**3GPP TSG- WG3 Meeting #**

**Xiamen, China, 9 - 13 October, 2023**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  |  | **CR** |  | **rev** |  | **Current version:** |  |  |
|  |
| *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:***  | HTTP RFC uplifting |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | , Ericsson |
| ***Source to TSG:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** |  |  | ***Date:*** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** |  |
|  | *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-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | In C4-233141 it was agreed to do the following in SBI specs:1. Update HTTP/2 references from RFC 7540 to RFC 9113, HTTP semantics RFCs 7230, 7231, 7232, 7235, 7694 to RFC 9110, and HTTP Caching RFC 7234 to RFC 9111.
2. Replace the terms "payload" and "payload body" with the term "content" in the HTTP messages.

The related CT3 LS from CT4 is C4-233513 |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. Updated HTTP/2 reference from RFC 7540 to RFC 9113 in the References and API description clause.
2. Updated the terms "payload" and "payload body" with the term "content" in the HTTP messages.
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | The obsoleted RFC and their functionality are referred to and the specification is not according to up to date IETF HTTP specifications. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 2, 4.2.2.2, 4.2.2.27, 4.2.3.2, 4.2.6.3, 5.2.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **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 does not impact the OpenAPI descriptions defined in this specification. |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

\* \* \* \* Start of changes \* \* \* \*

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.502: "Procedures for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[4] 3GPP TS 23.503: "Policy and Charging Control Framework for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[5] 3GPP TS 29.500: "5G System; Technical Realization of Service Based Architecture; Stage 3".

[6] 3GPP TS 29.501: "5G System; Principles and Guidelines for Services Definition; Stage 3".

[7] 3GPP TS 29.513: "5G System; Policy and Charging Control signalling flows and QoS parameter mapping; Stage 3".

[8] 3GPP TS 29.512: "5G System; Session Management Policy Control Service; Stage 3".

[9] IETF RFC 9113: "HTTP/2".

[10] IETF RFC 8259: "The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) Data Interchange Format".

[11] OpenAPI: "OpenAPI Specification Version 3.0.0", <https://spec.openapis.org/oas/v3.0.0>..

[12] 3GPP TS 29.571: "5G System; Common Data Types for Service Based Interfaces; Stage 3".

[13] 3GPP TS 29.508: "5G System; Session Management Event Exposure Service; Stage 3".

[14] 3GPP TS 29.554: "5G System; Background Data Transfer Policy Control Service; Stage 3".

[15] 3GPP TS 29.122: "T8 reference point for Northbound APIs".

[16] IEEE 802.3-2015: "IEEE Standard for Ethernet".

[17] IEEE 802.1Q-2014: "Bridges and Bridged Networks".

[18] IETF RFC 7042: "IANA Considerations and IETF Protocol and Documentation Usage for IEEE 802 Parameters".

[19] IETF RFC 3986: "Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax".

[20] 3GPP TS 29.214: "Policy and Charging Control over Rx reference point".

[21] IETF RFC 7396: "JSON Merge Patch".

[22] 3GPP TS 32.291: "5G System; Charging service; Stage 3".

[23] 3GPP TS 22.153: "5G System; "Multimedia Priority Service".

[24] IETF RFC 7807: "Problem Details for HTTP APIs".

[25] 3GPP TS 33.501: "Security architecture and procedures for 5G system".

[26] IETF RFC 6749: "The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework".

[27] 3GPP TS 29.510: "5G System; Network Function Repository Services; Stage 3".

[28] 3GPP TR 21.900: "Technical Specification Group working methods".

[29] 3GPP TS 24.292: "IP Multimedia (IM) Core Network (CN) subsystem Centralized Services (ICS); Stage 3".

[30] 3GPP TS 26.114: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Multimedia telephony; Media handling and interaction".

[31] IETF RFC 5761: "Multiplexing RTP Data and Control Packets on a Single Port".

[32] 3GPP TS 24.229: "IP Multimedia Call Control Protocol based on SIP and SDP; Stage 3".

[33] 3GPP TS 23.228: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Stage 2".

[34] IETF RFC 5031: "A Uniform Resource Name (URN) for Emergency and Other Well-Known Services".

[35] IETF RFC 5009: "Private Header (P-Header) Extension to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for Authorization of Early Media".

[36] 3GPP TS 24.008: "Mobile radio interface Layer 3 specification; Core network protocols; Stage 3".

[37] IETF RFC 3556: "Session Description Protocol (SDP) Bandwidth Modifiers for RTP Control Protocol (RTCP) Bandwidth".

[38] IETF RFC 3959 (December 2004): "The Early Session Disposition Type for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)".

[39] 3GPP TS 23.380: "IMS Restoration Procedures".

[40] 3GPP TS 23.167: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) emergency sessions".

[41] 3GPP TS 24.379: "Mission Critical Push To Talk (MCPTT) call control; Protocol specification".

[42] IETF RFC 8101: "IANA Registration of New Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), Resource-Priority Namespace for Mission Critical Push To Talk Service".

[43] 3GPP TS 24.281: "Mission Critical Video (MCVideo) signalling control; Protocol specification".

[44] 3GPP TS 23.316: "Wireless and wireline convergence access support for the 5G System (5GS)".

