**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #133e-bis *C1-22aabb***

**E-meeting, 17-21 January 2022 was C1-221276**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **24.501** | **CR** | **4013** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.5.0** |  |
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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:***  | Definition and handling of current TAI in satellite access |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | MediaTek Inc., Vodafone |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | 5GSAT\_ARCH-CT |  | ***Date:*** | 2022-02-23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **C** |  | ***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)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | Term “current TAI” is introduced in the specification when the cell did not broadcast multiple TAIs per PLMN i.e. when the UE selects the PLMN from a suitable cell the TAI broadcast by the cell becomes the “current TAI”.A satellite NG-RAN cell may broadcast multiple TAIs for the selected PLMN and plurality of them may be considered as current TAI candidates. For the sake of simplicity CT1 has decided that the UE needs to select one of these TAI as the current TAI. |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | Added definition for a “Current TAI” and “Selected current TAI” to describe the different nature of these TAI types. |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Different nature of current TAI and the UE selected current TAI remains unclear in the specification. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 5.2.3.2.3, 5.4.1.3.7, 5.4.2.6, 5.4.7.2.4, 5.5.1.2.7, 5.5.1.3.7, 5.5.2.2.6, 5.6.1.7 |
|  |  |
|  | **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:*** |  |

## 3.1 Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**5G-EA:** 5GS encryption algorithms. The term 5G-EA, 5G-EA0, 128-5G-EA1, 128-5G-EA2, 128-5G-EA3, 5G-EA4, 5G-EA5, 5G-EA6 and 5G-EA7 used in the present document corresponds to the term NEA, NEA0, 128-NEA1, 128-NEA2, 128-NEA3, NEA4, NEA5, NEA6 and NEA7 defined in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

**5G-IA:** 5GS integrity algorithms. The term 5G-IA, 5G-IA0, 128-5G-IA1, 128-5G-IA2, 128-5G-IA3, 5G-IA4, 5G-IA5, 5G-IA6 and 5G-IA7 used in the present document corresponds to the term NIA, NIA0, 128-NIA1, 128-NIA2, 128-NIA3, NIA4, NIA5, NIA6 and NIA7 defined in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- within the W-AGF acting on behalf of the N5GC device for wireline access used by the N5GC device.

The access stratum connection for 3GPP access corresponds to an RRC connection via the Uu reference point. The creation of the access stratum connection for untrusted non-3GPP access corresponds to the completion of the IKE\_SA\_INIT exchange (see IETF RFC 7296 [41]) via the NWu reference point. The creation of the access stratum connection for trusted non-3GPP access used by the UE corresponds to the UE reception of an EAP-request/5G-start via NWt reference point (see 3GPP TS 23.502 [9]). The creation of the access stratum connection for trusted non-3GPP access used by the N5CW device corresponds to the TWIF's start of acting on behalf of the N5CW device. The creation of the access stratum connection for wireline access used by the 5G-RG corresponds to the 5G-RG reception of an EAP-request/5G-packet over the W-CP EAP connection via the Y4 reference point (see 3GPP TS 23.316 [6D]). The creation of the access stratum connection for wireline access used by the FN-RG corresponds to the W-AGF's start of acting on behalf of the FN-RG. The creation of the access stratum connection for wireline access used by the N5GC device corresponds to the W-AGF's start of acting on behalf of the N5GC device.

**Access to SNPN services via a PLMN/To access SNPN services via a PLMN:** A UE is accessing SNPN services via a PLMN when the UE is connecting to the 5GCN of the SNPN using the 3GPP access of the PLMN.

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

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

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

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

a) the UE supports RACS; and

b) the UE has:

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

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

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

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

**CAG restrictions:** Restrictions applied to a UE in accessing a PLMN's 5GCN via:

a) a non-CAG cell if the entry for the PLMN in the UE's "CAG information list" includes an "indication that the UE is only allowed to access 5GS via CAG cells"; or

b) a CAG cell if none of the CAG-ID(s) supported by the CAG cell is included in the "allowed CAG list" for the PLMN in the UE's "CAG information list".

The CAG restrictions are not applied in a PLMN when a UE accesses the PLMN due to emergency services.

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

**Configuration of SNPN subscription parameters in PLMN via the user plane:** Configuration of a UE in a PLMN with one or more entries of the "list of subscriber data” via the user plane.

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

**Current TAI:** A TAI of a chosen PLMN when the cell is broadcasting only one TAI for the chose PLMN.

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

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

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

**Default S-NSSAI**: An S-NSSAI in the subscribed S-NSSAIs marked as default.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Mobility registration for disaster roaming services:** A registration performed with 5GS registration type "disaster roaming mobility registration updating" in the REGISTRATION REQUEST message.

**Multi-USIM UE:** A UE with multiple valid USIMs, capable of initiating and maintaining simultaneous separate registration states over 3GPP access with PLMN(s) using identities and credentials associated with those USIMs and supporting one or more of the N1 NAS signalling connection release, the paging indication for voice services, the reject paging request, and the paging restriction.

