**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #116bis Electronic R2-220wxyz**

**Online Meeting, Jan 17 – 25, 2022**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **38.300** | **CR** |  | **rev** |  | **Current version:** | **16.8.0** |  |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| *For* [***HELP***](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:*** | Introduction of Rel-17 Sidelink Relay | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to WG:*** | MediaTek Inc. | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | RAN2 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_SL\_relay-Core | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2022-1-17 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***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 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-15 (Release 15) Rel-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | This CR introduces the support of sidelink relay in NR | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Summary of change:*** | | Introduction of general description, protocol architecture, relay discovery, relay selection/reselection, control plane procedures and service continuity aspects for sidelink relay | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | Sidelink Relay is not supported in NR | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 2, 3.1, 3.2, 16.x (New), 16.9.y (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*

# 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 36.300: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN); Overall description; Stage 2".

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

[4] 3GPP TS 38.401: "NG-RAN; Architecture description".

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

[6] 3GPP TS 38.321: "NR; Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

[7] 3GPP TS 38.322: "NR; Radio Link Control (RLC) protocol specification".

[8] 3GPP TS 38.323: "NR; Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP) specification".

[9] 3GPP TS 37.324: " E-UTRA and NR; Service Data Protocol (SDAP) specification".

[10] 3GPP TS 38.304: "NR; User Equipment (UE) procedures in Idle mode and RRC Inactive state".

[11] 3GPP TS 38.306: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio access capabilities".

[12] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".

[13] 3GPP TS 38.133: "NR; Requirements for support of radio resource management".

[14] 3GPP TS 22.168: "Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System (ETWS) requirements; Stage 1".

[15] 3GPP TS 22.268: "Public Warning System (PWS) Requirements".

[16] 3GPP TS 38.410: "NG-RAN; NG general aspects and principles".

[17] 3GPP TS 38.420: "NG-RAN; Xn general aspects and principles".

[18] 3GPP TS 38.101-1: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Range 1 Standalone".

[19] 3GPP TS 22.261: "Service requirements for next generation new services and markets".

[20] 3GPP TS 38.202: "NR; Physical layer services provided by the physical layer"

[21] 3GPP TS 37.340: "NR; Multi-connectivity; Overall description; Stage-2".

[22] 3GPP TS 23.502: "Procedures for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[23] IETF RFC 4960 (2007-09): "Stream Control Transmission Protocol".

[24] 3GPP TS 26.114: "Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Multimedia Telephony; Media handling and interaction".

[25] Void.

[26] 3GPP TS 38.413: "NG-RAN; NG Application Protocol (NGAP)".

[27] IETF RFC 3168 (09/2001): "The Addition of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) to IP".

[28] 3GPP TS 24.501: "NR; Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for 5G System (5GS)".

[29] 3GPP TS 36.331: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".

[30] 3GPP TS 38.415: "NG-RAN; PDU Session User Plane Protocol".

[31] 3GPP TS 38.340: "NR; Backhaul Adaptation Protocol (BAP) specification".

[32] 3GPP TS 38.470: "NG-RAN; F1 application protocol (F1AP) ".

[33] 3GPP TS 38.425: "NG-RAN; NR user plane protocol".

[34] 3GPP TS 23.216: "Single Radio Voice Call Continuity (SRVCC); Stage 2".

[35] 3GPP TS 38.101-2: "User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 2: Range 2 Standalone".

[36] 3GPP TS 38.101-3: "User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 3: Range 1 and Range 2 Interworking operation with other radios".

[37] 3GPP TS 37.213: "Physical layer procedures for shared spectrum channel access".

[38] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control".

[39] 3GPP TS 22.104 "Service requirements for cyber-physical control applications in vertical domains".

[40] 3GPP TS 23.287: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) services".

[41] 3GPP TS 23.285: "Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; Architecture enhancements for V2X services".

[42] 3GPP TS 38.305: "NG Radio Access Network (NG-RAN); Stage 2 functional specification of User Equipment (UE) positioning in NG-RAN".

[43] 3GPP TS 37.355: "LTE Positioning Protocol (LPP)".

[44] 3GPP TS 29.002: "Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".

[xx] 3GPP TS 23.304: "Proximity based Services (ProSe) in the 5G System (5GS)".

# 3 Definitions and Abbreviations

## 3.1 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1], in TS 36.300 [2] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1] and TS 36.300 [2].

