**3GPP TSG-SA WG2 Meeting #152E (e-meeting)S2-220xxxx**

**17-26 August 2022, Electronic Meeting (revision of S2-22xxxxx)**

|  |
| --- |
| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **23.501** | **CR** | **DraftCR** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **17.5.0** |  |
|  |
| *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)*.* |
|  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **x** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **x** |

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| ***Title:***  | Untrusted and trusted Non 3GPP Satellite access to 5GC |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Xiaomi |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | SA2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | TEI18\_5GN3SAT |  | ***Date:*** | 2022-08-XX |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-18 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | In the existing 3GPP defined satellite access in 5GS (before Rel-18), the UE shall support NR(Satellite) to access 3GPP network via satellite, and the satellite NG-RAN is a NG-RAN which uses NR(Satellite) in providing satellite access to UEs.There is a service requirement in Stage1 TS22.261(v18.6.1) ‘Service requirements for the 5G system’:*“A 5G system with satellite access shall support different configurations where the radio access network is either a satellite NG-RAN or a non-3GPP satellite access network, or both.”*How to support satellite access as non-3GPP access network in 5GS needs to be specified in Rel-18 according to the Rel-18 stage1 service requirement. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | §3.1- Add RAT Type definition of Non-3GPP Satellite Access.- Define Non-3GPP Satellite Access Network.§4.2.8.1, 4.2.8.3.1, 5.5.1- Add Non-3GPP Satellite Access as one example of non-3GPP access |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | The stage-1 requirement is not realized in stage-2. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 4.2.8.1, 4.2.8.3.1, 5.5.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **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 1st Change \* \* \* \*

# 3 Definitions and abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

**5G VN Group:** A set of UEs using private communication for 5G LAN-type service.

**5G Access Network:** An access network comprising a NG-RAN and/or non-3GPP AN connecting to a 5G Core Network.

**5G Core Network:** The core network specified in the present document. It connects to a 5G Access Network.

**5G LAN-Type Service:** A service over the 5G system offering private communication using IP and/or non-IP type communications.

**5G LAN-Virtual Network:** A virtual network over the 5G system capable of supporting 5G LAN-type service.

**5G QoS Flow or QoS Flow:** The finest granularity for QoS forwarding treatment in the 5G System. All traffic mapped to the same 5G QoS Flow receive the same forwarding treatment (e.g. scheduling policy, queue management policy, rate shaping policy, RLC configuration, etc.). Providing different QoS forwarding treatment requires separate 5G QoS Flow.

**5G QoS Identifier:** A scalar that is used as a reference to a specific QoS forwarding behaviour (e.g. packet loss rate, packet delay budget) to be provided to a 5G QoS Flow. This may be implemented in the access network by the 5QI referencing node specific parameters that control the QoS forwarding treatment (e.g. scheduling weights, admission thresholds, queue management thresholds, link layer protocol configuration, etc.).

**5G System:** 3GPP system consisting of 5G Access Network (AN), 5G Core Network and UE.

**5G-BRG:** The 5G-BRG is a 5G-RG defined in BBF.

**5G-CRG:** The 5G-CRG is a 5G-RG specified in DOCSIS MULPI [89].

**5G-RG:** A 5G-RG is a RG capable of connecting to 5GC playing the role of a UE with regard to the 5G core. It supports secure element and exchanges N1 signalling with 5GC. The 5G-RG can be either a 5G-BRG or 5G-CRG.

**Access Traffic Steering:** The procedure that selects an access network for a new data flow and transfers the traffic of this data flow over the selected access network. Access traffic steering is applicable between one 3GPP access and one non-3GPP access.

**Access Traffic Switching:** The procedure that moves all traffic of an ongoing data flow from one access network to another access network in a way that maintains the continuity of the data flow. Access traffic switching is applicable between one 3GPP access and one non-3GPP access.

**Access Traffic Splitting:** The procedure that splits the traffic of a data flow across multiple access networks. When traffic splitting is applied to a data flow, some traffic of the data flow is transferred via one access and some other traffic of the same data flow is transferred via another access. Access traffic splitting is applicable between one 3GPP access and one non-3GPP access.

