**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #133-eC1-216998**

**E-meeting, 11-19 November 2021**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **24.501** | **CR** | **3447** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.4.1** |  |
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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 |  |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | Authentication failure when emergency service is ongoing |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | Huawei, HiSilicon |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | 5GProtoc17 |  | ***Date:*** | 2021-11-04 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)...Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | As discussed in the discussion paper C1-214373, when the authentication failure happens during an emergency service is ongoing, both the UE and the NW will continue with the emergency service and release all the non-emergency PDU sessions. UE shall not consider the cell as barred. Both UE and the NW will consider itself as emergency registered. So in this situation, after the emergency PDU session is released, UE will have to do a de-registration, so that both UE and NW can move out of the emergency registered state.  |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. If an authentication failure happens while an emergency service is ongoing, then the UE shall perfom a de-registration procedure after the emergency PDU session is released.
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | User denied service for longer time. |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | 5.4.1.2.4.5, 5.4.1.3.7 |
|  |  |
|  | **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:*** |  |

\* \* \* First Change \* \* \* \*

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###### 5.4.1.2.4.5 Abnormal cases in the UE

The following abnormal cases can be identified:

a) Authentication failure (5GMM cause #71 "ngKSI already in use").

 The UE shall send an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message, with 5GMM cause #71 "ngKSI already in use", to the network and start the timer T3520 (see example in figure 5.4.1.3.7.1). Furthermore, the UE shall stop any of the retransmission timers that are running (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521). Upon the first receipt of an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message from the UE with 5GMM cause #71 "ngKSI already in use", the network performs necessary actions to select a new ngKSI and send the same EAP-request message to the UE.

NOTE 1: Upon receipt of an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message from the UE with 5GMM cause #71 "ngKSI already in use", the network can also re-initiate the EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure (see subclause 5.4.1.2.2.2).

 Upon receiving a new AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message with the EAP message IE containing an EAP-request message from the network, the UE shall stop timer T3520, if running, process the EAP-request message as normal.

 If the network is validated successfully (an AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message that contains a valid ngKSI and EAP-request message is received), the UE shall send the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message to the network and shall start any retransmission timers (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521) if they were running and stopped when the UE received the first failed AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message.

b) Transmission failure of AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message or AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message indication from lower layers (if the EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure is triggered by a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update).

 The UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running, and re-initiate the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update.

c) Transmission failure of AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message or AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message indication with TAI change from lower layers (if the EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure is triggered by a service request procedure).

 The UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running.

 If the current TAI is not in the TAI list, the EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure shall be aborted and a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update shall be initiated.

 If the current TAI is still part of the TAI list, it is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure that triggered the EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure.

d) Transmission failure of AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message or AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message indication without TAI change from lower layers (if the authentication procedure is triggered by a service request procedure).

 The UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running. It is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure that triggered the EAP based primary authentication and key agreement procedure.

e) Network failing the authentication check.

 If the UE deems that the network has failed the authentication check, then it shall request RRC to locally release the RRC connection and treat the active cell as barred (see 3GPP TS 38.304 [28] or 3GPP TS 36.304 [25C]). The UE shall start any retransmission timers (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521), if they were running and stopped when the UE received the first AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message containing an ngKSI that was already in use.

f) Change of cell into a new tracking area.

 If a cell change into a new tracking area that is not in the TAI list occurs before the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message is sent, the UE may discard sending the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message to the network and continue with the initiation of the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration as described in subclause 5.5.1.3.2.

For item e, whether or not the UE is registered for emergency services:

 The UE shall stop timer T3520, if the timer is running and the UE enters 5GMM-IDLE mode, e.g. upon detection of a lower layer failure, release of the N1 NAS signalling connection, or as the result of an inter-system change in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode from N1 mode to S1 mode.