5GC 5G Core Network

5GS 5G System

5QI 5G QoS Identifier

A-CSI Aperiodic CSI

AKA Authentication and Key Agreement

AMBR Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate

AMC Adaptive Modulation and Coding

AMF Access and Mobility Management Function

ARP Allocation and Retention Priority

BA Bandwidth Adaptation

BCH Broadcast Channel

BH Backhaul

BL Bandwidth reduced Low complexity

BPSK Binary Phase Shift Keying

C-RNTI Cell RNTI

CAG Closed Access Group

CAPC Channel Access Priority Class

CBRA Contention Based Random Access

CCE Control Channel Element

CD-SSB Cell Defining SSB

CFRA Contention Free Random Access

CHO Conditional Handover

CIoT Cellular Internet of Things

CLI Cross Link interference

CMAS Commercial Mobile Alert Service

CORESET Control Resource Set

CPC Conditional PSCell Change

DAG Directed Acyclic Graph

DAPS Dual Active Protocol Stack

DFT Discrete Fourier Transform

DCI Downlink Control Information

DCP DCI with CRC scrambled by PS-RNTI

DL-AoD Downlink Angle-of-Departure

DL-SCH Downlink Shared Channel

DL-TDOA Downlink Time Difference Of Arrival

DMRS Demodulation Reference Signal

DRX Discontinuous Reception

E-CID Enhanced Cell-ID (positioning method)