**Allowed NSSAI**: Indicating the S-NSSAIs values the UE could use in the Serving PLMN in the current Registration Area.

**Allowed Area:** Area where the UE is allowed to initiate communication as specified in clause 5.3.2.3.

**AMF Region:** An AMF Region consists of one or multiple AMF Sets.

**AMF Set:** An AMF Set consists of some AMFs that serve a given area and Network Slice(s). AMF Set is unique within an AMF Region and it comprises of AMFs that support the same Network Slice(s). Multiple AMF Sets may be defined per AMF Region. The AMF instances in the same AMF Set may be geographically distributed but have access to the same context data.

**Application Identifier:** An identifier that can be mapped to a specific application traffic detection rule.

**AUSF Group ID:** This refers to one or more AUSF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. An AUSF Group consists of one or multiple AUSF Sets.

**Binding Indication:** Information included by a NF service producer to a NF service consumer in request responses or notifications to convey the scope within which selection/reselection of target NF/NF Services may be performed, or information included by the NF service consumer in requests or subscriptions to convey the scope within which selection/reselection of notification targets or the selection of other service(s) that the NF consumer produces for the same data context may be performed. See clause 6.3.1.0.

**BSF Group ID:** This refers to one or more BSF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs or GPSIs. A BSF Group consists of one or multiple BSF Sets.

**Configured NSSAI:** NSSAI provisioned in the UE applicable to one or more PLMNs.

**CHF Group ID:** This refers to one or more CHF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs.

**Credentials Holder:** Entity which authenticates and authorizes access to an SNPN separate from the Credentials Holder.

**Default UE credentials:** Information configured in the UE to make the UE uniquely identifiable and verifiably secure to perform UE onboarding.

**Default Credentials Server (DCS):** An entity that can perform authentication based on the Default UE credentials or provide means for another entity to perform authentication based on the Default UE credentials.

**Delegated Discovery:** This refers to delegating the discovery and associated selection of NF instances or NF service instances to an SCP.

**Direct Communication:** This refers to the communication between NFs or NF services without using an SCP.

**Disaster Condition:** See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Disaster Inbound Roamer:** See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Disaster Roaming:** See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**DN Access Identifier (DNAI):** Identifier of a user plane access to one or more DN(s) where applications are deployed.

**Emergency Registered:** A UE is considered Emergency Registered over an Access Type in a PLMN when registered for emergency services only over this Access Type in this PLMN.

**Endpoint Address:** An address in the format of an IP address or FQDN, which is used to determine the host/authority part of the target URI. This Target URI is used to access an NF service (i.e. to invoke service operations) of an NF service producer or for notifications to an NF service consumer.

**En-gNB:** as defined in TS 37.340 [31].

**Expected UE Behaviour:** Set of parameters provisioned by an external party to 5G network functions on the foreseen or expected UE behaviour, see clause 5.20.

**Fixed Network Residential Gateway:** A Fixed Network RG (FN-RG) is a RG that it does not support N1 signalling and it is not 5GC capable.

**Fixed Network Broadband Residential Gateway:** A Fixed Network RG (FN-BRG) is a FN-RG specified in BBF TR‑124 [90].

**Fixed Network Cable Residential Gateway:** A Fixed Network Cable RG (FN-CRG) is a FN-RG with cable modem specified in DOCSIS MULPI [89].

**Forbidden Area:** An area where the UE is not allowed to initiate communication as specified in clause 5.3.2.3.

**GBR QoS Flow:** A QoS Flow using the GBR resource type or the Delay-critical GBR resource type and requiring guaranteed flow bit rate.

**Group ID for Network Selection (GIN):** An identifier used during SNPN selection to enhance the likelihood of selecting a preferred SNPN that supports a Default Credentials Server or a Credentials Holder.

**Home Network Public Key Identifier:** An identifier used to indicate which public/private key pair is used for SUPI protection and de-concealment of the SUCI as specified in TS 23.003 [19].

