selects an SSC mode for the PDU Session as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6.9.3. The SMF also selects one or more UPFs as needed as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 6.3.3. In the case of PDU Session Type IPv4 or IPv6 or IPv4v6, the SMF allocates an IP address/prefix for the PDU Session (unless configured otherwise) as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.8.2. In the case of PDU Session Type IPv6 or IPv4v6, the SMF also allocates an interface identifier to the UE for the UE to build its link-local address. For Unstructured PDU Session Type the SMF may allocate an IPv6 prefix for the PDU Session and N6 point-to-point tunnelling (based on UDP/IPv6) as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6.10.3. For Ethernet PDU Session Type, neither a MAC nor an IP address is allocated by the SMF to the UE for this PDU Session.

If the AMF indicated Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation in step 3 for this PDU session, then,

1) For Unstructured PDU Session Type, the SMF checks whether UE's subscription include a "NEF Identity for NIDD" for the DNN/S-NSSAI combination. When the "NEF Identity for NIDD" is present in the UE's subscription data, the SMF will select the NEF identified for the S-NSSAI and selected DNN in the "NEF Identity for NIDD" as the anchor of this PDU Session. Otherwise, the SMF will select a UPF as the anchor of this PDU Session.

2) For other PDU Session Types, the SMF will perform UPF selection to select a UPF as the anchor of this PDU Session.

If the Request Type in Step 3 is "Existing PDU Session", the SMF maintains the same IP address/prefix that has already been allocated to the UE in the source network.

If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Existing PDU Session" referring to an existing PDU Session moved between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access the SMF maintains the SSC mode of the PDU Session, the current PDU Session Anchor and IP address.

NOTE 6: The SMF may decide to trigger e.g. new intermediate UPF insertion or allocation of a new UPF as described in step 5 in clause 4.2.3.2.

If the Request Type indicates "Emergency Request", the SMF selects the UPF as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.16.4 and selects SSC mode 1.

SMF may select a UPF (e.g. based on requested DNN/S-NSSAI) that supports NW-TT functionality.

9. SMF may perform an SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.1 to provide information on the Policy Control Request Trigger condition(s) that have been met. If Request Type is "initial request" and dynamic PCC is deployed and PDU Session Type is IPv4 or IPv6 or IPv4v6, SMF notifies the PCF (if the Policy Control Request Trigger condition is met) with the allocated UE IP address/prefix(es).

When PCF is deployed, the SMF shall further report the PS Data Off status to PCF if the PS Data Off Policy Control Request Trigger is provisioned, the additional behaviour of SMF and PCF for 3GPP PS Data Off is defined in TS 23.503 [20].

NOTE 7: If an IP address/prefix has been allocated before step 7 (e.g. subscribed static IP address/prefix in UDM/UDR) or the step 7 is perform after step 8, the IP address/prefix can be provided to PCF in step 7, and the IP address/prefix notification in this step can be skipped.

PCF may provide updated policies to the SMF. The PCF may provide policy information defined in clause 5.2.5.4 (and in TS 23.503 [20]) to SMF.

10. If Request Type indicates "initial request", the SMF initiates an N4 Session Establishment procedure with the selected UPF(s), otherwise it initiates an N4 Session Modification procedure with the selected UPF(s):

10a. The SMF sends an N4 Session Establishment/Modification Request to the UPF and provides Packet detection, enforcement and reporting rules to be installed on the UPF for this PDU Session. If the SMF is configured to request IP address allocation from UPF as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.8.2 then the SMF indicates to the UPF to perform the IP address/prefix allocation, and includes the information required for the UPF to perform the allocation. If the selective User Plane deactivation is required for this PDU Session, the SMF determines the Inactivity Timer and provides it to the UPF. The SMF provides Trace Requirements to the UPF if it has received Trace Requirements. If the Reliable Data Service is enabled for the PDU Session by the SMF as specified in TS 23.501 [2], the RDS Configuration information is provided to the UPF in this step. The SMF provides Small Data Rate Control parameters to the UPF for the PDU Session, if required. The SMF provides the Small Data Rate Control Status to the UPF, if received from the AMF. If the Serving PLMN intends to enforce Serving PLMN Rate Control (see clause 5.31.14.2 of TS 23.501 [2]) for this PDU session then the SMF shall provide Serving PLMN Rate Control parameters to UPF for limiting the rate of downlink control plane data packets.

For a PDU Session of type Ethernet, SMF (e.g. for a certain requested DNN/S-NSSAI) may include an indication to request UPF to provide port numbers.

If SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for one or more QoS Flows of the PDU session as described in clause 5.33.1.2 of TS 23.501 [2], two CN Tunnel Info are requested by the SMF from the UPF. The SMF also indicates the UPF to eliminate the duplicated packet for the QoS Flow in uplink direction. The SMF indicates the UPF that one CN Tunnel Info is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

If SMF decides to insert two I-UPFs between the PSA UPF and the NG-RAN for redundant transmission as described in clause 5.33.1.2 of TS 23.501 [2], the SMF requests the corresponding CN Tunnel Info and provides them to the I-UPFs and PSA UPF respectively. The SMF also indicates the PSA UPF to eliminate the duplicated packet for the QoS Flow in uplink direction. The SMF indicates the PSA UPF that one CN Tunnel Info is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

NOTE 8: The method to perform elimination and reordering on RAN/UPF based on the packets received from the two GTP-U tunnels is up to RAN/UPF implementation. The two GTP-U tunnels are terminated at the same RAN node and UPF.

If Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimiation is enabled for this PDU session and the SMF selects the NEF as the anchor of this PDU Session in step 8, the SMF performs SMF-NEF Connection Establishment Procedure as described in clause 4.25.2.

10b. The UPF acknowledges by sending an N4 Session Establishment/Modification Response.

If the SMF indicates in step 10a that IP address/prefix allocation is to be performed by the UPF then this response contains the requested IP address/prefix. The requested CN Tunnel Info is provided to SMF in this step. If SMF indicated the UPF to perform packet duplication and elimination for the QoS Flow in step 10a, two CN Tunnel Info are allocated by the UPF and provided to the SMF. If SMF decides to insert two I-UPFs between the PSA UPF and the NG-RAN for redundant transmission as described in clause 5.33.1.2 of TS 23.501 [2], CN Tunnel Info of two I-UPFs and the UPF (PSA) are allocated by the UPFs and provided to the SMF. The UPF indicates the SMF that one CN Tunnel Info is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session as described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

If SMF requested UPF to provide port numbers then UPF includes the DS-TT port and Bridge ID in the response according to TS 23.501 [2].

If multiple UPFs are selected for the PDU Session, the SMF initiate N4 Session Establishment/Modification procedure with each UPF of the PDU Session in this step.

NOTE 9: If the PCF has subscribed to the UE IP address change Policy Control Trigger (as specified in clause 6.1.3.5 of TS 23.503 [20]) then the SMF notifies the PCF about the IP address/prefix allocated by the UPF. This is not shown in figure 4.3.2.2.1-1.

11. SMF to AMF: Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer (PDU Session ID, N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), CN Tunnel Info, S-NSSAI from the Allowed NSSAI, Session-AMBR, PDU Session Type, User Plane Security Enforcement information, UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate, RSN), N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Accept ([QoS Rule(s) and QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s)], selected SSC mode, S-NSSAI(s), UE Requested DNN, allocated IPv4 address, interface identifier, Session-AMBR, selected PDU Session Type, [Reflective QoS Timer] (if available), [P-CSCF address(es)], [Control Plane Only indicator], [Header Compression Configuration], [Always-on PDU Session Granted], [Small Data Rate Control parameters], [Small Data Rate Control Status], [Serving PLMN Rate Control]))). If multiple UPFs are used for the PDU Session, the CN Tunnel Info contains tunnel information related with the UPFs that terminate N3.