[45] 3GPP TS 22.179: "Mission Critical Push to Talk (MCPTT) over LTE; Stage 1".

[46] 3GPP TS 22.280: "Mission Critical (MC) services common requirements".

[47] 3GPP TS 22.281: "Mission Critical (MC) video over LTE".

[48] 3GPP TS 22.282: "Mission Critical (MC) data over LTE".

[49] 3GPP TS 24.501: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for 5G System (5GS); Stage 3".

[50] IETF RFC 4574: "The Session Description Protocol (SDP) Label Attribute".

[51] 3GPP TS 26.238: "Uplink Streaming".

[52] IETF RFC 6733: "Diameter Base Protocol".

[53] 3GPP TS 29.519: "5G System; Usage of the Unified Data Repository service for Policy Control Data, Application Data and Structured Data for Exposure; Stage 3".

[54] 3GPP TS 29.522: "5G System; Network Exposure Function Northbound APIs; Stage 3".

[55] 3GPP TS 29.522: "5G System; Network Exposure Function Northbound APIs; Stage 3".

[56] IETF RFC 8655: "Deterministic Networking Architecture".

[57] 3GPP TS 29.502: "5G System; Session Management Services; Stage 3".

\* \* \* \* Next changes \* \* \* \*

#### 4.2.2.2 Initial provisioning of service information

This procedure is used to set up an AF application session context for the service as defined in 3GPP TS 23.501 [2], 3GPP TS 23.502 [3] and 3GPP TS 23.503 [4].

Figure 4.2.2.2-1 illustrates the initial provisioning of service information.



Figure 4.2.2.2-1: Initial provisioning of service information

When a new AF application session context is being established and media information for this application session context is available at the NF service consumer and the related media requires PCC control, the NF service consumer shall invoke the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Create service operation by sending the HTTP POST request to the resource URI representing the "Application Sessions" collection resource of the PCF, as shown in figure 4.2.2.2-1, step 1.

The NF service consumer shall include in the "AppSessionContext" data type in the content of the HTTP POST request a partial representation of the "Individual Application Session Context" resource by providing the "AppSessionContextReqData" data type. The "Individual Application Session Context" resource and the "Events Subscription" sub-resource are created as described below.

The NF service consumer shall provide in the body of the HTTP POST request:

- for IP type PDU sessions, the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) of the UE in the "ueIpv4" or "ueIpv6" attribute; and

- for Ethernet type PDU sessions, the MAC address of the UE in the "ueMac" attribute.

For Ethernet type PDU sessions, if the "TimeSensitiveNetworking" or "TimeSensitiveCommunication" feature is supported, the "ueMac" attribute containing the MAC address of the DS-TT port as received from the PCF during the reporting of TSC user plane node information as defined in clause 4.2.5.16.

NOTE 1: The determination of the DS-TT port MAC address is specified in clause 5.28.2 of 3GPP TS 23.501 [2]. The DS-TT port MAC address is used as identifier of the PDU session related to the reported TSC user plane node information.

For IP type PDU sessions, if the "TimeSensitiveCommunication" feature is supported, the "ueIpv4" or "ueIpv6" attribute containing the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the UE as received from the PCF during the reporting of user plane node information as defined in clause 4.2.5.16.

NOTE 2: The IP address of the PDU session is used as identifier of the PDU session related to the reported TSC user plane node information.

The NF service consumer shall provide the corresponding service information in the "medComponents" attribute, if available. The NF service consumer shall indicate to the PCF for each media component included within the "medComponents" attribute whether the media component service data flow(s) (IP or Ethernet) should be enabled or disabled with the "fStatus" attribute. The service data flow filters (IP or Ethernet) that identify the traffic of the media component, if available, shall be provided within the media subcomponent(s) elements included in the "medSubComps" attribute (one uplink and/or downlink service data flow filter per media subcomponent).

An IP flow description is based on the definition of the packet filter for an IP flow (direction, IP source and destination address, protocol, and source and destination port) as defined by "FlowDescription" data type, the type of service or traffic class as defined in the "tosTrCl" attribute and, when the feature "DetNet" is supported, the flow label and the IPsec SPI as defined in the "flowLabel" and "spi" attributes respectively.

An Ethernet flow description is based on the definition of the packet filter for an Ethernet flow (direction, Ethertype, source and destination MAC address, vlan tags, IP flow description (when Ethertype is IP) and source and destination MAC address range) as specified by "EthFlowDescription" data type.

If the "AuthorizationWithRequiredQoS" feature as defined in clause 5.8 is supported, the AF may provide within the MediaComponent data structure required QoS information as specified in clause 4.2.2.32.

The AF may include the AF application identifier in the "afAppId" attribute into the body of the HTTP POST request in order to indicate the particular service that the AF session belongs to.

The AF application identifier may be provided at both "AppSessionContextReqData" data type level, and "MediaComponent" data type level. When provided at both levels, the AF application identifier provided at "MediaComponent" data type level shall have precedence.

The AF application identifier at the "AppSessionContextReqData" data type level may be used to trigger the PCF to indicate to the SMF/UPF to perform the application detection based on the operator's policy as defined in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8].

If the "IMS\_SBI" feature is supported, the NF service consumer may include the AF charging identifier in the "afChargId" attribute for charging correlation purposes.