**IAB-donor:** This is a NG-RAN node that supports Integrated access and backhaul (IAB) feature and provides connection to the core network to IAB-nodes. It supports the CU function of the CU/DU architecture for IAB defined in TS 38.401 [42].

**IAB-node:** A relay node that supports wireless in-band and out-of-band relaying of NR access traffic via NR Uu backhaul links. It supports the UE function and the DU function of the CU/DU architecture for IAB defined in TS 38.401 [42].

**Indirect Communication:** This refers to the communication between NFs or NF services via an SCP.

**Initial Registration:** UE registration in RM-DEREGISTERED state as specified in clause 5.3.2.

**Intermediate SMF (I-SMF):** An SMF that is inserted to support a PDU session as the UE is located in an area which cannot be controlled by the original SMF because the UPF(s) belong to a different SMF Service Area.

**Local Area Data Network:** a DN that is accessible by the UE only in specific locations, that provides connectivity to a specific DNN, and whose availability is provided to the UE.

**Local Break Out (LBO):** Roaming scenario for a PDU Session where the PDU Session Anchor and its controlling SMF are located in the serving PLMN (VPLMN).

**LTE-M:** a 3GPP RAT type Identifier used in the Core Network only, which is a sub-type of E-UTRA RAT type, and defined to identify in the Core Network the E-UTRA when used by a UE indicating Category M.

**MA PDU Session:** A PDU Session that provides a PDU connectivity service, which can use one access network at a time, or simultaneously one 3GPP access network and one non-3GPP access network.

**Mobility Pattern:** Network concept of determining within the AMF the UE mobility parameters as specified in clause 5.3.2.4.

**Mobility Registration Update:** UE re-registration when entering new TA outside the TAI List as specified in clause 5.3.2.

**MPS-subscribed UE:** A UE having a USIM with MPS subscription.

**Multi-USIM UE:** A UE with multiple USIMs, capable of maintaining a separate registration state with a PLMN for each USIM at least over 3GPP Access and supporting one or more of the features described in clause 5.38.

**NB-IoT UE Priority:** Numerical value used by the NG-RAN to prioritise between different UEs accessing via NB-IoT.

**NGAP UE association:** The logical per UE association between a 5G-AN node and an AMF.

**NGAP UE-TNLA-binding:** The binding between a NGAP UE association and a specific TNL association for a given UE.

**Network Function:** A 3GPP adopted or 3GPP defined processing function in a network, which has defined functional behaviour and 3GPP defined interfaces.

NOTE 1: A network function can be implemented either as a network element on a dedicated hardware, as a software instance running on a dedicated hardware, or as a virtualised function instantiated on an appropriate platform, e.g. on a cloud infrastructure.

**Network Instance**: Information identifying a domain. Used by the UPF for traffic detection and routing.

**Network Slice:** A logical network that provides specific network capabilities and network characteristics.

**Network Slice instance:** A set of Network Function instances and the required resources (e.g. compute, storage and networking resources) which form a deployed Network Slice.

**Non-GBR QoS Flow:** A QoS Flow using the Non-GBR resource type and not requiring guaranteed flow bit rate.

**NSI ID:** an identifier for identifying the Core Network part of a Network Slice instance when multiple Network Slice instances of the same Network Slice are deployed, and there is a need to differentiate between them in the 5GC.

**NF instance:** an identifiable instance of the NF.

**NF service:** a functionality exposed by a NF through a service-based interface and consumed by other authorized NFs.

**NF service instance:** an identifiable instance of the NF service.

**NF service operation:** An elementary unit a NF service is composed of.

**NF Service Set:** A group of interchangeable NF service instances of the same service type within an NF instance. The NF service instances in the same NF Service Set have access to the same context data.

**NF Set:** A group of interchangeable NF instances of the same type, supporting the same services and the same Network Slice(s). The NF instances in the same NF Set may be geographically distributed but have access to the same context data.

**NG-RAN:** A radio access network that supports one or more of the following options with the common characteristics that it connects to 5GC:

1) Standalone New Radio.

2) New Radio is the anchor with E-UTRA extensions.

3) Standalone E-UTRA.

4) E-UTRA is the anchor with New Radio extensions.