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

**Native 5G-GUTI:** A 5G-GUTI previously allocated by an AMF.

**Non 5G capable over WLAN (N5CW) device:** A device that is not capable to operate as a UE supporting NAS signalling with the 5GCN over a WLAN access network. However, this device may be capable to operate as a UE supporting NAS signalling with 5GCN using the N1 reference point as specified in this specification over 3GPP access. An N5CW device may be allowed to access the 5GCN via trusted WLAN access network (TWAN) that supports a trusted WLAN interworking function (TWIF) as specified in 3GPP TS 24.502 [18].

**Non-CAG Cell:** An NR cell which does not broadcast any Closed Access Group identity or an E-UTRA cell connected to 5GCN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) default configured NSSAI for PLMN or SNPN;

b) configured NSSAI for a PLMN or an SNPN;

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

d) pending NSSAI for a PLMN or an SNPN;

e) mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the pending NSSAI for a PLMN;

f) rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN;

g) mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN;

h) rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA;

and

i) for each access type:

1) allowed NSSAI for a PLMN or an SNPN;

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

3) rejected NSSAI for the current registration area;

4) mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the rejected NSSAI for the current registration area;

5) rejected NSSAI for the maximum number of UEs reached; and

6) mapped S-NSSAI(s) for the rejected NSSAI for the maximum number of UEs reached.

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

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

**Onboarding SUCI:** SUCI derived from onboarding SUPI.

**Onboarding SUPI:** SUPI derived by a UE in SNPN access mode, from default UE credentials and used to identify the UE during initial registration for onboarding services in SNPN and while registered for onboarding services in SNPN.

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

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

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

**Persistent PDU session:** either a non-emergency PDU session contains a GBR QoS flow with QoS equivalent to QoS of teleservice 11 and where there is a radio bearer associated with that PDU session over 3GPP access, or an emergency PDU session where there is a radio bearer associated with that PDU session over 3GPP access.

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

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

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

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

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

**Registered for onboarding services in SNPN:** A UE is considered as "registered for onboarding services in SNPN" when it has successfully completed initial registration for onboarding services in SNPN. While registered for onboarding services in SNPN, services other than the onboarding services are not available.

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

**Rejected NSSAI:** Rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, rejected NSSAI for the current registration area, rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA or rejected NSSAI for the maximum number of UEs reached.

NOTE 3: Rejected NSSAI for the current PLMN or SNPN, rejected NSSAI for the current registration area or rejected NSSAI for the maximum number of UEs reached contains a set of S-NSSAI(s) associated with a PLMN identity or SNPN identity for the current PLMN or SNPN and in roaming scenarios also contains a set of mapped HPLMN S-NSSAI(s) if available. Rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA only contains a set of S-NSSAI(s) associated with a PLMN identity or SNPN identity for the HPLMN or RSNPN.

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

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

**Rejected NSSAI for the failed or revoked NSSAA**: A set of S-NSSAI(s) which is sent by the AMF with the rejection cause "S-NSSAI not available due to the failed or revoked network slice-specific authentication and authorization".

**Rejected NSSAI for the maximum number of UEs reached**: A set of S-NSSAI(s) which was included in the requested NSSAI by the UE and is sent by the AMF with the rejection cause "S-NSSAI not available due to maximum number of UEs reached".

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

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

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

**SNPN access operation mode**: SNPN access mode or access to SNPN over non-3GPP access.

NOTE 5: The term "non-3GPP access" in an SNPN refers to the case where the UE is accessing SNPN services via a PLMN.

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

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

**Selected current TAI:** A TAI of a chosen PLMN selected by the NAS when the satellite NG-RAN cell is broadcasting multiple TAIs. The UE NAS layer selects the TAI among multiple current TAI candidates as described in subclause 4.23.x.

**UE supporting UAS services:** A UE which supports an aerial vehicle, such as a drone, with an onboard or built-in USIM and is able to perform UE NAS functionalities specified in this specification. Upper layers of the UE supporting UAS services are responsible for UAS related procedures such as UUAA, C2 authorization, flight authorization, for which the NAS layer of the UE supporting UAS services performs the necessary NAS procedures.

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

**UE operating in single-registration mode in a network supporting N26 interface:** A UE, supporting both N1 mode and S1 mode. During the last attach, tracking area update (see 3GPP TS 24.301 [15]) or registration procedures, the UE has received either a 5GS network feature support IE with IWK N26 bit set to "interworking without N26 interface not supported" or an EPS network feature support IE with IWK N26 bit set to "interworking without N26 interface not supported".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**W-AGF acting on behalf of the N5GC device:** A W-AGF that enables an N5GC device behind a 5G-CRG or an FN-CRG to connect to the 5G Core.