If the "TimeSensitiveNetworking" or "TimeSensitiveCommunication" feature is supported the NF service consumer may provide TSC information as specified in clauses 4.2.2.24 and 4.2.2.25.

If the "" feature is supported, the NF service consumer may provide the multi-modal service identifier in the "multiModalId" attribute for multi-modal communication purpose in clause 4.2.2.37.

If the "XRM\_5G" feature is supported, the NF service consumer may provide PDU set related QoS information as specified in clauses 4.2.2.39.

The NF service consumer may also include the "evSubsc" attribute of "EventsSubscReqData" data type to request the notification of certain user plane events. The NF service consumer shall include the events to subscribe to in the "events" attribute, and the notification URI where to address the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Notify service operation in the "notifUri" attribute. The events subscription is provisioned in the "Events Subscription" sub-resource.

The AF shall also include the "notifUri" attribute in the "AppSessionContextReqData" data type to indicate the URI where the PCF can request to the AF the deletion of the "Individual Application Session Context" resource.

If the PCF cannot successfully fulfil the received HTTP POST request due to the internal PCF error or due to the error in the HTTP POST request, the PCF shall send the HTTP error response as specified in clause 5.7.

Otherwise, when the PCF receives the HTTP POST request from the NF service consumer, the PCF shall apply session binding as described in 3GPP TS 29.513 [7]. To allow the PCF to identify the PDU session for which the HTTP POST request applies, the NF service consumer shall provide in the body of the HTTP POST request:

- for IP type PDU session, either the "ueIpv4" attribute or "ueIpv6" attribute containing the IPv4 or the IPv6 address applicable to an IP flow or IP flows towards the UE; and

- for Ethernet type PDU session, the "ueMac" attribute containing the UE MAC address applicable to an Ethernet flow or Ethernet flows towards the UE.

The NF service consumer may provide DNN in the "dnn" attribute, SUPI in the "supi" attribute, GPSI in the "gpsi" attribute, the S-NSSAI in the "sliceInfo" attribute if available for session binding. The NF service consumer may also provide the domain identity in the "ipDomain" attribute.

NOTE 3: The "ipDomain" attribute is helpful in the following scenario: Within a network slice, there are several separate IP address domains, with SMF/UPF(s) that allocate Ipv4 IP addresses out of the same private address range to UE PDU sessions. The same IP address can thus be allocated to UE PDU sessions served by SMF/UPF(s) in different address domains. If one PCF controls several SMF/UPF(s) in different IP address domains, the UE IP address is thus not sufficient for the session binding. A NF service consumer can serve UEs in different IP address domains, either by having direct IP interfaces to those domains, or by having interconnections via NATs in the user plane between the UPF and the NF service consumer. If a NAT is used, the NF service consumer obtains the IP address allocated to the UE PDU session via application level signalling and supplies it for the session binding to the PCF in the "ueIpv4" attribute. The NF service consumer supplies an "ipDomain" attribute denoting the IP address domain behind the NAT in addition. The NF service consumer can derive the appropriate value from the source address (allocated by the NAT) of incoming user plane packets. The value provided in the "ipDomain" attribute is operator configurable.

NOTE 4: The "sliceInfo" attribute is helpful in the scenario where multiple network slices are deployed in the same DNN, and the same IPv4 address may be allocated to UE PDU sessions in different network slices. If one PCF controls several network slices, the UE IP address is not sufficient for the session binding. The NF service consumer supplies "sliceInfo" attribute denoting the network slice that allocated the IPv4 address of the UE PDU session. How the NF service consumer derives S-NSSAI is out of the scope of this specification.

NOTE 5: When the scenario described in NOTE 3 applies and the NF service consumer is a P-CSCF it is assumed that the P-CSCF has direct IP interfaces to the different IP address domains and that no NAT is located between the UPF and P-CSCF. How a non-IMS NF service consumer obtains the UE private IP address to be provided to the PCF is out of scope of the present release; it is unspecified how to support applications that use a protocol that does not retain the original UE's private IP address.

NOTE 6: As described in 3GPP TS 29.513 [7], in order to have a successful session binding, all attributes must match, if provided.

If the PCF fails in executing session binding, the PCF shall reject the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Create service operation with an HTTP "500 Internal Server Error" response including the "cause" attribute set to "PDU\_SESSION\_NOT\_AVAILABLE".

If the request contains the "medComponents" attribute the PCF shall store the received service information. The PCF shall process the received service information according to the operator policy and may decide whether the request is accepted or not. The PCF may take the priority information within the "resPrio" attribute into account when making this decision.

If the service information provided in the body of the HTTP POST request is rejected (e.g. the subscribed guaranteed bandwidth for a particular user is exceeded or the authorized data rate in that slice for a UE is exceeded), the PCF shall indicate in an HTTP "403 Forbidden" response message the cause for the rejection including the "cause" attribute set to "REQUESTED\_SERVICE\_NOT\_AUTHORIZED".

If the PCF detects that a temporary network failure has occurred (e.g. the SGW has failed as defined in clause B.3.3.3 or B.3.4.9 of 3GPP TS 29.512 [8]) and the AF initiates an Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Create service operation, the PCF shall reject the request with an HTTP "403 Forbidden" response including the "cause" attribute set to "TEMPORARY\_NETWORK\_FAILURE".

