**3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #122 *TDoc R2-2306854***

**nIncheon, Korea, 22th – 26th May 2023**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **38.300** | **CR** | **0589** | **rev** | **4** | **Current version:** | **17.4.0** |  |
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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 | **X** | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

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| ***Title:*** | 38.300 Running CR for MBS enhancements | | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | CMCC | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_MBS\_enh-Core | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2023-05-12 |
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| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-18 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)*  Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | | | | | | | | *Use one of the following releases: Rel-8 (Release 8) Rel-9 (Release 9) Rel-10 (Release 10) Rel-11 (Release 11) … Rel-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18) Rel-19 (Release 19)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | This CR introduces the enhancements specified on support of MBS in Rel-18 | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | | Introduction of multicast reception for UEs in RRC\_INACTIVE state and shared processing for simultaneous reception of broadcast and unicast. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | Rel-18 MBS enhancement is not supported in NR. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 16.10.4, 16.10.5.2, 16.10.5.3.X(new), 16.10.5.4, 16.10.5.7, 16.10.6.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:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

*First Modified Subclause*

16.10.4 Group Scheduling

The following logical channels are used for MBS delivery:

- MTCH: A PTM downlink channel for transmitting MBS data of either multicast session or broadcast session from the network to the UE;

- DTCH: A PTP channel defined in clause 6.2.2 for transmitting MBS data of a multicast session from the network to the UE;

- MCCH for broadcast: A PTM downlink channel used for transmitting MBS broadcast control information associated to one or several MTCH(s) from the network to the UE.

- MCCH for multicast: A PTM downlink channel used for transmitting control information of MBS multicast session associated to one or several MTCH(s) from the network to the UE in RRC\_INACTIVE state.

The following connections between logical channels and transport channels for PTM transmission exist:

- broadcast/multicast MCCH can be mapped to DL-SCH;

- MTCH can be mapped to DL-SCH.

The following depicts the usage of RNTI for PTM transmission:

- A UE can receive different services using same or different G-RNTIs;

- A UE can receive different services using same or different G-CS-RNTIs.

The following depicts the usage of RNTI for broadcast/multicast MCCH:

- A UE can receive broadcast MCCH using MCCH-RNTI;

- A UE can receive multicast MCCH using MMCCH-RNTI.

*Next Modified Subclause*

16.10.5.2 Configuration

A UE can receive data of MBS multicast session in RRC\_CONNECTED state or RRC\_INACTIVE state after joining the MBS multicast session. It is up to gNB whether the UE receives data of MBS multicast session in RRC CONNECTED state or RRC INACTIVE state. The gNB moves the UE from RRC\_CONNECTED state to RRC\_INACTIVE state via dedicated RRC signalling, and moves the UE from RRC\_INACTIVE state to RRC\_CONNECTED state via the group notification or RAN-initiated paging.

If the UE which joined a multicast session is in RRC\_CONNECTED state and when the multicast session is activated, the gNB may send *RRCReconfiguration* message with relevant MBS configuration for the multicast session to the UE.

If the gNB configures the UE to receive the MBS multicast session in RRC\_INACTIVE state, the gNB may provide the PTM configuration for the MBS multicast session which is activated or to be activated via *RRCRelease* message. When the PTM configuration is changed or the UE moves beyond the serving cell, mulitcast MCCH is used to provide the PTM configuration. A notification mechanism is used to announce the change of multicast MCCH content due to multicast session PTM configuration modification or session deactivation. The multicast MCCH configuration is provided via SIBX and optionally dedicated signalling. The MBS multicast UE in RRC\_CONNECTED state is not required to read multicast MCCH.

Editor’s Note: FFS that the above description of PTM configuration(s) delivery will be revised according to future conclusions.

The same PDCCH/PDSCH resources can be applied to both UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED state and UEs in RRC\_INACTIVE states for receiving multicast data from the same multicast session.