EHC Ethernet Header Compression

ETWS Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System

FS Feature Set

GFBR Guaranteed Flow Bit Rate

HRNN Human-Readable Network Name

IAB Integrated Access and Backhaul

I-RNTI Inactive RNTI

INT-RNTI Interruption RNTI

KPAS Korean Public Alarm System

LDPC Low Density Parity Check

L2 Layer-2

L3 Layer-3

MDBV Maximum Data Burst Volume

MIB Master Information Block

MICO Mobile Initiated Connection Only

MFBR Maximum Flow Bit Rate

MMTEL Multimedia telephony

MNO Mobile Network Operator

MPE Maximum Permissible Exposure

MT Mobile Termination

MU-MIMO Multi User MIMO

Multi-RTT Multi-Round Trip Time

NB-IoT Narrow Band Internet of Things

NCGI NR Cell Global Identifier

NCR Neighbour Cell Relation

NCRT Neighbour Cell Relation Table

NGAP NG Application Protocol

NID Network Identifier

NPN Non-Public Network

NR NR Radio Access

P-MPR Power Management Maximum Power Reduction

P-RNTI Paging RNTI

PCH Paging Channel

PCI Physical Cell Identifier

PDCCH Physical Downlink Control Channel

PDSCH Physical Downlink Shared Channel

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network

PNI-NPN Public Network Integrated NPN

PO Paging Occasion

PRACH Physical Random Access Channel

PRB Physical Resource Block

PRG Precoding Resource block Group

PS-RNTI Power Saving RNTI

PSS Primary Synchronisation Signal

PUCCH Physical Uplink Control Channel

PUSCH Physical Uplink Shared Channel

PWS Public Warning System

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

QFI QoS Flow ID

QPSK Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

RA Random Access

RA-RNTI Random Access RNTI

RACH Random Access Channel

RANAC RAN-based Notification Area Code

REG Resource Element Group

RIM Remote Interference Management

RMSI Remaining Minimum SI

RNA RAN-based Notification Area

RNAU RAN-based Notification Area Update

RNTI Radio Network Temporary Identifier

RQA Reflective QoS Attribute

RQoS Reflective Quality of Service

RS Reference Signal

RSRP Reference Signal Received Power

RSRQ Reference Signal Received Quality

RSSI Received Signal Strength Indicator

RSTD Reference Signal Time Difference

SD Slice Differentiator

SDAP Service Data Adaptation Protocol

SFI-RNTI Slot Format Indication RNTI

SIB System Information Block

SI-RNTI System Information RNTI

SLA Service Level Agreement

SMC Security Mode Command

SMF Session Management Function

S-NSSAI Single Network Slice Selection Assistance Information

SNPN Stand-alone Non-Public Network

SNPN ID Stand-alone Non-Public Network Identity

SPS Semi-Persistent Scheduling

SR Scheduling Request

SRAP Sidelink Relay Adaptation Protocol

SRS Sounding Reference Signal

SRVCC Single Radio Voice Call Continuity

SS Synchronization Signal

SSB SS/PBCH block

SSS Secondary Synchronisation Signal

SST Slice/Service Type

SU-MIMO Single User MIMO

SUL Supplementary Uplink

TA Timing Advance

TPC Transmit Power Control

TRP Transmit/Receive Point

U2N UE-to-Network

UCI Uplink Control Information

UL-AoA Uplink Angles of Arrival

UL-RTOA Uplink Relative Time of Arrival

UL-SCH Uplink Shared Channel

UPF User Plane Function

URLLC Ultra-Reliable and Low Latency Communications

V2X Vehicle-to-Everything

Xn-C Xn-Control plane

Xn-U Xn-User plane

XnAP Xn Application Protocol

## 3.2 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1], in TS 36.300 [2] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1] and TS 36.300 [2].

**BH RLC channel**: an RLC channel between two nodes, which is used to transport backhaul packets**.**

**CAG Cell**:a PLMN cell broadcasting at least one Closed Access Group identity.

**CAG Member Cell**:for a UE, a CAG cell broadcasting the identity of the selected PLMN, registered PLMN or equivalent PLMN, and for that PLMN, a CAG identifier belonging to the Allowed CAG list of the UE for that PLMN.

**CAG-only cell**: a CAG cell that is only available for normal service for CAG UEs.

**Cell-Defining SSB**: an SSB with an RMSI associated.

**Child node**: IAB-DU's and IAB-donor-DU's next hop neighbour node; the child node is also an IAB-node.

**Conditional Handover (CHO**): a handover procedure that is executed only when execution condition(s) are met.

**CORESET#0**: the control resource set for at least SIB1 scheduling, can be configured either via MIB or via dedicated RRC signalling.

**DAPS Handover**: a handover procedure that maintains the source gNB connection after reception of RRC message for handover and until releasing the source cell after successful random access to the target gNB.

**Direct Path**: a type of UE-to-Network transmission path, where data is transmitted between a UE and the network without sidelink relaying.

**Downstream**: Direction toward child node or UE in IAB-topology.

**Early Data Forwarding**: data forwarding that is initiated before the UE executes the handover.

**gNB**: node providing NR user plane and control plane protocol terminations towards the UE, and connected via the NG interface to the 5GC.

**IAB-donor**:gNB that provides network access to UEs via a network of backhaul and access links.

**IAB-donor-CU**: as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**IAB-donor-DU**:as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**IAB-DU**: gNB-DU functionality supported by the IAB-node to terminate the NR access interface to UEs and next-hop IAB-nodes, and to terminate the F1 protocol to the gNB-CU functionality, as defined in TS 38.401 [4], on the IAB-donor.

**IAB-MT**: IAB-node function that terminates the Uu interface to the parent node using the procedures and behaviours specified for UEs unless stated otherwise. IAB-MT function used in 38-series of 3GPP Specifications corresponds to IAB-UE function defined in TS 23.501 [3].

**IAB-node**: RAN node that supports NR access links to UEs and NR backhaul links to parent nodes and child nodes. The IAB-node does not support backhauling via LTE.

**Indirect Path**: a type of UE-to-Network transmission path, where data is forwarded via a U2N Relay UE between a U2N Remote UE and the network.

**Intra-system Handover**:Handover that does not involve a CN change (EPC or 5GC).

**Inter-system Handover**:Handover that involves a CN change (EPC or 5GC).

**Late Data Forwarding**: data forwarding that is initiated after the source NG-RAN node knows that the UE has successfully accessed a target NG-RAN node.

**MSG1**: preamble transmission of the random access procedure for 4-step random access (RA) type.

**MSG3**: first scheduled transmission of the random access procedure.

**MSGA**:preamble and payload transmissions of the random access procedure for 2-step RA type.

**MSGB**:response to MSGA in the 2-step random access procedure. MSGB may consist of response(s) for contention resolution, fallback indication(s), and backoff indication.

**Multi-hop backhauling**: Using a chain of NR backhaul links between an IAB-node and an IAB-donor.

**ng-eNB**: node providing E-UTRA user plane and control plane protocol terminations towards the UE, and connected via the NG interface to the 5GC.