If the service information provided in the HTTP POST request is rejected due to a temporary condition in the network (e.g. the NWDAF reported the network slice selected for the PDU session is congested), the PCF may include in the "403 Forbidden" response the "cause" attribute set to "REQUESTED\_SERVICE\_TEMPORARILY\_NOT\_AUTHORIZED". The PCF may also provide a retry interval within the "Retry-After" HTTP header field. When the NF service consumer receives the retry interval within the "Retry-After" HTTP header field, the NF service consumer shall not send the same service information to the PCF again (for the same application session context) until the retry interval has elapsed. The "Retry-After" HTTP header is described in 3GPP TS 29.500 [5] clause 5.2.2.2.

If the service information is invalid or in sufficient for the PCF to perform the requested action, e.g. invalid media type or invalid QoS reference, the PCF shall indicate an HTTP "Bad Request" response including the "cause" attribute set to "INVALID\_SERVICE\_INFORMATION".

If the IP flow descriptions cannot be handled by the PCF because the restrictions defined in clause 5.3.8 of 3GPP TS 29.214 [20] are not observed, the PCF shall indicate an HTTP "Bad Request" response including the "cause" attribute set to "FILTER\_RESTRICTIONS".

If the AF provided the same AF charging identifier for a new Individual Application Session Context that is already in use for the other ongoing Individual Application Session, the PCF shall indicate an HTTP "Bad Request" response including the "cause" attribute set to "DUPLICATED\_AF\_SESSION".

NOTE 7: When the PCF supports data rate control per network slice and/or data rate control per network slice for a UE as specified in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8] and the authorized data rate for any of those cases in a slice is exceeded due to the bandwidth demands of the new service information, it is also possible to accept the request based on operator policies. In this case the derived PCC rule(s) belonging to the authorized GBR service data flows can include a different MBR and/or have a different charging than the one applicable if the data rate is not exceeded as specified in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8].

The PCF may additionally provide the acceptable bandwidth within the attribute "acceptableServInfo" included in the "ExtendedProblemDetails" data structure returned in the rejection response message.

If the "SignalingPathValidation" feature is supported, and the "User-Agent" HTTP header field indicates that the NF type of the NF that originated the request is "NEF" or "AF", and the PCF detects that the TSCTSF is the NF type required for the request (e.g., the PCF triggered a notification about TSC user plane node information towards the TSCTSF as described in clause 4.2.15.16), the PCF shall reject the request with an HTTP "403 Forbidden" response including the "cause" attribute set to "INVALID\_SIGNALING\_PATH". When the NEF/AF receives this error from the PCF, the NEF/AF selects the TSCTSF for this request, as specified in 3GPP TS 29.522 [54].

To allow the PCF and SMF/UPF to perform PCC rule authorization and QoS flow binding for the described service data flows, the NF service consumer shall supply:

- for IP type PDU session, both source and destination IP addresses and port numbers in the "fDescs" attribute within the "medSubComps" attribute, if such information is available; and

- for Ethernet type PDU session, the Ethernet Packet filters in the "ethfDescs" attribute within the "medSubComps" attribute, if such information is available.

The NF service consumer may specify the ToS traffic class (i.e. ToS (IPv4) or TC (IPv6) value) within the "tosTrCl" attribute for the described service data flows together with the "fDescs" attribute.

NOTE 8: : A ToS/TC value can be useful when another packet filter attribute is needed to differentiate between packet flows. For example, packet flows encapsulated and encrypted by a tunnelling protocol can be differentiated by the ToS/TC value of the outer header if appropriately set by the application. To use ToS/TC for service data flow detection, network configuration needs to ensure there is no ToS/TC re-marking applied along the path from the application to the PSA UPF and the specific ToS/TC values are managed properly to avoid potential collision with other usage (e.g., paging policy differentiation).

The NF service consumer may include the "resPrio" attribute at the "AppSessionContextReqData" data type level to assign a priority to the AF Session as well as include the "resPrio" attribute at the "MediaComponent" data type level to assign a priority to the service data flow. The presence of the "resPrio" attribute in both levels does not constitute a conflict as they each represent different types of priority. The reservation priority at the "AppSessionContextReqData" data type level provides the relative priority for an AF session while the reservation priority at the "MediaComponent" data type level provides the relative priority for a service data flow within a session. If the "resPrio" attribute is not specified, the requested priority is PRIO\_1.

The PCF shall check whether the received service information requires PCC rules to be created and provisioned as specified in 3GPP TS 29.513 [7]. Provisioning of PCC rules to the SMF shall be carried out as specified at 3GPP TS 29.512 [8].

Based on the received subscription information from the NF service consumer, the PCF may create a subscription to event notifications for a related PDU session from the SMF, as described in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8].

If the PCF created an "Individual Application Session Context" resource, the PCF shall send to the NF service consumer a "201 Created" response to the HTTP POST request, as shown in figure 4.2.2.2-1, step 2. The PCF shall include in the "201 Created" response:

- a Location header field; and

- an "AppSessionContext" data type in thecontent.

The Location header field shall contain the URI of the created individual application session context resource i.e. "{apiRoot}/npcf-policyauthorization/v1/app-sessions/{appSessionId}".

When "Events Subscription" sub-resource is created in this procedure, the NF service consumer shall build the sub-resource URI by adding the path segment "/events-subscription" at the end of the URI path received in the Location header field.