The SMF may provide the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning to the AMF by invoking Nsmf\_PDUSession\_SMContextStatusNotify (SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning) service. The AMF stores the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning in the associated PDU Session context for this UE.

The N2 SM information carries information that the AMF shall forward to the (R)AN which includes:

- The CN Tunnel Info corresponds to the Core Network address(es) of the N3 tunnel corresponding to the PDU Session. If two CN Tunnel Info are included for the PDU session for redundant transmission, the SMF also indicates the NG-RAN that one of the CN Tunnel Info used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session as described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

- One or multiple QoS profiles and the corresponding QFIs can be provided to the (R)AN. This is further described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7. The SMF may indicate for each QoS Flow whether redundant transmission shall be performed by a corresponding redundant transmission indicator.

- The PDU Session ID may be used by AN signalling with the UE to indicate to the UE the association between (R)AN resources and a PDU Session for the UE.

- A PDU Session is associated to an S-NSSAI of the HPLMN and, if applicable, to a S-NSSAI of the VPLMN, and a DNN. The S-NSSAI provided to the (R)AN, is the S-NSSAI with the value for the Serving PLMN (i.e. the HPLMN S-NSSAI or, in LBO roaming case, the VPLMN S-NSSAI).

- User Plane Security Enforcement information is determined by the SMF as described in clause 5.10.3 of TS 23.501 [2].

- If the User Plane Security Enforcement information indicates that Integrity Protection is "Preferred" or "Required", the SMF also includes the UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate as received in the PDU Session Establishment Request.

- The use of the RSN parameter by NG-RAN is described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.33.2.1.

The N1 SM container contains the PDU Session Establishment Accept that the AMF shall provide to the UE. If the UE requested P-CSCF discovery then the message shall also include the P-CSCF IP address(es) as determined by the SMF and as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.16.3.4. The PDU Session Establishment Accept includes S-NSSAI from the Allowed NSSAI. For LBO roaming scenario, the PDU Session Establishment Accept includes the S-NSSAI from the Allowed NSSAI for the VPLMN and also it includes the corresponding S-NSSAI of the HPLMN from the Mapping Of Allowed NSSAI that SMF received in step 3.

If the PDU Session being established was requested to be an always-on PDU Session, the SMF shall indicate whether the request is accepted by including an Always-on PDU Session Granted indication in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message. If the PDU Session being established was not requested to be an always-on PDU Session but the SMF determines that the PDU Session needs to be established as an always-on PDU Session, the SMF shall include an Always-on PDU Session Granted indication in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message indicating that the PDU session is an always-on PDU Session.

If Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation is enabled for this PDU session, the N2 SM information is not included in this step. If Control Plane CIoT 5GS optimisation is enabled for this PDU session, and the UE has sent the Header Compression Configuration in the PDU Session Establishment Request, and the SMF supports the header compression parameters, the SMF shall include the Header Compression Configuration in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message. If the UE has included Header Compression context parameters in Header Compression Configuration in the PDU Session Establishment Request, the SMF shall establish the header compression context and may acknowledge the Header Compression context parameters. If the header compression context is not established during the PDU Session Establishment procedure, before using the compressed format for sending the data, the UE and the SMF need to establish the header compression context based on the Header Compression Configuration. If the SMF has received the Control Plane Only Indicator in step 3, the SMF shall include the Control Plane Only Indicator in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message. The SMF shall indicate the use of Control Plane only on its CDR. If the Small Data Rate Control is configured in the SMF, the SMF shall also include Small Data Rate Control parameters and the Small Data Rate Control Status (if received from the AMF) in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message as described in clause 5.31.14.3 of TS 23.501 [2]. If the Serving PLMN intends to enforce Serving PLMN Rate Control (see clause 5.31.14.2 of TS 23.501 [2]) for this PDU session then the SMF shall include the Serving PLMN Rate Control parameters in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message. The UE shall store and use Serving PLMN Rate Control parameters as the maximum allowed limit of uplink control plane user data.

If the UE indicates the support of RDS in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Request and RDS is enabled for the PDU Session, the SMF shall inform the UE that RDS is enabled in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Accept (see clause 5.31.6 of TS 23.501 [2]).

If the NIDD parameters (e.g., maximum packet size) were received from NEF during the SMF-NEF Connection Establishment procedure in step 10, the SMF shall inform the UE of the NIDD parameters in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Accept (see clause 5.31.5 of TS 23.501 [2]).

If the UE indicated in the PCO that it supports the ability to transfer ECS address(es) to the EEC(s), the SMF may provide the ECS Information to the UE in the PCO. The SMF may derive the Edge Configuration Server Information based on local configuration, the UE's location, and/or UE subscription information.

Multiple QoS Rules, QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with those QoS rule(s) and QoS Profiles may be included in the PDU Session Establishment Accept within the N1 SM and in the N2 SM information.

The Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer contains the PDU Session ID allowing the AMF to know which access towards the UE to use.

If the PDU session establishment failed anywhere between step 5 and step 11, then the Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer request shall include the N1 SM container with a PDU Session Establishment Reject message (see clause 8.3.3 of TS 24.501 [25]) and shall not include any N2 SM container. The (R)AN sends the NAS message containing the PDU Session Establishment Reject to the UE. In this case, steps 12-17 are skipped.

12. AMF to (R)AN: N2 PDU Session Request (N2 SM information, NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Accept)), [CN assisted RAN parameters tuning]). If the N2 SM information is not included in the step 11, an N2 Downlink NAS Transport message is used instead.

The AMF sends the NAS message containing PDU Session ID and PDU Session Establishment Accept targeted to the UE and the N2 SM information received from the SMF within the N2 PDU Session Request to the (R)AN.

If the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning are stored for the activated PDU Session(s), the AMF may derive updated CN assisted RAN parameters tuning and provide them the (R)AN.

13. (R)AN to UE: The (R)AN may issue AN specific signalling exchange with the UE that is related with the information received from SMF. For example, in the case of a NG-RAN, an RRC Connection Reconfiguration may take place with the UE establishing the necessary NG-RAN resources related to the QoS Rules for the PDU Session request received in step 12.

(R)AN also allocates (R)AN Tunnel Info for the PDU Session. In the case of Dual Connectivity, the Master RAN node may assign some (zero or more) QFIs to be setup to a Master RAN node and others to the Secondary RAN node. The AN Tunnel Info includes a tunnel endpoint for each involved (R)AN node, and the QFIs assigned to each tunnel endpoint. A QFI can be assigned to either the Master RAN node or the Secondary RAN node and not to both.

If the (R)AN receives two CN Tunnel Info for a PDU session in step 12 for redundant transmission, (R)AN also allocates two AN Tunnel Info correspondingly, and indicate to SMF one of the AN Tunnel Info is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session as described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

(R)AN forwards the NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Accept)) provided in step 12 to the UE. (R)AN shall only provide the NAS message to the UE if the AN specific signalling exchange with the UE includes the (R)AN resource additions associated to the received N2 command.

If MICO mode is active and the NAS message Request Type in step 1 indicated "Emergency Request", then the UE and the AMF shall locally deactivate MICO mode.

If the N2 SM information is not included in the step 11, then the following steps 14 to 16b and step 17 are omitted.

14. (R)AN to AMF: N2 PDU Session Response (PDU Session ID, Cause, N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, AN Tunnel Info, List of accepted/rejected QFI(s), User Plane Enforcement Policy Notification)).