**NG-C**: control plane interface between NG-RAN and 5GC.

**NG-U**: user plane interface between NG-RAN and 5GC.

**NG-RAN node**: either a gNB or an ng-eNB.

**Non-CAG Cell**: a PLMN cell which does not broadcast any Closed Access Group identity.

**NR backhaul link**: NR link used for backhauling between an IAB-node and an IAB-donor, and between IAB-nodes in case of a multi-hop backhauling.

**NR sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling at least V2X communication as defined in TS 23.287 [40], between two or more nearby UEs, using NR technology but not traversing any network node.

**Numerology**: corresponds to one subcarrier spacing in the frequency domain. By scaling a reference subcarrier spacing by an integer *N*, different numerologies can be defined.

**Parent node**: IAB-MT's next hop neighbour node; the parent node can be IAB-node or IAB-donor-DU

**PLMN Cell**: a cell of the PLMN.

**SNPN Access Mode**: mode of operation whereby a UE only accesses SNPNs.

**SNPN-only cell**: a cell that is only available for normal service for SNPN subscribers.

**SNPN Identity:** the identity of Stand-alone NPN defined by the pair (PLMN ID, NID).

**Transmit/Receive Point:** Part of the gNB transmitting and receiving radio signals to/from UE according to physical layer properties and parameters inherent to that element.

**U2N Relay UE:** a UE that provides functionality to support connectivity to the network for U2N Remote UE(s).

**U2N Remote UE:** a UE that communicates with the network via a U2N Relay UE.

**Upstream**: Direction toward parent node in IAB-topology.

**V2X sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling V2X communication as defined in TS 23.285 [41], between nearby UEs, using E-UTRA technology but not traversing any network node.

**Xn**: network interface between NG-RAN nodes.

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

## 16.x Sidelink Relay

### 16.x.1 General

Sidelink relay is introduced to support 5G ProSe UE-to-Network Relay (U2N Relay) function (specified in TS 23.304 [xx]) to provide connectivity to the network for U2N Remote UE(s). Both L2 and L3 U2N Relay architectures are supported. The L3 U2N Relay architecture is transparent to the serving RAN of the U2N Relay UE, except for controlling Sidelink resources and notification message transfer. The detailed architecture and procedures for L3 U2N relay can be found in TS 23.304 [xx].

A U2N Relay UE shall be in RRC\_CONNECTED to perform relaying of unicast data.

For L2 U2N relay operation, the following RRC state combinations are supported:

- Both U2N Relay and U2N Remote UE shall be in RRC CONNECTED to perform transmission/reception of relayed unicast data.

- The U2N Relay UE can be in RRC\_IDLE, RRC\_INACTIVE or RRC\_CONNECTED as long as all the PC5-connected U2N Remote UE(s) are either in RRC\_INACTIVE or in RRC\_IDLE.

For L2 U2N relay, the U2N Remote UE can only be configured to use resource allocation mode 2(as specified in 5.7.2 and 16.9.3.1) for data to be relayed.

The traffic of U2N Remote UE and traffic of U2N Relay UE shall be separated in different Uu RLC channels over Uu.

### 16.x.2 Protocol Architecture

#### 16.x.2.1 L2 UE-to-Network Relay

The protocol stacks for the user plane and control plane of L2 U2N Relay architecture are described in Figure 16.x.2.1-1 and Figure 16.x.2.1-2. The SRAP (Sidelink Relay Adaptation Protocol) sublayer is placed over the RLC sublayer for both CP and UP at both PC5 interface and Uu interface. The Uu SDAP, PDCP and RRC are terminated between U2N Remote UE and gNB, while SRAP, RLC, MAC and PHY are terminated in each link (i.e. the link between U2N Remote UE and U2N Relay UE and the link between U2N Relay UE and the gNB).

For L2 U2N Relay, the SRAP sublayer over PC5 is only for the purpose of bearer mapping. The SRAP sublayer is not present over PC5 hop for relaying the U2N Remote UE’s message on BCCH and PCCH. For U2N Remote UE’s message on SRB0, the SRAP sublayer is not present over PC5 hop, but the SRAP sublayer is present over Uu hop for both DL and UL.