The "AppSessionContext" data type content shall contain the representation of the created "Individual Application Session Context" resource and may include the "Events Subscription" sub-resource.

The PCF shall include in the "evsNotif" attribute:

- if the NF service consumer subscribed to the event "PLMN\_CHG" in the HTTP POST request, the "event" attribute set to "PLMN\_CHG" and the "plmnId" attribute including the PLMN Identifier or the SNPN Identifier if the PCF has previously requested to be updated with this information in the SMF;

NOTE 9: The SNPN Identifier consists of the PLMN Identifier and the NID.

NOTE 10: Handover between non-equivalent SNPNs, and between SNPN and PLMN is not supported. When the UE is operating in SNPN access mode, the trigger reports changes of equivalent SNPNs.

- if the NF service consumer subscribed to the event "ACCESS\_TYPE\_CHANGE" in the HTTP POST request, the "event" attribute set to "ACCESS\_TYPE\_CHANGE" and:

i. the "accessType" attribute including the access type, and the "ratType" attribute including the RAT type when applicable for the notified access type; and

ii. if the "ATSSS" feature is supported, the "addAccessInfo" attribute with the additional access type information if available, where the access type is encoded in the "accessType" attribute, and the RAT type is encoded in the "ratType" attribute when applicable for the notified access type; and

NOTE 11: For a MA PDU session, if the "ATSSS" feature is not supported by the NF service consumer the PCF includes the "accessType" attribute and the "ratType" attribute with a currently active combination of access type and RAT type (if applicable for the notifed access type). When both 3GPP and non-3GPP accesses are available, the PCF includes the information corresponding to the 3GPP access.

iii. the "anGwAddr" attribute including access network gateway address when available,

if the PCF has previously requested to be updated with this information in the SMF; and

- if the "IMS\_SBI" feature is supported and if the NF service consumer subscribed to the "CHARGING\_CORRELATION" event in the HTTP POST request, the "event" attribute set to "CHARGING\_CORRELATION" and may include the "anChargIds" attribute containing the access network charging identifier(s) and the "anChargAddr" attribute containing the access network charging address.

The NF service consumer subscription to other specific events using the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Create request is described in the related clauses. Notification of events when the applicable information is not available in the PCF when receiving the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Create request is described in clause 4.2.5.

The acknowledgement towards the NF service consumer should take place before or in parallel with any required PCC rule provisioning towards the SMF.

NOTE 12: The behaviour when the NF service consumer does not receive the HTTP response message, or when it arrives after the internal timer waiting for it has expired, or when it arrives with an indication different than a success indication, are outside the scope of this specification and based on operator policy.

\* \* \* \* Next changes \* \* \* \*

#### 4.2.2.27 P-CSCF restoration enhancements

The P-CSCF restoration custom operation is applicable when the PCF based Restoration Enhancement, as defined in 3GPP TS 23.380 [39], represented by the supported feature "PCSCF-Restoration-Enhancement" is supported by both P-CSCF and PCF.

Figure 4.2.2.27-1 illustrates the P-CSCF restoration enhancements.



Figure 4.2.2.27-1: P-CSCF restoration enhancements

The P-CSCF acting as a NF service consumer shall invoke the "P-CSCF restoration" custom operation sending an HTTP POST request to the resource URI representing the custom operation (POST …/pcscf-restoration) as shown in figure 4.2.2.27-1, step 1, in case P-CSCF restoration needs to be performed.

The P-CSCF shall include in the "PcscfRestorationRequestData" data type in the content of the HTTP POST request:

- the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) of the UE in the "ueIpv4" or "ueIpv6" attribute, and if the IP address is not unique (e.g. private IPv4 case), the "ipDomain" attribute or the "sliceInfo" attribute if available; or

- if the IP address is not available or if the IP address is not unique and the "ipDomain" attribute and the "sliceInfo" attribute are not available, the SUPI in the "supi" attribute and the DNN in the "dnn" attribute.

The PCF shall identify the PDU session for which the HTTP POST request applies. If the PCF fails in identifying the PDU session, the PCF shall reject the "P-CSCF restoration" custom operation with an HTTP "500 Internal Server Error" response including the "cause" attribute set to "PDU\_SESSION\_NOT\_AVAILABLE".

Otherwise, the PCF shall acknowledge the request and shall send to the NF service consumer a "204 No content" response to the HTTP POST request, as shown in figure 4.2.2.27-1, step 2.

The PCF shall send a request for P-CSCF restoration to the SMF for the corresponding PDU session as described in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8], clause 4.2.3.18.

\* \* \* \* Next changes \* \* \* \*

#### 4.2.3.2 Modification of service information

This procedure is used to modify an existing application session context as defined in 3GPP TS 23.501 [2], 3GPP TS 23.502 [3] and 3GPP TS 23.503 [4] when the feature "PatchCorrection" is supported.

Figure 4.2.3.2-1 illustrates the modification of service information using HTTP PATCH method.



Figure 4.2.3.2-1: Modification of service information using HTTP PATCH

The NF service consumer may modify the application session context information at any time (e.g. due to an AF session modification or internal NF service consumer trigger) and invoke the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Update service operation by sending the HTTP PATCH request message to the resource URI representing the "Individual Application Session Context" resource, as shown in figure 4.2.3.2-1, step 1, with the modifications to apply.