 The UE shall deem that the network has failed the authentication check or assume that the authentication is not genuine and proceed as described in item e above if any of the following occurs:

- the timer T3520 expires;

- the UE detects any combination of the EAP-based authentication failures: transmission of AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message with 5GMM cause #71 "ngKSI already in use", transmission of AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message with an EAP-response message after detecting an error as described in subclause 5.4.1.2.2.4, with an EAP-response message after not accepting of the server certificate as described in subclause 5.4.1.2.3.1 or with an EAP-response message after failing to authenticate the network as described in subclause 5.4.1.2.3A.1, during three consecutive authentication challenges. The EAP-request/AKA'-challenge challenges shall be considered as consecutive only, if the EAP-request/AKA'-challenge challenges causing the second and third EAP-based authentication failure are received by the UE, while the timer T3520 started after the previous EAP-based authentication failure is running. Not accepting of the server certificate shall be considered as consecutive only, if the EAP-request messages causing the second and third not accepting of the server certificate are received by the UE, while the timer T3520 started after the previous EAP request message causing the previous not accepting of the server certificate is running.

NOTE 2: Reception of an EAP-failure message is not considered when determining the three consecutive authentication challenges or three consecutive not accepting of the server certificate.

For item e:

 If a UE has an emergency PDU session established or is establishing an emergency PDU session, and sends an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message to the AMF with the 5GMM cause appropriate for this cases (i.e. #71) or an AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message containing an EAP-response message as described in subclause 5.4.1.2.2.4, containing an EAP-response message after not accepting of the server certificate as described in subclause 5.4.1.2.3.1 or containing an EAP-response message after failing to authenticate the network as described in subclause 5.4.1.2.3A.1, and receives the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message before the timeout of timer T3520, the UE shall deem that the network has passed the authentication check successfully, stop timer T3520, respectively, and execute the security mode control procedure.

 If a UE has an emergency PDU session established or is establishing an emergency PDU session when timer T3520 expires, the UE shall not deem that the network has failed the authentication check and not behave as described in item e. Instead the UE shall continue using the current security context, if any, release all non-emergency PDU sessions, if any, by initiating UE-requested PDU session release procedure. If there is an ongoing PDU session establishment procedure, the UE shall release all non-emergency PDU sessions upon completion of the PDU session establishment procedure.

 The UE shall start any retransmission timers (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521) if:

- they were running and stopped when the UE received the AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message and detected an authentication failure; and

- the procedures associated with these timers have not yet been completed.

 The UE shall consider itself to be registered for emergency services.

\* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \*

##### 5.4.1.3.7 Abnormal cases

a) Lower layer failure.

 Upon detection of lower layer failure before the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message is received, the network shall abort the procedure.

b) Expiry of timer T3560.

 The network shall, on the first expiry of the timer T3560, retransmit the AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message and shall reset and start timer T3560. This retransmission is repeated four times, i.e. on the fifth expiry of timer T3560, the network shall abort the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure and any ongoing 5GMM specific procedure and release the N1 NAS signalling connection.

c) Authentication failure (5GMM cause #20 "MAC failure").

 The UE shall send an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message, with 5GMM cause #20 "MAC failure" according to subclause 5.4.1.3.6, to the network and start timer T3520 (see example in figure 5.4.1.3.7.1). Furthermore, the UE shall stop any of the retransmission timers that are running (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521). Upon the first receipt of an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message from the UE with 5GMM cause #20 "MAC failure", the network may initiate the identification procedure described in subclause 5.4.3. This is to allow the network to obtain the SUCI from the UE. The network may then check that the 5G-GUTI originally used in the 5G authentication challenge corresponded to the correct SUPI. Upon receipt of the IDENTITY REQUEST message from the network, the UE shall proceed as specified in subclause 5.4.3.3.

NOTE 1: Upon receipt of an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message from the UE with 5GMM cause #20 "MAC failure", the network may also terminate the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure (see subclause 5.4.1.3.5).

 If the mapping of 5G-GUTI to SUPI in the network was incorrect, the network should respond by sending a new AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message to the UE. Upon receiving the new AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message from the network, the UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running, and then process the 5G challenge information as normal. If the mapping of 5G-GUTI to SUPI in the network was correct, the network should terminate the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure by sending an AUTHENTICATION REJECT message (see subclause 5.4.1.3.5).

 If the network is validated successfully (an AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message that contains a valid SQN and MAC is received), the UE shall send the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message to the network and shall start any retransmission timers (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521) if they were running and stopped when the UE received the first failed AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message.

 If the UE receives the second AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message, and the MAC value cannot be resolved, the UE shall follow the procedure specified in this subclause, item c, starting again from the beginning, or if the message contains a UMTS authentication challenge, the UE shall follow the procedure specified in item d. If the SQN is invalid, the UE shall proceed as specified in item f.



