**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #119bis-e R2-22xxxxx**

**Online, Oct 10th – 19th, 2022**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **37.340** | **CR** | **0350** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.2.0** |  |
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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 | **X** | Core Network |  |

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| ***Title:***  | Corrections for DCCA enhancement |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | ZTE Corporation (Rapporteur), Sanechips; Ericsson; CATT  |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | RAN2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | LTE\_NR\_DC\_enh2-Core; TEI17 |  | ***Date:*** | 2022-10-15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19)* |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | 1. At RAN2#119bis-e meeting, it’s agreed that “**RAN2 introduces a new section with signaling flows to capture procedures for CHO with MR-DC in TS 37.340**.”2.Some texts about CHO in section 10.1, 10.7 and 10.9 should be updated or removed to detach CHO with SCG configuration procedure from legacy Inter-Master Node handover with/without Secondary Node change and eNB/gNB to Master Node change procedure.3. Merge some changes proposed in R2-2210305. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. Add a new section with signaling flows for the conditional handover with SCG.2. Remove the notes for CHO with SCG configuration in section 10.7 and 10.9.3. Update the text in section 10.1 to clarify that CHO is supported in Master Node to eNB/gNB Change procedure, and Conditional Handover with SCG procedure.From R2-2210305:1.In section 10.2.3, clarify that the UE is also not required to evaluate candidate PCells, i.e. for CHO, while executing CPA.2. In section 10.6, clarify that the UE is also not required to evaluate candidate PCells, i.e. for CHO, while executing CPC.**Impact Analysis**Impacted 5G architecture options: NR SA, EN-DC, NE-DC, NR-DCImpacted functionality:CHO with MR-DC; CPACInter-operability:1. If the network is implemented according to the CR and the UE is not, there may be different interpretations of the signalling for CHO with MR-DC. 2. If the UE is implemented according to the CR and the network is not, there may be different interpretations of the signalling for CHO with MR-DC. |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Ambiguous specification remains, which may cause inter-operability issues. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 10.1; 10.2.3; 10.6; 10.7; 10.9; 10.x (new) |
|  |  |
|  | **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:*** |  |

*START OF CHANGE*

10 Multi-Connectivity operation related aspects

10.1 General

Similar procedures as defined under clause 10.1.2.8 (Dual Connectivity operation) in TS 36.300 [2] apply for MR-DC.

Similar CHO principles as defined in TS 36.300 [2] and TS 38.300 [3] apply for the Conditional PSCell Change and Conditional PSCell Addition in MR-DC.

Conditional PSCell Change and conditional PSCell addition are not supported for the MR-DC options NE-DC and NGEN-DC.

Configuration of a deactivated SCG in a conditional configuration, configuration of CPC while the SCG is deactivated and SCG deactivation while CPC is configured are not supported.

In MR-DC, CHO is supported in Master Node to eNB/gNB Change procedure and Conditional Handover with SCG procedure.

*NEXT CHANGE*

10.2.3 Conditional PSCell Addition

A Conditional PSCell Addition (CPA) is defined as a PSCell addition that is executed by the UE when execution condition(s) is met. The UE starts evaluating the execution condition(s) upon receiving the CPA configuration, and stops evaluating the execution condition(s) once PSCell addition or PCell change is triggered.

The following principles apply to CPA:

- The CPA configuration contains the configuration of CPA candidate PSCell(s), execution condition(s) and may contain the MCG configuration, to be applied when CPA execution is triggered.

- An execution condition may consist of one or two trigger condition(s) (CondEvents, as defined in TS 38.331 [4] or TS 36.331 [10]). Only a single RS type and at most two different trigger quantities (e.g. RSRP and RSRQ, RSRP and SINR, etc.) can be used for the evaluation of CPA execution condition of a single candidate PSCell.

- Before any CPA execution condition is satisfied, upon reception of PSCell addition command or PCell change command, the UE executes the PSCell addition procedure as described in clause 10.2.1 or 10.2.2, or the PCell change procedure as described in clause 9.2.3.2 in TS 38.300[3] or clause 10.1.2.1 in TS 36.300 [2], regardless of any previously received CPA configuration. Upon the successful completion of PSCell addition procedure or PCell change procedure, the UE releases the stored CPA configuration.

- While executing CPA, the UE is not required to continue evaluating the execution condition of other candidate PSCell(s) or PCell(s).

- Once the CPA procedure is executed successfully, the UE releases all stored conditional reconfigurations (i.e. for CPA and for CHO, as specified in TS 38.300[3] or TS 36.300 [2]).