The JSON body within the PATCH request shall include the "AppSessionContextUpdateDataPatch" data type and shall be encoded according to "JSON Merge Patch", as defined in IETF RFC 7396 [21]. The modifications to apply are encoded within the attributes of the "ascReqData" attribute, as described below and in subsequent clauses.

The NF service consumer may include the updated service information in the "medComponents" attribute of the "ascReqData" attribute. The NF service consumer may update the service data flow filter(s) (IP or Ethernet) that identify the traffic of the media component by replacing, within the concerned media subcomponent(s), the previously provided value(s) with the updated one(s).

If the "AuthorizationWithRequiredQoS" feature as defined in clause 5.8 is supported, the NF service consumer may provide within the MediaComponentRm data structure an update of the required QoS information as specified in clause 4.2.3.30.

The NF service consumer may include in the "ascReqData" attribute an AF application identifier in the "afAppId" attribute to trigger the PCF to indicate to the SMF/UPF to perform the application detection based on the operator's policy as defined in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8].

If the "TimeSensitiveNetworking" or "TimeSensitiveCommunication" feature is supported, the NF service consumer may provide TSC user plane node related information as specified in clauses 4.2.3.24 and 4.2.3.25.

If the "XRM\_5G" feature is supported, the NF service consumer may update PDU set related QoS information as specified in clauses 4.2.3.36.

The NF service consumer may also create, modify or remove events subscription information by sending the HTTP PATCH request message to the resource URI representing the "Individual Application Session Context" resource.

The NF service consumer shall create event subscription information by including in the "ascReqData" attribute the "evSubsc" attribute of "EventsSubscReqDataRm" data type with the corresponding list of events to subscribe to; and the "notifUri" attribute with the notification URI where the PCF shall send the notifications.

The NF service consumer shall update existing event subscription information by including in the "ascReqData" attribute an updated value of the "evSubsc" attribute of the "EventsSubscReqDataRm" data type as follows:

- The "events" attribute shall include the new complete list of subscribed events.

- When the NF service consumer requests to update the additional information related to an event (e.g. the NF service consumer needs to provide new thresholds to the PCF in the "usgThres" attribute related to the "USAGE\_REPORT" event) the NF service consumer shall include the additional information, which shall completely replace the previously provided one.

NOTE 1: Note that when the NF service consumer requests to remove an event, this event is not included in the "events" attribute.

NOTE 2: When an event is included in the "events" attribute and its related additional information is set to null, the PCF considers the subscription to this event is active, but the related procedures stop applying.

NOTE 3: When an event is removed from the "events" attribute but its related information is not set to null, the PCF considers the subscription to this event is terminated, the related additional information is removed, and the related procedures stop applying.

The NF service consumer shall remove existing event subscription information by setting to null the "evSubsc" attribute included in the "ascReqData" attribute.

Events with "notifMethod" set to "ONE\_TIME" shall only apply at the time the NF service consumer requests their subscription. Once the event report is performed, the subscription to this event is automatically terminated in the PCF and the related information is removed. The presence of a one-time event, together with its related additional information when applicable, during an update procedure shall represent the recreation of the subscription to this event in the PCF.

NOTE 4: The "notifUri" attribute within the EventsSubscReqData data structure can be modified to request that subsequent notifications are sent to a new NF service consumer.

If the PCF cannot successfully fulfil the received HTTP PATCH request due to the internal PCF error or due to the error in the HTTP PATCH request, the PCF shall send the HTTP error response as specified in clause 5.7.

If the feature "ES3XX" is supported, and the PCF determines the received HTTP PATCH request needs to be redirected, the PCF shall send an HTTP redirect response as specified in clause 6.10.9 of 3GPP TS 29.500 [5].

Otherwise, the PCF shall process the received service information according the operator policy and may decide whether the HTTP request message is accepted or not.

If the updated service information is not acceptable (e.g. the subscribed guaranteed bandwidth for a particular user is exceeded or the authorized data rate in that slice for the UE is exceeded), the PCF shall include in an HTTP "403 Forbidden" response message the "cause" attribute set to "REQUESTED\_SERVICE\_NOT\_AUTHORIZED".

If the PCF detects that a temporary network failure has occurred (e.g. the SGW has failed as defined in clause B.3.3.3 or B.3.4.9 of 3GPP TS 29.512 [8]) and the AF initiates an Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Update service operation, the PCF shall reject the request with an HTTP "403 Forbidden" response including the "cause" attribute set to "TEMPORARY\_NETWORK\_FAILURE".

If the service information provided in the HTTP PATCH request is rejected due to a temporary condition in the network (e.g. the NWDAF reported the network slice selected for the PDU session is congested), the PCF may include in the "403 Forbidden" response the "cause" attribute set to "REQUESTED\_SERVICE\_TEMPORARILY\_NOT\_AUTHORIZED". The PCF may also provide a retry interval within the "Retry-After" HTTP header field. When the NF service consumer receives the retry interval within the "Retry-After" HTTP header field, the NF service consumer shall not send the same service information to the PCF again (for the same application session context) until the retry interval has elapsed. The "Retry-After" HTTP header is described in 3GPP TS 29.500 [5] clause 5.2.2.2.