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

**Non-public network**

**Disaster Roaming**

**satellite NG-RAN**

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

**5G-GUTI**

**5G-S-TMSI**

**5G-TMSI**

**Global Line Identifier (GLI)**

**Global Cable Identifier (GCI)**

**GUAMI**

**IMEI**

**IMEISV**

**IMSI**

**PEI**

**SUPI**

**SUCI**

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

**CAG selection**

**Country**

**EHPLMN**

**HPLMN**

**Onboarding services in SNPN**

**Registered SNPN**

**Selected PLMN**

**Selected SNPN**

**Shared network**

**SNPN identity**

**Steering of Roaming (SOR)**

**Steering of roaming connected mode control information (SOR-CMCI)**

**Steering of Roaming information**

**Subscribed SNPN**

**Suitable cell**

**VPLMN**

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

**eCall over IMS**

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

**SRVCC**

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

**eCall only mode**

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

**5G access network**

**5G core network**

**5G QoS flow**

**5G QoS identifier**

**5G-RG**

**5G-BRG**

**5G-CRG**

**5G System**

**Allowed area**

**Allowed NSSAI**

**AMF region**

**AMF set**

**Closed access group**

**Configured NSSAI**

**Credentials Holder (CH)**

**Default UE credentials**

**IAB-node**

**Local area data network**

**Network identifier (NID)**

**Network slice**

**NG-RAN**

**Non-allowed area**

**Onboarding Standalone Non-Public Network**

**PDU session**

**PDU session type**

**Pending NSSAI**

**Requested NSSAI**

**Routing Indicator**

**Service data flow**

**Service Gap Control**

**Serving PLMN rate control**

**Small data rate control status**

**SNPN access mode**

**SNPN enabled UE**

**Stand-alone Non-Public Network**

**Time Sensitive Communication**

**Time Sensitive Communication and Time Synchronization Function**

**UE-DS-TT residence time**

**UE presence in LADN service area**

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

**UE local configuration**

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

**GMM**

**MM**

**A/Gb mode**

**Iu mode**

**GPRS**

**Non-GPRS**

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

**CIoT EPS optimization**

**Control plane CIoT EPS optimization**

**EENLV**

**EMM**

**EMM-DEREGISTERED**

**EMM-DEREGISTERED-INITIATED**

**EMM-IDLE mode**

**EMM-NULL**

**EMM-REGISTERED**

**EMM-REGISTERED-INITIATED**

**EMM-SERVICE-REQUEST-INITIATED**

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

**EPS**

**EPS security context**

**EPS services**

**Lower layer failure**

**Megabit**

**Message header**

**NAS signalling connection recovery**

**NB-S1 mode**

**Non-EPS services**

**S1 mode**

**User plane CIoT EPS optimization**

**WB-S1 mode**

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

**5G security context**

**5G NAS security context**

**ABBA**

**Current 5G NAS security context**

**Full native 5G NAS security context**

**K'**AME

**K**AMF

**K**ASME

**Mapped 5G NAS security context**

**Mapped security context**

**Native 5G NAS security context**

**NCC**

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

**Partial native 5G NAS security context**

**RES\***

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

**NG connection**

**User Location Information**

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

**E-UTRA-PC5**

**NR-PC5**

**V2X**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and its definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.256 [6AB] apply:

**3GPP UAV ID**

**CAA (Civil Aviation Administration)-Level UAV Identity**

**Command and Control (C2) Communication**

**UAV controller (UAV-C)**

**UAS Services**

**UAS Service Supplier (USS)**

**Uncrewed Aerial System (UAS)**

**USS communication**

**UUAA**

**UUAA-MM**

**UUAA-SM**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 24.554 [19E] apply:

**ProSe**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.548 [10A] apply:

**Edge Application Server**

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

##### 5.2.3.2.3 ATTEMPTING-REGISTRATION-UPDATE

The UE in 3GPP access:

a) shall not send any user data;

b) shall initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update on the expiry of timers T3502, T3511 or T3346;

c) shall initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update when entering a new PLMN, if timer T3346 is running and the new PLMN is not equivalent to the PLMN where the UE started timer T3346, the PLMN identity of the new cell is not in the forbidden PLMN lists, and the tracking area is not in one of the lists of 5GS forbidden tracking areas;

d) shall initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update when the tracking area of the serving cell has changed, if timer T3346 is not running, the PLMN identity of the new cell is not in one of the forbidden PLMN lists or the SNPN identity of the new cell is in neither the "permanently forbidden SNPNs" list nor the "temporarily forbidden SNPNs" list which are, if the MS supports access to an SNPN using credentials from a credentials holder, associated with the selected entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription, and the tracking area is not in one of the lists of 5GS forbidden tracking areas;

e) may initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update upon request of the upper layers to establish an emergency PDU session;

e1) may initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update upon request of the upper layers to establish a PDU session, if the UE is a UE configured for high priority access in selected PLMN;

f) may perform de-registration locally and initiate a registration procedure for initial registration for emergency services even if timer T3346 is running;

g) shall initiate registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update upon reception of paging, or upon reception of NOTIFICATION message with access type indicating 3GPP access;

NOTE: As an implementation option, the MUSIM capable UE is allowed to not respond to paging based on the information available in the paging message, e.g. voice service indication.

h) may initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update upon request for an MMTEL voice call, MMTEL video call, or an MO IMS registration related signalling from the upper layers, and none of the following conditions is met:

- timer T3346 is running;

- the UE has stored a list of "non-allowed tracking areas" and the UE is camped on a cell which is in the registered PLMN or a PLMN from the list of equivalent PLMNs whose TAI is in the list of "non-allowed tracking areas"; or

- the UE has stored a list of "allowed tracking areas" and the UE is not camped on a cell which is in the registered PLMN or a PLMN from the list of equivalent PLMNs whose TAI is in the list of "allowed tracking areas";

i) shall initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update if the 5GS update status is set to 5U2 NOT UPDATED, and timers T3511, T3502 and T3346 are not running;

j) if configured for eCall only mode as specified in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22], shall perform the eCall inactivity procedure at expiry of timer T3444 or timer T3445 (see subclause 5.5.3);

k) may initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update for UE in NB-N1 mode upon receiving a request from upper layers 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]) if timer T3346 is not already running for "MO exception data" and even if timer T3502 or timer T3511 is running; and

l) shall not initiate the de-registration signalling procedure unless the current TAI, or the selected current TAI, is part of the TAI list.

