**3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #113-e *R3-214497 was R3-213191***

**E-meeting, 16-26 Aug 2021**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **37.340** | **CR** | **draftCR** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **16.6.0** |  |
|  |
| *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:***  | CPAC BL CR to TS 37.340 |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Huawei |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R3 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | LTE\_NR\_DC\_enh2-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2021-08-27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | To support Conditional PSCell Change and Addition |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | * Update SN addition procedure to support CPA.
* Update MN initiated SN change to support MN initiated inter-SN CPC.
 |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Cannot support Conditional PSCell Change and Addition. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 10.2.1, 10.2.2, 10.5.1, 10.5.2 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** | **X** |  |  Other core specifications  | TS 38.401 CR 0174TS 38.423 CR 0634TS 36.423 CR 1610TS 36.420 CR 0023 |
| ***affected:*** |  | **x** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **x** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | R3-212995: capture agreed TP R3-212833R3-213191: resubmission based on latest version of specR3-214497: capture agreed TP R3-214388 |

## *----------Start of the First Change--------------*

## 10.2 Secondary Node Addition

### 10.2.1 EN-DC

The Secondary Node Addition procedure is initiated by the MN and is used to establish a UE context at the SN to provide resources from the SN to the UE. For bearers requiring SCG radio resources, this procedure is used to add at least the first cell of the SCG. This procedure can also be used to configure an SN terminated MCG bearer (where no SCG configuration is needed). In case of CPA, this procedure is used to configure CPA configuration. Figure 10.2.1-1 shows the Secondary Node Addition procedure.



Figure 10.2.1-1: Secondary Node Addition procedure

1. The MN decides to request the SN to allocate resources for a specific E-RAB, indicating E-RAB characteristics (E-RAB parameters, TNL address information corresponding to bearer type). In addition, for bearers requiring SCG radio resources, MN indicates the requested SCG configuration information, including the entire UE capabilities and the UE capability coordination result. In this case, the MN also provides the latest measurement results for SN to choose and configure the SCG cell(s). The MN may request the SN to allocate radio resources for split SRB operation. The MN always provides all the needed security information to the SN (even if no SN terminated bearers are setup) to enable SRB3 to be setup based on SN decision. In case of bearer options that require X2-U resources between the MN and the SN, the MN provides X2-U TNL address information for the respective E-RAB, X2-U DL TNL address information for SN terminated bearers, X2-U UL TNL address information for MN terminated bearers. In case of SN terminated split bearers the MN provides the maximum QoS level that it can support. The SN may reject the request.

 In CPA, the MN indicates the CPA initiation and provides the upper limit for the number of PSCells to the candidate SN.

NOTE 1: For split bearers, MCG and SCG resources may be requested of such an amount, that the QoS for the respective E-RAB is guaranteed by the exact sum of resources provided by the MCG and the SCG together, or even more. For MN terminated split bearers, the MNs decision is reflected in step 1 by the E-RAB parameters signalled to the SN, which may differ from E-RAB parameters received over S1.

NOTE 2: For a specific E-RAB, the MN may request the direct establishment of an SCG or a split bearer, i.e., without first having to establish an MCG bearer. It is also allowed that all E-RABs can be configured as SN terminated bearers, i.e. there is no E-RAB established as an MN terminated bearer.

2. If the RRM entity in the SN is able to admit the resource request, it allocates respective radio resources and, dependent on the bearer option, respective transport network resources. For bearers requiring SCG radio resources, the SN triggers Random Access so that synchronisation of the SN radio resource configuration can be performed. The SN decides the PSCell and other SCG SCells and provides the new SCG radio resource configuration to the MN in a *NR RRC configuration* message contained in the *SgNB Addition Request Acknowledge* message. In case of bearer options that require X2-U resources between the MN and the SN, the SN provides X2-U TNL address information for the respective E-RAB, X2-U UL TNL address information for SN terminated bearers, X2-U DL TNL address information for MN terminated bearers. For SN terminated bearers, the SN provides the S1-U DL TNL address information for the respective E-RAB and security algorithm. If SCG radio resources have been requested, the SCG radio resource configuration is provided. If CPA has been requested, the candidate SN provides the prepared PSCell ID(s) to the MN.