CPA configuration in HO command, in PSCell addition command, or in conditional configuration (i.e CPA, CPC or CHO configuration) is not supported.

*NEXT CHANGE*

10.6 PSCell change

In MR-DC, a PSCell change does not always require a security key change.

If a security key change is required, this is performed through a synchronous SCG reconfiguration procedure towards the UE involving random access on PSCell and a security key change, during which the MAC entity configured for SCG is reset and RLC configured for SCG is re-established regardless of the bearer type(s) established on SCG. For SN terminated bearers, PDCP is re-established. In all MR-DC options, to perform this procedure within the same SN, the SN Modification procedure as described in clause 10.3 is used, setting the *PDCP Change Indication* to indicate that a S-KgNB (for EN-DC, NGEN-DC and NR-DC) or S-KeNB (for NE-DC) update is required when the procedure is initiated by the SN or including the *SgNB Security Key* / *SN Security Key* when the procedure is initiated by the MN. In all MR-DC options, to perform a PSCell change between different SN nodes, the SN Change procedure as described in clause 10.5 is used.

If a security key change is not required (only possible in EN-DC, NGEN-DC and NR-DC), this is performed through a synchronous SCG reconfiguration procedure without security key change towards the UE involving random access on PSCell, during which the MAC entity configured for SCG is reset and RLC configured for SCG is re-established regardless of the bearer type(s) established on SCG. For DRBs using RLC AM mode PDCP data recovery applies, and for DRBs using RLC UM no action is performed in PDCP. For SRB3 PDCP may discard all stored SDUs and PDUs. Unless MN terminated SCG or split bearers are configured, this does not require MN involvement. In this case, if location information was requested for the UE, the SN informs the MN about the PSCell change (as part of location information) using the SN initiated SN modification procedure independently from the reconfiguration of the UE. In case of MN terminated SCG or split bearers, the SN initiated SN Modification procedure as described in clause 10.3 is used, setting the *PDCP Change Indication* to indicate that a PDCP data recovery is required. If the MN subscribes to PSCell changes to retrieve the SCG UE history information, the SN informs the MN about the SCG UE history information using the SN initiated SN modification procedure when the SCG UE history information changes.

A Conditional PSCell Change (CPC) is defined as a PSCell change that is executed by the UE when execution condition(s) is met. The UE starts evaluating the execution condition(s) upon receiving the CPC configuration, and stops evaluating the execution condition(s) once PSCell change or PCell change is triggered. Intra-SN CPC without MN involvement, inter-SN CPC initiated either by MN or SN are supported.

The following principles apply to CPC:

- The CPC configuration contains the configuration of CPC candidate PSCell(s) and execution condition(s) and may contain the MCG configuration for inter-SN CPC, to be applied when CPC execution is triggered.

- An execution condition may consist of one or two trigger condition(s) (CondEvents, as defined in TS 38.331 [4] or TS 36.331 [10]). Only single RS type and at most two different trigger quantities (e.g. RSRP and RSRQ, RSRP and SINR, etc.) can be used for the evaluation of CPC execution condition of a single candidate PSCell.

- Before any CPC execution condition is satisfied, upon reception of PSCell change command or PCell change command, the UE executes the PSCell change procedure as described in clause 10.3 and 10.5 or the PCell change procedure as described in clause 9.2.3.2 in TS 38.300[3] or clause 10.1.2.1 in TS 36.300 [2], regardless of any previously received CPC configuration. Upon the successful completion of PSCell change procedure or PCell change procedure, the UE releases all stored CPC configurations.

- While executing CPC, the UE is not required to continue evaluating the execution condition of other candidate PSCell(s) or PCell(s).

- Once the CPC procedure is executed successfully, the UE releases all stored conditional reconfigurations (i.e. for CPC and for CHO, as specified in TS 38.300[3] or TS 36.300 [2]).

- Upon the release of SCG, the UE releases the stored CPC configurations.

CPC configuration in HO command, in PSCell addition/change command or in conditional configuration (i.e CPA, CPC or CHO configuration) is not supported.

*NEXT CHANGE*

10.7 Inter-Master Node handover with/without Secondary Node change

10.7.1 EN-DC

Inter-Master Node handover with/without MN initiated Secondary Node change is used to transfer context data from a source MN to a target MN while the context at the SN is kept or moved to another SN. During an Inter-Master Node handover, the target MN decides whether to keep or change the SN (or release the SN, as described in clause 10.8).

