**3GPP TSG-CT1 Meeting #122-e *C1-200813***

**Electronic meeting, 20-28 February 2020revision of C1-200813, 0352**

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |
|  | **24.501** | **CR** | **1889** | **rev** | **2** | **Current version:** | **16.3.0** |  |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| *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)*.* | | | | | | | | |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network |  |

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| ***Title:*** |  | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to WG:*** | LG Electronics, InterDigital, vivo, Huawei, HiSilicon, NEC, SHARP, China Mobile, Motorola Mobility, Lenovo | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | eNS | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2020-02-13 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-16 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)*  Detailed explanations of the above categories 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-12 (Release 12)* *Rel-13 (Release 13) Rel-14 (Release 14) Rel-15 (Release 15) Rel-16 (Release 16)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | The UE behavior for handling S-NSSAIs in the pending NSSAI after receiving rejected NSSAI due to the network slice specific authentication and authorization procedure failure is unclear.  Also the Rejected NSSAI due to failed or revoked network slice-specific authentication and authorization is not defined in the subclause 3.1 and 4.6.1 in TS 24.501.  Even though Pending NSSAI is defined in the TS 23.501, it is redefined in the TS 24.501. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Summary of change:*** | | - When the UE receives the S-NSSAI(s) included in rejected NSSAI in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message after network slice specific authentication and authorization procedure fails, the UE shall remove the corresponding S-NSSAI(s) from the stored pending NSSAI.  - Rejected NSSAI due to failed or revoked network slice-specific authentication and authorization is defined in the subcluase 3.1 and 4.6.1.  - TS24.501 indicates that term and definition of pending NSSAI is defined into TS23.501. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | Some S-NSSAI(s) in NSSAI storage can belong to both Rejected NSSAI and Pending NSSAI. This NSSAI storage information can lead incorrect UE implementation. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 3.1, 4.6.1, 4.6.2.2 | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **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:*** | | Changes of revision1   * Add InterDigital, vivo, Huawei, HiSilicon, as co-signers * Merged with same changes (C1-200401, C1-200702, C1-200690, and partially merging C1-200318, C1-200405, C1-200579) * Add NSSAA abbreviation in section 3.1, merged with C1-200401 * Add Pending NSSAI in Network Slice information definition in section 3.1, merged with C1-200318 * Add clarification statement for NSSAA completion, merged with C1-200318 * Following InterDigital’comments are added.  1. Change “ or” to “,” in Rejected NSSAI termination definition in 3.1 2. remove the “and” from bullet c) when you add bullet e) in 4.6.1 3. At last, add a full stop and not a semicolon after bullet e) in 4.6.1  * Removed the phrase belonging to Requested NSSAI from the rejected NSSAI due to NSSAA failure terminology, in 3.1 * Use shorter name for rejected NSSAI definition   Change in revision 2   * Add NEC, SHARP and China Mobile as co-signers * Fix several editorial errors * Change “rejected NSSAI due to the failed or revoked network slice specific authentication and authorization” to “rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA” as a short terminology * Change in clause 3.1 is revoked as this is covered by CR1533 | | | | | | | | |

\*\*\*\*\* First change \*\*\*\*\*

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**5G-EA:** 5GS encryption algorithms. The term 5G-EA, 5G-EA0, 128-5G-EA1-3 and 5G-EA4-7 used in the present document corresponds to the term NEA, NEA0, NEA1-3 and NEA4-7 defined in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

**5G-IA:** 5GS integrity algorithms. The term 5G-IA, 5G-IA0, 128-5G-IA1-3 and 5G-IA4-7 used in the present document corresponds to the term NIA, NIA0, NIA1-3 and NIA4-7 defined in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

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

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

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

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

- within the TWIF acting on behalf of the N5WC for trusted non-3GPP access used by the N5CW;

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

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

The access stratum connection for 3GPP access corresponds to an RRC connection via the Uu reference point. The creation of the access stratum connection for untrusted non-3GPP access corresponds to the completion of the IKE\_SA\_INIT exchange (see IETF RFC 7296 [41]) via the NWu reference point. The creation of the access stratum connection for trusted non-3GPP access used by the UE corresponds to the UE reception of an EAP-request/5G-start via NWt reference point (see 3GPP TS 23.502 [9]). The creation of the access stratum connection for trusted non-3GPP access used by the N5CW corresponds to the TWIF's start of acting on behalf of the N5WC. The creation of the access stratum connection for wireline access used by the 5G-RG corresponds to the 5G-RG reception of an EAP-request/5G-packet over the W-CP connection via the Y4 reference point (see 3GPP TS 23.316 [6D]). The creation of the access stratum connection for wireline access used by the FN-RG corresponds to the W-AGF's start of acting on behalf of the FN-RG.