NOTE 3: For the SN terminated split bearer option, the SN may either decide to request resources from the MN of such an amount, that the QoS for the respective E-RAB is guaranteed by the exact sum of resources provided by the MN and the SN together, or even more. The SNs decision is reflected in step 2 by the E-RAB parameters signalled to the MN, which may differ from E-RAB parameters received in step 1. The QoS level requested from the MN shall not exceed the level that the MN offered when setting up the split bearer in step 1.

NOTE 4: In case of MN terminated bearers, transmission of user plane data may take place after step 2.

NOTE 5: In case of SN terminated bearers , data forwarding and the SN Status Transfer may take place after step 2.

NOTE 6: In case of SN terminated bearers and MN terminated split/SCG bearers, early data forwarding may take place after step 2. For the early data forwarding of SN terminated bearers, the MN forwards the PDCP SDU to the candidate SN. For the early data forwarding of MN terminated split/SCG bearers, the MN forwards the PDCP PDU to the candidate SN. The MN sends the *Early Status Transfer* message to the SN.

3. The MN sends to the UE the *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message including the NR RRC configuration message, without modifying it.

4. The UE applies the new configuration and replies to MN with *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message, including a NR RRC response message, if needed. In case the UE is unable to comply with (part of) the configuration included in the *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message, it performs the reconfiguration failure procedure.

4a. [subject to RAN2] In case of CPA, the UE completes the CPA execution procedure by sending an *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message, including a NR RRC *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message for the new PSCell, to the MN.

5. The MN informs the SN that the UE has completed the reconfiguration procedure successfully via *SgNB ReconfigurationComplete* message, including the encoded NR RRC response message, if received from the UE.

 In CPA, the MN sends the *SgNB Release Request* message(s) to the other candidate SN(s), if any, for the cancellation of CPA preparation.

6. If configured with bearers requiring SCG radio resources, the UE performs synchronisation towards the PSCell of the SN. The order the UE sends the *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message and performs the Random Access procedure towards the SCG is not defined. The successful RA procedure towards the SCG is not required for a successful completion of the RRC Connection Reconfiguration procedure.

7. If PDCP termination point is changed to the SN for bearers using RLC AM, and when RRC full configuration is not used, the MN sends the SN Status Transfer.

8. For SN terminated bearers moved from the MN, dependent on the bearer characteristics of the respective E-RAB, the MN may take actions to minimise service interruption due to activation of EN-DC (Data forwarding).

9-12. If applicable, the update of the UP path towards the EPC is performed.

### 10.2.2 MR-DC with 5GC

The Secondary Node (SN) Addition procedure is initiated by the MN and is used to establish a UE context at the SN in order to provide resources from the SN to the UE. For bearers requiring SCG radio resources, this procedure is used to add at least the initial SCG serving cell of the SCG. This procedure can also be used to configure an SN terminated MCG bearer (where no SCG configuration is needed). In case of CPA, this procedure is used to configure CPA configuration. Figure 10.2.2-1 shows the SN Addition procedure.



Figure 10.2.2-1: SN Addition procedure

1. The MN decides to request the target SN to allocate resources for one or more specific PDU Sessions/QoS Flows, indicating QoS Flows characteristics (QoS Flow Level QoS parameters, PDU session level TNL address information, and PDU session level Network Slice info). In addition, for bearers requiring SCG radio resources, MN indicates the requested SCG configuration information, including the entire UE capabilities and the UE capability coordination result. In this case, the MN also provides the latest measurement results for SN to choose and configure the SCG cell(s). The MN may request the SN to allocate radio resources for split SRB operation. In NGEN-DC and NR-DC, the MN always provides all the needed security information to the SN (even if no SN terminated bearers are setup) to enable SRB3 to be setup based on SN decision.

 For MN terminated bearer options that require Xn-U resources between the MN and the SN, the MN provides Xn-U UL TNL address information. For SN terminated bearers, the MN provides a list of available DRB IDs. The S-NG-RAN node shall store this information and use it when establishing SN terminated bearers. The SN may reject the request.

 For SN terminated bearer options that require Xn-U resources between the MN and the SN, the MN provides in step 1 a list of QoS flows per PDU Sessions for which SCG resources are requested to be setup upon which the SN decides how to map QoS flows to DRB.