Figure 16.x.2.1-1: User plane protocol stack for L2 UE-to-Network Relay



Figure 16.x.2.1-2: Control plane protocol stack for L2 UE-to-Network Relay

For L2 U2N Relay, for uplink

- The Uu SRAP sublayer supports UL bearer mapping between ingress PC5 RLC channels for relaying and egress Uu RLC channels over the Relay UE Uu interface. For uplink relaying traffic, the different end-to-end RBs (SRBs or DRBs) of the same Remote UE and/or different Remote UEs can be multiplexed over the same Uu RLC channel.

- The Uu SRAP sublayer supports Remote UE identification for the UL traffic. The identity information of Remote UE Uu Radio Bearer and a local Remote UE ID are included in the Uu SRAP header at UL in order for gNB to correlate the received packets for the specific PDCP entity associated with the right Uu Radio Bearer of a Remote UE.

- The PC5 SRAP sublayer at the Remote UE supports UL bearer mapping between Remote UE Uu Radio Bearer and egress PC5 RLC channels.

For L2 U2N Relay, for downlink

- The Uu SRAP sublayer supports DL bearer mapping at gNB to map end-to-end Radio Bearer (SRB, DRB) of Remote UE into Uu RLC channel over Relay UE Uu interface. The Uu SRAP sublayer can be used to support DL bearer mapping and data multiplexing between multiple end-to-end Radio Bearers (SRBs or DRBs) of a Remote UE and/or different Remote UEs and one Uu RLC channel over the Relay UE Uu interface.

- The Uu SRAP sublayer supports Remote UE identification for DL traffic. The identity information of Remote UE Uu Radio Bearer and a local Remote UE ID are put into the Uu SRAP header by gNB at DL in order for Relay UE to map the received packets from Remote UE Uu Radio Bearer to its associated PC5 RLC channel.

- The PC5 SRAP sublayer at the Relay UE supports DL bearer mapping between Remote UE Uu Radio Bearer and egress PC5 RLC channels.

L2 U2N Relay UE is configured by gNB with the local Remote UE ID to be used in SRAP header. Uu DRB(s) and Uu SRB(s) are mapped to different RLC channels in both PC5 hop and Uu hop.

It is left to gNB implementation to avoid collision on the usage of local Remote UE ID. The gNB can update the local Remote UE ID based on its implementation by sending the updated ID via RRCReconfiguration message to the Relay UE. Based on its implementation, the serving gNB can perform local Remote UE ID update independent of the PC5 unicast link L2 ID update procedure.

### 16.x.3 Relay Discovery

Model A and Model B discovery model as defined in TS 23.304 [xx] are supported for U2N Relay operation. The protocol stack of discovery message is described in Figure 16.x.3-1. Relay Discovery messages are transmitted as NR Sidelink broadcast messages.



Figure 16.x.3.1: Protocol Stack of Discovery Message for UE-to-Network Relay

The U2N Remote UE can perform Relay discovery message (i.e. as specified TS 23.304 [xx]) transmission while in RRC\_IDLE, RRC\_INACTIVE or RRC\_CONNECTED. The network may broadcast a threshold, which is used by the U2N Remote UE to determine if it can transmit Relay discovery solicitation messages to U2N Relay UE(s).

The U2N Relay UE can perform Relay discovery message (i.e. as specified TS 23.304 [xx]) transmission while in RRC\_IDLE, RRC\_INACTIVE or RRC\_CONNECTED. The network may broadcast a maximum Uu RSRP threshold and a minimum Uu RSRP threshold, which are used by the U2N Relay UE to determine if it can transmit Relay discovery messages to U2N Remote UE(s).

The network may provide the Relay discovery configuration using broadcast or dedicated signalling for relay operation. In addition, the U2N Remote UE and U2N Relay UE may use pre-configuration for relay discovery.

The resource pool(s) used for Relay discovery can be shared with the resource pool(s) used for NR Sidelink communication or the network may configure a resource pool(s) dedicated for Relay discovery. Resource pools dedicated for Relay discovery can be configured simultaneously with resource pools for transmission in system information, dedicated signalling and/or pre-configuration. Whether a dedicated resource pool(s) for Relay discovery is configured are based on network implementation. If resource pool(s) dedicated for Relay discovery are configured, only those resource pool(s) shall be used for Relay discovery. If only resource pools for transmission are configured, all the configured transmission resource pools can be used for Relay discovery and sidelink communication. The resource pool allocation is same as NR sidelink communication.