**Non-Allowed Area:** Area where the UE is allowed to initiate Registration procedure but no other communication as specified in clause 5.3.2.3.

Non-Public Network: See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Non-Seamless Non-3GPP offload:** The offload of user plane traffic via non-3GPP access without traversing either N3IWF/TNGF or UPF.

**Non-Seamless WLAN offload:** Non-Seamless Non-3GPP offload when the non-3GPP access network is WLAN.

**Onboarding Network:** Either a PLMN enabling Remote Provisioning for a registered UE, or an Onboarding SNPN.

**Onboarding Standalone Non-Public Network:** An SNPN providing Onboarding access and enabling Remote Provisioning for a UE registered for Onboarding as specified in clause 4.2.2.2.4 of TS 23.502 [3].

**PCF Group ID:** This refers to one or more PCF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. A PCF Group consists of one or multiple PCF Sets.

**Pending NSSAI:** NSSAI provided by the Serving PLMN during a Registration procedure, indicating the S-NSSAI(s) for which the network slice-specific authentication and authorization procedure is pending.

**PDU Connectivity Service:** A service that provides exchange of PDUs between a UE and a Data Network.

**PDU Session:** Association between the UE and a Data Network that provides a PDU connectivity service.

**PDU Session Type:** The type of PDU Session which can be IPv4, IPv6, IPv4v6, Ethernet or Unstructured.

**Periodic Registration Update:** UE re-registration at expiry of periodic registration timer as specified in clause 5.3.2.

**PLMN with Disaster Condition:** A PLMN to which a Disaster Condition applies.

**Pre-configured 5QI:** Pre-defined QoS characteristics configured in the AN and 5GC and referenced via a non-standardized 5QI value.

**Private communication:** See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Provisioning Server:** Entity that provisions network credentials and other data in the UE to enable SNPN access.

**PTP domain:** As defined in IEEE Std 1588 [126].

**Public network integrated NPN:** A non-public network deployed with the support of a PLMN.

**(Radio) Access Network**: See 5G Access Network.

**RAT type:** Identifies the transmission technology used in the access network for both 3GPP accesses and non-3GPP Accesses, for example, NR, NB-IOT, Untrusted Non-3GPP, Trusted Non-3GPP, Trusted IEEE 802.11 Non-3GPP access, Wireline, Wireline-Cable, Wireline-BBF, Untrusted or Trusted Non-3GPP Satellite (N3SAT), etc.

**NR RedCap:** a 3GPP RAT type Identifier used in the Core Network only, which is a sub-type of NR RAT type, and defined to identify in the Core Network the NR when used by a UE indicating NR RedCap.

**Requested NSSAI:** NSSAI provided by the UE to the Serving PLMN during registration.

**Residential Gateway:** The Residential Gateway (RG) is a device providing, for example voice, data, broadcast video, video on demand, to other devices in customer premises.

**Routing Binding Indication:** Information included in a request or notification and that can be used by the SCP for discovery and associated selection to of a suitable target. See clauses 6.3.1.0 and 7.1.2

**Routing Indicator:** Indicator that allows together with SUCI/SUPI Home Network Identifier to route network signalling to AUSF and UDM instances capable to serve the subscriber.

**SCP Domain:** A configured group of one or more SCP(s) and zero or more NF instances(s). An SCP within the group can communicate with any NF instance or SCP within the same group directly, i.e. without passing through an intermediate SCP.

**SNPN-enabled UE:** A UE configured to use stand-alone Non-Public Networks.

**SNPN access mode:** A UE operating in SNPN access mode only selects stand-alone Non-Public Networks over Uu.

**Service based interface:** It represents how a set of services is provided/exposed by a given NF.

**Service Continuity:** The uninterrupted user experience of a service, including the cases where the IP address and/or anchoring point change.

**Service Data Flow Filter:** A set of packet flow header parameter values/ranges used to identify one or more of the (IP or Ethernet) packet flows constituting a Service Data Flow.

**Service Data Flow Template:** The set of Service Data Flow filters in a policy rule or an application identifier in a policy rule referring to an application detection filter, required for defining a Service Data Flow.

