**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #124-eC1-203799**

**Electronic meeting, 2-10 June 2020**

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **24.501** | **CR** | **2372** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **16.4.1** |  |
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| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **x** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **x** |

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| ***Title:*** | Redirection of UE from N1 mode to S1 mode | | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | Samsung | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | 5G\_CIoT | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2020-05-26 |
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| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | | | | | ***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)* | |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | | Currently, the redirection of the UE from 5GC to EPC e.g. based on load conditions (as specified in TS 23.501) is restricted to the registration procedure i.e. to redirect the UE, the AMF sends the Registration Reject message with 5GMM cause #31 during initial regisration or registration for mobility and periodic update.  “*In networks that support CIoT features in both EPC and 5GC, the operator may steer UEs from a specific CN type due to operator policy, e.g., due to roaming agreements, Preferred and Supported Network Behaviour, load redistribution, etc.*” (from 23.501)  The current method is very limited and cannot be used for:  a) UEs in connected mode, or  b) UEs that transition to connected mode with the service request procedure and therefore may not actually perform a registration procedure for a long time.  To have full flexibility in the network for UE redirection, e.g. based on load conditions or other local policies, which can be used in all cases including cases a) and b) above, the network should be able to either:  1) perform a network initiated deregistration procedure, or  2) send Service Reject to the UE.  The two options above are introduced in this CR. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | | Based on network policy to redirect the UE to EPC, the network can:  1) perform a network initiated deregistration procedure, or  2) reject the service request procedure.  In both cases, the 5GMM cause #31 is included in the NAS message to the UE. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The network can require a long time to redirect the UE to EPC which may not be inline with network policies when such policies require immediate relocation of UEs in connected mode, or of UEs that don’t transition to connected mode with the registration procedure. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 4.8.4A.2, 4.9.2, 5.4.4.2, 5.6.1.5, 5.6.1.7 | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | |  | **X** | Other core specifications | | | | TS 24.501 CR 2077 | | |
| ***affected:*** | |  | **X** | Test specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

\*\*\*\*\*\* NEXT CHANGE \*\*\*\*\*\*

#### 4.8.4A.2 Redirection of the UE by the core network

The network that supports CIoT optimizations can redirect a UE between EPC and 5GCN as specified in subclause 5.31.3 of 3GPP TS 23.501 [8]. The network can take into account the UE’s N1 mode capability or S1 mode capability, the CIoT network behaviour supported and preferred by the UE or the CIoT network behaviour supported by the network to determine the redirection.

NOTE: It is assumed that the network would avoid redirecting the UE back and forth between EPC and 5GCN.

The network redirects the UE to EPC by rejecting the registration request or service request with the 5GMM cause #31 "Redirection to EPC required" as specified in subclause 5.5.1.2.5,  5.5.1.3.5, and 5.6.1.5. Upon receipt of reject message, the UE disables the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access as specified in subclause 4.9.2 and enables the E-UTRA capability if it was disabled in order to move to EPC.

When there is no ongoing registration procedure for a UE in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode, if the AMF determines to redirect the UE to EPC, the AMF shall initiate the generic UE configuration update procedure to indicate registration requested and release of the N1 NAS signalling connection not requested as described in subclause 5.4.4. The network then redirects the UE to EPC by rejecting the registration request as specified in subclause 5.5.1.3.5.

The network that supports CIoT optimizations can also redirect a UE from EPC to 5GCN as specified in subclause 5.3.19.2 of 3GPP TS 24.301 [15].

\*\*\*\*\*\* NEXT CHANGE \*\*\*\*\*\*

### 4.9.2 Disabling and re-enabling of UE's N1 mode capability for 3GPP access

The UE shall only disable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access when in 5GMM-IDLE mode.

When the UE is disabling the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access for a PLMN, it should proceed as follows:

a) select an E-UTRA cell connected to EPC of the registered PLMN or a PLMN from the list of equivalent PLMNs, if the UE supports S1 mode and the UE has not disabled its E-UTRA capability as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15];

b) if an E-UTRA cell connected to EPC of the registered PLMN or a PLMN from the list of equivalent PLMNs cannot be found, the UE does not support S1 mode or the UE has disabled its E-UTRA capability as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15], the UE may select another RAT of the registered PLMN or a PLMN from the list of equivalent PLMNs that the UE supports;

c) if another RAT of the registered PLMN or a PLMN from the list of equivalent PLMNs cannot be found, or the UE does not have a registered PLMN, then enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH and perform PLMN selection as specified in 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]. If disabling of the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access was not due to a UE-initiated de-registration procedure for 5GS services over 3GPP access not due to switch-off, the UE may re-enable the N1 capability for this PLMN selection. As an implementation option, if the UE does not have a registered PLMN, instead of performing PLMN selection, the UE may select another RAT of the selected PLMN if the UE has chosen a PLMN and the RAT is supported by the UE; or

d) if no other allowed PLMN and RAT combinations are available, then the UE may re-enable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access and indicate to lower layers to remain camped in NG-RAN of the registered PLMN, and may periodically scan for another PLMN and RAT combination which can provide EPS services or non-EPS services (if the UE supports EPS services or non-EPS services). How this periodic scanning is done, is UE implementation dependent.

When the UE is disabling the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access for a SNPN, it should proceed as follows:

a) enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH and perform SNPN selection as specified in 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]. If disabling of the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access was not due to a UE-initiated de-registration procedure for 5GS services over 3GPP access not due to switch-off, the UE may re-enable the N1 capability for this SNPN selection; or

b) if no other SNPN is available, then the UE may re-enable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access and indicate to lower layers to remain camped in NG-RAN of the registered SNPN.