The AN Tunnel Info corresponds to the Access Network address of the N3 tunnel corresponding to the PDU Session.

If the (R)AN rejects QFI(s) the SMF is responsible of updating the QoS rules and QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow associated with the QoS rule(s) in the UE accordingly.

The NG-RAN rejects the establishment of UP resources for the PDU Session when it cannot fulfil User Plane Security Enforcement information with a value of Required. The NG-RAN notifies the SMF when it cannot fulfil a User Plane Security Enforcement with a value of Preferred.

If the NG-RAN cannot establish redundant user plane for the PDU Session as indicated by the RSN parameter, the NG-RAN takes the decision on whether to reject the establishment of RAN resources for the PDU Session based on local policies as described in TS 23.501 [2].

15. AMF to SMF: Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Request (SM Context ID, N2 SM information, Request Type).

The AMF forwards the N2 SM information received from (R)AN to the SMF.

If the list of rejected QFI(s) is included in N2 SM information, the SMF shall release the rejected QFI(s) associated QoS profiles.

If the N2 SM information indicates failure of user plane resource setup, the SMF shall reject the PDU session establishment by including a N1 SM container with a PDU Session Establishment Reject message (see clause 8.3.3 of TS 24.501 [25]) in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response in step 17. Step 16 is skipped in this case and instead the SMF releases the N4 Session with UPF.

If the User Plane Enforcement Policy Notification in the N2 SM information indicates that no user plane resources could be established, and the User Plane Enforcement Policy indicated "required" as described in clause 5.10.3 of TS 23.501 [2], the SMF shall reject the PDU session establishment by including a N1 SM container with a PDU Session Establishment Reject message (see clause 8.3.3 of TS 24.501 [25]) in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response in step 17. Step 16 is skipped in this case.

16a. The SMF initiates an N4 Session Modification procedure with the UPF. The SMF provides AN Tunnel Info to the UPF as well as the corresponding forwarding rules.

If SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for one or more QoS Flows of the PDU, the SMF also indicates the UPF to perform packet duplication for the QoS Flow(s) in downlink direction by forwarding rules.

In the case of redundant transmission with two I-UPFs for one or more QoS Flows of the PDU, the SMF provides AN Tunnel Info to two I-UPFs and also indicates the UPF (PSA) to perform packet duplication for the QoS Flow(s) in downlink direction by forwarding rules. The SMF also provides the UL Tunnel Info of the UPF (PSA) to the two I-UPFs and the DL Tunnel Info of the two I-UPFs to the UPF (PSA).

NOTE 10: If the PDU Session Establishment Request was due to mobility between 3GPP and non-3GPP access or mobility from EPC, the downlink data path is switched towards the target access in this step.

16b. The UPF provides an N4 Session Modification Response to the SMF.

If multiple UPFs are used in the PDU Session, the UPF in step 16 refers to the UPF terminating N3.

After this step, the UPF delivers any down-link packets to the UE that may have been buffered for this PDU Session.

16c. If Request Type in step 3 indicates neither "Emergency Request" nor "Existing Emergency PDU Session" and, if the SMF has not yet registered for this PDU Session, then the SMF registers with the UDM using Nudm\_UECM\_Registration (SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI, PDU Session ID, SMF Identity, Serving PLMN ID, [NID]) for a given PDU Session. As a result, the UDM stores following information: SUPI, SMF identity and the associated DNN, S-NSSAI, PDU Session ID and Serving Network (PLMN ID, [NID], see clause 5.18 of TS 23.501 [2]). The UDM may further store this information in UDR by Nudr\_DM\_Update (SUPI, Subscription Data, UE context in SMF data).

If the Request Type received in step 3 indicates "Emergency Request":

- For an authenticated non-roaming UE, based on operator configuration (e.g. related with whether the operator uses a fixed SMF for Emergency calls, etc.), the SMF may register in the UDM using Nudm\_UECM\_Registration (SUPI, PDU Session ID, SMF identity, Indication of Emergency Services) for a given PDU Session that is applicable for emergency services. As a result, the UDM shall store the applicable PDU Session for Emergency services.

- For an unauthenticated UE or a roaming UE, the SMF shall not register in the UDM for a given PDU Session.

17. SMF to AMF: Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response (Cause).

The SMF may subscribe to the UE mobility event notification from the AMF (e.g. location reporting, UE moving into or out of Area Of Interest), after this step by invoking Namf\_EventExposure\_Subscribe service operation as specified in clause 5.2.2.3.2. For LADN, the SMF subscribes to the UE moving into or out of LADN service area event notification by providing the LADN DNN as an indicator for the Area Of Interest (see clause 5.6.5 and 5.6.11 of TS 23.501 [2]).

After this step, the AMF forwards relevant events subscribed by the SMF.

18. [Conditional] SMF to AMF: Nsmf\_PDUSession\_SMContextStatusNotify (Release)

If during the procedure, any time after step 5, the PDU Session establishment is not successful, the SMF informs the AMF by invoking Nsmf\_PDUSession\_SMContextStatusNotify (Release). The SMF also releases any N4 session(s) created, any PDU Session address if allocated (e.g. IP address) and releases the association with PCF, if any. In this case, step 19 is skipped.

19. SMF to UE: In the case of PDU Session Type IPv6 or IPv4v6, the SMF generates an IPv6 Router Advertisement and sends it to the UE. If Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation is enabled for this PDU Session the SMF sends the IPv6 Router Advertisement via the AMF for transmission to the UE using the Mobile Terminated Data Transport in Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation procedures (see clause 4.24.2), otherwise the SMF sends the IPv6 Router Advertisement via N4 and the UPF.

20. If the UE has indicated support of transferring Port Management Information Containers, then SMF informs PCF that a 5GS Bridge information is available. SMF also includes the port number of the DS-TT Ethernet port, MAC address of the DS-TT Ethernet port, 5GS Bridge ID, Port Management Information Container and UE-DS-TT Residence Time as provided by the UE. AF calculates the bridge delay for each port pair, i.e. composed of DS-TT Ethernet port and NW-TT Ethernet port, using the UE-DS-TT Residence Time for all NW-TT Ethernet port(s) serving the 5GS Bridge indicated by the 5GS Bridge ID. The SMF may inform PCF that a manageable NW-TT Ethernet port has been detected. If SMF received a Port Management Information Container from the UPF, then SMF provides the Port Management Information Container to the PCF as described in clause 5.28.3.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

21. If the PDU Session establishment failed after step 4, the SMF shall perform the following:

The SMF unsubscribes to the modifications of Session Management Subscription data for the corresponding (SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN), using Nudm\_SDM\_Unsubscribe (SUPI, Session Management Subscription data, DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN), if the SMF is no more handling a PDU Session of the UE for this (DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN). The UDM may unsubscribe to the modification notification from UDR by Nudr\_DM\_Unsubscribe (SUPI, Subscription Data, Session Management Subscription data, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, DNN).

\* \* \* Start of Change 3 \* \* \*

#### 4.3.3.1 General

The procedure is used when one or several of the QoS parameters exchanged between the UE and the network are modified and to send updated ECS Information to the UE.

NOTE 1: The conditions when to use this procedure for QoS change as well as the QoS parameters exchanged between the UE and the network are defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7.

NOTE 2: The conditions when to use this procedure for the exchange of ECS Information are described in TS 23.548 [x].

\* \* \* Start of Change 4 \* \* \*

#### 4.3.3.2 UE or network requested PDU Session Modification (non-roaming and roaming with local breakout)

The UE or network requested PDU Session Modification procedure (non-roaming and roaming with local breakout scenario) is depicted in figure 4.3.3.2-1.