 In CPA, the MN indicates the CPA initiation and provides the upper limit for the number of PSCells to the candidate SN.

NOTE 1: For split bearers, MCG and SCG resources may be requested of such an amount, that the QoS for the respective QoS Flow is guaranteed by the exact sum of resources provided by the MCG and the SCG together, or even more. For MN terminated split bearers, the MN decision is reflected in step 1 by the QoS Flow parameters signalled to the SN, which may differ from QoS Flow parameters received over NG.

NOTE 2: For a specific QoS flow, the MN may request the direct establishment of SCG and/or split bearers, i.e. without first having to establish MCG bearers. It is also allowed that all QoS flows can be mapped to SN terminated bearers, i.e. there is no QoS flow mapped to an MN terminated bearer.

2. If the RRM entity in the SN is able to admit the resource request, it allocates respective radio resources and, dependent on the bearer type options, respective transport network resources. For bearers requiring SCG radio resources the SN triggers UE Random Access so that synchronisation of the SN radio resource configuration can be performed. The SN decides for the PSCell and other SCG SCells and provides the new SCG radio resource configuration to the MN within an SN RRC configuration message contained in the *SN Addition Request Acknowledge* message. In case of bearer options that require Xn-U resources between the MN and the SN, the SN provides Xn-U TNL address information for the respective DRB, Xn-U UL TNL address information for SN terminated bearers, Xn-U DL TNL address information for MN terminated bearers. For SN terminated bearers, the SN provides the NG-U DL TNL address information for the respective PDU Session and security algorithm. If SCG radio resources have been requested, the SCG radio resource configuration is provided. If CPA has been requested, the candidate SN provides the prepared PSCell ID(s) to the MN.

NOTE 3: In case of MN terminated bearers, transmission of user plane data may take place after step 2.

NOTE 4: In case of SN terminated bearers, data forwarding and the SN Status Transfer may take place after step 2.

NOTE 5: For MN terminated bearers for which PDCP duplication with CA is configured in NR SCG side, the MN allocates up to 4 separate Xn-U bearers and the SN provides a logical channel ID for primary or split secondary path to the MN.

 For SN terminated bearers for which PDCP duplication with CA is configured in NR MCG side, the SN allocates up to 4 separate Xn-U bearers and the MN provides a logical channel ID for primary or split secondary path to the SN via an additional MN-initiated SN modification procedure.

NOTE 6: In case of SN terminated bearers and MN terminated split/SCG bearers, early data forwarding may take place after step 2. For the early data forwarding of SN terminated bearers, the MN forwards the PDCP SDU to the candidate SN. For the early data forwarding of MN terminated split/SCG bearers, the MN forwards the PDCP PDU to the candidate SN.

2a. For SN terminated bearers using MCG resources, the MN provides Xn-U DL TNL address information in the *Xn-U Address Indication* message. In case of early data forwarding in CPA, the MN sends the *Early Status Transfer* message to the SN.

3. The MN sends the *MN RRC reconfiguration* message to the UE including the SN RRC configuration message, without modifying it.

4. The UE applies the new configuration and replies to MN with *MN RRC reconfiguration complete* message, including an SN RRC response message for SN, if needed. In case the UE is unable to comply with (part of) the configuration included in the *MN RRC reconfiguration* message, it performs the reconfiguration failure procedure.

4a. [subject to RAN2] In case of CPA, the UE completes the CPA execution procedure by sending an *MN RRC Reconfiguration Complete* message, including a *SN RRC Reconfiguration Complete* message for the new PSCell, to the MN.

5. The MN informs the SN that the UE has completed the reconfiguration procedure successfully via *SN Reconfiguration Complete* message, including the SN RRC response message, if received from the UE.

 In CPA, the MN sends the *SN Release Request* message(s) to the other candidate SN(s), if any, for the cancellation of CPA preparation.

6. If configured with bearers requiring SCG radio resources, the UE performs synchronisation towards the PSCell configured by the SN. The order the UE sends the *MN RRC reconfiguration complete* message and performs the Random Access procedure towards the SCG is not defined. The successful RA procedure towards the SCG is not required for a successful completion of the RRC Connection Reconfiguration procedure.

7. If PDCP termination point is changed to the SN for bearers using RLC AM, and when RRC full configuration is not used, the MN sends the SN Status Transfer.