When the UE is disabling the N1 mode capability upon receiving reject cause #31 "Redirection to EPC required" as specified in subclauses 5.5.1.2.5, 5.5.1.3.5, and 5.6.1.5 it should proceed as follows:

a) If the UE is in NB-N1 mode:

1) if lower layers do not provide an indication that the current E-UTRA cell is connected to EPC or lower layers do not provide an indication that the current E-UTRA cell supports CIoT EPS optimizations that are supported by the UE, search for a suitable NB-IoT cell connected to EPC according to 3GPP TS 36.304 [25C];

2) if lower layers provide an indication that the current E-UTRA cell is connected to EPC and the current E-UTRA cell supports CIoT EPS optimizations that are supported by the UE, perform a core network selection to select EPC as specified in subclause 4.8.4A.1; or

3) if lower layers cannot find a suitable NB-IoT cell connected to EPC or there is no suitable NB-IoT cell connected to EPC which supports CIoT EPS optimizations that are supported by the UE, the UE may re-enable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access, and indicate to lower layers to remain camped in E-UTRA connected to 5GCN of the previously registered PLMN and proceed with the appropriate 5GMM procedure.

b) If the UE is in WB-N1 mode:

1) if lower layers do not provide an indication that the current E-UTRA cell is connected to EPC or lower layers do not provide an indication that the current E-UTRA cell supports CIoT EPS optimizations that are supported by the UE, search for a suitable E-UTRA cell connected to EPC according to 3GPP TS 36.304 [25C];

2) if lower layers provide an indication that the current E-UTRA cell is connected to EPC and the current E-UTRA cell supports CIoT EPS optimizations that are supported by the UE, then perform a core network selection to select EPC as specified in subclause 4.8.4A.1; or

3) if lower layers cannot find a suitable E-UTRA cell connected to EPC or there is no suitable E-UTRA cell connected to EPC which supports CIoT EPS optimizations that are supported by the UE, the UE may re-enable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access, and indicate to lower layers to remain camped in E-UTRA connected to 5GCN of the previously registered PLMN and proceed with the appropriate 5GMM procedure.

When the UE supporting both N1 mode and S1 mode needs to stay in E-UTRA connected to EPC (e.g. due to the domain selection for UE originating sessions as specified in subclause 4.3.2), in order to prevent unintentional handover or cell reselection from E-UTRA connected to EPC to NG-RAN connected to 5GCN, the UE operating in single-registration mode shall disable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access and:

a) shall set the N1mode bit to "N1 mode not supported" in the UE network capability IE (see 3GPP TS 24.301 [15]) of the ATTACH REQUEST message and the TRACKING AREA UPDATE REQUEST message in EPC; and

b) the UE NAS layer shall indicate the access stratum layer(s) of disabling of the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access.

If the UE is required to disable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access and select E-UTRA or another RAT, and the UE is in the 5GMM-CONNECTED mode,

- if the UE has a persistent PDU session, then the UE waits until the radio bearer associated with the persistent PDU session has been released;

- otherwise the UE shall locally release the established NAS signalling connection;

and enter the 5GMM-IDLE mode before selecting E-UTRA or another RAT.

If the UE is disabling its N1 mode capability for 3GPP access before selecting E-UTRA or another RAT, the UE shall not perform the UE-initiated de-registration procedure of subclause 5.5.2.2.

The UE shall re-enable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access when the UE performs PLMN or SNPN selection over 3GPP access, unless

- disabling of the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access was due to a UE-initiated de-registration procedure for 5GS services over 3GPP access not due to switch-off; or

- the UE has already re-enabled the E-UTRA capability when performing items c) or d) above.

If the disabling of N1 mode capability for 3GPP access was due to IMS voice is not available over 3GPP access and the UE's usage setting is "voice centric", the UE shall re-enable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access when the UE's usage setting is changed from "voice centric" to "data centric", as specified in subclauses 4.3.3.

The UE should memorize the identity of the PLMN or SNPN where N1 mode capability for 3GPP access was disabled and should use that stored information in subsequent PLMN or SNPN selections as specified in 3GPP TS 23.122 [5].

If the disabling of N1 mode capability for 3GPP access was due to successful completion of an emergency services fallback, the criteria to enable the N1 mode capability again are UE implementation specific.

As an implementation option, the UE may start a timer for enabling the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access when the UE's registration attempt counter reaches 5 and the UE disables the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access for cases described in subclauses 5.5.1.2.7 and 5.5.1.3.7. The UE should memorize the identity of the PLMNs where N1 mode capability for 3GPP access was disabled. On expiry of this timer:

- if the UE is in Iu mode or A/Gb mode and is in idle mode as specified in 3GPP TS 24.008 [13] on expiry of the timer, the UE should enable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access;

- if the UE is in Iu mode or A/Gb mode and an RR connection exists, the UE shall delay enabling the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access until the RR connection is released;

- if the UE is in Iu mode and a PS signalling connection exists, but no RR connection exists, the UE may abort the PS signalling connection before enabling the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access;

- if the UE is in S1 mode and is in EMM-IDLE mode as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15], on expiry of the timer, the UE should enable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access; and

- if the UE is in S1 mode and is in EMM-CONNECTED mode as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15], on expiry of the timer, the UE shall delay enabling the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access until the NAS signalling connection in S1 mode is released.

If the UE attempts to establish an emergency PDU session in a PLMN where N1 mode capability was disabled due to the UE's registration attempt counter have reached 5, the UE may enable N1 mode capability for that PLMN memorized by the UE.

NOTE: If N1 mode capability is disabled due to the UE's registration attempt counter reaches 5, the value of the timer for re-enabling N1 mode capability is recommended to be the same as the value of T3502 which follows the handling specified in subclause 5.3.8.

\*\*\*\*\*\* NEXT CHANGE \*\*\*\*\*\*

#### 5.4.4.2 Generic UE configuration update procedure initiated by the network

The AMF shall initiate the generic UE configuration update procedure by sending the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message to the UE.