NOTE 1: Void.

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**Figure 10.7.1-1: Inter-MN handover with/without MN initiated SN change**

Figure 10.7.1-1 shows an example signaling flow for inter-Master Node handover with or without MN initiated Secondary Node change:

NOTE 2: For an inter-Master Node handover without Secondary Node change, the source SN and the target SN shown in Figure 10.7.1-1 are the same node.

1. The source MN starts the handover procedure by initiating the X2 Handover Preparation procedure including both MCG and SCG configuration. The source MN includes the (source) SN UE X2AP ID, SN ID and the UE context in the (source) SN in the *Handover Request* message.

NOTE 3: The source MN may trigger the MN-initiated SN Modification procedure (to the source SN) to retrieve the current SCG configuration before step 1.

2. If the target MN decides to keep the UE context in SN, the target MN sends *SgNB Addition Request* to the SN including the SN UE X2AP ID as a reference to the UE context in the SN that was established by the source MN. If the target MN decides to change the SN allowing delta configuration, the target MN sends the *SgNB Addition Request* to the target SN including the UE context in the source SN that was established by the source MN. Otherwise, the target MN may send the *SgNB Addition Request* to the target SN including neither the SN UE X2AP ID nor the UE context in the source SN that was established by the source MN.

3. The (target) SN replies with *SgNB Addition Request Acknowledge*. The (target) SN may include the indication of the full or delta RRC configuration.

NOTE 3a: In case the target SN includes the indication of the full RRC configuration, the MN performs release of the SN terminated radio bearer configuration and release and add of the NR SCG configuration part towards the UE.

NOTE 3b: Void.

4. The target MN includes within the *Handover Request Acknowledge* message a transparent container to be sent to the UE as an RRC message to perform the handover, and may also provide forwarding addresses to the source MN. The target MN indicates to the source MN that the UE context in the SN is kept if the target MN and the SN decided to keep the UE context in the SN in step 2 and step 3.

5. The source MN sends *SgNB Release Request* to the (source) SN including a Cause indicating MCG mobility. The (source) SN acknowledges the release request. The source MN indicates to the (source) SN that the UE context in SN is kept, if it receives the indication from the target MN. If the indication as the UE context kept in SN is included, the SN keeps the UE context.

6. The source MN triggers the UE to apply the new configuration.

7/8. The UE synchronizes to the target MN and replies with *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message.

9. If configured with bearers requiring SCG radio resources, the UE synchronizes to the (target) SN.

NOTE 3b1: The order the UE performs Random Access towards the MN (step 7) and performs the Random Access procedure towards the SN (step 9) is not defined.

10. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, the target MN informs the (target) SN via *SgNB Reconfiguration Complete* message.

11a. The SN sends the *Secondary RAT* *Data Usage Report* message to the source MN and includes the data volumes delivered to and received from the UE over the NR radio for the related E-RABs.

NOTE 4: The order the source SN sends the *Secondary RAT Data Usage Report* message and performs data forwarding with MN/target SN is not defined. The SgNB may send the report when the transmission of the related bearer is stopped.

11b. The source MN sends the *Secondary RAT Report* message to MME to provide information on the used NR resource.

12. For bearers using RLC AM, the source MN sends the *SN Status Transfer* message, including, if needed, SN Status received from the source SN to the target MN. The target forwards the SN Status to the target SN, if needed.

13. If applicable, data forwarding takes place from the source side. If the SN is kept, data forwarding may be omitted for SN-terminated bearers kept in the SN.

14-17. The target MN initiates the S1 Path Switch procedure.

NOTE 5: If new UL TEIDs of the S-GW are included, the target MN performs the MN initiated SN Modification procedure to provide them to the SN.

18. The target MN initiates the UE Context Release procedure towards the source MN.

19. Upon reception of the *UE Context Release* message, the (source) SN releases C-plane related resources associated to the UE context towards the source MN. Any ongoing data forwarding may continue. The SN shall not release the UE context associated with the target MN if the UE context kept indication was included in the *SgNB* *Release Request* message in step 5.

10.7.2 MR-DC with 5GC

Inter-MN handover with/without MN initiated SN change is used to transfer UE context data from a source MN to a target MN while the UE context at the SN is kept or moved to another SN. During an Inter-Master Node handover, the target MN decides whether to keep or change the SN (or release the SN, as described in clause 10.8). Only intra-RAT Inter-Master node handover with/without SN change is supported (e.g. no transition from NGEN-DC to NR-DC).



