**3GPP TSG-SA3 Meeting #81-LI-e-b *s3i210327r2***

**Online, , 19th May 2021 - 21st May 2021**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **33.127** | **CR** | **0127** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.0.0** |  |
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| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **X** |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | LI for NEF Services including NIDD |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | SA3-LI (Ministère Economie et Finances, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell) |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | SA3 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | LI17 |  | ***Date:*** | 2021-05-19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***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:*** | NEF services including NIDD cannot be intercepted in 5GS |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | Adds Stage 2 for NEF Services including NIDD in 5GS |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Regulatory issue. LI for NEF Services including NIDD would continue to be missing in 5GS |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 2, 3.3, 7.X, 7.Y |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** | **X** |  |  Other core specifications  | TS 33.128 CR 0201...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | s3i210327 |

First change

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".

[3] 3GPP TS 33.126: "Lawful Interception Requirements".

[4] 3GPP TS 23.502: "Procedures for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[5] 3GPP TS 33.127: "Lawful Interception (LI) Architecture and Functions".

[6] ETSI TS 103 120: " Lawful Interception (LI); Interface for warrant information".

[7] ETSI TS 103 221-1: "Lawful Interception (LI); Internal Network Interfaces; Part 1: X1".

[8] ETSI TS 103 221-2: "Lawful Interception (LI); Internal Network Interfaces; Part 2: X2/X3".

 [9] ETSI TS 102 232-1: "Lawful Interception (LI); Handover Interface and Service-Specific Details (SSD) for IP delivery; Part 1: Handover specification for IP delivery".

[10] ETSI TS 102 232-7: "Lawful Interception (LI); Handover Interface and Service-Specific Details (SSD) for IP delivery; Part 7: Service-specific details for Mobile Services".

[11] 3GPP TS 33.501: "Security Architecture and Procedures for the 5G System".

[12] 3GPP TS 33.108: "3G security; Handover interface for Lawful Interception (LI)".

[13] 3GPP TS 24.501: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for 5G System (5GS)".

[14] 3GPP TS 24.007: "Mobile radio interface signalling layer 3; General Aspects".

[15] 3GPP TS 29.244: "Interface between the Control Plane and the User Plane nodes".

[16] 3GPP TS 29.502: "5G System; Session Management Services; Stage 3".

[17] 3GPP TS 29.571: "5G System; Common Data Types for Service Based Interfaces; Stage 3".

[18] 3GPP TS 23.040: "Technical realization of the Short Message Service (SMS)".

[19] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification ".

[20] OMA-TS-MLP-V3\_5-20181211-C: "Open Mobile Alliance; Mobile Location Protocol, Candidate Version 3.5", <https://www.openmobilealliance.org/release/MLS/V1_4-20181211-C/OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C.pdf>.

[21] 3GPP TS 29.540: "5G System; SMS Services; Stage 3".

[22] 3GPP TS 29.518: "5G System; Access and Mobility Management Services; Stage 3".

[23] 3GPP TS 38.413: "NG Application Protocol (NGAP)".

[24] 3GPP TS 29.572: "Location Management Services; Stage 3".

[25] 3GPP TS 29.503: "5G System; Unified Data Management Services".

[26] IETF RFC 815: "IP datagram reassembly algorithms".

[27] IETF RFC 2460: "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification".

[28] IETF RFC 793: "Transmission Control Protocol".

[29] IETF RFC 768: "User Datagram Protocol".

[30] IETF RFC 4340: "Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP)".

[31] IETF RFC 4960: "Stream Control Transmission Protocol".

[32] IANA (www.iana.org): Assigned Internet Protocol Numbers, "Protocol Numbers".

[33] IETF RFC 6437: "IPv6 Flow Label Specification".

[34] IETF RFC 791: "Internet Protocol".

[35] Open Geospatial Consortium OGC 05-010: "URNs of definitions in ogc namespace".

[36] 3GPP TS 33.107: "3G security; Lawful interception architecture and functions".