Figure 4.3.3.2-1: UE or network requested PDU Session Modification (for non-roaming and roaming with local breakout)

1. The procedure may be triggered by following events:

1a. (UE initiated modification) The UE initiates the PDU Session Modification procedure by the transmission of an NAS message (N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Request (PDU session ID, Packet Filters, Operation, Requested QoS, Segregation, 5GSM Core Network Capability, Number Of Packet Filters, [Always-on PDU Session Requested])), PDU Session ID, UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate, [Port Management Information Container]) message. Depending on the Access Type, if the UE was in CM-IDLE state, this SM-NAS message is preceded by the Service Request procedure. The NAS message is forwarded by the (R)AN to the AMF with an indication of User location Information. The AMF invokes Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext (SM Context ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Request)).

When the UE requests specific QoS handling for selected SDF(s), the PDU Session Modification Request includes Packet Filters describing the SDF(s), the requested Packet Filter Operation (add, modify, delete) on the indicated Packet Filters, the Requested QoS and optionally a Segregation indication. The Segregation indication is included when the UE recommends to the network to bind the applicable SDF(s) on a distinct and dedicated QoS Flow e.g. even if an existing QoS Flow can support the requested QoS. The network should abide by the UE request, but is allowed to proceed instead with binding the selected SDF(s) on an existing QoS Flow.

NOTE 1: Only one QoS Flow is used for traffic segregation. If UE makes subsequent requests for segregation of additional SDF(s), the additional SDF(s) are multiplexed on the existing QoS Flow that is used for segregation.

The UE shall not trigger a PDU Session Modification procedure for a PDU Session corresponding to a LADN when the UE is outside the area of availability of the LADN.

The PS Data Off status, if changed, shall be included in the PCO in the PDU Session Modification Request message.

For a PDU Session which was established in the EPS, when the UE moves from EPS to 5GS for the first time, the UE includes an Always-on PDU Session Requested indication in the PDU Session Modification Request message if it wants to change the PDU Session to an always-on PDU Session.

When PCF is deployed, the SMF shall further report the PS Data Off status to PCF if the PS Data Off event trigger is provisioned, the additional behaviour of SMF and PCF for 3GPP PS Data Off is defined in TS 23.503 [20].

The 5GSM Core Network Capability is provided by the UE and handled by SMF as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.4.4b.

The UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate indicates the maximum data rate up to which the UE can support UP integrity protection. It is set as defined in TS 23.501 [2].

The Number Of Packet Filters indicates the number of supported packet filters for signalled QoS rules as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.17.2.2.2.

The UE may indicate in the PCO that it supports the ability to transfer ECS address(es) to the EEC(s) as defined in TS 23.548 [x].

Port Management Information Container is received from DS-TT and includes Ethernet-port related management information as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.28.3.

1b. (PCF initiated SM Policy Association Modification) The PCF performs a PCF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.2 to notify SMF about the modification of policies. This may e.g. have been triggered by a policy decision or upon AF requests, e.g. Application Function influence on traffic routing as described in step 5 in clause 4.3.6.2 or AF to provide Port management information Container.

If the QoS Monitoring for URLLC is requested by the AF, the PCF generates the QoS Monitoring policy for the corresponding service data flow, and provides the policy in the PCC rules to the SMF in this step.

1c. (SMF requested modification) The UDM updates the subscription data of SMF by Nudm\_SDM\_Notification (SUPI, Session Management Subscription Data). The SMF updates the Session Management Subscription Data and acknowledges the UDM by returning an Ack with (SUPI).

1d. (SMF requested modification) The SMF may decide to modify PDU Session. This procedure also may be triggered based on locally configured policy or triggered from the (R)AN (see clause 4.2.6 and clause 4.9.1). It may also be triggered if the UP connection is activated (as described in Service Request procedure) and the SMF has marked that the status of one or more QoS Flows are deleted in the 5GC but not synchronized with the UE yet.

The SMF may decide to modify PDU Session to send updated ECS Information to the UE as defined in TS 23.548 [x].

If the SMF receives one of the triggers in step 1b ~ 1d, the SMF starts SMF requested PDU Session Modification procedure.

1e. (AN initiated modification) (R)AN shall indicate to the SMF when the AN resources onto which a QoS Flow is mapped are released irrespective of whether notification control is configured. (R)AN sends the N2 message (PDU Session ID, N2 SM information) to the AMF. The N2 SM information includes the QFI, User location Information and an indication that the QoS Flow is released. The AMF invokes Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext (SM Context ID, N2 SM information).

(AN initiated notification control) If notification control is configured for a GBR QoS Flow, (R)AN sends a N2 message (PDU Session ID, N2 SM information) to SMF when the (R)AN decides the QoS targets of the QoS Flow cannot be fulfilled or can be fulfilled again, respectively. The N2 SM information includes the QFI and an indication that the QoS targets for that QoS Flow cannot be fulfilled or can be fulfilled again, respectively. When QoS targets cannot be fulfilled, the N2 SM information indicates a reference to the Alternative QoS Profile matching the values of the QoS parameters that the NG-RAN is currently fulfilling as specified in clause 5.7.2.4 of TS 23.501 [2]. The AMF invokes Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext (SM Context ID, N2 SM information). If the PCF has subscribed to the event, SMF reports this event to the PCF for each PCC Rule for which notification control is set in step 2.

1f. (AMF initiated modification) If the UE supports CE mode B and use of CE mode changes from restricted to unrestricted or vice versa in the Enhanced Coverage Restriction information in the UE context in the AMF and the UE has already established PDU sessions, then the AMF shall trigger a PDU session modification to the SMFs serving the UE's PDU sessions when the AMF determines that NAS-SM timer shall be updated due to the change of Enhanced Coverage Restriction and include the extended NAS-SM indication only if use of CE mode B is now unrestricted in the Enhanced Coverage Restriction information in the UE context in the AMF.

Based on the extended NAS-SM timer indication, the SMF shall use the extended NAS-SM timer setting for the UE as specified in TS 24.501 [25].

2. The SMF may need to report some subscribed event to the PCF by performing an SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.1. This step may be skipped if PDU Session Modification procedure is triggered by step 1b or 1d. If dynamic PCC is not deployed, the SMF may apply local policy to decide whether to change the QoS profile.

Steps 2a to 7 are not invoked when the PDU Session Modification requires only action at a UPF (e.g. gating).

2a. If redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU session and the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for the QoS Flow, the SMF indicates to the UPF to perform packet duplication and elimination for the QoS Flow.

If redundant transmission has been activated on the PDU Session, and the SMF decides to stop redundant transmission, the SMF indicates the UPF to release the CN Tunnel Info which is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU Session, and also indicates the UPF to stop packet duplication and elimination for the corresponding QoS Flow(s).

NOTE 2: The method to perform elimination and reordering on RAN/UPF based on the packets received from the two GTP-U tunnels is up to RAN/UPF implementation. The two GTP-U tunnels are terminated at the same RAN node and UPF.

If redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU Session and the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for the QoS Flow with two I-UPFs between the PSA UPF and the NG-RAN, the SMF sends a N4 Session Establishment Request message to the I-UPFs including UL CN Tunnel Info of the PSA UPF and a request to allocate CN Tunnel Info.

2b. The UPF(s) respond to the SMF. If redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU session and the SMF indicated the UPF to perform packet duplication and elimination for the QoS Flow in step 2a, the UPF allocates an additional CN Tunnel Info. The additional CN Tunnel Info is provided to the SMF.

If redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU Session and the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for the QoS Flow with two I-UPFs in step 2a, the UPFs allocate CN Tunnel Info. The CN Tunnel Info of each I-UPF is provided to the SMF.

3a. For UE or AN initiated modification, the SMF responds to the AMF through Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response ([N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), [Alternative QoS Profile(s)], Session-AMBR], [CN Tunnel Info(s)]), N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command (PDU Session ID, QoS rule(s), QoS rule operation, QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s), Session-AMBR, [Always-on PDU Session Granted], [Port Management Information Container]))). See TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7 for the QoS Profile, Alternative QoS Profile, and QoS rule and QoS Flow level QoS parameters. Alternative QoS Profile is only valid for AN initiated modification.

If the PDU Session Modification was requested by the UE to modify a PDU Session to an always-on PDU Session, the SMF shall include an Always-on PDU Session Granted indication in the PDU Session Modification Command to indicate whether the PDU Session is to be changed to an always-on PDU Session or not via the Always-on PDU Session Granted indication in the PDU Session Modification Command.

The N2 SM information carries information that the AMF shall provide to the (R)AN. It may include the QoS profiles and the corresponding QFIs to notify the (R)AN that one or more QoS flows were added, or modified. It may include only QFI(s) to notify the (R)AN that one or more QoS flows were removed. The SMF may indicate for each QoS Flow whether redundant transmission shall be performed by a corresponding redundant transmission indicator. If the SMF decides to activate redundant transmission in step 2a, the SMF includes the allocated additional CN Tunnel Info in the N2 SM information. If the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for new QoS Flow with two I-UPFs in step 2a, the SMF includes the allocated CN Tunnel Info of the two I-UPFs in the N2 SM information. If the PDU Session Modification was triggered by the (R)AN Release in step 1e the N2 SM information carries an acknowledgement of the (R)AN Release. If the PDU Session Modification was requested by the UE for a PDU Session that has no established User Plane resources, the N2 SM information provided to the (R)AN includes information for establishment of User Plane resources.

If redundant transmission has been activated on the PDU Session, and the SMF decides to stop redundant transmission in step 2a, the SMF indicates the (R)AN to release the AN Tunnel and stop packet duplication and elimination associated with the redundancy tunnel of the PDU Session.

The N1 SM container carries the PDU Session Modification Command that the AMF shall provide to the UE. It may include the QoS rules, QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s) and corresponding QoS rule operation and QoS Flow level QoS parameters operation to notify the UE that one or more QoS rules were added, removed or modified.

If port number and a Port Management Information Container have been received from PCF in Step 2 and the port number matches the port number assigned for the DS-TT Ethernet port for this PDU session, then SMF includes the Port Management Information Container in the N1 SM container.

The SMF may need to send transparently through NG-RAN the PDU Session Modification Command to inform the UE about changes in the QoS parameters (i.e. 5QI, GFBR, MFBR) that the NG-RAN is currently fulfilling after the SMF receives QoS Notification Control as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7.2.4. When the SMF sends on the PDU Session Modification Command transparently through NG-RAN, the N2 SM information is not included as part of the Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer.

3b. For SMF requested modification, the SMF invokes Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer ([N2 SM information] (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), [Alternative QoS Profile(s)], Session-AMBR, [CN Tunnel Info(s)], QoS Monitoring indication, QoS Monitoring reporting frequency, [TSCAI(s)]), N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command (PDU Session ID, QoS rule(s), QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s), QoS rule operation and QoS Flow level QoS parameters operation, Session-AMBR))).

The SMF may indicate for each QoS Flow whether redundant transmission shall be performed by a corresponding redundant transmission indicator. If the SMF decides to activate redundant transmission in step 2a, the SMF includes the allocated additional CN Tunnel Info in the N2 SM information. If the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for new QoS Flow with two I-UPFs in step 2a, the SMF includes the allocated CN Tunnel Info of the two I-UPFs in the N2 SM information.

If redundant transmission has been activated on the PDU Session, and the SMF decides to stop redundant transmission in step 2a, the SMF indicates the (R)AN to release the AN Tunnel and stop packet duplication and elimination associated with the redundancy tunnel of the PDU Session.

The SMF indicates the request for QoS Monitoring for the QoS Flow according to the information received from the PCF in step 1b, or based on SMF local policy, e.g. when the RAN rejected the creation of a specific QoS Flow for URLLC. In the case of receiving the QoS Monitoring indication, the RAN enables the RAN part of UL/DL packet delay measurement for the QoS Flow and the QoS Monitoring reporting frequency is used by RAN to determine the frequency with which the RAN reports to the 5GC the RAN part of the packet delay measurement. The TSCAI is defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.27.2.

If the UE is in CM-IDLE state and an ATC is activated, the AMF updates and stores the UE context based on the Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer and steps 4, 5, 6 and 7 are skipped. When the UE is reachable e.g. when the UE enters CM-CONNECTED state, the AMF forwards the N1 message to synchronize the UE context with the UE.

3c. For SMF requested modification due to updated SMF-Associated parameters from the UDM, the SMF may provide the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning to the AMF. The SMF invokes Nsmf\_PDUSession\_SMContextStatusNotify (SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning) towards the AMF. The AMF stores the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning in the associated PDU Session context for this UE.

4. The AMF may send N2 ([N2 SM information received from SMF], NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command))) Message to the (R)AN.

5. The (R)AN may issue AN specific signalling exchange with the UE that is related with the information received from SMF. For example, in the case of a NG-RAN, an RRC Connection Reconfiguration may take place with the UE modifying the necessary (R)AN resources related to the PDU Session or if only N1 SM container is received in step 4 from AMF, RAN transports only the N1 SM container to the UE.

The (R)AN may consider the updated CN assisted RAN parameters tuning to reconfigure the AS parameters.

As part of this, the N1 SM container is provided to the UE. If the N1 SM container includes a Port Management Information Container then the UE provides the container to DS-TT.

6. The (R)AN may acknowledge N2 PDU Session Request by sending a N2 PDU Session Ack (N2 SM information (List of accepted/rejected QFI(s), AN Tunnel Info, PDU Session ID, Secondary RAT usage data), User location Information) Message to the AMF. In the case of Dual Connectivity, if one or more QFIs were added to the PDU Session, the Master RAN node may assign one or more of these QFIs to a NG-RAN node which was not involved in the PDU Session earlier. In this case the AN Tunnel Info includes a new N3 tunnel endpoint for QFIs assigned to the new NG-RAN node. Correspondingly, if one or more QFIs were removed from the PDU Session, a (R)AN node may no longer be involved in the PDU Session anymore, and the corresponding tunnel endpoint is removed from the AN Tunnel Info. The NG-RAN may reject QFI(s) if it cannot fulfil the User Plane Security Enforcement information for a corresponding QoS Profile, e.g. due to the UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate being exceeded. When receiving the request for QoS Monitoring, the (R)AN may indicate its rejection to perform QoS Monitoring, e.g. due to the (R)AN load condition.

If the PLMN has configured secondary RAT usage reporting, the NG-RAN node may provide RAN Usage Data Report. The User Location Information shall include the serving cell's ID and, if Dual Connectivity is activated for the UE, the PSCell ID.

If the redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU session, and the SMF indicates to the RAN that one of the QoS Flow shall perform redundant transmission, the RAN includes an additional AN tunnel info in N2 SM information.

7. The AMF forwards the N2 SM information and the User location Information received from the AN to the SMF via Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext service operation. The SMF replies with a Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response.

If the (R)AN rejects QFI(s) the SMF is responsible of updating the QoS rules and QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s) in the UE accordingly.