**Figure 10.7.2-1: Inter-MN handover with/without MN initiated SN change procedure**

Figure 10.7.2-1 shows an example signalling flow for inter-MN handover with or without MN initiated SN change:

NOTE 1: For an Inter-Master Node handover without Secondary Node change, the source SN and the target SN shown in Figure 10.7.2-1 are the same node.

1. The source MN starts the handover procedure by initiating the Xn Handover Preparation procedure including both MCG and SCG configuration. The source MN includes the source SN UE XnAP ID, SN ID and the UE context in the source SN in the *Handover Request* message.

NOTE 2: The source MN may trigger the MN-initiated SN Modification procedure (to the source SN) to retrieve the current SCG configuration and to allow provision of data forwarding related information before step 1.

2. If the target MN decides to keep the UE context in source SN, the target MN sends *SN Addition Request* to the SN including the SN UE XnAP ID as a reference to the UE context in the SN that was established by the source MN. If the target MN decides to change the SN allowing delta configuration, the target MN sends the *SN Addition Request* to the target SN including the UE context in the source SN that was established by the source MN. Otherwise, the target MN may send the *SN Addition Request* to the target SN including neither the SN UE XnAP ID nor the UE context in the source SN that was established by the source MN.

3. The (target) SN replies with *SN Addition Request Acknowledge*. The (target) SN may include the indication of the full or delta RRC configuration.

NOTE 2a0: Void.

3a. For SN terminated bearers using MCG resources, the target MN provides Xn-U DL TNL address information in the *Xn-U Address Indication* message.

4. The target MN includes within the *Handover Request Acknowledge* message the MN RRC reconfiguration message to be sent to the UE in order to perform the handover, and may also provide forwarding addresses to the source MN. If PDU session split is performed in the target side during handover procedure, more than one data forwarding addresses corresponding to each node are included in the *Handover Request Acknowledge* message. The target MN indicates to the source MN that the UE context in the SN is kept if the target MN and the SN decided to keep the UE context in the SN in step 2 and step 3.

5a/5b. The source MN sends *SN Release Request* message to the (source) SN including a Cause indicating MCG mobility. The (source) SN acknowledges the release request. The source MN indicates to the (source) SN that the UE context in SN is kept, if it receives the indication from the target MN. If the indication as the UE context kept in SN is included, the SN keeps the UE context.

5c. The source MN sends XN-U Address Indication message to the (source) SN to transfer data forwarding information. More than one data forwarding addresses may be provided if the PDU session is split in the target side.

6. The source MN triggers the UE to perform handover and apply the new configuration.

7/8. The UE synchronizes to the target MN and replies with MN RRC reconfiguration *complete* message.

9. If configured with bearers requiring SCG radio resources, the UE synchronizes to the (target) SN.

NOTE 2a1: The order the UE performs Random Access towards the MN (step 7) and performs the Random Access procedure towards the SN (step 9) is not defined.

10. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, the target MN informs the (target) SN via *SN Reconfiguration Complete* message.

11a. The source SN sends the *Secondary RAT* *Data Usage Report* message to the source MN and includes the data volumes delivered to and received from the UE over the NR/E-UTRA radio as described in clause 10.11.2.

NOTE 2a2: The order the source SN sends the *Secondary RAT Data Usage Report* message and performs data forwarding with MN/target SN is not defined. The SN may send the report when the transmission of the related QoS is stopped.

11b. The source MN sends the *Secondary RAT Report* message to AMF to provide information on the used NR/E-UTRA resource.

12. For bearers using RLC AM, the source MN sends the *SN Status Transfer* message to the target MN, including, if needed, SN Status received from the source SN. The target forwards the SN Status to the target SN, if needed.

13. If applicable, data forwarding takes place from the source side. If the SN is kept, data forwarding may be omitted for SN terminated bearers or QoS flows kept in the SN.

14-17. The target MN initiates the Path Switch procedure*.* If the target MN includes multiple DL TEIDs for one PDU session in the *Path Switch Request* message, multiple UL TEID of the UPF for the PDU session should be included in the *Path Switch Ack* message in case there is TEID update in UPF.

NOTE 3: If new UL TEIDs of the UPF for SN are included, the target MN performs MN initiated SN Modification procedure to provide them to the SN.