[37] 3GPP TS 37.340: "Evolved Universal Radio Access (E-UTRA) and NR-Multi-connectivity; Stage 2".

[38] 3GPP TS 36.413: "S1 Application Protocol (S1AP)".

[39] OMA-TS-MMS\_ENC-V1\_3-20110913-A: "Multimedia Messaging Service Encapsulation Protocol".

[40] 3GPP TS 23.140: "Multimedia Messaging Protocol. Functional Description. Stage 2".

[41] 3GPP TS 38.415: "NG-RAN; PDU Session User Plane Protocol".

[42] 3GPP TS 23.273: "5G System (5GS) Location Services (LCS); Stage 2".

[43] IETF RFC 4566: "SDP: Session Description Protocol".

[44] 3GPP TS 24.193: "Stage 3: Access Traffic Steering, Switching and Splitting (ATSSS)".

[45] 3GPP TS 29.509: "5G System; Authentication Server Services; Stage 3".

[46] 3GPP TS 24.011: "Point-to-Point (PP) Short Message Service (SMS) support on mobile radio interface".

[47] 3GPP TS 29.002: "Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".

[48] 3GPP TS 29.504: "5G System; Unified Data Repository Services; Stage 3".

[49] 3GPP TS 29.505: "5G System; Usage of the Unified Data Repository services for Subscription Data; Stage 3".