**Session Continuity:** The continuity of a PDU Session. For PDU Session of IPv4 or IPv6 or IPv4v6 type "session continuity" implies that the IP address is preserved for the lifetime of the PDU Session.

**SMF Service Area:** The collection of UPF Service Areas of all UPFs which can be controlled by one SMF.

**SNPN ID:** PLMN ID and NID identifying an SNPN.

**Stand-alone Non-Public Network:** A non-public network not relying on network functions provided by a PLMN

**Subscribed S-NSSAI**: S-NSSAI based on subscriber information, which a UE is subscribed to use in a PLMN

**Subscription Owner Standalone Non-Public Network:** A Standalone Non-Public Network owning the subscription of a UE and providing subscription data to the UE via a Provisioning Server during the onboarding procedure.

**Survival Time:** The time that an application consuming a communication service may continue without an anticipated message.

NOTE 2: Taken from clause 3.1 of TS 22.261 [2].

**Target NSSAI:** NSSAI provided by the Serving PLMN to the NG-RAN to cause the NG-RAN to attempt to steer the UE to a cell supporting the Network Slices identified by the S-NSSAIs in this NSSAI. See clause 5.3.4.3.3 for more details.

**Time Sensitive Communication (TSC):** A communication service that supports deterministic communication (i.e. which ensures a maximum delay) and/or isochronous communication with high reliability and availability. It is about providing packet transport with QoS characteristics such as bounds on latency, loss, and reliability, where end systems and relay/transmit nodes may or may not be strictly synchronized.

**TSN working domain:** Synchronization domain for a localized set of devices collaborating on a specific task or work function in a TSN network, corresponding to a gPTP domain defined in IEEE 802.1AS [104].

**UDM Group ID:** This refers to one or more UDM instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. An UDM Group consists of one or multiple UDM Sets.

**UDR Group ID:** This refers to one or more UDR instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. An UDR Group consists of one or multiple UDR Sets.

**UE-DS-TT Residence Time:** The time taken within the UE and DS-TT to forward a packet between the UE and DS-TT port. UE-DS-TT Residence Time is provided at the time of PDU Session Establishment by the UE to the network.

NOTE 3: UE-DS-TT Residence Time is the same for uplink and downlink traffic and applies to all QoS Flows.

**UPF Service Area**: An area consisting of one or more TA(s) within which PDU Session associated with the UPF can be served by (R)AN nodes via a N3 interface between the (R)AN and the UPF without need to add a new UPF in between or to remove/re-allocate the UPF.

**Uplink Classifier:** UPF functionality that aims at diverting Uplink traffic, based on filter rules provided by SMF, towards Data Network.

**WB-E-UTRA:** In the RAN, WB-E-UTRA is the part of E-UTRA that excludes NB-IoT. In the Core Network, WB-E-UTRA also excludes LTE-M.

**Wireline 5G Access Network:** The Wireline 5G Access Network (W-5GAN) is a wireline AN that connects to a 5GC via N2 and N3 reference points. The W-5GAN can be either a W-5GBAN or W-5GCAN.

**Wireline 5G Cable Access Network:** The Wireline 5G Cable Access Network (W-5GCAN) is the Access Network defined in CableLabs.

**Wireline BBF Access Network:** The Wireline 5G BBF Access Network (W-5GBAN) is the Access Network defined in BBF.

**Wireline Access Gateway Function (W-AGF):** The Wireline Access Gateway Function (W-AGF) is a Network function in W-5GAN that provides connectivity to the 5G Core to 5G-RG and FN-RG.

NOTE 4: If one AUSF/PCF/UDR/UDM group consists of multiple AUSF/PCF/UDR/UDM Sets, AUSF/PCF/UDR/UDM instance from different Set may be selected to serve the same UE. The temporary data which is not shared across different Sets may be lost, e.g. the event subscriptions stored at one UDM instance are lost if another UDM instance from different Set is selected and no data shared across the UDM Sets.