The UE in non-3GPP access:

a) shall not send any user data;

b) shall initiate the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update on the expiry of timers T3502, T3511 or T3346;

c) may initiate a registration procedure for mobility registration update upon request of the upper layers to establish an emergency PDU session;

c1) may initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update upon request of the upper layers to establish a PDU session, if the UE is a UE configured for high priority access in selected PLMN;

d) may perform de-registration locally and initiate a registration procedure for initial registration for emergency services even if timer T3346 is running;

e) may initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update upon request for an MMTEL voice call, MMTEL video call, or an MO IMS registration related signalling from the upper layers, if timer T3346 is not running;

f) shall initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update if the 5GS update status is set to 5U2 NOT UPDATED, and timers T3511, T3502 and T3346 are not running; and

g) shall not initiate the de-registration signalling procedure unless timer T3346 is running.

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

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).

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

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, or the selected 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, or the selected 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, 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 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 there is an emergency service started or is ongoin:

 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 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).

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

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, or the selected 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, or the selected 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.

m) AUTHENTICATION REJECT message is received without integrity protection and neither timer T3516 nor T3520 is running.

 If an AUTHENTICATION REJECT message is received without integrity protection and if neither timer T3516 nor T3520 is running, then the UE shall discard the AUTHENTICATION REJECT message. Additionally, the UE may 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]).

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.

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

#### 5.4.2.6 Abnormal cases in the UE

The following abnormal cases can be identified:

a) Transmission failure of SECURITY MODE COMPLETE message or SECURITY MODE REJECT message indication from lower layers (if the security mode control procedure is triggered by a registration procedure).

 The UE shall abort the security mode control procedure and re-initiate the registration procedure.

b) Transmission failure of SECURITY MODE COMPLETE message or SECURITY MODE REJECT message indication with TAI change from lower layers (if the security mode control procedure is triggered by a service request procedure).

 If the current TAI, or the selected current TAI, is not in the TAI list, the security mode control procedure shall be aborted and a registration procedure shall be initiated.

 If the current TAI, or the selected current TAI, is still part of the TAI list, the security mode control procedure shall be aborted and it is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure that triggered the security mode control procedure.

c) Transmission failure of SECURITY MODE COMPLETE message or SECURITY MODE REJECT message indication without TAI change from lower layers (if the security mode control procedure is triggered by a service request procedure).

 The security mode control procedure shall be aborted and it is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure that triggered the security mode control procedure.

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

##### 5.4.7.2.4 Abnormal cases in the UE

The following abnormal cases can be identified:

a) Transmission failure of the NETWORK SLICE-SPECIFIC AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE message with TAI change from lower layers

 If the current TAI, or the selected current TAI, is not in the TAI list, the network slice-specific authentication and authorization procedure shall be aborted and:

- if the UE is in 5GMM-REGISTERED state, a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update indicating "mobility registration updating" in the 5GS registration type IE of the REGISTRATION REQUEST message shall be initiated; and

- otherwise a registration procedure for initial registration shall be initiated.

b) Transmission failure of NETWORK SLICE-SPECIFIC AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE message indication without TAI change from lower layers

 It is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure that triggered the network slice-specific authentication and authorization procedure..

c) Network slice-specific authentication and authorization procedure and de-registration procedure collision

 If the UE receives NETWORK SLICE-SPECIFIC AUTHENTICATION COMMAND message after sending a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message and the access type included in the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message is the same as the access in which the NETWORK SLICE-SPECIFIC AUTHENTICATION COMMAND message is received, then the UE shall ignore the NETWORK SLICE-SPECIFIC AUTHENTICATION COMMAND message and proceed with the de-registration procedure. Otherwise, the UE shall proceed with both procedures.

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

##### 5.5.1.2.7 Abnormal cases in the UE

The following abnormal cases can be identified:

a) Timer T3346 is running.

 The UE shall not start the registration procedure for initial registration unless:

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

2) the UE needs to perform the registration procedure for initial registration for emergency services;

3) the UE receives a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message with the "re-registration required" indication;

4) 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"; or

5) the UE needs to perform the registration procedure with 5GS registration type IE set to "initial registration" for initiating of an emergency PDU session, upon request of the upper layers to establish the emergency PDU session.

 The UE stays in the current serving cell and applies the normal cell reselection process.

NOTE 1: It is considered an abnormal case if the UE needs to initiate a registration procedure for initial registration while timer T3346 is running independent on whether timer T3346 was started due to an abnormal case or a non-successful case.

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

 The UE shall not start the initial registration 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 initial registration 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:

1) 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; or

2) access barring is applicable for all access categories except category 0 and the access category with which the access attempt was associated is other than 0.

 If the REGISTRATION REQUEST message has not been sent, the UE shall proceed as specified for case b. If the REGISTRATION REQUEST message has been sent, the UE shall proceed as specified for case e and, additionally, the registration procedure for initial registration 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.

c) T3510 timeout.