The AMF shall in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message either:

a) include one or more of the following parameters: 5G-GUTI, TAI list, allowed NSSAI that may include the mapped S-NSSAI(s), LADN information, service area list, MICO indication, NITZ information, configured NSSAI that may include the mapped S-NSSAI(s), rejected NSSAI, network slicing subscription change indication, operator-defined access category definitions, SMS indication, service gap time value, "CAG information list", UE radio capability ID, 5GS registration result, UE radio capability ID deletion indication or truncated 5G-S-TMSI configuration;

b) include the Configuration update indication IE with the Registration requested bit set to "registration requested"; or

c) include a combination of both a) and b).

If an acknowledgement from the UE is requested, the AMF shall indicate "acknowledgement requested" in the Acknowledgement bit of the Configuration update indication IE in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message and shall start timer T3555. Acknowledgement shall be requested for all parameters except when only NITZ is included.

To initiate parameter re-negotiation between the UE and network, the AMF shall indicate "registration requested" in the Registration requested bit of the Configuration update indication IE in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message.

If a new allowed NSSAI information or AMF re-configuration of supported S-NSSAIs requires an AMF relocation, the AMF shall indicate "registration requested" in the Registration requested bit of the Configuration update indication IE and include the Allowed NSSAI IE in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message.

If the AMF includes a new configured NSSAI in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message and the new configured NSSAI requires an AMF relocation as specified in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8], the AMF shall indicate "registration requested" in the Registration requested bit of the Configuration update indication IE in the message.

If the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message is initiated only due to changes to the allowed NSSAI and these changes require the UE to initiate a registration procedure, but the AMF is unable to determine an allowed NSSAI for the UE as specified in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8], then the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message shall indicate "registration requested" in the Registration requested bit of the Configuration update indication IE, and shall not contain any other parameters.

If a network slice-specific authentication and authorization procedure for an S-NSSAI is completed as a:

a) success, the AMF shall include this S-NSSAI in the allowed NSSAI; or

b) failure, the AMF shall include this S-NSSAI in the rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA with the reject cause "S-NSSAI not available due to the failed or revoked network slice-specific authentication and authorization".

If authorization is revoked for an S-NSSAI that is in the current allowed NSAAI for an access type, the AMF shall:

a) provide a new allowed NSSAI to the UE, excluding the S-NSSAI for which authorization is revoked; and

b) provide a new reject NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA, including the S-NSSAI in the the rejected NSSAI for which the authorization is revoked, with the reject cause "S-NSSAI is not available due to the failed or revoked network slice-specific authorization and authentication".

The allowed NSSAI and the rejected NSSAI shall be included in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message to reflect the result of the procedures subject to network slice-specific authentication and authorization.

NOTE: If there are multiple S-NSSAIs subject to network slice-specific authentication and authorization, it is implementation specific if the AMF informs the UE about the outcome of the procedures in one or more CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND messages.

If the AMF includes the Network slicing indication IE in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND with the Network slicing subscription change indication set to "Network slicing subscription changed", and changes to the allowed NSSAI require the UE to initiate a registration procedure, but the AMF is unable to determine an allowed NSSAI for the UE as specified in 3GPP TS 23.501 [8], then the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message shall additionally indicate "registration requested" in the Registration requested bit of the Configuration update indication IE and shall not include an allowed NSSAI.

If the AMF needs to update the LADN information, the AMF shall include the LADN information in the LADN information IE of the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message.

If the AMF needs to update the "CAG information list", the AMF shall include the CAG information list IE in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message. If the AMF needs to update the "CAG information list" and the UE:

a) has an emergency PDU session; and

b) is in

1) a CAG cell and none of the CAG-ID(s) supported by the CAG cell is included in the "allowed CAG list" for the current PLMN in the updated "CAG information list"; or

2) a non-CAG cell and the entry for the current PLMN in the updated "CAG information list" includes an "indication that the UE is only allowed to access 5GS via CAG cells";

the AMF shall indicate to the SMF to perform a local release of all non-emergency PDU sessions associated with 3GPP access.

If the AMF needs to update the truncated 5G-S-TMSI configuration for a UE in NB-N1 mode using control plane CIoT 5GS optimization, the AMF shall include the Truncated 5G-S-TMSI configuration IE in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message.

If the AMF needs to redirect the UE to EPC as described in subclause 4.8.4A.2, the AMF shall indicate "registration requested" in the Registration requested bit of the Configuration update indication IE and "release of N1 NAS signalling connection not required" in the Signalling connection maintain request bit of the Additional configuration indication IE in the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message.

During an established 5GMM context, the network may send none, one, or more CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND messages to the UE. If more than one CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message is sent, the messages need not have the same content.

\*\*\*\*\*\* NEXT CHANGE \*\*\*\*\*\*

#### 5.6.1.5 Service request procedure not accepted by the network

If the service request cannot be accepted, the network shall return a SERVICE REJECT message to the UE including an appropriate 5GMM cause value.

If the SERVICE REJECT message with 5GMM cause #31 or #76 was received without integrity protection, then the UE shall discard the message.

If the AMF needs to initiate PDU session status synchronisation or a PDU session status IE was included in the SERVICE REQUEST message, the AMF shall include a PDU session status IE in the SERVICE REJECT message to indicate which PDU sessions associated with the access type the SERVICE REJECT message is sent over are active in the AMF. If the PDU session status IE is included in the SERVICE REJECT message and if the message is integrity protected, then the UE shall perform a local release of all those PDU sessions which are active on the UE side associated with the access type the SERVICE REJECT message is sent over, but are indicated by the AMF as being inactive.

If the service request for mobile originated services is rejected due to general NAS level mobility management congestion control, the network shall set the 5GMM cause value to #22 "congestion" and assign a value for back-off timer T3346.

If the AMF sends a SERVICE REJECT message upon receipt of the CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST message with uplink data:

- if the UE has indicated a support for the control plane CIoT 5GS optimizations; and

- if the AMF decides to activate the congestion control for transport of user data via the control plane,

then the AMF shall set the 5GMM cause value to #22 "congestion" and assign a value for control plane data back-off timer T3448.