When there is temporarily no data to be sent to the UEs for a multicast session that is active, the gNB may move the UE to RRC\_INACTIVE state, even for the UE identified by MBS assistance information from 5GC. When an MBS multicast session is deactivated, the gNB may move the UE in RRC\_CONNECTED state to RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state. For UEs receiving data of MBS multicast session in RRC\_INACTIVE state, the gNB notifies the MBS multicast session deactivation via multicast MCCH. In this case, the UE can stay in RRC\_INACTIVE and stop monitoring corresponding G-RNTI. gNBs supporting MBS use a group notification mechanism to notify the UEs in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state when a multicast session has been activated by the CN. gNBs supporting MBS use a group notification mechanism to notify the UEs in RRC\_INACTIVE state when the session is already activated and the gNB has multicast session data to deliver. Upon reception of the group notification, the UEs reconnect to the network or resume the connection and transition to RRC\_CONNECTED state from either RRC\_IDLE state or RRC\_INACTIVE state. Upon reception of the group notification with TMGI-specific indication(s) for session activation or data transmission resumption, the UE stays in RRC\_INACTIVE state and start monitoring corresponding G-RNTI, if PTM configuration is available. The UE is required to resume RRC connection to get the PTM configuration, if the PTM configuration is unavailable upon session activation or data transmission resumption. The group notification is addressed with P-RNTI on PDCCH, and the paging channels are monitored by the UE as described in clause 9.2.5. Paging message for group notification contains MBS session ID which is utilized to page all UEs in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE states that joined the associated MBS multicast session, i.e., UEs are not paged individually. The UE stops monitoring for group notifications related to a specific multicast session, i.e., stops checking for the MBS session ID in the Paging message, when the UE enters RRC\_CONNECTED state. The UE does not monitor for group notifications for these cases, i.e., once this UE leaves this multicast session or the network requests the UE to leave, or the network releases the multicast session. The MBS multicast reception UE in RRC\_INACTIVE state may be transferred to RRC\_CONNECTED state if notified by RAN-initiated paging individually. If the UE is notified by both group notification with TMGI-specific indication(s) and RAN-initiated paging, the UE follows RAN-initiated paging and goes to RRC\_CONNECTED state.

If the UE in RRC\_IDLE state that joined an MBS multicast session is camping on the gNB not supporting MBS, the UE may be notified about multicast session activation or data availability by CN-initiated paging where CN pages each UE individually, as described in clause 9.2.5. If the UE in RRC\_INACTIVE state that joined MBS multicast session is camping on the gNB not supporting MBS, the UE may be notified about data availability individually by RAN-initiated paging, as described in clause 9.2.5.

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

##### 16.10.5.3.X Service Continuity in RRC\_INACTIVE

Mobility procedures for multicast reception allow the UE in RRC\_INACTIVE state to continue receiving MBSsessions when changing cells without resuming RRC connection, if the PTM configuration of the new cell can be acquired by the UE from the SIBX and multicast MCCH after cell reselection. The UE is required to resume RRC connection to get the PTM configuration upon moving to a cell during active MBS multicast session, if the PTM configuration of the new cell is not available for the UE.

Editor’s Note: The UE in RRC\_INACTIVE state for MBS multicast data reception is not required to support seamless/lossless mobility.

The gNB may indicate in the MCCH of current serving cell the list of neighbour cells providing the same MBS multicast session(s) or RRC\_INACTIVE state UEs as provided in the serving cell. This allows the UE, e.g., to resume RRC connection if service is not available in the re-selected cell. To avoid the need to read MBS multicast related system information and potentially multicast MCCH on neighbour frequencies, the UE is made aware of which frequency is providing which MBS multicast sessions for RRC\_INACTIVE UEs.

Editor’s Note: Detailed mechanism on how to identify the frequency info (e.g., SAI, USD, or frequency info directly provided by network) is FFS.

The UE applies the normal cell reselection rules with frequency prioritization for MBS multicast reception in RRC\_INACTIVE state.

Editor’s Note: FFS that the above description of frequency prioritization mechanism will be revised according to future conclusions.

The UE may trigger RRC connection resumption if the reception quality of the multicast data is below a configured threshold.

Editor’s Note: FFS how to specify the threshold/reception quality.