If the service information is invalid or in sufficient for the PCF to perform the requested action, e.g. invalid media type or invalid QoS reference, the PCF shall indicate an HTTP "Bad Request" response including the "cause" attribute set to "INVALID\_SERVICE\_INFORMATION".

If the IP flow descriptions cannot be handled by the PCF because the restrictions defined in clause 5.3.8 of 3GPP TS 29.214 [20] are not observed, the PCF shall indicate an HTTP "Bad Request" response including the "cause" attribute set to "FILTER\_RESTRICTIONS".

If the AF provided the same AF charging identifier for a new Individual Application Session Context that is already in use for the other ongoing Individual Application Session, the PCF shall indicate an HTTP "Bad Request" response including the "cause" attribute set to "DUPLICATED\_AF\_SESSION".

NOTE 5: When the PCF supports data rate control per network slice and/or data rate control per network slice for a UE as specified in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8] and the authorized data rate in a slice is exceeded due to the bandwidth demands of the modified service information, it is also possible to accept the request based on operator policies. In this case the derived PCC rule(s) belonging to the authorized GBR service data flows can include a different MBR and/or have a different charging than the one applicable if the data rate is not exceeded as specified in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8].

The PCF may additionally provide the acceptable bandwidth within the attribute "acceptableServInfo" included in the "ExtendedProblemDetails" data structure returned in the rejection response message.

If the request is accepted, the PCF shall update the service information with the new information received. Due to the updated service information, the PCF may need to create, modify or delete the related PCC rules as specified in 3GPP TS 29.513 [7] and provide the updated information towards the SMF following the corresponding procedures specified in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8].

Based on the received subscription information from the NF service consumer, the PCF may create a subscription to event notifications or may modify the existing subscription to event notifications, for a related PDU session from the SMF, as described in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8].

The PCF shall reply with the HTTP response message to the NF service consumer and may include the "AppSessionContext" data type content with the representation of the modified "Individual Application Session Context" resource and may include the "Events Subscription" sub-resource.

The PCF shall include in the "evsNotif" attribute:

- if the NF service consumer subscribed to the "PLMN\_CHG" event in the HTTP PATCH request, the "event" attribute set to "PLMN\_CHG" and the "plmnId" attribute including the PLMN Identifier or the SNPN Identifier if the PCF has previously requested to be updated with this information in the SMF;

NOTE 6: The SNPN Identifier consists of the PLMN Identifier and the NID.

NOTE 7: Handover between non-equivalent SNPNs, and between SNPN and PLMN is not supported. When the UE is operating in SNPN access mode, the trigger reports changes of equivalent SNPNs.

- if the NF service consumer subscribed to the event "ACCESS\_TYPE\_CHANGE" event in the HTTP PATCH request, the "event" attribute set to "ACCESS\_TYPE\_CHANGE" and:

i. the "accessType" attribute including the access type, and the "ratType" attribute including the RAT type when applicable for the notified access type; and

ii. if the "ATSSS" feature is supported, the "addAccessInfo" attribute with the additional access type information if available, where the access type is encoded in the "accessType" attribute, and the RAT type is encoded in the "ratType" attribute when applicable for the notified access type; and

NOTE 8: For a MA PDU session, if the "ATSSS" feature is not supported by the NF service consumer, the PCF includes the "accessType" attribute and the "ratType" attribute with a currently active combination of access type and RAT type (if applicable for the notifed access type). When both 3GPP and non-3GPP accesses are available, the PCF includes the information corresponding to the 3GPP access.

iii. the "anGwAddr" attribute including access network gateway address when available,

if the PCF has previously requested to be updated with this information in the SMF; and

- if the "IMS\_SBI" feature is supported and if the NF service consumer subscribed to the "CHARGING\_CORRELATION" event in the HTTP PATCH request, the "event" attribute set to "CHARGING\_CORRELATION" and may include the "anChargIds" attribute containing the access network charging identifier(s) and the "anChargAddr" attribute containing the access network charging address.

The NF service consumer subscription to other specific events using the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Update request is described in the related clauses. Notification of events when the applicable information is not available in the PCF when receiving the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Update request is described in clause 4.2.5.

The HTTP response message towards the NF service consumer should take place before or in parallel with any required PCC rule provisioning towards the SMF.

If the PCF does not have an existing application session context for the application session context being modified (such as after a PCF failure), the PCF shall reject the HTTP request message with the HTTP response message with the applicable rejection cause.

\* \* \* \* Next changes \* \* \* \*

#### 4.2.6.3 Initial subscription to events without provisioning of service information

The NF service consumer may subscribe with the PCF to events notification without providing service information.

NOTE 1: This service operation is intended to create a resource that enables to handle subscription to events without provisioning service information. For the scenarios where it is known the NF service consumer, after creating a subscription without service information, could require an application session context with the PCF with required service information, the NF service consumer needs to create an Individual Application Session context as described in clause 4.2.2.2.

Figure 4.2.6.3-1 illustrates the initial subscription to events without provisioning of service information.



Figure 4.2.6.3-1: Initial Subscription to events without provisioning of service information

When a NF service consumer establishes an application session context with the PCF to subscribe to events and does not require PCC control for the related media, the NF service consumer shall invoke the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Subscribe service operation by sending the HTTP POST request to the resource URI representing the "Application Sessions" collection resource of the PCF, as shown in figure 4.2.6.3-1, step 1.