8. For SN terminated bearers or QoS flows moved from the MN, dependent on the characteristics of the respective bearer or QoS flow, the MN may take actions to minimise service interruption due to activation of MR-DC (Data forwarding).

9-12. If applicable, the update of the UP path towards the 5GC is performed via a PDU Session Path Update procedure*.*

## *----------Start of the Next Change--------------*

## 10.5 Secondary Node Change (MN/SN initiated)

### 10.5.1 EN-DC

The Secondary Node Change procedure is initiated either by MN or SN and used to transfer a UE context from a source SN to a target SN and to change the SCG configuration in UE from one SN to another. In inter-SN CPC, this procedure initiated either by MN or SN is also used to configure CPC configuration.

NOTE 1: Inter-RAT SN change procedure with single RRC reconfiguration is not supported in this version of the protocol (i.e. no transition from EN-DC to DC).

The Secondary Node Change procedure always involves signalling over MCG SRB towards the UE.

**MN initiated SN Change**



Figure 10.5.1-1: SN Change – MN initiated

Figure 10.5.1-1 shows an example signalling flow for the MN initiated Secondary Node Change:

1/2. The MN initiates the SN change by requesting the target SN to allocate resources for the UE by means of the SgNB Addition procedure. The MN may include measurement results related to the target SN. If forwarding is needed, the target SN provides forwarding addresses to the MN. The target SN includes the indication of the full or delta RRC configuration.

 In inter-SN CPC, the MN indicates the CPC initiation and provides the upper limit for the number of PSCells to the candidate SN in step 1. If inter-SN CPC has been requested, the candidate SN provides the prepared PSCell ID(s) to the MN in step 2.

NOTE 2: The MN may trigger the MN-initiated SN Modification procedure (to the source SN) to retrieve the current SCG configuration before step 1.

NOTE 2a: 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.

3. If the allocation of target SN resources was successful, the MN initiates the release of the source SN resources including a Cause indicating SCG mobility. The Source SN may reject the release. If data forwarding is needed the MN provides data forwarding addresses to the source SN. If direct data forwarding is used for SN terminated bearers, the MN provides data forwarding addresses as received from the target SN to source SN. Except inter-SN CPC, reception of the *SgNB Release Request* message triggers the source SN to stop providing user data to the UE and, if applicable, to start data forwarding.

4/5. The MN triggers the UE to apply the new configuration. The MN indicates to the UE the new configuration in the *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message including the NR RRC configuration message generated by the target SN. The UE applies the new configuration and sends the *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message, including the encoded NR RRC response message for the target SN, if needed. In case the UE is unable to comply with (part of) the configuration included in the *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message, it performs the reconfiguration failure procedure. [Subject to RAN2]In case of CPC, the UE applies the new configuration not including the CPC configuration and replies to MN with *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message, without NR RRC response message.

In case of CPC, upon receiving the *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message from the UE, the MN triggers the Conditional PSCell Change Notification procedure to the source SN to inform that the CPC has been triggered, the source SN, if applicable, starts early data forwarding. The PDCP PDU and/or PDCP SDU forwarding may take place during early data forwarding.

5a. [subject to RAN2]The UE completes the CPC execution procedure by sending an *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message, including a NR RRC *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message for the new PSCell, to the MN.

6. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, or the CPC execution procedure is completed, the MN informs the target SN via *SgNBReconfigurationComplete* message with the encoded NR RRC response message for the target SN, if received from the UE.

 In inter-SN CPC, the MN sends the *SgNB Release Request* message(s), to the other candidate SN(s), if any, for the cancellation of CPC preparation, and to the source SN to stop providing user data to the UE and, if applicable, to start data forwarding.

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

8. For SN terminated bearers using RLC AM, the source SN sends the SN Status Transfer, which the MN sends then to the target SN, if needed.

9. If applicable, data forwarding from the source SN takes place. It may be initiated as early as the source SN receives the *SgNB Release Request* message from the MN.

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

NOTE 3: The order the SN sends the *Secondary RAT Data Usage Report* message and performs data forwarding with MN is not defined. The SN may send the report when the transmission of the related bearer is stopped.

11-15. If applicable, a path update is triggered by the MN.