If the AMF determines that the UE is in a non-allowed area or is not in an allowed area as specified in subclause 5.3.5, then:

a) if the service type IE in the SERVICE REQUEST message is set to "signalling" or "data", the AMF shall send a SERVICE REJECT message with the 5GMM cause value set to #28 "Restricted service area";

b) otherwise, if the service type IE in the SERVICE REQUEST message is set to "mobile terminated services", "emergency services", "emergency services fallback", "high priority access" or "elevated signalling", the AMF shall continue the process as specified in subclause 5.6.1.4 unless for other reasons the service request cannot be accepted.

If the service request for mobile originated services is rejected due to service gap control as specified in subclause 5.3.17, i.e. the T3447 timer is running in AMF, the network shall set the 5GMM cause value to #22 "Congestion" and may include T3346 value IE in the SERVICE REJECT message set to the remaining time of the running T3447 timer.

Based on operator policy, if the service request procedure is rejected due to core network redirection for CIoT optimizations, the network shall set the 5GMM cause value to #31 "Redirection to EPC required".

NOTE 1: The network can take into account the UE's S1 mode capability, the EPS CIoT network behaviour supported by the UE or the EPS CIoT network behaviour supported by the EPC to determine the rejection with the 5GMM cause value #31 "Redirection to EPC required".

On receipt of the SERVICE REJECT message, if the UE is in state 5GMM-SERVICE-REQUEST-INITIATED, the UE shall reset the service request attempt counter and stop timer T3517 if running.

The UE shall take the following actions depending on the 5GMM cause value received in the SERVICE REJECT message.

#3 (Illegal UE);

#6 (Illegal ME);

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall delete any 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI.

In case of PLMN, the UE shall consider the USIM as invalid for 5GS services until switching off or the UICC containing the USIM is removed;

In case of SNPN, the UE shall consider the entry of the "list of subscriber data" with the SNPN identity of the current SNPN as invalid until the UE is switched off or the entry is updated. Additionally, if EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure using EAP-AKA' or 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure was performed in the current SNPN, the UE shall consider the USIM as invalid for the current SNPN until switching off or the UICC containing the USIM is removed.

The UE shall delete the list of equivalent PLMNs (if any) and shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED. If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS, then the UE shall:

1) set the counter for "SIM/USIM considered invalid for GPRS services" events and the counter for "SIM/USIM considered invalid for 5GS services over non-3GPP access" events in case of PLMN; or

2) set the counter for "the entry for the current SNPN considered invalid for 3GPP access" events and the counter for "the entry for the current SNPN considered invalid for non-3GPP access" events in case of SNPN;

to UE implementation-specific maximum value.

3) delete the 5GMM parameters stored in non-volatile memory of the ME as specified in annex C.

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in the single-registration mode, the UE shall handle the EMM parameters EMM state, EPS update status, 4G-GUTI, TAI list and eKSI as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value. The USIM shall be considered as invalid also for non-EPS services until switching off or the UICC containing the USIM is removed. If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS and the UE maintains a counter for "SIM/USIM considered invalid for non-GPRS services", then the UE shall set this counter to UE implementation-specific maximum value.

If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS and the UE also supports the registration procedure over the other access, the UE shall in addition handle 5GMM parameters and 5GMM state for this access, as described for this 5GMM cause value.

#7 (5GS services not allowed).

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall delete any 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI.

In case of PLMN, the UE shall consider the USIM as invalid for 5GS services until switching off or the UICC containing the USIM is removed;

In case of SNPN, the UE shall consider the entry of the "list of subscriber data" with the SNPN identity of the current SNPN as invalid for 5GS services until the UE is switched off or the entry is updated. Additionally, if EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure using EAP-AKA' or 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure was performed in the current SNPN, the UE shall consider the USIM as invalid for the current SNPN until switching off or the UICC containing the USIM is removed.

The UE shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED. If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS, then the UE shall:

1) set the counter for "SIM/USIM considered invalid for GPRS services" events and the counter for "SIM/USIM considered invalid for 5GS services over non-3GPP access" events in case of PLMN; or

2) set the counter for "the entry for the current SNPN considered invalid for 3GPP access" events in case of SNPN;

3) delete the 5GMM parameters stored in non-volatile memory of the ME as specified in annex C.

to UE implementation-specific maximum value.

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode, the UE shall handle the EMM parameters EMM state, EPS update status, 4G-GUTI, TAI list and eKSI as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value.

If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS and the UE also supports the registration procedure over the other access, the UE shall in addition handle 5GMM parameters and 5GMM state for this access, as described for this 5GMM cause value.

NOTE 2: The possibility to configure a UE so that the radio transceiver for a specific radio access technology is not active, although it is implemented in the UE, is outside the scope of the present document.

#9 (UE identity cannot be derived by the network).

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U2 NOT UPDATED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall delete any 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI. The UE shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.

If the service request was initiated for emergency services fallback, the UE shall attempt to select an E-UTRA cell connected to EPC or 5GCN according to the domain priority and selection rules specified in 3GPP TS 23.167 [6]. If the UE finds a suitable E-UTRA cell, it then proceeds with the appropriate EMM or 5GMM procedures.

If the service request was initiated for any reason other than emergency services fallback or initiating an emergency PDU session, the UE shall perform a new initial registration procedure.

NOTE 3: User interaction is necessary in some cases when the UE cannot re-establish the PDU session(s) automatically.

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in the single-registration mode, the UE shall handle the EMM parameters EMM state, EPS update status, 4G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and eKSI as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value.

If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS and the UE also supports the registration procedure over the other access to the same PLMN, the UE shall in addition handle 5GMM parameters and 5GMM state for this access, as described for this 5GMM cause value.

#10 (Implicitly de-registered).

The UE shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.NORMAL-SERVICE. The UE shall delete any mapped 5G NAS security context or partial native 5G NAS security context.