The NF service consumer shall include in the "ascReqData" attribute of the "AppSessionContext" data type in the content of the HTTP POST request:

- either the "ueMac" attribute containing the UE MAC address, or the "ueIpv4" attribute or "ueIpv6" attribute containing the UE IPv4 or the IPv6 address;

- the "notifUri" attribute containing the URI where the PCF shall request to the NF service consumer the deletion of the "Individual Application Session Context" resource"; and

- the "evSubsc" attribute of "EventsSubscReqData" data type to request the notification of certain user plane events. The NF service consumer shall include:

a. the events to subscribe to in the "events" attribute; and

b. the notification URI where to address the notification of the met events within the "notifUri" attribute.

The NF service consumer may provide in the "AppSessionContext" data type the DNN in the "dnn" attribute, SUPI in the "supi" attribute or other information if available.

If the PCF cannot successfully fulfil the received HTTP POST request due to the internal PCF error or due to the error in the HTTP POST request, the PCF shall send the HTTP error response as specified in clause 5.7.

Otherwise, when the PCF receives the HTTP POST request from the NF service consumer, the PCF shall apply session binding as described in 3GPP TS 29.513 [7]. The PCF identifies the PDU session for which the HTTP POST request applies as described in clause 4.2.2.2.

If the PCF fails in executing session binding, the PCF shall reject the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Subscribe service operation with an HTTP "500 Internal Server Error" response including the "cause" attribute set to "PDU\_SESSION\_NOT\_AVAILABLE".

The information required for session binding (UE MAC address, or UE Ipv4 or IPv6 address, DNN, SUPI and other available information, such as S-NSSAI and/or IPv4 address domain identifier) is provisioned in the "Individual Application Session Context" resource. The events subscription is provisioned in the "Events Subscription" sub-resource.

Based on the received subscription information from the NF service consumer, the PCF may create a subscription to event notifications for a related PDU session from the SMF, as described in 3GPP TS 29.512 [8].

If the PCF created the "Events Subscription" sub-resource within the "Individual Application Session Context" resource, the PCF shall send to the NF service consumer a "201 Created" response to the HTTP POST request, as shown in figure 4.2.6.3-1, step 2. The PCF shall include in the "201 Created" response:

- a Location header field; and

- an "AppSessionContext" data type in thecontent.

The Location header field shall contain the URI of the created events subscription sub-resource i.e. "{apiRoot}/npcf-policyauthorization/v1/app-sessions/{appSessionId}/events-subscription".

The "AppSessionContext" data type content shall contain the representation of the created "Individual Application Session Context" resource and "Events Subscription" sub-resource.

The PCF shall include in the "evsNotif" attribute:

- if the NF service consumer subscribed to the event "PLMN\_CHG" in the HTTP POST request, the "event" attribute set to "PLMN\_CHG" and the "plmnId" attribute including the PLMN Identifier or the SNPN Identifier if the PCF has previously requested to be updated with this information in the SMF;

NOTE 2: The SNPN Identifier consists of the PLMN Identifier and the NID.

NOTE 3: Handover between non-equivalent SNPNs, and between SNPN and PLMN is not supported. When the UE is operating in SNPN access mode, the trigger reports changes of equivalent SNPNs.

- if the NF service consumer subscribed to the event "ACCESS\_TYPE\_CHANGE" in the HTTP POST request, the "event" attribute set to "ACCESS\_TYPE\_CHANGE" and:

i. the "accessType" attribute including the access type, and the "ratType" attribute including the RAT type when applicable for the notified access type; and

ii. if the "ATSSS" feature is supported, the "addAccessInfo" attribute with the additional access type information if available, where the access type is encoded in the "accessType" attribute, and the RAT type is encoded in the "ratType" attribute when applicable for the notified access type; and

NOTE 4: For a MA PDU session, if the "ATSSS" feature is not supported by the NF service consumer the PCF includes the "accessType" attribute and the "ratType" attribute with a currently active combination of access type and RAT type (if applicable for the notified access type). When both 3GPP and non-3GPP accesses are available, the PCF includes the information corresponding to the 3GPP access.

iii. the "anGwAddress" attribute including access network gateway address when available,

if the PCF has previously requested to be updated with this information in the SMF; and

- if the "IMS\_SBI" feature is supported and if the NF service consumer subscribed to the event "CHARGING\_CORRELATION" in the HTTP POST request, the "event" attribute set to "CHARGING\_CORRELATION" and may include the "anChargIds" attribute containing the access network charging identifier(s) and the "anChargAddr" attribute containing the access network charging address.

NOTE 5: Due to the resource structure, as result of the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Subscribe service operation using POST methods, the PCF creates an Individual Application Session context resource which can only be deleted via Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Delete service operation.

\* \* \* \* Next changes \* \* \* \*

### 5.2.1 General

HTTP/2, IETF RFC -9113 [9], shall be used as specified in clause 5.2 of 3GPP TS 29.500 [5].

HTTP/2 shall be transported as specified in clause 5.3 of 3GPP TS 29.500 [5].

The OpenAPI [11] specification of HTTP messages and content bodies for the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization service is contained in Annex A.

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