 The UE shall abort the registration procedure for initial registration and the NAS signalling connection, if any, shall be released locally if the initial registration request is neither for emergency services nor for initiating a PDU session for emergency services with request type set to "existing emergency PDU session". The UE shall proceed as described below.

d) REGISTRATION REJECT message, other 5GMM cause values than those treated in subclause 5.5.1.2.5, and cases of 5GMM cause values #11, #15, #22, #31, #72, #73, #74, #75, #76, #77 and #78, if considered as abnormal cases according to subclause 5.5.1.2.5.

 If the registration request is neither an initial registration request for emergency services nor an initial registration request for initiating a PDU session for emergency services with request type set to "existing emergency PDU session", upon reception of the 5GMM causes #95, #96, #97, #99 and #111 the UE should set the registration attempt counter to 5.

 The UE shall proceed as described below.

e) Lower layer failure or release of the NAS signalling connection received from lower layers before the REGISTRATION ACCEPT or REGISTRATION REJECT message is received.

 The UE shall abort the registration procedure for initial registration and proceed as described below.

f) UE initiated de-registration required.

 The registration procedure for initial registration shall be aborted, and the UE initiated de-registration procedure shall be performed.

g) De-registration procedure collision.

 If the UE receives a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message from the network in state 5GMM-REGISTERED-INITIATED the de-registration procedure shall be aborted and the initial registration procedure shall be progressed.

NOTE 2: The above collision case is valid if the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message indicates the access type over which the initial registration procedure is attempted otherwise both the procedures are progressed.

h) Change of cell into a new tracking area.

 If a cell change into a new tracking area occurs before the registration procedure for initial registration is completed, the registration procedure for initial registration shall be aborted and re-initiated immediately.

 If the REGISTRATION COMPLETE message needs to be sent and a tracking area border is crossed when the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message has been received but before a REGISTRATION COMPLETE message is sent and:

1) if the new tracking area is in the TAI list, the UE sends the REGISTRATION COMPLETE message to the network; and

2) otherwise, the registration procedure for initial registration shall be aborted and the registration procedure for mobility registration update shall be initiated.

 If a 5G-GUTI was allocated during the registration procedure, this 5G-GUTI shall be used in the registration procedure.

i) Transmission failure of REGISTRATION COMPLETE message indication with TAI change from lower layers.

1) If the current TAI, or the selected current TAI, is still part of the TAI list, the UE resends the REGISTRATION COMPLETE message to the network; and

2) otherwise, the registration procedure for initial registration shall be aborted and the registration procedure for mobility registration update shall be initiated.

j) Transmission failure of REGISTRATION COMPLETE message indication without TAI change from lower layers.

 It is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure.

k) Transmission failure of REGISTRATION REQUEST message indication from the lower layers.

 The registration procedure for initial registration shall be aborted and re-initiated immediately.

l) Timer T3447 is running.

 The UE shall not start the registration procedure for initial registration with Follow-on request indicator set to "Follow-on request pending" unless:

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

2) the UE needs to perform the registration procedure for initial registration for emergency services.

 The UE stays in the current serving cell and applies the normal cell reselection process. The registration procedure for initial registration is started, if still necessary, when timer T3447 expires or timer T3447 is stopped.

For the cases c, d and e, the UE shall proceed as follows:

 Timer T3510 shall be stopped if still running.

 If the registration procedure is neither an initial registration for emergency services nor for establishing an emergency PDU session with registration type not set to "emergency registration", the registration attempt counter shall be incremented, unless it was already set to 5.

 If the registration attempt counter is less than 5:

- if the initial registration request is not for emergency services, timer T3511 is started and the state is changed to 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.ATTEMPTING-REGISTRATION. When timer T3511 expires the registration procedure for initial registration shall be restarted, if still required.

 If the registration attempt counter is equal to 5

- the UE shall delete 5G-GUTI, TAI list, last visited registered TAI, list of equivalent PLMNs (if any), and ngKSI, start timer T3502 and shall set the 5GS update status to 5U2 NOT UPDATED. The state is changed to 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.ATTEMPTING-REGISTRATION or optionally to 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH in order to perform a PLMN selection, SNPN selection according to 3GPP TS 23.122 [5].

- if the procedure is performed via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode:

- the UE shall in addition handle the EMM parameters EPS update status, EMM state, 4G-GUTI, TAI list, last visited registered TAI, list of equivalent PLMNs and eKSI as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the abnormal cases when an EPS attach procedure fails and the attach attempt counter is equal to 5; and

- the UE shall attempt to select E-UTRAN radio access technology and proceed with appropriate EMM specific procedures. Additionally, The UE may disable the N1 mode capability as specified in subclause 4.9.

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

##### 5.5.1.3.7 Abnormal cases in the UE

The following abnormal cases can be identified:

a) Timer T3346 is running.

 The UE shall not start the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update unless:

1) the UE is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode;

2) the UE received a paging;

3) 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;

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 UE receives a request from the upper layers to perform emergency services fallback;

7) the UE receives the CONFIGURATION UPDATE COMMAND message as specified in subclause 5.4.4.3;

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"; or

9) the MUSIM capable UE needs to request a new 5G-GUTI assignment.