Editor’s Note: FFS if network can also configure a setting where both shared and dedicated pools can be used for SL discovery.

For U2N Remote UE (including both in-coverage and out of coverage cases) which has been connected to the network via a U2N Relay UE, only resource allocation mode 2 is used for discovery message transmission.

The Relay discovery reuses NR V2X resource allocation principles for in-coverage U2N Relay UE, and for both in-coverage and out of coverage U2N Remote UEs which have not been connected to network via a U2N Relay UE.

The sidelink power control for the transmission of Relay discovery messages is same as NR sidelink communication.

No ciphering or integrity protection in PDCP layer is applied for the Relay discovery messages.

The UE can determine from SIB12 whether the gNB supports relay discovery and/or non-relay discovery. Whether gNB supports L2 relay is explicitly indicated in SIB12.

### 16.x.4 Relay Selection/Reselection

The U2N Remote UE performs radio measurements at PC5 interface and uses them for U2N Relay selection and reselection along with higher layer criteria, as specified in TS 23.304 [xx]. When there is no unicast PC5 connection between the U2N Relay UE and the U2N Remote UE, U2N Remote UE uses SD-RSRP measurements to evaluate whether PC5 link quality of a U2N Relay UE satisfies relay selection criterion.

For relay reselection, U2N Remote UE uses SL-RSRP measurements for relay reselection trigger evaluation when there is data transmission from U2N Relay UE to U2N Remote UE, and it is left to UE implementation whether to use SL-RSRP or SD-RSRP for relay reselection trigger evaluation in case of no data transmission from U2N Relay UE to U2N Remote UE.

A U2N Relay UE is considered suitable in terms of radio criteria if the PC5 link quality exceeds configured threshold (pre-configured or provided by gNB). The U2N Remote UE searches for suitable U2N Relay UE candidates which meet all AS layer and higher layer criteria (see TS 23.304 [xx]). If there are multiple such candidate U2N Relay UEs, it is up to U2N Remote UE implementation to choose one U2N Relay UE among them. For L2 U2N Relay (re)selection , the PLMN ID and cell ID can be used as additional AS criteria.

The U2N Remote UE triggers U2N Relay selection in following cases:

- Direct Uu signal strength of current serving cell is below a configured signal strength threshold;

- Indicated by upper layer

The U2N Remote UE may trigger U2N Relay reselection in following cases:

- PC5 signal strength of current U2N Relay UE is below a (pre)configured signal strength threshold;

- Cell (re)selection, handover or Uu RLF has been indicated by U2N Relay UE via PC5-RRC signalling

- When Remote UE receives a PC5-S link release message from U2N Relay UE

- When U2N Remote UE detects PC5 RLF

- Indicated by upper layer.

For L2 U2N Remote UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE and L3 U2N Remote UEs, the cell (re)selection procedure and relay (re)selection procedure run independently. If both suitable cells and suitable U2N Relay UEs are available, it is up to UE implementation to select either a cell or a U2N relay UE. Besides, L3 U2N Remote UE’s selection on both cell and U2N Relay UE is also based on UE implementation.

For both L2 and L3 U2N Relay UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE, the PC5-RRC message(s) are used to inform its connected Remote UE(s) when U2N Relay UEs select a new cell. The PC5-RRC message(s) are also used to inform its connected L2 or L3 U2N Remote UE(s) when L2/L3 U2N Relay UE performs handover or detects Uu RLF. Upon reception of the PC5 RRC message for notification, it is up to Remote UE implementation whether to release or keep the unicast PC5 link. And if Remote UE decides to release the unicast PC5 link, it triggers the legacy L2 release procedure and performs relay reselection.

### 16.x.5 Control plane procedures for L2 U2N relay

#### 16.x.5.1 RRC Connection Management

The U2N Remote UE needs to establish its own PDU sessions/DRBs with the network before user plane data transmission.

The legacy NR V2X PC5 unicast link establishment procedures can be reused to setup a secure unicast link between U2N Remote UE and U2N Relay UE before Remote UE establishes a Uu RRC connection with the network via Relay UE. U2N Remote UE uses different timers (FFS: value and/or name) for access (T300-like), resume (T319-like) and re-establishment (T301-like) compared to those for legacy Uu procedures.