If the rejected request was not for initiating an emergency PDU session, the UE shall perform a new initial registration procedure.

NOTE 4: User interaction is necessary in some cases when the UE cannot re-establish the PDU session(s) automatically.

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in the single-registration mode, the UE shall handle the EMM state as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value.

#11 (PLMN not allowed).

This cause value received from a cell belonging to an SNPN is considered as an abnormal case and the behaviour of the UE is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7.

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall delete any 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI. The UE shall delete the list of equivalent PLMNs and store the PLMN identity in the "forbidden PLMN list". The UE shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED and perform a PLMN selection according to 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]. If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS, the UE shall set the PLMN-specific attempt counter and the PLMN-specific attempt counter for non-3GPP access for that PLMN to the UE implementation-specific maximum value.

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode, the UE shall in addition handle the EMM parameters EMM state, EPS update status, 4G-GUTI, TAI list and eKSI as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value.

If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS and the UE also supports the registration procedure over the other access to the same PLMN, the UE shall in addition handle 5GMM parameters and 5GMM state for this access, as described for this 5GMM cause value.

#12 (Tracking area not allowed).

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall delete 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI.

If:

1) the UE is not operating in SNPN access mode, the UE shall store the current TAI in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for regional provision of service" and enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.LIMITED-SERVICE. If the SERVICE REJECT message is not integrity protected, the UE shall memorize the current TAI was stored in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for regional provision of service" for non-integrity protected NAS reject message; or

2) the UE is operating in SNPN access mode, the UE shall store the current TAI in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for regional provision of service" for the current SNPN and enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.LIMITED-SERVICE. If the SERVICE REJECT message is not integrity protected, the UE shall memorize the current TAI was stored in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for regional provision of service" for the current SNPN for non-integrity protected NAS reject message.

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode, the UE shall handle the EMM parameters EMM state, EPS update status, 4G-GUTI, TAI list and eKSI as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value.

#13 (Roaming not allowed in this tracking area).

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2). The UE shall enter the state 5GMM-REGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH.

If:

1) the UE is not operating in SNPN access mode, the UE shall store the current TAI in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for roaming" and remove the current TAI from the stored TAI list if present. If the SERVICE REJECT message is not integrity protected, the UE shall memorize the current TAI was stored in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for roaming" for non-integrity protected NAS reject message; or

2) the UE is operating in SNPN access mode, the UE shall store the current TAI in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for roaming" for the current SNPN and remove the current TAI from the stored TAI list if present. If the SERVICE REJECT message is not integrity protected, the UE shall memorize the current TAI was stored in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for roaming" for the current SNPN for non-integrity protected NAS reject message.

The UE shall perform a PLMN selection or SNPN selection according to 3GPP TS 23.122 [5].

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode, the UE shall handle the EMM parameters EMM state and EPS update status as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value.

#15 (No suitable cells in tracking area).

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2). The UE shall enter the state 5GMM-REGISTERED.LIMITED-SERVICE.

If:

1) the UE is not operating in SNPN access mode, the UE shall store the current TAI in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for roaming" and remove the current TAI from the stored TAI list if present. If the SERVICE REJECT message is not integrity protected, the UE shall memorize the current TAI was stored in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for roaming" for non-integrity protected NAS reject message; or

2) the UE is operating in SNPN access mode, the UE shall store the current TAI in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for roaming" for the current SNPN and remove the current TAI from the stored TAI list if present. If the SERVICE REJECT message is not integrity protected, the UE shall memorize the current TAI was stored in the list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for roaming" for the current SNPN for non-integrity protected NAS reject message.

If the UE initiated service request for emergency services fallback, the UE shall attempt to select an E-UTRA cell connected to EPC or 5GC according to the emergency services support indicator (see 3GPP TS 36.331 [25A]). If the UE finds a suitable E-UTRA cell, it then proceeds with the appropriate EMM or 5GMM procedures.

If the service request was not initiated for emergency services fallback, the UE shall search for a suitable cell in another tracking area according to 3GPP TS 38.304 [28].

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in the single-registration mode, the UE shall handle the EMM parameters EMM state and EPS update status as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value.

#22 (Congestion).

If the T3346 value IE is present in the SERVICE REJECT message and the value indicates that this timer is neither zero nor deactivated, the UE shall proceed as described below, otherwise it shall be considered as an abnormal case and the behaviour of the UE for this case is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7.

If the rejected request was not for initiating an emergency PDU session, the UE shall abort the service request procedure and enter state 5GMM-REGISTERED, and stop timer T3517 if still running.

The UE shall stop timer T3346 if it is running.

If the SERVICE REJECT message is integrity protected, the UE shall start timer T3346 with the value provided in the T3346 value IE.

If the SERVICE REJECT message is not integrity protected, the UE shall start timer T3346 with a random value from the default range specified in 3GPP TS 24.008 [12].

For all other cases the UE stays in the current serving cell and applies normal cell reselection process. The service request procedure is started, if still necessary, when timer T3346 expires or is stopped.

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in the single-registration mode, the UE shall handle the EMM parameters EMM state and EPS update status as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value.

If the service request procedure was initiated for an MO MMTEL voice call (i.e. access category 4) or for an MO IMS registration related signalling (i.e. access category 9), a notification that the service request was not accepted due to congestion shall be provided to the upper layers.

If the UE is using 5GS services with control plane CIoT 5GS optimization and if the T3448 value IE is present in the SERVICE REJECT message and the value indicates that this timer is neither zero nor deactivated, the UE shall:

a) stop timer T3448 if it is running;

b) consider the transport of user data via the control plane as unsuccessful; and

c) start timer T3448:

1) with the value provided in the T3448 value IE if the SERVICE REJECT message is integrity protected; or

2) with a random value from the default range specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] table 10.2.1 if the SERVICE REJECT message is not integrity protected.