 The UE stays in the current serving cell and applies the normal cell reselection process.

NOTE 1: It is considered an abnormal case if the UE needs to initiate a registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update while timer T3346 is running independent on whether timer T3346 was started due to an abnormal case or a non-successful case.

 If the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update was initiated for an MO MMTEL voice call (i.e. access category 4), for an MO MMTEL video call (i.e. access category 5), for an MO IMS registration related signalling (i.e. access category 9) or for NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing MO MMTEL voice call (i.e. access category 4), or during an MO MMTEL video call (i.e. access category 5) or during an ongoing MO IMS registration related signalling (i.e. access category 9), then a notification that the procedure was not initiated due to network congestion shall be provided to upper layers.

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

 The UE shall not start the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update. 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 registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update 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:

1) 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; or

2) access barring is applicable for all access categories except category 0 and the access category with which the access attempt was associated is other than 0.

 If the REGISTRATION REQUEST message has not been sent, the UE shall proceed as specified for case b. If the REGISTRATION REQUEST message has been sent, the UE shall proceed as specified for case e and, additionally, the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update 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) T3510 timeout.

 The UE shall abort the registration update procedure and the N1 NAS signalling connection, if any, shall be released locally.

 If the UE has initiated the registration procedure in order to enable performing the service request procedure for emergency services fallback,the UE shall inform the upper layers of the failure of the emergency services fallback (see 3GP P TS 24.229 [14]). Otherwise, the UE shall proceed as described below.

d) REGISTRATION REJECT message, other 5GMM cause values than those treated in subclause 5.5.1.3.5, and cases of 5GMM cause values #11, #15, #22, #31, #72, #73, #74, #75, #76, #77 and #78, if considered as abnormal cases according to subclause 5.5.1.3.5.

 Upon reception of the 5GMM causes #95, #96, #97, #99 and #111 the UE should set the registration attempt counter to 5.

 The UE shall proceed as described below.

e) Lower layer failure, release of the NAS signalling connection received from lower layers or the lower layers indicate that the RRC connection has been suspended without a cell change before the REGISTRATION ACCEPT or REGISTRATION REJECT message is received.

 The UE shall abort the registration procedure and proceed as described below.

f) Change of cell into a new tracking area.

 If a cell change into a new tracking area occurs before the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update is completed, the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update shall be aborted and re-initiated immediately. The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U2 NOT UPDATED.

g) Registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update and de-registration procedure collision.

 If the UE receives a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message without 5GMM cause value #11, #12, #13 or #15 before the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update has been completed, the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update shall be aborted and the de-registration procedure shall be progressed.

 If the UE receives a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message with 5GMM cause value #11, #12, #13 or #15 before the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update has been completed, the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update shall be progressed and the de-registration procedure shall be aborted.

NOTE 2: The registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update shall be aborted only if the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message indicates in the access type that the access in which the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update was attempted shall be de-registered. Otherwise both the procedures shall be progressed.

h) Void

i) Transmission failure of REGISTRATION REQUEST message indication from the lower layers or the lower layers indicate that the RRC connection has been suspended with a cell change.

 The registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update shall be aborted and re-initiated immediately. The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U2 NOT UPDATED.

j) Transmission failure of REGISTRATION COMPLETE message indication with TAI change from lower layers.

 If the current TAI, or the selected current TAI, is not in the TAI list, the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update shall be aborted and re-initiated immediately. The UE shall set the 5GS update status to 5U2 NOT UPDATED.

 If the current TAI, or the selected current TAI, is still part of the TAI list, it is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure.

k) Transmission failure of REGISTRATION COMPLETE message indication without TAI change from lower layers.

 It is up to the UE implementation how to re-run the ongoing procedure.

l) UE-initiated de-registration required.

 De-registration due to removal of USIM or entry update in the "list of subscriber data" or due to switch off:

 The registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update shall be aborted, and the UE initiated de-registration procedure shall be performed.

 De-registration not due to removal of USIM or entry update in the "list of subscriber data" and not due to switch off:

 the UE initiated de-registration procedure shall be initiated after successful completion of the registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update.

m) Timer T3447 is running

 The UE shall not start any mobility and periodic registration update procedure with Uplink data status IE or Follow-on request indicator set to "Follow-on request pending" unless:

- the UE received a paging;

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

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

- the UE receives a request from the upper layers to perform emergency services fallback; or

- the MUSIM capable UE needs to request a new 5G-GUTI assignment.

 The UE stays in the current serving cell and applies the normal cell reselection process. The mobility and periodic registration update procedure is started, if still necessary, when timer T3447 expires or timer T3447 is stopped.

n) Timer T3448 is running

 The UE in 5GMM-IDLE mode shall not start any mobility and periodic registration update procedure with Follow-on request indicator set to "Follow-on request pending" 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 mobility and periodic registration update procedure is started, if still necessary, when timer T3448 expires.

For the cases c, d and e the UE shall proceed as follows:

 Timer T3510 shall be stopped if still running.

 If the registration procedure is not for initiating an emergency PDU session, the registration attempt counter shall be incremented, unless it was already set to 5.