Figure 5.4.1.3.7.1: Authentication failure during 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure

d) Authentication failure (5GMM cause #26 "non-5G authentication unacceptable").

 The UE shall send an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message, with 5GMM cause #26 "non-5G authentication unacceptable", to the network and start the timer T3520 (see example in figure 5.4.1.3.7.1). Furthermore, the UE shall stop any of the retransmission timers that are running (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521). Upon the first receipt of an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message from the UE with 5GMM cause #26 "non-5G authentication unacceptable", the network may initiate the identification procedure described in subclause 5.4.3. This is to allow the network to obtain the SUCI from the UE. The network may then check that the 5G-GUTI originally used in the 5G authentication challenge corresponded to the correct SUPI. Upon receipt of the IDENTITY REQUEST message from the network, the UE shall proceed as specified in subclause 5.4.3.3.

NOTE 2: Upon receipt of an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message from the UE with 5GMM cause #26 "non-5G authentication unacceptable", the network may also terminate the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure (see subclause 5.4.1.3.5).

 If the mapping of 5G-GUTI to SUPI in the network was incorrect, the network should respond by sending a new AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message to the UE. Upon receiving the new AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message from the network, the UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running, and then process the 5G challenge information as normal. If the mapping of 5G-GUTI to SUPI in the network was correct, the network should terminate the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement authentication procedure by sending an AUTHENTICATION REJECT message (see subclause 5.4.1.3.5).

 If the network is validated successfully (an AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message that contains a valid 5G authentication challenge is received), the UE shall send the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message to the network and shall start any retransmission timers (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521) if they were running and stopped when the UE received the first failed AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message.

e) Authentication failure (5GMM cause #71 "ngKSI already in use").

 The UE shall send an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message, with 5GMM cause #71 "ngKSI already in use", to the network and start the timer T3520 (see example in figure 5.4.1.3.7.1). Furthermore, the UE shall stop any of the retransmission timers that are running (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521). Upon the first receipt of an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message from the UE with 5GMM cause #71 "ngKSI already in use", the network performs necessary actions to select a new ngKSI and send the same 5G authentication challenge to the UE.

NOTE 3: Upon receipt of an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message from the UE with 5GMM cause #71 "ngKSI already in use", the network may also re-initiate the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure (see subclause 5.4.1.3.2).

 Upon receiving the new AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message from the network, the UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running, and then process the 5G challenge information as normal.

 If the network is validated successfully (an AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message that contains a valid ngKSI, SQN and MAC is received), the UE shall send the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message to the network and shall start any retransmission timers (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521) if they were running and stopped when the UE received the first failed AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message.

f) Authentication failure (5GMM cause #21 "synch failure").

 The UE shall send an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message, with 5GMM cause #21 "synch failure", to the network and start the timer T3520 (see example in figure 5.4.1.3.7.1). Furthermore, the UE shall stop any of the retransmission timers that are running (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521). Upon the first receipt of an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message from the UE with the 5GMM cause #21 "synch failure", the network shall use the returned AUTS parameter from the authentication failure parameter IE in the AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message, to re-synchronise. The re-synchronisation procedure requires the AMF to delete all unused authentication vectors for that SUPI and obtain new vectors from the UDM/AUSF. When re-synchronisation is complete, the network shall initiate the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure. Upon receipt of the AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message, the UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running.

NOTE 4: Upon receipt of two consecutive AUTHENTICATION FAILURE messages from the UE with 5GMM cause #21 "synch failure", the network may terminate the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure by sending an AUTHENTICATION REJECT message.

 If the network is validated successfully (a new AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message is received which contains a valid SQN and MAC) while T3520 is running, the UE shall send the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message to the network and shall start any retransmission timers (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521), if they were running and stopped when the UE received the first failed AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message.

 Upon receipt of an AUTHENTICATION REJECT message, the UE shall perform the actions as specified in subclause 5.4.1.3.5.

g) Network failing the authentication check.

 If the UE deems that the network has failed the authentication check, then it shall request RRC to locally release the RRC connection and treat the active cell as barred (see 3GPP TS 38.304 [28] or 3GPP TS 36.304 [25C]). The UE shall start any retransmission timers (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521), if they were running and stopped when the UE received the first AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message containing an incorrect authentication challenge data causing authentication failure.

h) Transmission failure of AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message or AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message indication from lower layers (if the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure is triggered by a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update).