If the PDU Session modification is UE triggered and the N2 SM information indicates modification failure, the SMF shall reject the PDU session modification by including a N1 SM container with a PDU Session Modification Reject message (see clause 8.3.3 of TS 24.501 [25]) in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response in step 7b. Step 8 is skipped in this case.

8. The SMF may update N4 session of the UPF(s) that are involved by the PDU Session Modification by sending N4 Session Modification Request message to the UPF (see NOTE 3).

If new QoS Flow(s) are to be created, the SMF updates the UPF with UL Packet Detection Rules of the new QoS Flow.

NOTE 3: This allows the UL packets with the QFI of the new QoS Flow to be transferred.

If an additional AN Tunnel Info is returned by RAN in step 6, the SMF informs the UPF about this AN Tunnel Info for redundant transmission. In the case of redundant tramsmission with two I-UPFs, the SMF provides AN Tunnel Info to two I-UPFs. If CN Tunnel Info of two I-UPFs is allocated by the UPFs in step 2b, the SMF also provides the DL CN Tunnel Info of two I-UPFs to the UPF (PSA).

If the QoS Monitoring for URLLC is enabled for the QoS Flow, the SMF provides the N4 rules containing the QoS Monitoring policy generated according to the information received in step 1b to the UPF via the N4 Session Modification Request message.

If port number and a Port Management Information Container have been received from PCF in Step 2 and the port number matches the port number of the NW-TT Ethernet port for this PDU session, then SMF includes the Port Management Information Container in the N4 Session Modification Request. If the N4 Session Modification Request includes a Port Management Information Container, then UPF also includes a Port Management Information Container in the N4 Session Modification Reponse.

9. The UE acknowledges the PDU Session Modification Command by sending a NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command Ack, [Port Management Information Container])) message.

10. The (R)AN forwards the NAS message to the AMF.

11. The AMF forwards the N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command Ack) and User Location Information received from the AN to the SMF via Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext service operation. The SMF replies with a Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response.

If the SMF initiated modification is to delete QoS Flows (e.g. triggered by PCF) which do not include QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule and the SMF does not receive response from the UE, the SMF marks that the status of those QoS Flows is to be synchronized with the UE.

12. The SMF may update N4 session of the UPF(s) that are involved by the PDU Session Modification by sending N4 Session Modification Request (N4 Session ID) message to the UPF. For a PDU Session of Ethernet PDU Session Type, the SMF may notify the UPF to add or remove Ethernet Packet Filter Set(s) and forwarding rule(s).

NOTE 4: The UPFs that are impacted in the PDU Session Modification procedure depends on the modified QoS parameters and on the deployment. For example in the case of the session AMBR of a PDU Session with an UL CL changes, only the UL CL is involved. This note also applies to the step 8.

13. If the SMF interacted with the PCF in step 1b or 2, the SMF notifies the PCF whether the PCC decision could be enforced or not by performing an SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.1. If SMF received a Port Management Information Container from either UE or UPF, then SMF provides the Port Management Information Container and the port number of the related port to the PCF in this step, as described in clause 5.28.3.2 of TS 23.501 [2]..

SMF notifies any entity that has subscribed to User Location Information related with PDU Session change.

If step 1b is triggered to perform Application Function influence on traffic routing by step 5 in clause 4.3.6.2, the SMF may reconfigure the User Plane of the PDU Session as described in step 6 in clause 4.3.6.2.

\* \* \* Start of Change 5 \* \* \*

##### 5.2.3.3.1 General

Subscription data types used in the Nudm\_SubscriberDataManagement Service are defined in Table 5.2.3.3.1-1 below.