18. The target MN initiates the UE Context Release procedure towards the source MN.

19. Upon reception of the *UE Context Release* message from source MN, the (source) SN releases C-plane related resources associated to the UE context towards the source MN. Any ongoing data forwarding may continue. The SN shall not release the UE context associated with the target MN if the UE contest kept indication was included in the *SN Release Request* message in step 5.

*NEXT CHANGE*

10.9 eNB/gNB to Master Node change

10.9.1 EN-DC

The eNB to Master Node change procedure is used to transfer context data from a source eNB to a target MN that adds an SN during the handover.

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**Figure 10.9.1-1: eNB to Master Node change**

Figure 10.9.1-1 shows an example signaling flow for eNB to Master Node change:

1. The source eNB starts the handover procedure by initiating the X2 Handover Preparation procedure.

2. The target MN sends *SgNB Addition Request* to the target SN.

3. The target SN replies with *SgNB Addition Request Acknowledge*. If data forwarding is needed, the target SN provides forwarding addresses to the target MN.

NOTE 0: Void.

4. The target MN includes within the *Handover Request Acknowledge* message a transparent container to be sent to the UE as an E-UTRA RRC message, including a NR RRC configuration message which also includes the SCG configuration, to perform the handover, and may also provide forwarding addresses to the source eNB.

5. The source eNB triggers the UE to apply the new configuration.

6/7. The UE synchronizes to the target MN and replies with *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message.

8. If configured with bearers requiring SCG radio resources, the UE synchronizes to the target SN.

NOTE 0: The order the UE performs Random Access towards the target MN (step 6) and performs the Random Access procedure towards the target SN (step 8) is not defined.

9. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, the target MN informs the target SN.

10. For bearers using RLC AM, the source eNB sends the *SN Status Transfer* message, which the target MN forwards then to the target SN, if needed.

11. Data forwarding from the source eNB takes place.

12-15. The target MN initiates the S1 Path Switch procedure.

NOTE 1: If new UL TEIDs of the S-GW are included, the target MN performs MN initiated SN Modification procedure to provide them to the target SN.

16. The target MN initiates the *UE Context Release* procedure towards the source eNB.

NOTE 2: Void.

NOTE 3: Void.

10.9.2 MR-DC with 5GC

The ng-eNB/gNB to MN change procedure is used to transfer UE context data from a source ng-eNB/gNB to a target MN that adds an SN during the handover. Only the cases where the source node and the target MN belong to the same RAT (i.e. they are both ng-eNBs or both gNBs) are supported.



**Figure 10.9.2-1: ng-eNB/gNB to MN change procedure**

Figure 10.9.2-1 shows an example signalling flow for ng-eNB/gNB to MN change:

1. The source ng-eNB/gNB starts the handover procedure by initiating the Xn Handover Preparation procedure.

2. The target MN sends *SN Addition Request* to the target SN.

3. The target SN replies with *SN Addition Request Acknowledge*. If data forwarding is needed, the target SN provides forwarding addresses to the target MN.

NOTE 0: Void.

3a. For SN terminated bearers using MCG resources, the target MN provides Xn-U DL TNL address information in the *Xn-U Address Indication* message.

4. The target MN includes within the *Handover Request Acknowledge* message the SN RRC reconfiguration message to be sent to the UE that includes the SCG configuration to perform the handover, and may also provide forwarding addresses to the source ng-eNB/gNB.

5. The source ng-eNB/gNB triggers the UE to perform handover and apply the new configuration.

6/7. The UE synchronizes to the target MN and replies with MN RRC reconfiguration complete message including the SN RRC reconfiguration complete message.

8. If configured with bearers requiring SCG radio resources, the UE synchronizes to the target SN.

NOTE 1: The order the UE performs Random Access towards the target MN (step 6) and performs the Random Access procedure towards the target SN (step 8) is not defined.

9. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, the target MN informs the target SN via *SN Reconfiguration Complete* message.

10. For bearers using RLC AM, the source ng-eNB/gNB sends the *SN Status Transfer* message, which the target MN forwards then to the target SN, if needed.

11. Data forwarding from the source ng-eNB/gNB takes place.

12-15. The target MN initiates the PDU Session Path Switch procedure.

NOTE 2: If new UL TEIDs of the UPF are included, the target MN performs MN initiated SN Modification procedure to provide them to the target SN.

1. The target MN initiates the *UE Context Release* procedure towards the source ng-eNb/gNB.

*NEXT CHANGE*

10.x Conditional Handover with SCG

10.x.1 EN-DC

The Conditional Handover with SCG procedure is used to transfer a UE context from a source MN to a target MN while CHO is configured with SCG (including CHO with SCG addition and CHO with/without SCG change). In case of the CHO with/without SCG change, the UE context at the SN is kept or moved to another SN.