If the UE is using 5GS services with control plane CIoT 5GS optimization, the T3448 value IE is present in the SERVICE REJECT message and the value indicates that this timer is either zero or deactivated, the UE shall ignore the T3448 value IE and proceed as if the T3448 value IE was not present.

#27 (N1 mode not allowed).

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall enter the state 5GMM-REGISTERED.LIMITED-SERVICE. If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS, the UE shall set:

the PLMN-specific N1 mode attempt counter for 3GPP access and the PLMN-specific N1 mode attempt counter for non-3GPP access for that PLMN in case of PLMN; or

the SNPN-specific attempt counter for 3GPP access for the current SNPN in case of SNPN

to the UE implementation-specific maximum value.

If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS, the UE shall disable the N1 mode capability for both 3GPP access and non-3GPP access (see subclause 4.9).

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode, the UE shall in addition set the EPS update status to EU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED and enter the state EMM-REGISTERED.

#28 (Restricted service area).

The UE shall enter the state 5GMM-REGISTERED.NON-ALLOWED-SERVICE, and perform the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update if the service type IE in the SERVICE REQUEST message was not set to "elevated signalling" and the SERVICE REQUEST message is received over 3GPP access (see subclause 5.3.5 and 5.5.1.3).

If the service type IE in the SERVICE REQUEST message was set to "elevated signalling", the UE shall not re-initiate service request procedure until the UE enters an allowed area or leaves a non-allowed area, except for emergency services, high priority access or responding to paging or notification.

#31 (Redirection to EPC required).

5GMM cause #31 received by a UE that has not indicated support for CIoT optimizations or received by a UE over non-3GPP access is considered an abnormal case and the behaviour of the UE is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7.

This cause value received from a cell belonging to an SNPN is considered as an abnormal case and the behaviour of the UE is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7.

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2). The UE shall reset the service request attempt counter and enter the state 5GMM- REGISTERED.LIMITED-SERVICE.

The UE shall enable the E-UTRA capability if it was disabled and disable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access (see subclause 4.9.2).

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode, the UE shall handle the EMM parameters, EMM state, and EPS update status as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the case when the service request procedure is rejected with the EMM cause with the same value.

#72 (Non-3GPP access to 5GCN not allowed).

If the UE initiated the service request procedure over non-3GPP access, the UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall delete 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI for non-3GPP access. Additionally, the UE shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED for non-3GPP access. If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS, the UE shall set the PLMN-specific N1 mode attempt counter for non-3GPP access for that PLMN to the UE implementation-specific maximum value.

NOTE 5: The 5GMM sublayer states, the 5GMM parameters and the registration status are managed per access type independently, i.e. 3GPP access or non-3GPP access (see subclauses 4.7.2 and 5.1.3).

The UE shall disable the N1 mode capability for non-3GPP access (see subclause 4.9.3).

As an implementation option, if the UE is not currently registered over 3GPP access, the UE may enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH in order to perform a PLMN selection according to 3GPP TS 23.122 [5].

If received over 3GPP access the cause shall be considered as an abnormal case and the behaviour of the UE for this case is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7.

#73 (Serving network not authorized).

This cause value received from a cell belonging to an SNPN is considered as an abnormal case and the behaviour of the UE is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7.

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall delete any 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI. The UE shall delete the list of equivalent PLMNs, store the PLMN identity in the "forbidden PLMN list" and enter state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH in order to perform a PLMN selection according to 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]. If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS, the UE shall set the PLMN-specific attempt counter and the PLMN-specific attempt counter for non-3GPP access for that PLMN to the UE implementation-specific maximum value.

If the message was received via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode, the UE shall in addition set the EPS update status to EU3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, enter the state EMM-DEREGISTERED and shall delete any 4G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and eKSI.

#74 (Temporarily not authorized for this SNPN).

5GMM cause #74 is only applicable when received from a cell belonging to an SNPN. 5GMM cause #74 received from a cell not belonging to an SNPN is considered as an abnormal case and the behaviour of the UE is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall delete any 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI. The UE shall store the SNPN identity in the "temporarily forbidden SNPNs" list for the specific access type for which the message was received. The UE shall enter state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH and perform an SNPN selection according to 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]. If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS, the UE shall set the SNPN-specific attempt counter for 3GPP access and the SNPN-specific attempt counter for non-3GPP access for the current SNPN to the UE implementation-specific maximum value.

If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS and the UE also supports the registration procedure over the other access to the same SNPN, the UE shall in addition handle 5GMM parameters and 5GMM state for this access, as described for this 5GMM cause value.

NOTE 6: When 5GMM cause #74 is received over 3GPP access, the term "other access" in "the UE also supports the registration procedure over the other access to the same SNPN" is used to express access to SNPN services via a PLMN.

#75 (Permanently not authorized for this SNPN).

5GMM cause #75 is only applicable when received from a cell belonging to an SNPN with a globally-unique SNPN identity. 5GMM cause #75 received from a cell not belonging to an SNPN or a cell belonging to an SNPN with a non-globally-unique SNPN identity is considered as an abnormal case and the behaviour of the UE is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2) and shall delete any 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI. The UE shall store the SNPN identity in the "permanently forbidden SNPNs" list for the specific access type for which the message was received. The UE shall enter state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH and perform an SNPN selection according to 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]. If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS, the UE shall set the SNPN-specific attempt counter for 3GPP access and the SNPN-specific attempt counter for non-3GPP access for the current SNPN to the UE implementation-specific maximum value.

If the message has been successfully integrity checked by the NAS and the UE also supports the registration procedure over the other access to the same SNPN, the UE shall in addition handle 5GMM parameters and 5GMM state for this access, as described for this 5GMM cause value.

NOTE 7: When 5GMM cause #75 is received over 3GPP access, the term "other access" in "the UE also supports the registration procedure over the other access to the same SNPN" is used to express access to SNPN services via a PLMN.

#76 (Not authorized for this CAG or authorized for CAG cells only).

This cause value received from a cell belonging to an SNPN is considered as an abnormal case and the behaviour of the UE is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7.

