**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #134-eC1-221309**

**E-meeting, 17th – 25th February 2022 (was C1-220652, C1-220394)**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **24.501** | **CR** | **3934** | **rev** | **2** | **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 |  | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **X** |

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| ***Title:*** | NSAC for SNPN onboarding | | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | vivo, Huawei, HiSilicon, SHARP, InterDigital | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | eNPN | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2022-02-08 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | *Rel-17* |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)*  Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | | | | | | | | *Use one of the following releases: Rel-8 (Release 8) Rel-9 (Release 9) Rel-10 (Release 10) Rel-11 (Release 11) ... Rel-15 (Release 15) Rel-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18)* | |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | | When the NSAC is performed, the UE needs to support the extended rejected NSSAI, for the UE that does not support the extended rejected NSSAI, this mechanism cannot work.  When the NSAC is performed,, the AMF shall include the rejected NSSAI containing one or more S-NSSAIs with the rejection cause "S-NSSAI not available due to maximum number of UEs reached", which conflicts with the current statement “when registering or registered for onboarding services in SNPN, the AMF shall not provide the configured NSSAI, the allowed NSSAI or the rejected NSSAI to the UE”.  In addition, as the statement of the LS(S2-2109257) from SA2, if the NSAC is performed, the UE needs to associate the “S-NSSAI not available due to maximum number of UEs reached” with the Onboarding Registration attempt, which increases the complexity of UE.  Hence, it is proposed when the UE is registering or registered for onboarding services in SNPN, the network slice admission control does not need to be performed for slice(s) used for onboarding.  Rev:  Based on the discussion in the last meeing, some companies propose to add a note to indicate that if the UE’s request for onboarding cannot be accepted due to lack of resources, existing cause values #22 can be used, hence, the related note is added. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | | When the UE is registering or registered for onboarding services in SNPN, the network slice admission control does not need to be performed for slice(s) used for onboarding.  Rev:  A note is added to indicate that if the UE’s request for onboarding cannot be accepted due to lack of resources, existing cause values #22 can be used. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | It is not clear whether the network slice admission control does not need to be performed for slice(s) used for onboarding or not. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 4.14.2 | | | | | | | | |
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|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | |  | **X** | Other core specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***affected:*** | |  | **X** | Test specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

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

### 4.14.2 Stand-alone non-public network

If the UE is not SNPN enabled, the UE is always considered to be not operating in SNPN access operation mode. If the UE is SNPN enabled, the UE can operate in SNPN access operation mode. Details of activation and deactivation of SNPN access operation mode at the SNPN enabled UE are up to UE implementation.

The functions and procedures of NAS described in the present document are applicable to an SNPN and an SNPN enabled UE unless indicated otherwise. The key differences brought by the SNPN to the NAS layer are as follows:

a) instead of the PLMN selection process, the SNPN selection process is performed by a UE operating in SNPN access operation mode (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5] for further details on the SNPN selection);

b) a "permanently forbidden SNPNs" list and a "temporarily forbidden SNPNs" list are managed per access type independently (i.e. 3GPP access or non-3GPP access) and, if the UE supports access to an SNPN using credentials from a credentials holder, per entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the PLMN subscription, by a UE operating in SNPN access operation mode instead of forbidden PLMN lists;

c) inter-system change to and from S1 mode is not supported;

d) void;

e) CAG is not supported in SNPN access operation mode;

f) with respect to the 5GMM cause values:

1) 5GMM cause values #74 "Temporarily not authorized for this SNPN" and #75 "Permanently not authorized for this SNPN" are supported whereas these 5GMM cause values cannot be used in a PLMN; and

2) 5GMM cause values #11 "PLMN not allowed", #31 "Redirection to EPC required", #73 "Serving network not authorized", and #76 "Not authorized for this CAG or authorized for CAG cells only" are not supported whereas these 5GMM cause values can be used in a PLMN;

NOTE 1: The network does not send 5GMM cause value #13 to the UE operating in SNPN access operation mode in this release of specification.