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

Second change

## 3.3 Abbreviations

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

5GC 5G Core Network

5GS 5G System

ADMF LI Administration Function

AF Application Function

AMF Access and Mobility Management Function

AS Application Server

AUSF Authentication Server Function

BBIFF Bearer Binding Intercept and Forward Function

BSS Business Support System

CAG Closed Access Group

CC Content of Communication

CP Control Plane

CSI Cell Supplemental Information

CSP Communication Service Provider

CUPS Control and User Plane Separation

DN Data Network

DNAI Data Network Access Identifier

DoNAS Data over NAS

E-CSCF Emergency – Call Session Control Function

GPSI Generic Public Subscription Identifier

HMEE Hardware Mediated Execution Enclave

HR Home Routed

IBCF Interconnection Border Control Functions

ICF Identifier Caching Function

IEF Identifier Event Function

IMS-AGW IMS Access Gateway

IM-MGW IM Media Gateway

IP Interception Product

IQF Identifier Query Function

IRI Intercept Related Information

LALS Lawful Access Location Services

LBO Local Break Out

LEA Law Enforcement Agency

LEMF Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility

LI Lawful Interception

LI CA Lawful Interception Certificate Authority

LICF Lawful Interception Control Function

LI\_HI1 Lawful Interception Handover Interface 1

LI\_HI2 Lawful Interception Handover Interface 2

LI\_HI3 Lawful Interception Handover Interface 3

LI\_HI4 Lawful Interception Handover Interface 4

LI\_HIQR Lawful Interception Handover Interface Query Response

LIID Lawful Interception Identifier

LIPF Lawful Interception Provisioning Function

LIR Location Immediate Request

LI\_SI Lawful Interception System Information Interface

LI\_T1 Lawful Interception Internal Triggering Interface 1

LI\_T2 Lawful Interception Internal Triggering Interface 2

LI\_T3 Lawful Interception Internal Triggering Interface 3

LI\_X0 Lawful Interception Internal Interface 0

LI\_X1 Lawful Interception Internal Interface 1

LI\_X2 Lawful Interception Internal Interface 2

LI\_X3 Lawful Interception Internal Interface 3

LI\_X3A Lawful Interception Internal Interface 3 Aggregator

LI\_XEM1 Lawful Interception Internal Interface Event Management Interface 1

LI\_XER Lawful Interception Internal Interface Event Record

LI\_XQR Lawful Interception Internal Interface Query Response

LMF Location Management Function

LMISF LI Mirror IMS State Function

LMISF-CC LMISF for the handling of CC

LMISF-IRI LMISF for the handling of IRI

LTF Location Triggering Function

MA Multi-Access

MANO Management and Orchestration

MDF Mediation and Delivery Function

MDF2 Mediation and Delivery Function 2

MDF3 Mediation and Delivery Function 3

MRFP Multimedia Resource Function Processor

N9HR N9 Home Routed

N3IWF Non 3GPP Inter Working Function

NAS Non-Access Stratum

NEF Network Exposure Function

NFV Network Function Virtualisation

NFVI Network Function Virtualisation Infrastructure

NFVO Network Function Virtualisation Orchestrator

NIDD Non-IP Data Delivery

NPLI Network Provided Location Information

NR New Radio

NRF Network Repository Function

NSSF Network Slice Selection Function

OSS Operations Support System

PAG POI Aggregator

PCF Policy Control Function

P-CSCF Proxy - Call Session Control Function

PEI Permanent Equipment Identifier

PGW PDN Gateway

PGW-U PDN Gateway User Plane

POI Point Of Interception

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network

PTC Push to Talk over Cellular

S8HR S8 Home Routed

SIRF System Information Retrieval Function

S-CSCF Serving - Call Session Control Function

SMF Session Management Function

SMSF SMS-Function

SUCI Subscriber Concealed Identifier

SUPI Subscriber Permanent Identifier

TF Triggering Function

TrGW Transit Gateway

UDM Unified Data Management

UDR Unified Data Repository

UDSF Unstructured Data Storage Function

UPF User Plane Function

VNF Virtual Network Function

VNFC Virtual Network Function Component

xCC LI\_X3 Communications Content

xIRI LI\_X2 Intercept Related Information

Third change

## 7.X Non-IP data delivery (NIDD) in 5GS

### 7.X.1 Background

#### 7.X.1.1 General

Functions for NIDD (Non-IP Data Delivery) may be used to handle Mobile Originated (MO) and Mobile Terminated (MT) communication for unstructured data (also referred to as Non-IP). Such delivery to an AF is accomplished by one of the following two mechanisms (See TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.31.5):

- Delivery using NEF.

- Delivery using UPF via a Point-to-Point (PtP) N6 tunnel.

If the subscription includes a "NEF Identity for NIDD" corresponding to the DNN and S-NSSAI information, then the SMF selects that NEF as the anchor of this PDU session, otherwise, the SMF selects a UPF as the anchor of this PDU Session. If NEF is used, the NIDD traffic is forwarded by NEF to the AF. If UPF is used, the NIDD traffic is forwarded by UPF to the AF.

NIDD applies to non-roaming and roaming with home-routed roaming architecture.

#### 7.X.1.2 NIDD in non-roaming situation

##### 7.X.1.2.1 Delivery using NEF

Figure 7.X-XA presents the architecture for delivery of NIDD using NEF in non-roaming scenario. NIDD using NEF requires a control plane PDU session. The PDU session is established between UE and NEF via AMF and SMF. The user traffic is exchanged with DoNAS (Data over NAS) between UE and AMF, then over N11 interface between AMF and SMF, then over N29 interface between SMF and NEF and finally over N33 interface between NEF and AF (see TS 23.502 [4] clause 4.25).



**Figure 7.X-XA: 5GS Architecture for NIDD using NEF**

##### 7.X.1.2.2 Delivery using UPF via a PtP N6 tunnel

Figure 7.X-XB shows the architecture for delivery of NIDD using UPF via a PtP N6 tunnel in non-roaming scenario. The user traffic is exchanged with DoNAS between UE and AMF, over N11 interface between AMF and SMF, over N4 interface between SMF and UPF and finally over PtP N6 tunnel between UPF and AF. The tunnel is typically a UDP/IP tunnel.