*Next Modified Subclause*

#### 16.10.5.4 Reception of MBS Multicast data

For multicast session, gNB may deliver Multicast MBS data packets using the following methods:

- PTP Transmission: gNB individually delivers separate copies of MBS data packets to each UEs independently, i.e., gNB uses UE-specific PDCCH with CRC scrambled by UE-specific RNTI (e.g., C-RNTI) to schedule UE-specific PDSCH which is scrambled with the same UE-specific RNTI.

- PTM Transmission: gNB delivers a single copy of MBS data packets to a set of UEs, e.g., gNB uses group-common PDCCH with CRC scrambled by group-common RNTI to schedule group-common PDSCH which is scrambled with the same group-common RNTI.

If a UE is configured with both PTM and PTP transmissions, a gNB dynamically decides whether to deliver multicast data by PTM leg and/or PTP leg for a given UE based on the protocol stack defined in clause 16.10.3, based on information such as MBS Session QoS requirements, number of joined UEs, UE individual feedback on reception quality, and other criteria. The same QoS requirements apply regardless of the decision.

PTP transmission is not supported for MBS multicast reception for UEs in RRC\_INACTIVE state.

*Next Modified Subclause*

#### 16.10.5.7 Physical Layer

A CFR configured by *RRCReconfiguration* message is defined for multicast scheduling as an 'MBS frequency region' with a number of contiguous PRBs confined within and with the same numerology as the DL BWP, and multicast scheduling may have specific characteristics (e.g., PDCCH, PDSCH and SPS configurations).

Two HARQ-ACK reporting modes are defined for MBS:

- For the first HARQ-ACK reporting mode, the UE generates HARQ-ACK information with ACK value when a UE correctly decodes a transport block or detects a DCI format indicating an SPS PDSCH release; otherwise, the UE generates HARQ-ACK information with NACK value.

- For the second HARQ-ACK reporting mode, the UE does not transmit a PUCCH that would include only HARQ-ACK information with ACK values.

HARQ-ACK feedback for multicast can be enabled or disabled by higher layer configuration per G-RNTI or per G-CS-RNTI and/or indication in the DCI scheduling multicast transmission.

HARQ feedback is not supported for MBS multicast reception for UEs in RRC\_INACTIVE state.

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

#### 16.10.6.X Shared processing for MBS broadcast and unicast reception

If the UE is interested in receiving an MBS broadcast session, the UE may use MBS Interest Indication message to inform the unicast serving gNB about the baseband resources used for the purpose of using shared processing for MBS broadcast and unicast reception as described in TS 38.331 [12]. The gNB may enable the sending of the MBS Interest Indication by the indication in SIB1, irrespective of the presence or absence of SIB21. The shared processing of the UE for MBS broadcast and unicast reception can be enabled by the gNB based on the UE’s indication of the capability of receiving MBS broadcast from a non-serving cell.

End of Changes

Annex - collection of RAN2 agreements on enhancements of MBS WI

Green highlight – agreement captured in stage-2 specifications

Grey highlight – stage-3 level agreement, not captured in stage-2 specifications

No highlight – agreement with no direct impact on specifications

RAN2#119-e agreements

* In Rel-18, multicast reception for UEs in INACTIVE supports at least the following scenarios, with the assumption that the UE already has a valid PTM configuration:

- Scenario 1: a UE has been receiving multicast in CONNECTED, and it enters INACTIVE and continues the multicast reception.

- Scenario 2: a UE has joined a multicast session and has been directed to INACTIVE, the UE starts to receive the multicast session

**FFS for state changes, e.g. due to service being not provided in INACTIVE anymore etc.**

* It is up to gNB to decide whether a multicast session may be received by UE(s) in INACTIVE. FFS what information gNB may be provided to form such decision (related to SA2 discussion).
* It is supported that gNB transmit one multicast session to both UEs in CONNECTED and INACTIVE in the same cell. FFS how the gNB configures this.
* It is assumed the network can choose which UEs receive in RRC INACTIVE and which in RRC Connected and can move UEs between the states for Multicast service reception.
* The following is taken as baseline: we assume the same PDCCH/PDSCH resources (e.g. resources used for MTCH) can be used for all UEs (including UEs in CONNECTED and/or INACTIVE states) for receiving the same multicast session. Different configuration/resources are not precluded as well. FFS what exactly can be common and what not (e.g. HARQ, SPS etc.) and what is needed in addition (to legacy PTM config).
* For PTM configuration delivery, RAN2 further investigates the following solutions:

Option 1: Dedicated signalling

Option 2: Solution based on SIB+MCCH

We do not preclude some “mix” of the options

* HARQ feedback and PTP are not supported for multicast reception in RRC\_INACTIVE.
* Multicast service continuity after cell reselection in RRC\_INACTIVE state (i.e. without resuming RRC connection) will be supported (if the configuration of the new cell is available for the UE). FFS whether there are cases where the UE needs to resume the connection. FFS RAN3 impacts due to inter-gNB mobility.
* Upon cell reselection to neighbour cells during active multicast session, if the configuration of the session is not available for the new cell for UEs in INACTIVE, then the UE is required to resume RRC connection to get the Multicast MRB configuration.
* RAN2 focuses on solutions taking multi-Rx UEs (i.e. no specific enhancements for 1Rx UEs).

RAN2#119 bis-e agreements

* RAN2 Answer to Q1-a) If there are significant differences in the quality and reliability of the reception of MBS data between UEs in RRC Connected state and UEs in RRC Inactive state:

The quality and reliability of the reception of MBS data between UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED state and UEs in RRC\_INACTIVE state may or may not be different, as HARQ feedback and PTP transmission are not supported and seamless/lossless mobility is not required for multicast reception in RRC\_INACTIVE.

* Revised LS to be provided for final (editorial) review
* Final LS to be provided in R2-2210882
* The following general description is taken as baseline for PTM configuration delivery Option 1:

(1-a) PTM configuration(s) (i.e., configurations used for multicast reception in RRC\_INACTIVE) of one or more multicast sessions for at least one cell are provided via dedicated RRC signaling to a UE.

(1-b) The RRC message for this includes RRCReconfiguration and/or RRCRelease and/or RRCResume (details FFS)

(1-c) UE stores the received configurations while it is in RRC\_INACTIVE, and if there is a need to update some or all the configurations, the UE is notified of such changes and may trigger RRC connection resume to obtain the updated configurations. In case of mobility in RRC\_INACTIVE, the UE triggers RRC connection resume if the configuration of the session is not available for the new cell.

* The following general description is taken as baseline for PTM configuration delivery Option 2:

(2-a) PTM configurations (i.e., configurations used for multicast reception in RRC\_INACTIVE) are provided via an MCCH-like channel (same or different as used for MBS broadcast), and information regarding MCCH scheduling is provided via SIB, FFS dedicated signalling

(2-b) UE can receive such configurations when it is in RRC\_INACTIVE, FFS whether it is allowed/needed to also receive when UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED

(2-c) If there is a need to update some or all the received configurations, UE does not need to resume RRC connection but is notified of such changes (e.g. via MCCH DCI) and obtains the updated configurations via MCCH.

* Dedicated RRC signalling (i.e. RRC release message with suspendConfig) is used for switching a multicast receiving UE from RRC\_CONNECTED to RRC\_INACTIVE and continue multicast reception (details FFS).
* For both option 1 and option 2, as a baseline, group paging can be used to switch UEs receiving multicast from RRC\_INACTIVE to RRC\_CONNECTED, and UEs continue the multicast reception in CONNECTED. FFS if there is any potential issue if Rel-17 group paging is reused. FFS if there are other cases when UE triggers resume. FFS if MCCH can also be used in case of option 2.
* FFS whether to introduce PTM configuration applicable area, i.e., the mechanism that the PTM configurations, once acquired by a UE, may apply to a certain area (i.e., a set of cells instead of a single cell).
* Rel-18 UE in INACTIVE can be informed when the session is activated (Details FFS).
* As a baseline, group paging can be used to inform Rel-18 UE(s) about the session activation (Details FFS, e.g., UE behavior when receiving such group notification).
* If a UE is in RRC\_INACTIVE and is configured to receive a multicast session in RRC\_INACTIVE, the UE may be notified when the multicast session is deactivated. FFS how (e.g., informed via group paging, MCCH, or other ways).
* Rel-17 mechanism (NAS-based indication) is applicable for multicast session release. FFS if any enhancement is needed.
* FFS how UE determines whether it can receive the multicast session in RRC\_INACTIVE or not when the session is activated, taking into account the following solutions (can further update the descriptions if needed, and several solutions may be needed, some solutions may apply only for certain configuration options)