16. Upon reception of the *UE Context Release* message, the source SN releases radio and C-plane related resources associated to the UE context. Any ongoing data forwarding may continue.

**SN initiated SN Change**



Figure 10.5.1-2: SN Change – SN initiated

Figure 10.5.1-2 shows an example signalling flow for the Secondary Node Change initiated by the SN:

1. The source SN initiates the SN change procedure by sending *SgNB Change Required* message which contains target SN ID information and may include the SCG configuration (to support delta configuration) and measurement results related to the target SN.

2/3. The MN requests the target SN to allocate resources for the UE by means of the SgNB Addition procedure, including the measurement results related to the target SN received from the source SN. If forwarding is needed, the target SN provides forwarding addresses to the MN. The target SN includes 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.

4/5. The MN triggers the UE to apply the new configuration. The MN indicates the new configuration to the UE in the *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message including the NR RRC configuration message generated by the target SN. The UE applies the new configuration and sends the *RRCConnectionReconfigurationComplete* message, including the encoded NR RRC response message for the target SN, if needed. In case the UE is unable to comply with (part of) the configuration included in the *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message, it performs the reconfiguration failure procedure.

6. If the allocation of target SN resources was successful, the MN confirms the release of the source SN resources. If data forwarding is needed the MN provides data forwarding addresses to the source SN. If direct data forwarding is used for SN terminated bearers, the MN provides data forwarding addresses as received from the target SN to source SN. Reception of the *SgNB Change Confirm* message triggers the source SN to stop providing user data to the UE and, if applicable, to start data forwarding.

7. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, the MN informs the target SN via *SgNB Reconfiguration Complete* message with the encoded NR RRC response message for the target SN, if received from the UE.

8. The UE synchronizes to the target SN.

9. For SN terminated bearers using RLC AM, the source SN sends the SN Status Transfer, which the MN sends then to the target SN, if needed.

10. If applicable, data forwarding from the source SN takes place. It may be initiated as early as the source SN receives the *SgNB Change Confirm* message from the MN.

11. The source SN sends the *Secondary RAT* *Data Usage Report* message to the 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.

12-16. If applicable, a path update is triggered by the MN.

17. Upon reception of the *UE Context Release* message, the source SN releases radio and C-plane related resources associated to the UE context. Any ongoing data forwarding may continue.

### 10.5.2 MR-DC with 5GC

**MN initiated SN Change**

The MN initiated SN change procedure is used to transfer a UE context from the source SN to a target SN and to change the SCG configuration in UE from one SN to another. This procedure can also be used to initiate inter-SN CPC.

The Secondary Node Change procedure always involves signalling over MCG SRB towards the UE.



Figure 10.5.2-1: SN change procedure - MN initiated

Figure 10.5.2-1 shows an example signalling flow for the SN Change initiated by the MN:

1/2. The MN initiates the SN change by requesting the target SN to allocate resources for the UE by means of the SN Addition procedure. The MN may include measurement results related to the target SN. If data forwarding is needed, the target SN provides data forwarding addresses to the MN. The target SN includes the indication of the full or delta RRC configuration.

 In inter-SN CPC, the MN indicates the CPC initiation and provides the upper limit for the number of PSCells to the candidate SN in step 1. If inter-SN CPC has been requested, the candidate SN provides the prepared PSCell ID(s) to the MN in step 2.

NOTE 1: The 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.

3. If the allocation of target SN resources was successful, the MN initiates the release of the source SN resources including a Cause indicating SCG mobility. The Source SN may reject the release. If data forwarding is needed the MN provides data forwarding addresses to the source SN. If direct data forwarding is used for SN terminated bearers, the MN provides data forwarding addresses as received from the target SN to source SN. Except inter-SN CPC, reception of the *SN Release Request* message triggers the source SN to stop providing user data to the UE.

4/5. The MNtriggers the UE to apply the new configuration. The MN indicates the new configuration to the UE in the *MN RRC reconfiguration message* including the target SN RRC reconfiguration message. The UE applies the new configuration and sends the *MN RRC reconfiguration complete* message, including the SN RRC response message for the target SN, if needed. In case the UE is unable to comply with (part of) the configuration included in the *MN RRC reconfiguration* message, it performs the reconfiguration failure procedure. [Subject to RAN2]In case of CPC, the UE applies the new configuration not including the CPC configuration and replies to MN with MN RRC reconfiguration complete message, without NR RRC response message.