**Figure 10.X.1-1: Conditional Handover with SCG procedure**

Figure 10.x.1-1 shows an example signaling flow for Conditional Handover with SCG.

NOTE 1: For a CHO without SN change, the source SN and the target SN shown in Figure 10.x.1-1 are the same node.

NOTE 1a: For a CHO with SCG addition, the source SN and steps involved with the source SN in Figure 10.x.1-1 are ignored.

1. The source MN starts the conditional handover procedure by initiating the X2 Handover Preparation procedure including MCG configuration and, if the UE is configured with an SCG, SCG configuration. The source MN may include the (source) SN UE X2AP ID, SN ID, the UE context in the (source) SN and the Conditional Handover Information Request IE in the *Handover Request* message.

NOTE 2: In case of the CHO with/without SCG change, the source MN may trigger the MN-initiated SN Modification procedure (to the source SN) to retrieve the current SCG configuration before step 1.

2. If the candidate MN decides to keep the UE context in the SN, the candidate MN sends the *SgNB Addition Request* message to the SN including the SN UE X2AP ID as a reference to the UE context in the SN that was established by the source MN. If the candidate MN decides to change the SN allowing delta configuration, the candidate MN sends the *SgNB Addition Request* message to the candidate SN including the UE context in the source SN that was established by the source MN. Otherwise, the candidate MN may send the *SgNB Addition Request* message to the candidate SN including neither the SN UE X2AP ID nor the UE context in the source SN that was established by the source MN. Within the *SgNB Addition Request* message, the candidate MN also includes the CHO related information, i.e., CHO Information SN Addition IE.

3. The (candidate) SN replies with the *SN Addition Request Acknowledge* message. The (candidate) SN may include the indication of full or delta RRC configuration.

NOTE 2a: In CHO with SCG configuration, it is up to the candidate MN implementation to make sure that the CG-Config provided from the (candidate) SN can be used in all CHO preparations.

4. The candidate MN includes within the *Handover Request Acknowledge* message a transparent container to be sent to the UE as an RRC message to perform the conditional handover, and may also provide forwarding addresses to the source MN. The candidate MN indicates to the source MN that the UE context in the SN is kept if the candidate MN and the SN decided to keep the UE context in the SN in step 2 and step 3.

5. The source MN sends an *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message to the UE, including the CHO configuration, i.e. a list of *RRCConnectionReconfiguration\** messagesand associated execution conditions, in which each *RRCConnectionReconfiguration\** message contains the SCG configuration in the *RRCReconfiguration\*\** messagereceived from the candidate SN in step 3 and an MCG configuration.

6. The UE applies the *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message received in step 5, stores the CHO configuration and replies to the MN with an *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message.

Editor’s Note: FFS. It’s up to RAN3 decision when to perform early data forwarding for SN-terminated bearers.

7/8. The UE maintains connection with the source MN and, if the UE is configured with an SN, the source SN, after receiving CHO configuration, and starts evaluating the CHO execution conditions for the candidate cell(s). If at least one CHO candidate cell satisfies the corresponding CHO execution condition, the UE detaches from the source MN, applies the stored corresponding configuration for that selected candidate cell, synchronises to that candidate cell and completes the RRC handover procedure by sending *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete\** message to the target MN. The UE releases stored CHO configurations after successful completion of RRC handover procedure.

NOTE 3: In case the target SN includes the indication of full RRC configuration, the MN performs release of the SN terminated radio bearer configuration and release and add of the NR SCG configuration part towards the UE.

9. If configured with bearers requiring SCG radio resources, the UE synchronizes to the (target) SN.

Editor’s Note: FFS whether the Random Access procedure towards the (target) SN is mandatory or optional, depending on whether there must be an SCG in CHO with SN procedure.

NOTE 4: The order the UE performs Random Access towards the MN (step 7) and performs the Random Access procedure towards the (target) SN (step 9) is not defined.

10. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, the target MN informs the (target) SN via *SgNB Reconfiguration Complete* message.

11. The target MN sends the *Handover Success* message to the source MN to inform that the UE has successfully accessed the target cell.

12a/b. The source MN sends *SgNB Release Request* message to the (source) SN including a Cause indicating MCG mobility and, if applicable, the address of the SN of the selected candidate PSCell to start data forwarding. The (source) SN acknowledges the release request. The source MN indicates to the (source) SN that the UE context in SN is kept, if it receives the indication from the target MN.