1. When the multicast session is activated, UE can receive the multicast session in RRC\_INACTIVE if the PTM configuration used in RRC\_INACTIVE for the session is available to the UE and the UE has joined the session already (e.g., configuration provided to UE via dedicated RRC signaling or via MCCH), otherwise it goes back to RRC\_CONNECTED to receive the multicast session.

2. When the multicast session is activated, UE is indicated by group paging whether it can receive the multicast session in RRC\_INACTIVE or not (detailed signaling FFS).

3. UE is configured "whether it can receive the multicast session in RRC\_INACTIVE" by dedicated signaling before UE is released. When the multicast session is activated, UE stays in RRC\_INACTIVE or resumes RRC connection accordingly (detailed signaling FFS).

* If option 1 is supported for PTM configuration

As a baseline, group paging may be used to inform the UE when network changes the PTM configurations, and UE upon reception triggers RRC connection resume procedure to obtain the updated configurations (details of group paging can be FFS).

FFS whether and how to solve the issue in signalling/system load when a large number of UEs in the cell need PTM configuration update.

* FFS if there is an issue that a UE can obtain all the PTM configurations for a multicast service via Option 2 without/before joining the multicast session on the condition that security is enabled by service layer. And if yes FFS how to solve the issue (e.g., dedicated configuration + MCCH).
* For shared processing we adopt the following as a baseline:

1) new IE is added in system information to control whether MBSInterestIndication for shared processing can be sent or not;

2) MBSInterestIndication message content and related procedure is updated for shared processing.

* New IE to control whether MBSInterestIndication for shared processing can be sent or not is added to SIB1.
* In MBSInterestIndication, for a broadcast service that the UE is receiving or is interested to receive, at least the following information can be signalled: broadcast frequency, subcarrier spacing, and bandwidth. FFS details/exact parameters and other information. FFS in which scenarios the UE reports this information (e.g. intra-PLMN case, inter-PLMN case)
* FFS whether UE capability is needed to enable shared processing.

RAN2#120 agreements

* We will have a mixed approach and we start with the following:
  + 1. When NW configures UE to continue the multicast reception in INACTIVE state, NW provides the PTM configuration for the activated multicast session via the RRC dedicated signalling, at least for the serving cell (FFS other cases).
    2. **MCCH is used in case there is a need to indicate a PTM configuration in case there is a need for change in PTM config or during mobility beyond serving cell / gNB. FFS session status change and other indications.**
    3. **We assume that the UE can only receive multicast service after it joined the session.**
    4. **FFS whether MCCH configuration is initially provided to the UE via dedicated signalling.**

RAN2#121 agreements

* UE shall join in the multicast session before receiving multicast in RRC INACTIVE.
* If network finds it useful, the PTM configuration for the (single) serving cell can be configured to UE before the session activation, and UE stores the configuration. When session is activated, UE can receive multicast in INACTIVE state by applying the configuration without going back to RRC\_CONNECTED, if not updated by MCCH after being configured.
* When network configures UE to receive multicast in INACTIVE state, RRCRelease message with suspendconfig can be used to deliver the PTM configuration. Other dedicated RRC messages will not be used to provide PTM configuration for MBS multicast for INACTIVE.
* We introduce a new MCCH logical channel for multicast in INACTIVE (different from broadcast MCCH)
* Multicast MCCH configuration is provided via new SIB.
* Optionally, Multicast MCCH configuration for the serving cell can also be provided in dedicated signalling. Understanding is we are not optimizing mobility case because of this.
* Serving cell will not provide the PTM configuration of neighbour cells from other gNBs.
* FFS whether the network can provide PTM configuration for intra-gNB cells.
* Indicate the capability of receiving MBS broadcast from a non-serving cell. FFS whether the granularity is at FeatureSetDownlink or FeatureSetDownlinkPerCC level.
* FFS Whether to include additional information in MII can be controlled by the network. Should consider whether this would be two-step procedure or one-step procedure (e.g. having more info in SIB1)