 If the registration attempt counter is less than 5:

- if the TAI of the current serving cell is not included in the TAI list or the 5GS update status is different to 5U1 UPDATED or if the registration procedure was triggered due to cases c, g, n, v in subclause 5.5.1.3.2, the UE shall start timer T3511, shall set the 5GS update status to 5U2 NOT UPDATED and change to state 5GMM-REGISTERED.ATTEMPTING-REGISTRATION-UPDATE. When timer T3511 expires, the registration update procedure is triggered again.

- if the TAI of the current serving cell is included in the TAI list, the 5GS update status is equal to 5U1 UPDATED, and the UE is not performing the registration procedure after an inter-system change from S1 mode to N1 mode, the UE shall keep the 5GS update status to 5U1 UPDATED and enter state 5GMM-REGISTERED.NORMAL-SERVICE or 5GMM-REGISTERED.NON-ALLOWED-SERVICE (as described in subclause 5.3.5.2). The UE shall start timer T3511. If in addition the REGISTRATION REQUEST message did not include the MICO indication IE or the Extended DRX IE, and:

- the REGISTRATION REQUEST message indicated "periodic registration updating";

- the registration procedure was initiated to recover the NAS signalling connection due to "RRC Connection failure" from the lower layers; or

- the registration procedure was initiated by the UE in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication entering a cell in the current registration area belonging to an equivalent PLMN of the registered PLMN and not belonging to the registered PLMN,

 and none of the other reasons for initiating the registration updating procedure listed in subclause 5.5.1.3.2 was applicable, the timer T3511 may be stopped when the UE enters 5GMM-CONNECTED mode.

- if the TAI of the current serving cell is included in the TAI list, the 5GS update status is equal to 5U1 UPDATED and the UE is performing the registration procedure after an inter-system change from S1 mode to N1 mode, the UE shall change the 5GS update status to 5U2 NOT UPDATED and enter state 5GMM-REGISTERED.ATTEMPTING-REGISTRATION-UPDATE. The UE shall start timer T3511.

- If the procedure is performed via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode, the UE shall in addition handle the EPS update status as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the abnormal cases when a normal or periodic tracking area updating procedure fails and the tracking area attempt counter is less than 5 and the EPS update status is different from EU1 UPDATED.

 If the registration attempt counter is equal to 5

- the UE shall start timer T3502, shall set the 5GS update status to 5U2 NOT UPDATED.

- the UE shall delete the list of equivalent PLMNs (if any) and shall change to state 5GMM-REGISTERED.ATTEMPTING-REGISTRATION-UPDATE or optionally to 5GMM-REGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH in order to perform a PLMN selection, SNPN selection or SNPN selection for onboarding services according to 3GPP TS 23.122 [5].

- if the procedure is performed via 3GPP access and the UE is operating in single-registration mode:

- the UE shall in addition handle the EPS update status as specified in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15] for the abnormal cases when a normal or periodic tracking area updating procedure fails and the tracking area attempt counter is equal to 5; and

- if the UE does not change to state 5GMM-REGISTERED.PLMN-SEARCH, the UE shall attempt to select E-UTRAN radio access technology. The UE may disable the N1 mode capability as specified in subclause 4.9.

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

##### 5.5.2.2.6 Abnormal cases in the UE

The following abnormal cases can be identified:

a) Lower layer failure or release of the N1 NAS signalling connection before reception of DEREGISTRATION ACCEPT message.

 The de-registration procedure shall be aborted and the UE proceeds as follows:

1) if the de-registration procedure was performed due to disabling of 5GS services, the UE shall enter the 5GMM-NULL state; or

2) if the de-registration type "normal de-registration" was requested for reasons other than disabling of 5GS services, the UE shall enter the 5GMM-DEREGISTERED state.

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

 The UE shall not start the de-registration signalling 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 UE may perform a local de-registration either immediately or after an implementation-dependent time.

 The de-registration signalling 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:

1) 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; or

2) access barring is applicable for all access categories except category 0 and the access category with which the access attempt was associated is other than 0.

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

c) T3521 timeout.

 On the first four expiries of the timer, the UE shall retransmit the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message and shall reset and restart timer T3521. On the fifth expiry of timer T3521, the de-registration procedure shall be aborted and the UE proceeds as follows:

1) if the de-registration procedure was performed due to disabling of 5GS services, the UE shall enter the 5GMM-NULL state; or

2) if the de-registration type "normal de-registration" was requested for reasons other than disabling of 5GS services, the UE shall enter the 5GMM-DEREGISTERED state.

d) De-registration procedure collision.

 De-registration containing de-registration type "switch off":

- If the UE receives a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message before the UE-initiated de-registration procedure has been completed, this message shall be ignored and the UE-initiated de-registration procedure shall continue.

 Otherwise:

- If the UE receives a DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message before the UE-initiated de-registration procedure has been completed, it shall treat the message as specified in subclause 5.5.2.3.2 with the following modification:

- If the DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message received by the UE contains de-registration type "re-registration required", and the UE-initiated de-registration procedure is with de-registration type "normal de-registration", the UE need not initiate the registration procedure for initial registration.

e) De-registration and 5GMM common procedure collision.

 De-registration containing de-registration type "switch off":

- If the UE receives a message used in a 5GMM common procedure before the de-registration procedure has been completed, this message shall be ignored and the de-registration procedure shall continue.