In case of CPC, upon receiving the MN RRC reconfiguration complete message from the UE, the MN informs the SN that the CPC has been triggered via Xn-U Address Indication procedure, the source SN, if applicable, starts early data forwarding. The PDCP PDU and/or PDCP SDU forwarding may take place during early data forwarding.

5a. [subject to RAN2]The UE completes the CPC execution procedure by sending an MN RRC reconfiguration complete message, including a SN RRC reconfiguration complete message for the new PSCell, to the MN.

6. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, or the CPC execution procedure is completed, the MN informs the target SN via *SN Reconfiguration Complete* message with the included SN RRC response message for the target SN, if received from the UE.

 In inter-SN CPC, the MN sends the *SN Release Request* message(s), to the other candidate SN(s), if any, for the cancellation of CPC preparation, and to the source SN to stop providing user data to the UE and, if applicable, to start data forwarding.

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

8. If PDCP termination point is changed for bearers using RLC AM, the source SN sends the SN Status Transfer, which the MN sends then to the target SN, if needed.

9. If applicable, data forwarding from the source SN takes place. It may be initiated as early as the source SN receives the *SN Release Request* message from the MN.

10. The source SN sends the *Secondary RAT Data Usage Report* message to the MN and includes the data volumes delivered to and received from the UE as described in clause 10.11.2.

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

11-15. If applicable, a PDU Session path update procedure is triggered by the MN.

16. Upon reception of the *UE Context Release* message, the source SN releases radio and C-plane related resources associated to the UE context. Any ongoing data forwarding may continue

**SN initiated SN Change**

The SN initiated SN change procedure is used to transfer a UE context from the source SN to a target SN and to change the SCG configuration in UE from one SN to another.



Figure 10.5.2-2: SN change procedure - SN initiated

Figure 10.5.2-2 shows an example signalling flow for the SN Change initiated by the SN:

1. The source SN initiates the SN change procedure by sending the *SN Change Required* message, which contains a candidate target node ID and may include the SCG configuration (to support delta configuration) and measurement results related to the target SN.

2/3. The MN requests the target SN to allocate resources for the UE by means of the SN Addition procedure, including the measurement results related to the target SN received from the source SN. If data forwarding is needed, the target SN provides data forwarding addresses to the MN. The target SN includes the indication of the full or delta RRC configuration.

4/5. The MN triggers the UE to apply the new configuration. The MN indicates the new configuration to the UE in the *MN RRC reconfiguration* message including the SN RRC reconfiguration message generated by the target SN. The UE applies the new configuration and sends the *MN RRC reconfiguration complete* message, including the SN RRC response message for the target SN, if needed. In case the UE is unable to comply with (part of) the configuration included in the *MN RRC reconfiguration* message, it performs the reconfiguration failure procedure.

6. If the allocation of target SN resources was successful, the MN confirms the change of the source SN. If data forwarding is needed the MN provides data forwarding addresses to the source SN. If direct data forwarding is used for SN terminated bearers, the MN provides data forwarding addresses as received from the target SN to source SN. Reception of the *SN Change Confirm* message triggers the source SN to stop providing user data to the UE and, if applicable, to start data forwarding.

7. If the RRC connection reconfiguration procedure was successful, the MN informs the target SN via *SN Reconfiguration Complete* message with the included SN RRC response message for the target SN, if received from the UE.

8. The UE synchronizes to the target SN.

9. If PDCP termination point is changed for bearers using RLC AM, the source SN sends the SN Status Transfer, which the MN sends then to the target SN, if needed.

10. If applicable, data forwarding from the source SN takes place. It may be initiated as early as the source SN receives the *SN Change Confirm* message from the MN.

11. The source SN sends the *Secondary RAT Data Usage Report* message to the MN and includes the data volumes delivered to and received from the UE as described in clause 10.11.2.

NOTE 3: The order the 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 flow is stopped.

12-16. If applicable, a PDU Session path update procedure is triggered by the MN.

17. Upon reception of the *UE Context Release* message, the source SN releases radio and C-plane related resources associated to the UE context. Any ongoing data forwarding may continue.

## *----------End of the Changes--------------*