g) a list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for roaming" and a list of "5GS forbidden tracking areas for regional provision of service" are managed per SNPN and, if the UE supports access to an SNPN using credentials from a credentials holder, entry of the "list of subscriber data" or PLMN subscription (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]);

h) when accessing SNPN services via a PLMN using 3GPP access, access to 5GCN of the SNPN is performed using 5GMM procedures for non-3GPP access, 5GMM parameters for non-3GPP access, the UE is performing access to SNPN over non-3GPP access and the UE is not operating in SNPN access mode over 3GPP access. When accessing PLMN services via a SNPN using 3GPP access, access to 5GCN of the PLMN is performed using 5GMM procedures for non-3GPP access, 5GMM parameters for non-3GPP access, the UE is not performing access to SNPN over non-3GPP access, and the UE is operating in SNPN access mode over 3GPP access. From the UE's NAS perspective, accessing PLMN services via an SNPN and accessing SNPN services via a PLMN are treated as untrusted non-3GPP access. If the UE is accessing the PLMN using non-3GPP access, the access to 5GCN of the SNPN via PLMN is not specified in this release of the specification .

Emergency services are not supported in an SNPN when a UE accesses SNPN services via a PLMN;

NOTE 2: The term "non-3GPP access" in an SNPN refers to the case where the UE is accessing SNPN services via a PLMN.

i) when registered to an SNPN, the UE shall use only the UE policies provided by the registered SNPN;

j) equivalent SNPN is not supported;

k) void;

l) void;

m) UE mobility between SNPNs in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode is not supported, UE mobility between SNPNs in 5GMM-IDLE mode is supported when the UE supports access to an SNPN using credentials from a credentials holder, and UE mobility between an SNPN and a PLMN is not supported;

n) CIoT 5GS optimizations are not supported;

o) accessing SNPN services using non-3GPP access is not supported, except when accessing SNPN services via a PLMN using 3GPP access as specified in item h;

p) when registering or registered to an SNPN, the UE shall handle the 5GS mobile identity as described in subclause 5.5.1.2.2;

q) when registering or registered to an SNPN, the UE shall only consider:

1) a last visited registered TAI visited in the same SNPN as an available last visited registered TAI; or

2) a last visited registered TAI visited using the same entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the same PLMN subscription as an available last visited registered TAI, if the UE supports access to an SNPN using credentials from a credentials holder;

NOTE 3: If the last visited registered TAI is assigned by an SNPN other than the current SNPN, the serving AMF can determine the SNPN assigning the last visited registered TAI using the NID provided by the UE.

r) emergency service fallback is not supported;

s) when registering or registered for onboarding services in SNPN, the UE shall not provide the requested NSSAI to the network;

s1) when performing initial registration for onboarding services in SNPN, the UE shall set the 5GS registration type value to "SNPN onboarding registration";

t) when registering or registered for onboarding services in SNPN, the AMF shall not provide the configured NSSAI, the allowed NSSAI or the rejected NSSAI to the UE, shall use the S-NSSAI included in the AMF onboarding configuration data for onboarding services in SNPN and shall not perform NSSAA procedure for S-NSSAI used for onboarding services in SNPN;

u) the UE can access an SNPN indicating that onboarding is allowed using default UE credentials in order for the UE to be configured with one or more entries of the "list of subscriber data";

x) eCall over IMS is not supported in SNPN access operation mode and the UE ignores any USIM configuration for eCall only mode;

y) when registering or registered for onboarding services in SNPN, the AMF shall store in the 5GMM context of the UE an indication that the UE is registered for onboarding services in SNPN; and

z) when the UE is registering or registered for onboarding services in SNPN, the network slice admission control is not performed.

NOTE X: If the network determines that the UE cannot register to the onboarding SNPN due to lack of resources for the network slice used for onboarding, the AMF can reject the UE with 5GMM cause #22 "congestion".

\*\*\*\*\* End of changes \*\*\*\*\*