 Otherwise:

- If the UE receives a message used in a 5GMM common procedure before the de-registration procedure has been completed, both the 5GMM common procedure and the de-registration procedure shall continue; or

- If the UE receives a DL NAS TRANSPORT message containing payload container type "Service-level-AA container" before the de-registration procedure has been completed, this message shall be ignored and the de-registration procedure shall continue.

f) Change of cell into a new tracking area.

 If a cell change into a new tracking area that is not in the stored TAI list occurs before the UE-initiated de-registration procedure is completed, the UE proceeds as follows:

1) if the de-registration procedure was initiated for reasons other than removal of the USIM and the UE is to be switched off, the de-registration procedure shall be aborted and re-initiated after successfully performing a registration procedure for mobility or periodic update used for mobility (i.e. the 5GS registration type IE set to "mobility registration updating" in the REGISTRATION REQUEST message); or

2) if the de-registration procedure was initiated due to removal of the USIM or the UE is to be switched off, the UE shall abort the de-registration procedure, perform a local de-registration and enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.

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

 If the current TAI, or the selected current TAI, is not in the TAI list, the UE proceeds as follows:

1) if the de-registration procedure was initiated for reasons other than removal of the USIM and the UE is to be switched off, the de-registration procedure shall be aborted and re-initiated after successfully performing a registration procedure for mobility or periodic update; or

2) if the de-registration procedure was initiated due to removal of the USIM or the UE is to be switched off, the UE shall abort the de-registration procedure, perform a local de-registration and enter the state 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.

 If the current TAI, or the selected current TAI, is still part of the TAI list, the UE shall restart the de-registration procedure.

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

 The UE shall restart the de-registration procedure.

i) The lower layers indicate that the RRC connection has been suspended.

 De-registration containing de-registration type "switch off":

- The UE may perform a local de-registration either immediately or after an implementation-dependent time.

 Otherwise:

- The UE shall wait for an implementation-dependent time and shall restart the de-registration procedure, if still needed, upon expiry of the implementation-dependent time.

For the cases a, f, g and i:

- Timer T3521 shall be stopped if still running.

/\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 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 sending a:

1) SERVICE REQUEST message and the service type of the SERVICE REQUEST message was not set to "emergency services fallback"; or

2) CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST message and the control plane service type of the CONTROL PLANE 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 procedure 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 procedure was initiated for an MO MMTEL voice call or for an MO MMTEL video call or for an MO IMS registration related signalling, a notification that the service request was not initiated 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 procedure 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 procedure is initiated to establish an emergency PDU session;

4) the UE has an emergency PDU session established;

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

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

NOTE 2: According to Table 10.2.1, when "UE camped on a new PLMN other than the PLMN on which timer started", timer T3525 is stopped, hence this check may be skipped.

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 3: 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 5GMM-CONNECTED mode sending a:

1) SERVICE REQUEST message and the service type of the SERVICE REQUEST message was not set to "emergency services fallback"; or

2) CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST message and the control plane service type of the CONTROL PLANE 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" or the control plane service type of the CONTROL PLANE 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; or

2) the service request procedure was triggered in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode, the 5GMM sublayer shall abort the procedure, stay in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode.

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:

1) 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; or

2) access barring is applicable for all access categories except category 0 and the access category with which the access attempt was associated is other than 0.

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

 If the SERVICE REQUEST message or CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST 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 procedure is initiated for emergency services fallback;

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

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"; or

9) the UE that supports MUSIM is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode and requests the network to release the NAS signalling connection (see case o in subclause 5.6.1.1).

 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 MMTEL video call (i.e. access category 5) 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.

 If the UE receives a paging with access type set to "Non-3GPP access" and the non-3GPP access is available and UE is in 5GMM-REGISTERED.NORMAL SERVICE over non-3GPP access, the UE shall stop timer T3346 and send the SERVICE REQUEST message over non-3GPP access.

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 4: 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 or CONTROL PLANE SERVICE REQUEST message indication with TAI change from lower layers.

 If the current TAI, or the selected 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, or the selected current TAI, is part of the TAI list, the UE shall restart the service request procedure unless the service request procedure is initiated for case o) or p) in subclause 5.6.1.1. For case o) and p) in subclause 5.6.1.1 the UE shall abort the service request procedure, enters state 5GMM-REGISTERED, locally release the N1 NAS signalling connection, stop timer T3517 and locally release any resources allocated for the service request procedure.

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

 The UE shall restart the service request procedure unless the service request procedure is initiated for case o) or p) in subclause 5.6.1.1. For case o) and p) in subclause 5.6.1.1 the UE shall abort the service request procedure, enters state 5GMM-REGISTERED, locally release the N1 NAS signalling connection, stop timer T3517 and locally release any resources allocated for 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, #15, #22, #31, #72, #73, #74, #75, #76, #77 and #78 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 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 procedure is initiated for emergency services fallback;

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

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

7) the UE supporting MUSIM:

- is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode and requests the network to release the NAS signalling connection;

- is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication and requests the network to release the NAS signalling connection; or

- is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication, rejects the RAN paging and requests the network to release the NAS signalling connection.

 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 or timer T3447 is stopped.

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;

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]); or

4) the UE is initiating the service request procedure to request emergency services or emergency services fallback.

 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.

/\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* END OF CHANGES \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/