Table 5.2.3.3.1-1: UE Subscription data types

| Subscription data type | Field | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Access and Mobility Subscription data (data needed for UE | GPSI List | List of the GPSI (Generic Public Subscription Identifier) used both inside and outside of the 3GPP system to address a 3GPP subscription (see NOTE 9). |
| Registration and Mobility Management) | Internal Group ID-list | List of the subscribed internal group(s) that the UE belongs to. |
|  | Subscribed-UE-AMBR | The Maximum Aggregated uplink and downlink MBRs to be shared across all Non-GBR QoS Flows according to the subscription of the user. |
|  | Subscribed S-NSSAIs | The Network Slices that the UE subscribes to. In the roaming case, it indicates the subscribed Network Slices applicable to the Serving PLMN. |
|  | Default S-NSSAIs | The Subscribed S-NSSAIs marked as default S-NSSAI. In the roaming case, only those applicable to the Serving PLMN. |
|  | S-NSSAIs subject to Network Slice-Specific Authentication and Authorization | The Subscribed S-NSSAIs marked as subject to NSSAA. When present, the GPSI list shall include at least one GPSI. |
|  | UE Usage Type | As defined in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.15.7.2. |
|  | RAT restriction | 3GPP Radio Access Technology(ies) not allowed the UE to access. |
|  | Forbidden area | Defines areas in which the UE is not permitted to initiate any communication with the network. |
|  | Service Area Restriction | Indicates Allowed Areas in which the UE is permitted to initiate communication with the network, and Non-allowed areas in which the UE and the network are not allowed to initiate Service Request or SM signalling to obtain user services. |
|  | Core Network type restriction | Defines whether UE is allowed to connect to 5GC and/or EPC for this PLMN. |
|  | CAG information | The CAG information includes Allowed CAG list and, optionally an indication whether the UE is only allowed to access 5GS via CAG cells as defined in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.30.3. |
|  | CAG information Subscription Change Indication | When present, indicates to the serving AMF that the CAG information in the subscription data changed and the UE must be updated. |
|  | RFSP Index | An index to specific RRM configuration in the NG-RAN. |
|  | Subscribed Periodic Registration Timer | Indicates a subscribed Periodic Registration Timer value. |
|  | MPS priority | Indicates the user is subscribed to MPS as indicated in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.16.5. |
|  | MCX priority | Indicates the user is subscribed to MCX as indicated in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.16.6. |
|  | AMF-Associated Expected UE Behaviour parameters | Information on expected UE movement and communication characteristics. See clause 4.15.6.3 |
|  | AMF-Associated Network Configuration parameters | Information on UE specific network configuration parameters and their corresponding validity times. See clause 4.15.6.3a. |
|  | Steering of Roaming | List of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations or HPLMN indication that no change of the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" list stored in the UE is needed (see NOTE 3).  Optionally includes an indication that the UDM requests an acknowledgement of the reception of this information from the UE. |
|  | SoR Update Indicator for Initial Registration | An indication whether the UDM requests the AMF to retrieve SoR information when the UE performs Registration with NAS Registration Type "Initial Registration". |
|  | SoR Update Indicator for Emergency Registration | An indication whether the UDM requests the AMF to retrieve SoR information when the UE performs Registration with NAS Registration Type "Emergency Registration". |
|  | Network Slicing Subscription Change Indicator | When present, indicates to the serving AMF that the subscription data for network slicing changed and the UE configuration must be updated. |
|  | Tracing Requirements | Trace requirements about a UE (e.g. trace reference, address of the Trace Collection Entity, etc.) is defined in TS 32.421 [39].  This information is only sent to AMF in the HPLMN or one of its equivalent PLMN(s). |
|  | Inclusion of NSSAI in RRC Connection Establishment Allowed | When present, it is used to indicate that the UE is allowed to include NSSAI in the RRC connection Establishment in clear text for 3GPP access. |
|  | Service Gap Time | Used to set the Service Gap timer for Service Gap Control (see TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.31.16). |
|  | Subscribed DNN list | List of the subscribed DNNs for the UE (NOTE 1). Used to determine the list of LADN available to the UE as defined in clause 5.6.5 of TS 23.501 [2]. |
|  | UDM Update Data | Includes a set of parameters (e.g. updated Default Configured NSSAI and/or updated Routing Indicator) to be delivered from UDM to the UE via NAS signalling as defined in clause 4.20 (NOTE 3).  Optionally includes an indication that the UDM requests an acknowledgement of the reception of this information from the UE and an indication for the UE to re-register. |
|  | NB-IoT UE priority | Numerical value used by the NG-RAN to prioritise between UEs accessing via NB-IoT. |
|  | Enhanced Coverage Restriction | Specifies whether CE mode B is restricted for the UE, or both CE mode A and CE mode B are restricted for the UE, or both CE mode A and CE mode B are not restricted for the UE. |
|  | NB-IoT Enhanced Coverage Restriction | Indicates whether Enhanced Coverage for NB-IoT UEs is restricted or not. |
|  | IAB-Operation allowed | Indicates that the subscriber is allowed for IAB-operation as specified in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.35.2. |
|  | Charging Characteristics | It contains the Charging Characteristics as defined in Annex A of TS 32.256 [71].  This information, when provided, shall override any corresponding predefined information at the AMF. |
|  | Extended idle mode DRX cycle length | Indicates a subscribed extended idle mode DRX cycle length value. |
| Slice Selection Subscription data (data needed for | Subscribed S-NSSAIs | The Network Slices that the UE subscribes to. In roaming case, it indicates the subscribed network slices applicable to the serving PLMN. |
| Slice Selection as described in clause 4.2.2.2.3 and | Default S-NSSAIs | The Subscribed S-NSSAIs marked as default S-NSSAI. In the roaming case, only those applicable to the Serving PLMN. |
| in clause 4.11.0a.5) | S-NSSAIs subject to Network Slice-Specific Authentication and Authorization | The Subscribed S-NSSAIs marked as subject to NSSAA. |
| SMF Selection | SUPI | Key |
| Subscription data (data needed for SMF | **SMF Selection Subscription data contains one or more S-NSSAI level subscription data:** | |
| Selection as described | S-NSSAI | Indicates the value of the S-NSSAI. |
| in clause 6.3.2 of | Subscribed DNN list | List of the subscribed DNNs for the UE (NOTE 1). |
| TS 23.501 [2]) | Default DNN | The default DNN if the UE does not provide a DNN (NOTE 2). |
|  | LBO Roaming Information | Indicates whether LBO roaming is allowed per DNN, or per (S-NSSAI, subscribed DNN). |
|  | Interworking with EPS indication list | Indicates whether EPS interworking is supported per (S-NSSAI, subscribed DNN). |
|  | Same SMF for Multiple PDU Sessions to the same DNN and S-NSSAI | Indication whether the same SMF for multiple PDU Sessions to the same DNN and S-NSSAI is required. |
|  | Invoke NEF indication | When present, indicates, per S-NSSAI and per DNN, that NEF based infrequent small data transfer shall be used for the PDU Session (see NOTE 8). |
|  | SMF information for static IP address/prefix | When static IP address/prefix is used, this may be used to indicate the associated SMF information per (S-NSSAI, DNN). |
| UE context in SMF | SUPI | Key. |
| data | PDU Session Id(s) | List of PDU Session Id(s) for the UE. |
|  | **For emergency PDU Session Id:** | |
|  | Emergency Information | The SMF+PGW-C FQDN for emergency session used for interworking with EPC. |
|  | **For each non-emergency PDU Session Id:** | |
|  | DNN | DNN for the PDU Session. |
|  | SMF | Allocated SMF for the PDU Session. Includes SMF IP Address and SMF NF Id. |
|  | SMF+PGW-C FQDN | The S5/S8 SMF+PGW-C FQDN used for interworking with EPS (see NOTE 5). |
| SMS Management Subscription data (data needed by | SMS parameters | Indicates SMS parameters subscribed for SMS service such as SMS teleservice, SMS barring list |
| SMSF for SMSF Registration) | Trace Requirements | Trace requirements about a UE (e.g. trace reference, address of the Trace Collection Entity, etc.) is defined in TS 32.421 [39].  This information is only sent to a SMSF in HPLMN. |
| SMS Subscription data | SMS Subscription | Indicates subscription to any SMS delivery service over NAS irrespective of access type. |
| (data needed in AMF) |  |  |
| UE Context in SMSF data | SMSF Information | Indicates SMSF allocated for the UE, including SMSF address and SMSF NF ID. |
|  | Access Type | 3GPP or non-3GPP access through this SMSF |
| Session Management Subscription data (data needed for PDU | GPSI List | List of the GPSI (Generic Public Subscription Identifier) used both inside and outside of the 3GPP system to address a 3GPP subscription. |
| Session Establishment) | Internal Group ID-list | List of the subscribed internal group(s) that the UE belongs to. |
|  | Trace Requirements | Trace requirements about a UE (e.g. trace reference, address of the Trace Collection Entity, etc…) is defined in TS 32.421 [39].  This information is only sent to a SMF in the HPLMN or one of its equivalent PLMN(s). |
|  | **Session Management Subscription data contains one or more S-NSSAI level subscription data:** | |
|  | S-NSSAI | Indicates the value of the S-NSSAI. |
|  | Subscribed DNN list | List of the subscribed DNNs for the S-NSSAI (NOTE 1). |
|  | **For each DNN in S-NSSAI level subscription data:** | |
|  | DNN | DNN for the PDU Session. |
|  | Framed Route information | Set of Framed Routes. A Framed Route refers to a range of IPv4 addresses / IPv6 Prefixes to associate with a PDU Session established on this (DNN, S-NSSAI).  See NOTE 4. |
|  | Allowed PDU Session Types | Indicates the allowed PDU Session Types (IPv4, IPv6, IPv4v6, Ethernet, and Unstructured) for the DNN, S-NSSAI. See NOTE 6. |
|  | Default PDU Session Type | Indicates the default PDU Session Type for the DNN, S-NSSAI. |
|  | Allowed SSC modes | Indicates the allowed SSC modes for the DNN, S-NSSAI. |
|  | Default SSC mode | Indicate the default SSC mode for the DNN, S-NSSAI. |
|  | Interworking with EPS indication | Indicates whether interworking with EPS is supported for this DNN and S-NSSAI. |
|  | 5GS Subscribed QoS profile | The QoS Flow level QoS parameter values (5QI and ARP) for the DNN, S-NSSAI (see clause 5.7.2.7 of TS 23.501 [2]). |
|  | Charging Characteristics | It contains Charging Characteristics as defined in Annex A, clause A.1 of TS 32.255 [45]. This information, when provided, shall override any corresponding predefined information at the SMF. |
|  | Subscribed-Session-AMBR | The maximum aggregated uplink and downlink MBRs to be shared across all Non-GBR QoS Flows in each PDU Session, which are established for the DNN, S-NSSAI. |
|  | Static IP address/prefix | Indicate the static IP address/prefix for the DNN, S-NSSAI. |
|  | User Plane Security Policy | Indicates the security policy for integrity protection and encryption for the user plane. |
|  | PDU Session continuity at inter RAT mobility | Provides for this DDN, S-NSSAI how to handle a PDU Session when UE the moves to or from NB-IoT. Possible values are: maintain the PDU session; disconnect the PDU session with a reactivation request; disconnect PDU session without reactivation request; or to leave it to local VPLMN policy. |
|  | NEF Identity for NIDD | When present, indicates, per S-NSSAI and per DNN, the identity of the NEF to anchor Unstructured PDU Session. When not present for the S-NSSAI and DNN, the PDU session terminates in UPF (see NOTE 8). |
|  | NIDD information | Information such as External Group Identifier, External Identifier, MSISDN, or AF ID used for SMF-NEF Connection. |
|  | SMF-Associated Expected UE Behaviour parameters | Parameters on expected characteristics of a PDU Session their corresponding validity times as specified in clause 4.15.6.3. |
|  | SMF-Associated Network Configuration parameters | Parameters on expected PDU session characteristics their corresponding validity times as specified in clause 4.15.6.3a. |
|  | ATSSS information | Indicates whether MA PDU session establishment is allowed. |
|  | Secondary authentication indication | Indicates that whether the Secondary authentication/authorization (as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6) is required for PDU Session Establishment as specified in clause 4.3.2.3. |
|  | DN-AAA server UE IP address allocation indication | Indicates that whether the SMF is required to request the UE IP address from the DN-AAA server (as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6) for PDU Session Establishment as specified in clause 4.3.2.3. |
|  | DN-AAA server addressing information. | If at least one of secondary DN-AAA authentication, DN-AAA authorization or DN-AAA UE IP address allocation is required by subscription data, the subscription data may also contain DN-AAA server addressing information. |
|  | Edge Configuration Server Information | Consists of one or more FQDN(s) and/or IP Address(es) of Edge Configuration Server(s). |
| Identifier translation | SUPI | Corresponding SUPI for input GPSI. |
|  | (Optional) MSISDN | Corresponding GPSI (MSISDN) for input GPSI (External Identifier). This is optionally provided for legacy SMS infrastructure not supporting MSISDN-less SMS. The presence of an MSISDN should be interpreted as an indication to the NEF that MSISDN shall be used to identify the UE when sending the SMS to the SMS-SC via T4. |
|  | GPSI | Corresponding GPSI for input SUPI and Application Port ID. |
| Intersystem continuity Context | (DNN, PGW FQDN) list | For each DNN, indicates the SMF+PGW-C which support interworking with EPC. |
| LCS privacy  (data needed by GMLC) | LCS privacy profile data | Provides information for LCS privacy classes and Location Provacy Indication (LPI) as defined in clause 5.4.2 in TS 23.273 [51] |
| LCS mobile origination  (data needed by AMF) | LCS Mobile Originated Data | When present, indicates to the serving AMF which LCS mobile originated services are subscribed as defined in clause 7.1 in TS 23.273 [51]. |
| UE reachability | UE reachability information | Provides, per PLMN, the list of NF IDs or the list of NF sets or the list of NF types authorized to request notification for UE's reachability (NOTE 7). |
| Steering of Roaming information | Steering of Roaming | List of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations or HPLMN indication that no change of the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" list stored in the UE is needed (see NOTE 3).  Optionally, it includes an indication that the UDM requests an acknowledgement of the reception of this information from the UE. |
| V2X Subscription data (see TS 23.287 [73]) | NR V2X Services Authorization | Indicates whether the UE is authorized to use the NR sidelink for V2X services as Vehicle UE, Pedestrian UE, or both. |
|  | LTE V2X Services Authorization | Indicates whether the UE is authorized to use the LTE sidelink for V2X services as Vehicle UE, Pedestrian UE, or both. |
|  | NR UE-PC5-AMBR | AMBR of UE's NR sidelink (i.e. PC5) communication for V2X services. |
|  | LTE UE-PC5-AMBR | AMBR of UE's LTE sidelink (i.e. PC5) communication for V2X services. |
| NOTE 1: The Subscribed DNN list can include a wildcard DNN.  NOTE 2: The default DNN shall not be a wildcard DNN.  NOTE 3: The Steering of Roaming information and UDM Update Data are protected using the mechanisms defined in TS 33.501 [15].  NOTE 4: Framed Route information and Framed Route(s) are defined in TS 23.501 [2].  NOTE 5: Depending on the scenario PGW-C FQDN may be for S5/S8, or for S2b (ePDG case).  NOTE 6: The Allowed PDU Session Types configured for a DNN which supports interworking with EPC should contain only the PDU Session Type corresponding to the PDN Type configured in the APN that corresponds to the DNN.  NOTE 7: Providing a list of NF types or a list of NF sets may be more appropriate for some deployments, e.g. in highly dynamic NF lifecycle management deployments.  NOTE 8: For a S-NSSAI and a DNN, the "Invoke NEF Indication" shall be present in the SMF selection subscription data if and only if the "NEF Identity for NIDD" Session Management Subscription Data includes a NEF Identity. When the "NEF Identity for NIDD" Session Management Subscription Data includes a NEF Identity for a S-NSSAI and DNN, the "Control Plane Only Indicator" will always be set for PDU Sessions to this S-NSSAI and DNN (see TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.31.4.1).  NOTE 9: When multiple GPSIs are included in the GPSI list, any GPSI in the list can be used in NSSAA procedures. | | |