The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3.ROAMING NOT ALLOWED, store the 5GS update status according to clause 5.1.3.2.2.

If 5GMM cause #76 is received from:

1) a CAG cell, then the UE shall delete the CAG-ID from the "allowed CAG list" for the current PLMN. In addition:

i) if the entry in the "CAG information list" for the current PLMN does not include an "indication that the UE is only allowed to access 5GS via CAG cells" or if the entry in the "CAG information list" for the current PLMN includes an "indication that the UE is only allowed to access 5GS via CAG cells" and the updated "allowed CAG list" for the current PLMN includes one or more CAG-IDs, then the UE shall enter the state 5GMM-REGISTERED.LIMITED-SERVICE and shall search for a suitable cell according to 3GPP TS 38.304 [28] with the updated "CAG information list"; or

ii) if the entry in the "CAG information list" for the current PLMN includes an "indication that the UE is only allowed to access 5GS via CAG cells" and the updated "allowed CAG list" for the current PLMN does not include any CAG-ID, then the UE shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH and shall apply the PLMN selection process defined in 3GPP TS 23.122 [6] with the updated "CAG information list".

2) a non-CAG cell, then the UE shall store an "indication that the UE is only allowed to access 5GS via CAG cells" in the entry of the "CAG information list" for the current PLMN. In addition:

i) if the "allowed CAG list" for the current PLMN includes one or more CAG-IDs, then the UE shall enter the state 5GMM-REGISTERED.LIMITED-SERVICE and shall search for a suitable cell according to 3GPP TS 38.304 [28] with the updated CAG information; or

ii) if the "allowed CAG list" for the current PLMN does not includes any CAG-ID, then the UE shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH and shall apply the PLMN selection process defined in 3GPP TS 23.122 [6] with the updated "CAG information list".

#77 (Wireline access area not allowed).

5GMM cause #77 is only applicable when received from a wireline access network by the 5G-RG or the W-AGF acting on behalf of the FN-CRG. 5GMM cause #77 received from a 5G access network other than a wireline access network and 5GMM cause #77 received by the W-AGF acting on behalf of the FN-BRG are considered as abnormal cases and the behaviour of the UE is specified in subclause 5.6.1.7.

When received over wireline access network, the 5G-RG and the W-AGF acting on behalf of the FN-CRG shall set the 5GS update status to 5U3 ROAMING NOT ALLOWED (and shall store it according to subclause 5.1.3.2.2), shall delete 5G-GUTI, last visited registered TAI, TAI list and ngKSI, shall enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED and shall act as specified in subclause 5.3.23.

NOTE 8: The 5GMM sublayer states, the 5GMM parameters and the registration status are managed per access type independently, i.e. 3GPP access or non-3GPP access (see subclauses 4.7.2 and 5.1.3).

\*\*\*\*\*\* NEXT CHANGE \*\*\*\*\*\*

#### 5.6.1.7 Abnormal cases in the UE

The following abnormal cases can be identified:

a) T3517 expired.

The UE shall enter the state 5GMM-REGISTERED.

If the UE triggered the service request procedure in 5GMM-IDLE mode and the service type of the SERVICE REQUEST message was not set to "emergency services fallback", then the 5GMM sublayer shall increment the service request attempt counter, abort the procedure and release locally any resources allocated for the service request procedure. The service request attempt counter shall not be incremented, if:

1) the service request procedure is initiated to establish an emergency PDU session;

2) the UE has an emergency PDU session established;

3) the UE is a UE configured for high priority access in selected PLMN;

4) the service request is initiated in response to paging or notification from the network;or

5) the UE in NB-N1 mode is requested by the upper layer to transmit user data related to an exceptional event and the UE is allowed to use exception data reporting (see the ExceptionDataReportingAllowed leaf of the NAS configuration MO in 3GPP TS 24.368 [17] or the USIM file EFNASCONFIG in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22]).

If the service request attempt counter is greater than or equal to 5, the UE shall start timer T3525. Additionally, if the service request was initiated for an MO MMTEL voice call or for an MO IMS registration related signalling, a notification that the service request was not accepted due to the UE having started timer T3525 shall be provided to the upper layers.

NOTE 1: This can result in the upper layers requesting implementation specific mechanisms, e.g. the MMTEL voice call being attempted to another IP-CAN, or establishment of a CS voice call (if supported and not already attempted in the CS domain).

The UE shall not attempt service request until expiry of timer T3525 unless:

1) the service request is initiated in response to paging or notification from the network;

2) the UE is a UE configured for high priority access in selected PLMN;

3) the service request is initiated to establish an emergency PDU session;

4) the UE has an emergency PDU session established;

5) the service request is initiated for emergency services fallback;

6) the UE is registered in a new PLMN; or

7) the UE in NB-N1 mode is requested by the upper layer to transmit user data related to an exceptional event and the UE is allowed to use exception data reporting (see the ExceptionDataReportingAllowed leaf of the NAS configuration MO in 3GPP TS 24.368 [17] or the USIM file EFNASCONFIG in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22]).

NOTE 2: The NAS signalling connection can also be released if the UE deems that the network has failed the authentication check as specified in subclause 5.4.1.3.7.

If the UE triggered the service request procedure in 5MM-CONNECTED mode and the service type of the SERVICE REQUEST message was not set to "emergency services fallback", the 5GMM sublayer shall abort the procedure, and stay in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode.

If the service type of the SERVICE REQUEST message was set to "emergency services fallback" and:

1) the service request procedure was triggered in 5GMM-IDLE mode, the 5GMM sublayer shall abort the procedure, release locally any resources allocated for the service request procedure, and inform the upper layers of the failure of the service request procedure (see 3GPP TS 24.229 [14]); or

2) the service request procedure was triggered in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode, the 5GMM sublayer shall abort the procedure, stay in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode, and inform the upper layers of the failure of the service request procedure (see 3GPP TS 24.229 [14]).

b) The lower layers indicate that the access attempt is barred.