**Figure 7.X-XB: 5GS Architecture for NIDD using a PtP N6 tunnel**

#### 7.X.1.3 NIDD in roaming situation

##### 7.X.1.3.1 Delivery using NEF

In roaming scenario, the PDU session for NIDD using NEF is established between the UE and NEF via V-AMF, V-SMF and H-SMF. The user traffic is exchanged with DoNAS between UE and AMF, then over N11 interface between AMF and V-SMF, over N16 interface between V-SMF and H-SMF and over N29 interface between SMF and NEF and finally over N33 interface between NEF and AF. Figure 6.2-XC shows the architecture for delivery of NIDD using NEF in roaming situation.



**Figure 7.X-XC: 5GS Architecture for NIDD using NEF in roaming situation**

##### 7.X.1.3.2 Delivery using UPF via a PtP N6 tunnel

In roaming scenario, the user traffic is exchanged with DoNAS between UE and AMF, over N11 interface between AMF and V-SMF, over N4 interface between V-SMF and V-UPF, over N9 between V-UPF and H-UPF and finally over PtP N6 tunnel between H-UPF and AF (Figure 7.X-XD).



 **Figure 7.X-XD: 5GS Architecture of NIDD using a PtP N6 tunnel in roaming situation**

### 7.X.2 LI for NIDD

#### 7.X.2.1 LI for NIDD using NEF

##### 7.X.2.1.1 General

In non-roaming scenario, only NEF will provide IRI-POI and CC-POI.

In roaming scenario, V-SMF shall provide the IRI-POI and CC-POI functions for the visited network while NEF in the home network provides IRI-POI and CC-POI.

NOTE: Only home-routed mode applies.

LI for NIDD using NEF in the VPLMN is described in clause 7.X.2.1.2. LI for NIDD using NEF in the HPLMN is described in clause 7.Y.2.1.

Packet header reporting, non-3GPP access and MA-PDU session are not applicable to NIDD.

##### 7.X.2.1.2 Architecture for NIDD using NEF in the VPLMN

This clause describes the LI for NIDD using NEF in the VPLMN.The access method for the delivery of xCC related to NIDD using NEF is based on duplication of packets without modification of the packets at the V-SMF (in case of roaming) and NEF in the home network. The duplicated packets with additional information in a header are sent to MDF3 via LI\_X3 for further delivery to the LEMF via LI\_HI3. The figure 7.X-XE gives a reference point representation of the LI architecture with V-SMF as a CP NF and UP NF providing the IRI-POI and CC-POI functions for NIDD using NEF in the visited network.



**Figure 7.X-XE: LI architecture for NIDD using NEF showing LI at V-SMF**

##### 7.X.2.1.3 Target identifiers

The LIPF present in the ADMF provisions the intercept information associated with the following target identities to the IRI-POI present in the AMF:

- SUPI.

- PEI.

- GPSI.

The interception performed on the above three identities are mutually independent, even though, an xIRI may contain the information about the other identities when available.

##### 7.X.2.1.4 IRI events

The IRI-POI present in the V-SMF handles the same records included in xIRIs for NIDD using NEF as those identified in 6.2.3.3.

- PDU session establishment.

- PDU session modification.

- PDU session release.

- Start of interception with established PDU session.

- Unsuccessful procedure.

For NIDD using NEF with or without roaming situation, the IRI-POI present in the H-SMF shall avoid generating xIRIs since NEF always provides the xIRIs for the home network.

#### 7.X.2.2 LI for NIDD using a PtP N6 tunnel

In non-roaming scenario, the SMF will provide an IRI POI while UPF shall include a CC-POI.

In roaming scenario, V-SMF and H-SMF shall provide the IRI-POI and V-UPF and H-UPF shall include the CC-POI function as shown in Figure 6.2-4 which also concerns IRI-POI and CC-POI functions for IP-based and Ethernet-based PDU sessions.

NOTE: Only home-routed mode applies.

The LI architecture for SMF/UPF for NIDD using a PtP N6 tunnel is the same as presented in figure 6.2-4.

However, the user plane packets between UE and UPF flow through the SMF as shown in figures 7.X-XB and 7.X-XD.

The same xIRIs defined in 6.2.3.3. for PDU sessions of IP or Ethernet type and the same xCC are also considered for PDU sessions for NIDD using a PtP N6 tunnel, considering unstructured payload format.