 The UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running, and re-initiate the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update.

i) Transmission failure of AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message or AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message indication with TAI change from lower layers (if the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure is triggered by a service request procedure).

 The UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running.

 If the current TAI is not in the TAI list, the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure shall be aborted and a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update shall be initiated.

 If the current TAI is still part of the TAI list, it is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure that triggered the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure.

j) Transmission failure of AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message or AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message indication without TAI change from lower layers (if the authentication procedure is triggered by a service request procedure).

 The UE shall stop the timer T3520, if running. It is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure that triggered the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure.

k) Lower layers indication of non-delivered NAS PDU due to handover.

 If the AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message could not be delivered due to an intra AMF handover and the target TA is included in the TAI list, then upon successful completion of the intra AMF handover the AMF shall retransmit the AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message. If a failure of handover procedure is reported by the lower layer and the N1 NAS signalling connection exists, the AMF shall retransmit the AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message.

l) Change of cell into a new tracking area.

 If a cell change into a new tracking area that is not in the TAI list occurs before the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message is sent, the UE may discard sending the AUTHENTICATION RESPONSE message to the network and continue with the initiation of the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration as described in subclause 5.5.1.3.2.

For items c, d, e, and f if no emergency service is started or is ongoing:

 The UE shall stop timer T3520, if the timer is running and the UE enters 5GMM-IDLE mode, e.g. upon detection of a lower layer failure, release of the N1 NAS signalling connection, or as the result of an inter-system change in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode from N1 mode to S1 mode.

 The UE shall deem that the network has failed the authentication check or assume that the authentication is not genuine and proceed as described in item g above if any of the following occurs:

- the timer T3520 expires;

- the UE detects any combination of the 5G authentication failures: 5GMM causes #20 "MAC failure", #21 "synch failure", #26 "non-5G authentication unacceptable" or #71 "ngKSI already in use", during three consecutive authentication challenges. The 5G authentication challenges shall be considered as consecutive only, if the 5G authentication challenges causing the second and third 5G authentication failure are received by the UE, while the timer T3520 started after the previous 5G authentication failure is running.

For items c, d, e, and f if there is an emergency service started or is ongoing:

 The UE shall stop timer T3520, if the timer is running and the UE enters 5GMM-IDLE mode, e.g. upon detection of a lower layer failure, release of the N1 NAS signalling connection, or as the result of an inter-system change in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode from N1 mode to S1 mode.

 If there is an ongoing service request procedure for emergency services fallback the UE shall abort the service request procedure, stop timer T3517 and locally release any resources allocated for the service request procedure and enters state 5GMM-REGISTERED. 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 UE operating in single-registration mode has changed to S1 mode, it shall disable the N1 mode capability for 3GPP access.

 Depending on local requirements or operator preference for emergency services, if the UE has an emergency PDU session established or is establishing an emergency PDU session, the AMF need not follow the procedures specified for the authentication failure specified in the present subclause. The AMF may respond to the AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message by initiating the security mode control procedure selecting the "null integrity protection algorithm" 5G-IA0, "null ciphering algorithm" 5G-EA0 or may abort the 5G AKA based primary authentication and key agreement procedure and continue using the current security context, if any. The AMF shall release all non-emergency PDU sessions, if any, by initiating a PDU session release procedure. If there is an ongoing PDU session establishment procedure, the AMF shall release all non-emergency PDU sessions upon completion of the PDU session establishment procedure. The network shall behave as if the UE is registered for emergency services.

 If a UE has an emergency PDU session established or is establishing an emergency PDU session and sends an AUTHENTICATION FAILURE message to the AMF with the 5GMM cause appropriate for these cases (#20, #21, #26, or #71 respectively) and receives the SECURITY MODE COMMAND message before the timeout of timer T3520, the UE shall deem that the network has passed the authentication check successfully, stop timer T3520, respectively, and execute the security mode control procedure.

 If a UE has an emergency PDU session established or is establishing an emergency PDU session when timer T3520 expires, the UE shall not deem that the network has failed the authentication check and not behave as described in item g. Instead the UE shall continue using the current security context, if any, release all non-emergency PDU sessions, if any, by initiating UE-requested PDU session release procedure. If there is an ongoing PDU session establishment procedure, the UE shall release all non-emergency PDU sessions upon completion of the PDU session establishment procedure.