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

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

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

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

a) the UE supports RACS; and

b) the UE has:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) default configured NSSAI;

b) configured NSSAI for a PLMN or an SNPN;

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

d) pending NSSAI; and

e) for each access type:

1) allowed NSSAI for a PLMN or an SNPN; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Rejected NSSAI:** Rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, rejected NSSAI for the current registration area or rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA.

NOTE 3: Rejected NSSAI only contains a set of S-NSSAI(s) associated with a PLMN identity or SNPN identity for the current PLMN or SNPN.

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

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

**Rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA**: A set of S-NSSAI(s) which is sent by the AMF with the rejection cause "rejected NSSAI due to the failed or revoked network slice-specific authentication and authorization".

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

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

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

**Routing indicator:** Routing Indicator is an identifier assigned by the UE's home network operator to be used together with the Home Network Identifier for routing network signalling. Routing Indicator is provisioned in the USIM. The term Routing indicator used in the present document corresponds to the term Routing ID used in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Non-public network**

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

**5G-GUTI**

**5G-S-TMSI**

**PEI**

**SUPI**

**SUCI**

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

**CAG selection**

**Country**

**EHPLMN**

**HPLMN**

**Selected PLMN**

**Shared network**

**SNPN identity**

**Steering of Roaming (SOR)**

**Steering of Roaming information**

**Suitable cell**

**VPLMN**

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

**eCall over IMS**

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

**SRVCC**

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

**eCall only mode**

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

**5G access network**

**5G core network**

**5G QoS flow**

**5G QoS identifier**

**5G-RG**

**5G-BRG**

**5G-CRG**

**5G System**

**Allowed area**

**Allowed NSSAI**

**AMF region**

**AMF set**

**Closed access group**

**Configured NSSAI**

**Local area data network**

**Network identifier (NID)**

**Network slice**

**NG-RAN**

**Non-allowed area**

**PDU session**

**PDU session type**

**Pending NSSAI**

**Requested NSSAI**

**Routing ID**

**Service data flow**

**Service Gap Control**

**Serving PLMN rate control**

**Small data rate control status**

**SNPN access mode**

**SNPN enabled UE**

**Stand-alone Non-Public Network**

**Time Sensitive Communication**

**UE presence in LADN service area**

**Wireline 5G Access Network**

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

**UE local configuration**

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

**GMM**

**MM**

**A/Gb mode**

**Iu mode**

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

**CIoT EPS optimization**

**Control plane CIoT EPS optimization**

**EENLV**

**EMM**

**EMM-DEREGISTERED**

**EMM-DEREGISTERED-INITIATED**

**EMM-IDLE mode**

**EMM-NULL**

**EMM-****REGISTERED**

**EMM-REGISTERED-INITIATED**

**EMM-SERVICE-REQUEST-INITIATED**

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

**EPS**

**EPS security context**

**EPS services**

**Lower layer failure**

**Megabit**

**Message header**

**NAS signalling connection recovery**

**NB-S1 mode**

**Non-EPS services**

**S1 mode**

**User plane CIoT EPS optimization**

**WB-S1 mode**

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

**5G security context**

**5G NAS security context**

**ABBA**

**Current 5G NAS security context**

**Full native 5G NAS security context**

**K'**AME

**K**AMF

**K**ASME

**Mapped 5G NAS security context**

**Mapped security context**

**Native 5G NAS security context**

**NCC**

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

**Partial native 5G NAS security context**

**RES\***

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

**NG connection**

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

**E-UTRA-PC5**

**NR-PC5**

**V2X**

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

### 4.6.1 General

The 5GS supports network slicing as described in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8]. Within a PLMN or SNPN, a network slice is identified by an S-NSSAI, which is comprised of a slice/service type (SST) and a slice differentiator (SD). Inclusion of an SD in an S-NSSAI is optional. A set of one or more S-NSSAIs is called the NSSAI. The following NSSAIs are defined in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8]:

a) configured NSSAI;

b) requested NSSAI;

c) allowed NSSAI;

d) subscribed S-NSSAIs; and

e) pending NSSAI.