**Non 3GPP Satellite Access Network**: The Non 3GPP Satellite Access Network (N3SAT-AN) is a satellite AN that connects to a 5GC via Y2 reference point as untrusted non-3GPP network or N2/N3 reference points as trusted non-3GPP network.

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

#### 4.2.8.1 General Concepts to Support Trusted and Untrusted Non-3GPP Access

The 5G Core Network supports connectivity of UEs via non-3GPP access networks, e.g. WLAN or N3SAT access networks.

Only the support of non-3GPP access networks deployed outside the NG-RAN is described in this clause.

The 5G Core Network supports both untrusted non-3GPP access networks and trusted non-3GPP access networks (TNANs).

An untrusted non-3GPP access network shall be connected to the 5G Core Network via a Non-3GPP InterWorking Function (N3IWF), whereas a trusted non-3GPP access network shall be connected to the 5G Core Network via a Trusted Non-3GPP Gateway Function (TNGF). Both the N3IWF and the TNGF interface with the 5G Core Network CP and UP functions via the N2 and N3 interfaces, respectively.

A non-3GPP access network may advertise the PLMNs for which it supports trusted connectivity and the type of supported trusted connectivity (e.g. "5G connectivity"). Therefore, the UEs can discover the non-3GPP access networks that can provide trusted connectivity to one or more PLMNs. This is further specified in clause 6.3.12 (Trusted Non-3GPP Access Network selection).

The UE decides to use trusted or untrusted non-3GPP access for connecting to a 5G PLMN by using procedures not specified in this document. Examples of such procedures are defined in clause 6.3.12.1.

When the UE decides to use untrusted non-3GPP access to connect to a 5G Core Network in a PLMN:

- the UE first selects and connects with a non-3GPP access network; and then

- the UE selects a PLMN and an N3IWF in this PLMN. The PLMN/N3IWF selection and the non-3GPP access network selection are independent. The N3IWF selection is defined in clause 6.3.6.

When the UE decides to use trusted non-3GPP access to connect to a 5G Core Network in a PLMN:

- the UE first selects a PLMN; and then

- the UE selects a non-3GPP access network (a TNAN) that supports trusted connectivity to the selected PLMN. In this case, the non-3GPP access network selection is affected by the PLMN selection.

A UE that accesses the 5G Core Network over a non-3GPP access shall, after UE registration, support NAS signalling with 5G Core Network control-plane functions using the N1 reference point.

When a UE is connected via a NG-RAN and via a non-3GPP access, multiple N1 instances shall exist for the UE i.e. there shall be one N1 instance over NG-RAN and one N1 instance over non-3GPP access.

A UE simultaneously connected to the same 5G Core Network of a PLMN over a 3GPP access and a non-3GPP access shall be served by a single AMF in this 5G Core Network.

When a UE is connected to a 3GPP access of a PLMN, if the UE selects a N3IWF and the N3IWF is located in a PLMN different from the PLMN of the 3GPP access, e.g. in a different VPLMN or in the HPLMN, the UE is served separately by the two PLMNs. The UE is registered with two separate AMFs. PDU Sessions over the 3GPP access are served by V-SMFs different from the V-SMF serving the PDU Sessions over the non-3GPP access. The same can be true when the UE uses trusted non-3GPP access, i.e. the UE may select one PLMN for 3GPP access and a different PLMN for trusted non-3GPP access.

NOTE: The registrations with different PLMNs over different Access Types doesn't apply to UE registered for Disaster Roaming service as described in the clause 5.40.

The PLMN selection for the 3GPP access does not depend on the PLMN that is used for non-3GPP access. In other words, if a UE is registered with a PLMN over a non-3GPP access, the UE performs PLMN selection for the 3GPP access independently of this PLMN.

A UE shall establish an IPsec tunnel with the N3IWF or with the TNGF in order to register with the 5G Core Network over non-3GPP access. Further details about the UE registration to 5G Core Network over untrusted non-3GPP access and over trusted non-3GPP access are described in clause 4.12.2 and in clause 4.12.2a of TS 23.502 [3], respectively.

It shall be possible to maintain the UE NAS signalling connection with the AMF over the non-3GPP access after all the PDU Sessions for the UE over that access have been released or handed over to 3GPP access.