12c. The source MN sends the *Handover Cancel* message toward the other signalling connections or other candidate MNs, if any, to cancel CHO for the UE.

12d/e. The target MN or/and other candidate MN(s) sends the *SgNB Release Request* message(s) to other candidate SN(s), if configured. The other candidate SN(s) acknowledges the release request.

13a. The SN the *Secondary RAT* *Data Usage Report* message to the source MN and includes the data volumes delivered to and received from the UE over the NR radio for the related E-RABs.

NOTE 5: The order the source SN sends the *Secondary RAT Data Usage Report* message and performs data forwarding with MN/target SN is not defined. The SgNB may send the report when the transmission of the related bearer is stopped.

13b. The source MN sends the *Secondary RAT Data Usage Report* message to MME to provide information on the used NR resource.

14. For bearers using RLC AM, the source MN sends the *SN Status Transfer* message, including, if needed, SN Status received from the source SN to the target MN. The target forwards the SN Status to the target SN, if needed.

15. If applicable, data forwarding takes place from the source side. If the SN is kept, data forwarding may be omitted for SN-terminated bearers kept in the SN.

16-19. The target MN initiates the S1 Path Switch procedure.

NOTE 6: If new UL TEIDs of the S-GW are included, the target MN performs the MN initiated SN Modification procedure to provide them to the SN.

20. The target MN initiates the UE Context Release procedure towards the source MN.

21. Upon reception of the *UE Context Release* message, the (source) SN releases C-plane related resources associated to the UE context towards the source MN. Any ongoing data forwarding may continue. The SN shall not release the UE context associated with the target MN if the UE context kept indication was included in the *SgNB* *Release Request* message in step 12a.

10.x.2 MR-DC with 5GC

The Conditional Handover with SCG procedure is used to transfer a UE context from a source MN to a target MN while CHO is configured with SCG (including CHO with SCG addition and CHO with/without SCG change). In case of the CHO with/without SCG change, the UE context at the SN is kept or moved to another SN.

 

**Figure 10.x.2-1: Coexistence of Conditional Handover with SCG procedure**

Figure 10.x.2-1 shows an example signaling flow for Conditional Handover with SCG.

NOTE 1: For a CHO without SN change, the source SN and the target SN shown in Figure 10.x.2-1 are the same node.

NOTE 1a: For a CHO with SCG addition, the source SN and steps involved with the source SN in Figure 10.x.2-1 are ignored.

1. The source MN starts the conditional handover procedure by initiating the Xn Handover Preparation procedure including MCG configuration and, if the UE is configured with an SCG, SCG configuration. The source MN includes the (source) SN UE XnAP ID, SN ID, the UE context in the (source) SN and the Conditional Handover Information Request IE in the *Handover Request* message.

NOTE 2: In case of CHO with/without SCG change, the source MN may trigger the MN-initiated SN Modification procedure (to the source SN) to retrieve the current SCG configuration before step 1.

2. If the candidate MN decides to keep the UE context in the SN, the candidate MN sends the *SN Addition Request* message to the SN including the SN UE XnAP ID as a reference to the UE context in the SN that was established by the source MN. If the candidate MN decides to change the SN allowing delta configuration, the candidate MN sends the *SN Addition Request* message to the candidate SN including the UE context in the source SN that was established by the source MN. Otherwise, the candidate MN may send the *SN Addition Request* message to the candidate SN including neither the SN UE XnAP ID nor the UE context in the source SN that was established by the source MN. Within the *SN Addition Request* message, the candidate MN also includes the CHO related information, i.e., CHO Information SN Addition IE.

3. The (candidate) SN replies with the *SN Addition Request Acknowledge* message. The (candidate) SN may include the indication of the full or delta RRC configuration.

NOTE 2a: In CHO with SCG configuration, it is up to the candidate MN implementation to make sure that the CG-Config provided from the (candidate) SN can be used in all CHO preparations.

3a. For the SN terminated bearers using MCG resources, the candidate MN provides Xn-U DL TNL address information in the *Xn-U Address Indication* message.

4. The candidate MN includes within the *Handover Request Acknowledge* message the MN RRC reconfiguration message to be sent to the UE in order to perform the conditional handover, and may also provide forwarding addresses to the source MN. If PDU session split is performed in the target side during handover procedure, more than one data forwarding addresses corresponding to each node are included in the *Handover Request Acknowledge* message. The candidate MN indicates to the source MN that the UE context in the SN is kept if the candidate MN and the SN decided to keep the UE context in the SN in step 2 and step 3.