RAN2#121bis agreements

* Similar to Rel-17 broadcast reception procedure, UE acquires new SIB and multicast MCCH to get PTM configuration after cell reselection.
* When a UE reselects to a cell for which PTM configuration is not available in multicast MCCH, the UE initiates RRC resumption procedure for an active multicast session it is interested to receive or continue receiving.
* UE may trigger RRC connection resumption if the reception quality of the multicast data is below a configured threshold, FFS how to specify the threshold/reception quality.
* Frequency prioritization may be provided to the UE for cell reselection for multicast reception in RRC\_INACTIVE, detailed mechanism on how to identify the frequency info (e.g., SAI, USD, or frequency info directly provided by network) is FFS.
* No need to define a mechanism other than the frequency prioritization, i.e., per cell based prioritization in cell re-selection, to help UE choose the right cell to camp on.
* The neighbor cell list mechanism for multicast reception in RRC\_INACTIVE may be configured e.g. it can be used by UE to resume RRC connection if service is not available in the re-selected cell by NCL, without reading MCCH in the re-selected cell, in some aspects similar to Rel-17 NCL mechanism in MBS broadcast.
* A "special UE" identified by MBS assistance information from 5GC can be released to RRC\_INACTIVE (e.g., when the session is deactivated). FFS how can network enable such UE to resume to RRC\_CONNECTED upon session activation
* Rel-18 UE can stay in RRC\_INACTIVE and start monitoring corresponding G-RNTI upon an enhanced group paging (e.g., upon session activation or data transmission resumed). Details FFS.
* For one UE already in RRC\_INACTIVE, it can stay in RRC\_INACTIVE and stop monitoring corresponding G-RNTI upon events like session deactivation/temporary no data.
* FFS which option to take: enhanced group paging or enhanced MCCH, to enable Rel-18 UE to stay in RRC\_INACTIVE and stop monitoring corresponding G-RNTI upon events like session deactivation/temporary no data.
* No additional enhancement (with regard to enhancements made for ‘deactivation/temp no data’) is needed specifically for enabling UE to stay in RRC\_INACTIVE and stop monitoring corresponding G-RNTI upon session release.
* Legacy group paging (i.e., Rel-17 group paging) can be used to resume UE to RRC\_CONNECTED state.
* Upon events like session activation/data transmission resumed, if PTM configuration is not available to UE, UE initiates RRC connection resumption.
* UE-specific paging (i.e. PagingRecordList) can be used to move specific MBS multicast UE(s) to RRC\_CONNECTED (i.e. legacy UE behavior).
* When both enhanced group paging and unicast paging are received by the UE (and targeted for this UE), the UE follows unicast Paging and goes to RRC CONNECTED.
* From the location&bandwidth and SCS configuration perspective,follow R17 MBS broadcast CFR principle (i.e. case A,C,E) to provide multicast CFR configuration in RRC\_INACTIVE.
* Multicast CFR in RRC\_INACTIVE and broadcast CFR can be configured differently. FFS whether we need to restrict that one CFR is completely contained within the other in this case (we should understand what the issue is otherwise).
* Case B and case D are not supported for multicast CFR in RRC\_INACTIVE;
* Whether multicast CFR in RRC\_CONNECTED and in RRC\_INACTIVE are different is up to NW implementation. FFS whether this causes some issues which need to be addressed.
* HARQ feedback related information in the DCI is not needed or can be ignored for multicast transmission to RRC\_INACTIVE UE.
* The HARQ operation for multicast reception in RRC\_INACTIVE is same as the operation without HARQ feedback in RRC\_CONNECTED state.
* The multicast transmission in RRC\_INACTIVE is performed via beam sweeping based on SSB index like broadcast MBS (i.e. beam information is not needed in DCI).
* For MTCH, RAN2 assumes to reuse the same DCI format of R17 multicast (i.e. DCI format 4-1/4-2) for dynamic scheduling of multicast in RRC INACTIVE. RAN2 assumes for MCCH scheduling, DCI format 4-0 is used. We will ask RAN1 to confirm whether it is feasible and whether both 4-1 and 4-2 are needed.
* We will also indicate other relevant agreements to RAN1 (e.g. on beam sweeping etc.)
* On support of multicast SPS in RRC\_INACTIVE, postpone RAN2 discussion to next meeting.
* On DRX operation for multicast in RRC\_INACTIVE, take the multicast DRX as baseline. FFS handling on PTM related HARQ RTT Timer and DRX Retransmission Timer.
* The common LCID space is used for multicast MRB and unicast DRB regardless of UE RRC state (i.e. no change on the LCID table for MTCH).
* Postpone the UP discussion on L2 operation during RRC state transition until the signaling design of PTM configuration in RRCRelease message is concluded.
* Postpone the discussion on L2 operation during mobility to next RAN2 meeting.
* Including the following two issues in LS to RAN1:
  + - Issue 1: RAN1 to confirm RAN2 understanding that PDSCH aggregation is supported for multicast MTCH in RRC\_INACTIVE (as that is supported in Rel-17 multicast MTCH in RRC\_CONNECTED as well as broadcast MTCH).
    - Issue 2: RAN1 to check the feasibility of following Rel-17 CSS design for multicast MTCH and MCCH: 1) reusing the same CSS for multicast MTCH in
    - RRC\_INACTIVE (same as multicast MTCH in RRC\_CONNECTED); 2) separate CSS for MCCH and MTCH.
* Change the working agreement to the agreement below:

Agreement: The same CFR is used for multicast MCCH and MTCH. It can be revisited if there is any issue found, e.g. for RedCap UEs.

* UE in RRC CONNECTED state is not required to read multicast MCCH to be able to receive multicast MBS service i.e. the UE receives the PTM configuration via dedicated signalling. This can be revisited if issues with service continuity are identified.

RAN2#122 agreements

* The multicast MCCH configuration takes the broadcast MCCH configuration structure (i.e., mcch-Config-r17) as baseline.
* To notify the multicast MCCH change, change notification mechanism for Rel-17 broadcast MCCH is the baseline.
* Working assumption (to be confirmed by RAN1 via pending reply LS): One bit in the MCCH DCI is used to notify the change of the multicast MCCH. We reuse the bit used for MCCH change indication from Rel-17 MBS broadcast. This does not cover session deactivation which is FFS.
* It is not supported to provide the PTM configuration of intra-gNB neighbour cells in the dedicated signalling.
* For PTM configuration structure on the multicast MCCH, Rel-17 broadcast PTM configuration structure is taken as baseline.
* As a baseline, The PTM configuration in the RRCRelease message with suspendconfig has the same structure as the PTM configuration in multicast MCCH.
* FFS how existing MRBs are handled.
* Introduce a new indication per tmgi in the group paging which informs Rel-18 UEs having a valid PTM configuration to receive the multicast in RRC\_INACTIVE.
* MCCH is used for notifying MC session deactivation for multicast reception in RRC\_INACTIVE to enable Rel-18 UE to stay in RRC\_INACTIVE and stop monitoring corresponding G-RNTI.
* This is assumed to have no/minor impact on RAN1/PHY
* The granularity for capability of receiving MBS broadcast from a non-serving cell is at FeatureSetDownlinkPerCC level. This capability does not imply simultaneous reception on multiple CCs.
* No additional signalling is introduced to control information to be reported by the UE (on top of what we have already agreed).
* When sending MII, UE reports the whole information (i.e. at least frequency, bandwidth, SCS) when indicated by SIB1 of its unicast serving cell. FFS whether there are cases where this information is not available at the UE and what happens then.
* FFS if any special handling is needed when the non-serving cell updates the configuration (which is relevant for MII)
* No additional information is added to MII on top of what has been already agreed.