Table 5.2.3.3.1-2: Group Subscription data types

| Subscription data type | Field | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Group Identifier translation | External Group Identifier | Identifies external group of UEs that the UE belongs to as defined in TS 23.682 [23]. |
|  | Internal Group Identifier | Identifies internal group of UEs that the UE belongs to as defined in TS 23.501 [2]. |
|  | SUPI list | Corresponding SUPI list for input External Group Identifier. |
| Group Data  (NOTE 1) | Internal Group Identifier | Internal identifiers of the group of UEs that the Group Data belongs to. |
|  | 5G VN group data | This optional information is used in the case of 5G VN related groups. It is defined in clause 4.15.6.3b. |
| NOTE 1: Group Data within Group Subscription Data can be managed using the Shared Data feature defined in TS 29.503 [52]. In that case, Shared Data is identified using Shared Data identifier and can contain additional information than the one defined in this table. | | |

At least a mandatory key is required for each Subscription Data Type to identify the corresponding data. Depending on the use case, for some Subscription Data Types it is possible to use one or multiple sub keys to further identify the corresponding data, as defined in Tables 5.2.3.3.1-3 and 5.2.3.3.1-4 below.

Table 5.2.3.3.1-3: UE Subscription data types keys

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subscription Data Types | Data Key | Data Sub Key |
| Access and Mobility Subscription data | SUPI | Serving PLMN IDand optionally NID |
| SMF Selection Subscription data | SUPI | Serving PLMN ID and optionally NID |
| UE context in SMF data | SUPI | S-NSSAI |
| SMS Management Subscription data | SUPI | Serving PLMN ID and optionally NID |
| SMS Subscription data | SUPI | Serving PLMN ID and optionally NID |
| UE Context in SMSF data | SUPI | - |
| Session Management Subscription data | SUPI | S-NSSAI |
|  |  | DNN |
|  |  | Serving PLMN ID and optionally NID |
| Identifier translation | GPSI | - |
|  | SUPI | Application Port ID |
| Slice Selection Subscription data | SUPI | Serving PLMN ID and optionally NID |
| Intersystem continuity Context | SUPI | DNN |
| LCS privacy | SUPI | - |
| LCS mobile origination | SUPI | - |
| UE reachability | SUPI | - |
| Steering of Roaming Information | SUPI | - |
| V2X Subscription data | SUPI | - |

Table 5.2.3.3.1-4: Group Subscription data types keys

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subscription Data Types | Data Key | Data Sub Key |
| Group Identifier translation | External Group Identifier | - |
|  | Internal Group Identifier | - |
| Group Data | Internal Group Identifier | - |

Wireline access specific subscription data parameters are specified in TS 23.316 [53].