5. The source MN sends an RRC reconfiguration message to the UE, including the CHO configuration, i.e. a list of RRC reconfiguration\* messagesand associated execution conditions, in which each RRC reconfiguration\* message contains the SCG configuration in the RRC reconfiguration\*\* message received from the candidate SN in step 3 and an MCG configuration.

6. The UE applies the RRC reconfiguration message received in step 5, stores the CHO configuration and replies to the MN with an RRC reconfiguration complete message.

Editor’s Note: FFS. It’s up to RAN3 decision when to perform early data forwarding for SN-terminated bearers.

7/8. The UE maintains connection with the source MN and, if the UE is configured with an SN, the source SN, after receiving CHO configuration, and starts evaluating the CHO execution conditions for the candidate cell(s). If at least one CHO candidate cell satisfies the corresponding CHO execution condition, the UE detaches from the source MN, applies the stored corresponding configuration for that selected candidate cell, synchronises to that candidate cell and completes the RRC handover procedure by sending RRC reconfiguration complete\* message to the target MN. The UE releases stored CHO configurations after successful completion of RRC handover procedure.

NOTE 3: In case the target SN includes the indication of the full RRC configuration, the MN performs release of the SN terminated radio bearer configuration and release and add of the NR SCG configuration part towards the UE.

9. If configured with bearers requiring SCG radio resources, the UE synchronizes to the (target) SN.

Editor’s Note: FFS whether the Random Access procedure towards the (target) SN is mandatory or optional, depending on whether there must be an SCG in CHO with SN procedure.

NOTE 4: The order the UE performs Random Access towards the MN (step 7) and performs the Random Access procedure towards the (target) SN (step 9) is not defined.

10. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, the target MN informs the (target) SN via *SN Reconfiguration Complete* message.

11. The target MN sends the *Handover Success* message to the source MN to inform that the UE has successfully accessed the target cell.

12a/b. The source MN sends *SN Release Request* message to the (source) SN including a Cause indicating MCG mobility. The (source) SN acknowledges the release request. The source MN indicates to the (source) SN that the UE context in SN is kept, if it receives the indication from the target MN.

12c. The source MN sends *XN-U Address Indication* message to the (source) SN to transfer data forwarding information. More than one data forwarding addresses may be provided if the PDU session is split in the target side.

12d. The source MN sends the *Handover Cancel* message toward the other signalling connections or other candidate MNs, if any, to cancel CHO for the UE.

12e/f. The target MN or/and other candidate MN(s) sends the *SN Release Request* message(s) to other candidate SN(s), if configured. The other candidate SN(s) acknowledges the release request.

13a. The source SN sends the *Secondary RAT* *Data Usage Report* message to the source MN and includes the data volumes delivered to and received from the UE over the NR/E-UTRA radio as described in clause 10.11.2.

NOTE 5: The order the source SN sends the *Secondary RAT Data Usage Report* message and performs data forwarding with MN/target SN is not defined. The SN may send the report when the transmission of the related QoS is stopped.

13b. The source MN sends the *Secondary RAT Data Usage Report* message to AMF to provide information on the used NR/E-UTRA resource.

14. For bearers using RLC AM, the source MN sends the *SN Status Transfer* message to the target MN, including, if needed, SN Status received from the source SN. The target forwards the SN Status to the target SN, if needed.

15. If applicable, data forwarding takes place from the source side. If the SN is kept, data forwarding may be omitted for the SN terminated bearers or QoS flows kept in the SN.

16-19. The target MN initiates the Path Switch procedure*.* If the target MN includes multiple DL TEIDs for one PDU session in the *Path Switch Request* message, multiple UL TEID of the UPF for the PDU session should be included in the *Path Switch Ack* message in case there is TEID update in UPF.

NOTE 6: If new UL TEIDs of the UPF for SN are included, the target MN performs MN initiated SN Modification procedure to provide them to the SN.

20. The target MN initiates the UE Context Release procedure towards the source MN.

21. Upon reception of the *UE Context Release* message from source MN, the (source) SN releases C-plane related resources associated to the UE context towards the source MN. Any ongoing data forwarding may continue. The SN shall not release the UE context associated with the target MN if the UE contest kept indication was included in the *SN Release Request* message in step 12a.

*END OF CHANGE*