## 7.Y LI at NEF

### 7.Y.1 General

The present document specifies NEF as POI for:

- NIDD.

- Device triggering.

- MSISDN-less MO SMS.

- Parameter provisioning.

### 7.Y.2 LI for NIDD using NEF

#### 7.Y.2.1 Architecture

The NEF shall provide both IRI-POI and CC-POI functions. The figure 7.Y-1 gives a reference point representation of the LI architecture with NEF as a CP NF and UP NF providing the IRI-POI and CC-POI functions. NEF is the anchor point for PDU session establishment and NIDD traffic. The NIDD traffic is forwarded by NEF to the AF over the N33 interface.



**Figure 7.Y-1: LI architecture for NIDD using NEF showing LI at NEF**

#### 7.Y.2.2 Target Identities

The LIPF present in the ADMF provisions the intercept information associated with the following target identities to the IRI-POI present in the NEF:

- SUPI.

- GPSI.

The interception performed on the above two identities are mutually independent, even though, an xIRI may contain the information about the other identities when available.

#### 7.Y.2.3 IRI events

NEF handles xIRIs including the following records for NIDD using NEF in both roaming and non-roaming situations:

- PDU session establishment.

- PDU session modification.

- PDU session release.

- Start of interception with established PDU session.

- Unsuccessful procedure.

The PDU session establishment xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects that a PDU session for NIDD using NEF has been established for the target UE. The NEF plays the role of anchor point for that PDU session.

The PDU session modification xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects that a PDU session for NIDD using NEF is modified for the target UE.

The PDU session release xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects that a PDU session for NIDD using NEF is released for the target UE.

The start of interception with an established PDU session xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects that interception is activated on the target UE that has an already established PDU session for NIDD using NEF in the 5GS. When a target UE has multiple PDU sessions, this xIRI shall be sent for each PDU session with a different value of correlation information.

When additional warrants are activated on a target UE, MDF2 shall be able to generate and deliver the start of interception with an established PDU session related IRI messages to the LEMF associated with the warrants without receiving the corresponding start of interception with an established PDU session xIRI.

The unsuccessful procedure xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects an unsuccessful procedure for PDU session establishment, modification or release.

NEF handles xCC for NIDD using NEF if CC is requested.

### 7.Y.3 LI for device triggering

#### 7.Y.3.1 Background

Device triggering is the means by which an AF sends information to the UE via the NEF to trigger the UE to perform application specific actions that include initiating communication with the AF (see TS 23.502 [4] clause 4.13.2 and TS 29.522 [XX] clause 4.4.3).

The device trigger request is authorized by NEF by submitting the GPSI of the UE to the UDM. After successful authorization, NEF forwards the Device trigger request with the SUPI of the UE to the corresponding SMS-SC to be delivered to that UE. The 5GS architecture for Device triggering is presented in figure 7.Y-2.

The device trigger may be recalled or replaced by the AF if the UE is not reachable at the time the AF has delivered the device trigger to the UE.



**Figure 7.Y-2: 5GS architecture for device triggering**

#### 7.Y.3.2 Architecture

The figure 7.Y-1 without the CC-POI in NEF provides the architecture for LI for device triggering.

#### 7.Y.3.3 Target identities

The LIPF present in the ADMF provisions the intercept information associated with the following target identities to the IRI-POI present in the NEF:

- SUPI.

- GPSI.

The interception performed on the above two identities are mutually independent, even though, an xIRI may contain the information about the other identities when available.

#### 7.Y.3.4 IRI events

The IRI-POI present in the NEF shall generate xIRI, when it detects the following specific events or information related to the device triggering service:

- Device trigger.

- Device trigger replacement.

- Device trigger cancellation.

- Device trigger report notification.

The device trigger xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects that a device trigger has been received from an AF and is delivered to the SMS-SC for the target UE.