The following NSSAIs are defined in the present document:

a) rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN;

b) rejected NSSAI for the current registration area; and

c) rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA.

In case of a PLMN, a serving PLMN may configure a UE with the configured NSSAI per PLMN. In addition, the HPLMN may configure a UE with a single default configured NSSAI, and consider the default configured NSSAI as valid in a PLMN for which the UE has neither a configured NSSAI nor an allowed NSSAI. In case of an SNPN, the SNPN may configure a UE with a configured NSSAI applicable to the SNPN.

Editor's note [WI: Vertical\_LAN, CR#1454]: It is FFS whether the default configured NSSAI is supported in an SNPN.

The allowed NSSAI and rejected NSSAI for the current registration area are managed per access type independently, i.e. 3GPP access or non-3GPP access, and is applicable for the registration area. If the registration area contains TAIs belonging to different PLMNs, which are equivalent PLMNs, the allowed NSSAI and the rejected NSSAI for the current registration area are applicable to these PLMNs in this registration area.

The allowed NSSAI that is associated with a registration area containing TAIs belonging to different PLMNs, which are equivalent PLMNs, can be used to form the requested NSSAI for any of the equivalent PLMNs when the UE is outside of the registration area where the allowed NSSAI was received.

When the network slice-specific authentication and authorization procedure is initiated for one or more S-NSSAIs, these S-NSSAI(s) will be included in the pending NSSAI. When the network slice-specific authentication and authorization procedure is completed for an S-NSSAI that has been in the pending NSSAI, the S-NSSAI will be moved to the allowed NSSAI or rejected NSSAI depending on the outcome of the procedure and communicated to the UE. The pending NSSAI is managed regardless of access type i.e. the pending NSSAI is applicable to both 3GPP access and non-3GPP access even if sent over only one of the accesses.

The rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN is applicable for the whole registered PLMN or SNPN. The AMF shall only send a rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN when the registration area consists of TAIs that only belong to the registered PLMN. If the UE receives a rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN, and the registration area also contains TAIs belonging to different PLMNs, the UE shall treat the received rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN as applicable to the whole registered PLMN.

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

#### 4.6.2.2 NSSAI storage

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

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

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

The UE stores NSSAIs as follows:

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

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

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

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

4) delete any rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN and rejected NSSAI for the current registration area; and

5) delete any stored pending NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, if any.

Editor’s Note [WI: eNS, CR#1602]: The NSSAI storage update regarding pending NSSAI in scenario where the UE receives CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message with configured NSSAI while network slice-specific authentication and authorization is ongoing for the pending NSSAI is FFS.

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

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

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

b) The allowed NSSAI shall be stored until a new allowed NSSAI is received for a given PLMN or SNPN. The network may provide to the UE the mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the new allowed NSSAI (see subclauses 5.5.1.2 and 5.5.1.3) which shall also be stored in the UE. When a new allowed NSSAI for a PLMN or SNPN is received, the UE shall:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Editor's note: It is FFS whether and how the network can update the rejected NSSAI due to failed NSSAA.

3) remove from the stored pending NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, one or more S-NSSAIs, if any, included in the:

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

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

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

When the UE:

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

ii) successfully registers with a new PLMN; or

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

and the UE is not registered with the current PLMN over another access, the rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN shall be deleted. Once the UE is deregistered over an access type, the rejected NSSAI for the current registration area corresponding to the access type shall be deleted. The UE shall delete, if any, the stored rejected NSSAI for the current registration area if the UE moves out of the registration area;

d) When the UE receives one or more S-NSSAIs included in pending NSSAI in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message, the UE shall store one or more S-NSSAIs for the pending NSSAI.

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

When the UE:

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

ii) successfully registers with a new PLMN; or

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

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

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

Editor's note [WI: Vertical\_LAN, CR#1454]: It is FFS whether the Network slicing indication IE can be sent by an SNPN.

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