 The UE shall start any retransmission timers (e.g. T3510, T3517 or T3521) if:

- they were running and stopped when the UE received the AUTHENTICATION REQUEST message and detected an authentication failure; and

- the procedures associated with these timers have not yet been completed.

 The UE shall behave as if the UE is registered for emergency services.

\* \* \* End of Change \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* Next section for information only \* \* \* \*

### 5.5.2 De-registration procedure

#### 5.5.2.1 General

The de-registration procedure is used:

a) by the UE to de-register for 5GS services over 3GPP access when the UE is registered over 3GPP access;

b) by the UE to de-register for 5GS services over non-3GPP access when the UE is registered over non-3GPP access;

c) by the UE to de-register for 5GS services over 3GPP access, non-3GPP access or both when the UE is registered in the same PLMN over both accesses;

d) by the network to inform the UE that it is deregistered for 5GS services over 3GPP access when the UE is registered over 3GPP access;

e) by the network to inform the UE that it is deregistered for 5GS services over non-3GPP access when the UE is registered over non-3GPP access;

f) by the network to inform the UE that it is deregistered for 5GS services over 3GPP access, non-3GPP access or both when the UE is registered in the same PLMN over both accesses;

g) by the network to inform the UE to re-register to the network; and

h) by the network to inform the UE supporting UAS service that it is deregistered for UAS services in 5GS.

The de-registration procedure with appropriate de-registration type shall be invoked by the UE:

a) if the UE is switched off;

b) as part of the eCall inactivity procedure defined in subclause 5.5.3; and

c) as part of USIM removal.

The de-registration procedure with appropriate de-registration type shall be invoked by the network:

a) if the network informs whether the UE should re-register to the network.

The de-registration procedure with appropriate access type shall be invoked by the UE:

a) if the UE needs to de-register for 5GS services over 3GPP access when the UE is registered over 3GPP access;

b) if the UE needs to de-register for 5GS services over non-3GPP access when the UE is registered over non-3GPP access; or

c) the UE needs to de-register for 5GS services over 3GPP access, non-3GPP access or both when the UE is registered in the same PLMN over both accesses.

The de-registration procedure with appropriate access type shall be invoked by the network:

a) if the network needs to inform the UE that it is deregistered over 3GPP access when the UE is registered over 3GPP access;

b) if the network needs to inform the UE that it is deregistered over non-3GPP access when the UE is registered over non-3GPP access;

c) if the network needs to inform the UE that it is deregistered over 3GPP access, non-3GPP access or both when the UE is registered in the same PLMN over both accesses ; or

d) to de-register for 5GS services over 3GPP access, if the UE is registered for disaster roaming over 3GPP access and has successfully registered over non-3GPP access on another PLMN.

If the de-registration procedure is triggered due to USIM removal, the UE shall indicate "switch off" in the de-registration type IE.

If the de-registration procedure is requested by the network for a UE that has an emergency PDU session, the AMF shall not send a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message to the UE and indicate to the SMF to release all non-emergency PDU sessions as specified in 3GPP TS 23.502 [9].

If the de-registration procedure for 5GS services is performed, a local release of the PDU sessions, if any, for this particular UE is performed.

The UE is allowed to initiate the de-registration procedure even if the timer T3346 is running.

NOTE 1: When the UE has no PDU sessions over non-3GPP access, or the UE moves all the PDU sessions over a non-3GPP access to a 3GPP access, the UE and the AMF need not initiate de-registration over the non-3GPP access.

The AMF shall provide the UE with a non-3GPP de-registration timer.

When the AMF enters the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED for 3GPP access, the AMF shall delete the stored UE radio capability information or the UE radio capability ID, if any.

When upper layers indicate that emergency services are no longer required, the UE if still registered for emergency services, may perform UE-initiated de-registration procedure followed by a re-registration to regain normal services, if the UE is in or moves to a suitable cell.

If the UE is registered for onboarding services in SNPN, after completing the configuration of one or more entries of the "list of subscriber data", the UE should perform UE-initiated de-registration procedure.

NOTE 2: How to determine the completion of the configuration of one or more entries of the "list of subscriber data" is UE implementation specific.