The device trigger replacement xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects that a device trigger replacement has been received from an AF and delivered to the SMS-SC to replace previously submitted device trigger message which is not yet delivered to the target UE.

The device trigger cancellation xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI in the NEF detects that a device trigger cancellation has been received from an AF and delivered to the SMS-SC to recall previously submitted device trigger which is not yet delivered to the target UE.

The device trigger report notification xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects that a device trigger report is returned to the AF with a cause value indicating the trigger delivery outcome (e.g. succeeded, unknown or failed and the reason for the failure).

### 7.Y.4 LI for MSISDN-less MO SMS

#### 7.Y.4.1 Background

An MSISDN-less MO SMS is sent by a UE without MSISDN as originator and received by a third party application as destination (i.e., AF) via SMS-SC and NEF as presented in figure 7.Y-3. MSISDN-less means that the GPSI of the UE is not an MSISDN but an External Identifier which form is username@realm. MSISDN-less MO-SMS service allows MSISDN-less UE to send small data to an AF using SMS-MO. The SMS-MO received by the SMS-SC through MO submission procedure as defined in TS 23.040 [XA], is directly forwarded to the NEF for further transfer to the recipient AF (see TS 23.502 [4] clause 4.13.7 and TS 29.522 [XX] clause 4.4.10).

The NEF queries the UDM with the SUPI of the UE, obtains the corresponding GPSI of the UE sending the SMS, and forwards it to the AF including the GPSI (i.e., external identifier) of the originating UE.



**Figure 7.Y-3: 5GS architecture for MSISDN-less MO SMS**

#### 7.Y.4.2 Architecture

The figure 7.Y-1 without the CC-POI in NEF provides the architecture for LI for MSISN-less MO SMS.

#### 7.Y.4.3 Target identities

The LIPF present in the ADMF provisions the intercept information associated with the following target identities to the IRI-POI present in the NEF:

- SUPI.

- GPSI.

The interception performed on the above two identities are mutually independent, even though, an xIRI may contain the information about the other identities when available.

#### 7.Y.4.4 IRI events

The IRI-POI present in the NEF shall generate xIRI, when it detects the following specific events or information related to the MSISDN-less MO SMS:

- MSISDN-less MO SMS.

The MSISDN-less MO SMS xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects that a MSISDN-less MO SMS has been received from a target UE by the NEF and is delivered to the recipient AF.

### 7.Y.5 LI for parameter provisioning

#### 7.Y.5.1 Background

Parameter provisioning is a capability exposed by NEF to AF (see TS 23.502 [4] clause 4.15.6 and TS 29.522 [XX] clause 4.4.11). The AF can use this capability to tell the network when a device is expected to communicate. The core network can then use this information to create assistance information for the RAN. The RAN may then use the assistance information to minimize UE state transitions. The AF provides the Expected UE behavior data specified in TS 29.503 [25] to NEF, and NEF updates the UE subscription data via UDM as described in figure 7.Y-4. Each parameter within the Expected UE Behaviour shall have an associating validity time. The validity time indicates when the Expected UE Behaviour parameter expires. The validity time may be set to indicate that the particular Expected UE Behaviour parameter has no expiration time.



**Figure 7.Y-4: 5GS architecture for Parameter provisioning**

#### 7.Y.5.2 Architecture

The figure 7.Y-1 without the CC-POI in NEF provides the architecture for LI for parameter provisioning.

#### 7.Y.5.3 Target identities

The LIPF present in the ADMF provisions the intercept information associated with the following target identities to the IRI-POI present in the NEF:

- GPSI.

#### 7.Y.5.4 IRI events

The IRI-POI present in the NEF shall generate xIRI, when it detects the following specific events or information related to arameter provisioning:

- Expected UE behavior update.

The Expected UE behavior update xIRI is generated when the IRI-POI present in the NEF detects that an AF sent a request to create, update, delete or get Expected UE behavior data related to the targe UE and the NEF updates or gets these data from the UE subscription profile via UDM.

End of changes