The UE shall not start the service request procedure. The UE stays in the current serving cell and applies the normal cell reselection process. Receipt of the access barred indication shall not trigger the selection of a different core network type (EPC or 5GCN).

The service request procedure is started, if still needed, when the lower layers indicate that the barring is alleviated for the access category with which the access attempt was associated.

ba) The lower layers indicate that access barring is applicable for all access categories except categories 0 and 2 and the access category with which the access attempt was associated is other than 0 and 2.

If the SERVICE REQUEST message has not been sent, the UE shall proceed as specified for case b.

If the SERVICE REQUEST message has been sent:

1) the UE shall abort the service request procedure and stop timer T3517. The UE stays in the current serving cell and applies the normal cell reselection process; and

2) the service request procedure is started, if still needed, when the lower layers indicate that the barring is alleviated for the access category with which the access attempt was associated.

For additional UE requirements for both cases see subclause 4.5.5.

c) Timer T3346 is running.

The UE shall not start the service request procedure unless:

1) the UE receives a paging;

2) the UE receives a NOTIFICATION message over non-3GPP access when the UE is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over non-3GPP access and in 5GMM-IDLE mode over 3GPP access;

3) the UE receives a NOTIFICATION message over 3GPP access when the UE is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over 3GPP access and in 5GMM-IDLE mode over non-3GPP access;

4) the UE is a UE configured for high priority access in selected PLMN;

5) the UE has an emergency PDU session established or is establishing an emergency PDU session;

6) the service request is initiated for emergency services fallback;

7) the service request procedure is initiated for elevated signalling; or

8) the UE in NB-N1 mode is requested by the upper layer to transmit user data related to an exceptional event and:

- the UE is allowed to use exception data reporting (see the ExceptionDataReportingAllowed leaf of the NAS configuration MO in 3GPP TS 24.368 [17] or the USIM file EFNASCONFIG in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22]); and

- timer T3346 was not started when N1 NAS signalling connection was established with RRC establishment cause set to "mo-ExceptionData".

If the UE is in 5GMM-IDLE mode, the UE stays in the current serving cell and applies normal cell reselection process. The service request procedure is started, if still necessary, when timer T3346 expires or is stopped.

If the service request procedure was triggered for an MO MMTEL voice call (i.e. access category 4) or for an MO IMS registration related signalling (i.e. access category 9), a notification that the service request procedure was not initiated due to congestion shall be provided to the upper layers.

d) Registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update is triggered.

The UE shall abort the service request procedure, stop timer T3517, if running and perform the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update. The Follow-on request indicator shall be set to "Follow-on request pending" in the REGISTRATION REQUEST message.

e) Switch off.

If the UE is in state 5GMM-SERVICE-REQUEST-INITIATED at switch off, the de-registration procedure shall be performed.

f) De-registration procedure collision.

If the UE receives a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message from the network in state 5GMM-SERVICE-REQUEST-INITIATED, the UE shall progress the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message and the service request procedure shall be aborted.

NOTE 3: The above collision case is valid if the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message indicates the access type over which the service request procedure is attempted otherwise both the procedures are progressed.

g) Transmission failure of SERVICE REQUEST message indication with TAI change from lower layers.

If the current TAI is not in the TAI list, UE shall abort the service request procedure to perform the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update as specified in subclause 5.5.1.3.2. If the current TAI is part of the TAI list, the UE shall restart the service request procedure.

h) Transmission failure of SERVICE REQUEST message indication without TAI change from lower layers.

The UE shall restart the service request procedure.

i) SERVICE REJECT message received with other 5GMM cause values than those treated in subclause 5.6.1.5, and cases of 5GMM cause values #11, #22, #31, #72, #73, #74, #75, #76 and #77 that are considered as abnormal cases according to subclause 5.6.1.5.

The UE shall enter state 5GMM-REGISTERED.

The UE shall abort the service request procedure, stop timer T3517 and locally release any resources allocated for the service request procedure.

j) The UE in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication over the 3GPP access, and in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over the non-3GPP access, receives a NOTIFICATION message over the non-3GPP access with access type indicating 3GPP access.

The UE shall transition from 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication to 5GMM-IDLE mode over 3GPP access and initiate the service request procedure over the 3GPP access.

k) Timer T3447 is running

The UE shall not start any service request procedure unless:

1) the UE in 5GMM-IDLE receives a paging request;

2) the UE is a UE configured for high priority access;

3) the UE has a PDU session for emergency services established or is establishing a PDU session for emergency services;

4) the service request is initiated for emergency services fallback;

5) the UE in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode receives mobile terminated signaling or downlink data over the user-plane; or

6) the service request procedure is initiated for elevated signalling.

The UE stays in the current serving cell and applies the normal cell reselection process. The service request procedure is started, if still necessary, when timer T3447 expires.

l) Lower layer failure, release of the N1 signalling connection received from lower layers or the lower layers indicate that the RRC connection has been suspended before the service request procedure is completed or SERVICE REJECT message is received.

The UE shall abort the service request procedure, stop timer T3517, locally release any resources allocated for the service request procedure and enters state 5GMM-REGISTERED.

m) Timer T3448 is running

The UE in 5GMM-IDLE mode shall not initiate the service request procedure for transport of user data via the control plane unless:

1) the UE is a UE configured for high priority access in selected PLMN;

2) the UE which is only using 5GS services with control plane CIoT 5GS optimization received a paging request; or

3) the UE in NB-N1 mode is requested by the upper layer to transmit user data related to an exceptional event and the UE is allowed to use exception data reporting (see the ExceptionDataReportingAllowed leaf of the NAS configuration MO in 3GPP TS 24.368 [17] or the USIM file EFNASCONFIG in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22]).

The UE stays in the current serving cell and applies the normal cell reselection process. The service request procedure is started, if still necessary, when timer T3448 expires.