N1 NAS signalling over non-3GPP accesses shall be protected with the same security mechanism applied for N1 over a 3GPP access.

User plane QoS differentiation between UE and N3IWF is supported as described in clause 5.7 and clause 4.12.5 of TS 23.502 [3]. QoS differentiation between UE and TNGF is supported as described in clause 5.7 and clause 4.12a.5 of TS 23.502 [3].

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

#### 4.2.8.3 Reference Points for Non-3GPP Access

##### 4.2.8.3.1 Overview

The description of the reference points specific for the non-3GPP access:

N2, N3, N4, N6: these are defined in clause 4.2.

**Y1** Reference point between the UE and the untrusted non-3GPP access (e.g. WLAN, N3SAT-AN). This depends on the non-3GPP access technology and is outside the scope of 3GPP.

**Y2** Reference point between the untrusted non-3GPP access and the N3IWF for the transport of NWu traffic.

**Y4** Reference point between the 5G-RG and the W-AGF which transports the user plane traffic and the N1 NAS protocol. The definition of this interface is outside the scope of 3GPP.

**Y5** Reference point between the FN-RG and the W-AGF. The definition of this interface is outside the scope of 3GPP.

**Yt** Reference point between the UE and the TNAP. See e.g. Figure 4.2.8.2.1-2.

**Yt'** Reference point between the N5CW devices and the TWAP. It is defined in clause 4.2.8.5.

**NWu** Reference point between the UE and N3IWF for establishing secure tunnel(s) between the UE and N3IWF so that control-plane and user-plane exchanged between the UE and the 5G Core Network is transferred securely over untrusted non-3GPP access.

**NWt** Reference point between the UE and the TNGF. A secure NWt connection is established over this reference point, as specified in clause 4.12a.2.2 of TS 23.502 [3]. NAS messages between the UE and the AMF are transferred via this NWt connection.

**Ta** A reference point between the TNAP and the TNGF, which is used to support an AAA interface. Ta requirements are documented in clause 4.2.8.3.2.

**Tn** A reference point between two TNGFs, which is used to facilitate UE mobility between different TNGFs (inter-TNGF mobility).

Tn and inter-TNGF mobility are not specified in this Release of the specification.

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

### 5.5.1 Registration Management

This clause applies to Non-3GPP access network corresponding to the Untrusted Non-3GPP access network, to the Trusted Non-3GPP access network and to the W-5GAN. In the case of W-5GAN the UE mentioned in this clause corresponds to 5G-RG or to the W-AGF in the case of FN-RG. In the case of N5CW devices access 5GC via trusted WLAN access networks, the UE mentioned in this clause corresponds to TWIF.

The UE shall enter RM-DEREGISTERED state and the AMF shall enter RM-DEREGISTERED state for the UE on non-3GPP access as follows:

- at the UE and at the AMF, after performing an Explicit Deregistration procedure;

- at the AMF, after the Network non-3GPP Implicit Deregistration timer has expired.

- at the UE, after the UE non-3GPP Deregistration timer has expired.

NOTE: This is assumed to leave sufficient time to allow the UE to re-activate UP connections for the established PDU Sessions over 3GPP or non-3GPP access.

Whenever a UE registered over non-3GPP access enters CM-IDLE state for the non-3GPP access, it starts the UE non-3GPP Deregistration timer according to the value received from the AMF during a Registration procedure.

Over non-3GPP access, the AMF runs the Network non-3GPP Implicit Deregistration timer. The Network non-3GPP Implicit Deregistration timer is started with a value longer than the UE's non-3GPP Deregistration timer, whenever the CM state for the UE registered over non-3GPP access changes to CM-IDLE for the non-3GPP access.

For a UE that is registered over Non-3GPP access, a change of the point of attachment (e.g. change of WLAN AP or N3SAT) shall not lead the UE to perform a Registration procedure.

A UE shall not provide 3GPP-specific parameters (e.g. indicate a preference for MICO mode) during registration over a non-3GPP access.

\* \* \* \* End of Changes \* \* \* \*