The establishment of Uu SRB1/SRB2 and DRB of the U2N Remote UE is subject to Uu configuration procedures for L2 UE-to-Network Relay.

The following high level connection establishment procedure in Figure 16.x.5.1-1 applies to L2 U2N Relay:



Figure 16.x.5.1-1: Procedure for U2N Remote UE connection establishment

1. The U2N Remote and U2N Relay UE perform discovery procedure, and establish PC5-RRC connection using NR V2X procedure.

2. The U2N Remote UE sends the first RRC message (i.e., *RRCSetupRequest*) for its connection establishment with gNB via the Relay UE, using a specified PC5 RLC channel configuration. If the U2N Relay UE is not in RRC\_CONNECTED, it needs to do its own connection establishment upon reception of a message on the specified PC5 RLC channel. During RRC connection establishment procedure, gNB configures SRB0 relaying channel to the U2N Relay UE. The gNB responds with an *RRCSetup* message to U2N Remote UE. The *RRCSetup* message is sent to the U2N Remote UE using SRB0 relaying channel over Uu and a specified PC5 RLC channel configuration over PC5.

3. The gNB and U2N Relay UE perform relaying channel setup procedure over Uu. According to the configuration from gNB, the U2N Relay/Remote UE establishes an RLC channel for relaying of SRB1 towards the U2N Remote UE over PC5.

4. The *RRCSetupComplete* message is sent by the U2N Remote UE to the gNB via the U2N Relay UE using SRB1 relaying channel over PC5 and SRB1 relaying channel configured to the U2N Relay UE over Uu. Then the U2N Remote UE is RRC connected over Uu.

5. The U2N Remote UE and gNB establish security following Uu procedure and the security messages are forwarded through the U2N Relay UE.

#### 6. The gNB sends an *RRCReconfiguration* message to the U2N Remote UE via the U2N Relay UE, to setup the SRB2/DRBs for relaying purpose. The U2N Remote UE sends an *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message to the gNB via the U2N Relay UE as a response. In addition, the gNB setups additional RLC channels between the gNB and U2N Relay UE for the relay traffic. 16.x.5.2 RLF, Re-establishment and Resume

The U2N Remote UE in RRC\_CONNECTED suspends Uu RLM when U2N Remote UE is connected to gNB via U2N Relay UE. Upon detecting Uu RLF by the U2N Relay UE, a PC5-RRC message can be used for sending an indication from U2N Relay UE to its connected U2N Remote UE(s), which may trigger RRC connection re-establishment for U2N Remote UE. Upon detecting PC5 RLF, the U2N Remote UE may trigger connection re-establishment.

Both Intra-gNB and Inter-gNB RRC Re-establishment for the Remote UE can be supported. The U2N Remote UE may perform the following actions during the RRC re-establishment procedure:

- If only suitable cell(s) are available, the U2N Remote UE initiates RRC re-establishment procedure towards a suitable cell;

- If only suitable U2N Relay UE(s) are available, the U2N Remote UE initiates RRC re-establishment procedure towards a suitable relay UE’s serving cell;

- If both a suitable cell and a suitable relay are available, the U2N Remote UE can select either one to initiate RRC re-establishment procedure based on implementation.

Both Intra-gNB and Inter-gNB RRC connection resume for the Remote UE can be supported. In case the U2N Remote UE initiates RRC resume to a new gNB, the legacy Retrieve UE Context procedure is performed, i.e., the new gNB retrieves the Remote UE context for U2N Remote UE.

#### 16.x.5.3 System Information

The in-coverage U2N Remote UE is allowed to acquire any necessary SIB(s) over Uu interface irrespective of its PC5 connection to Relay UE. The U2N Remote UE can receive the system information via the Relay UE after PC5 connection establishment with U2N Relay UE.

The U2N Remote UE in RRC\_CONNECTED can use the on-demand SIB framework as specified in TS38.331 [12] to request the SIB(s) via U2N Relay UE. The U2N Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE can inform U2N Relay UE on its requested SIB type(s) via PC5-RRC message. Then, U2N Relay UE triggers on-demand SI/SIB acquisition procedure as specified in TS38.331 [12] according to its own RRC state (if needed) and sends the acquired SI(s)/SIB(s) to U2N Remote UE via PC5-RRC. For any SIB that the U2N Remote UE requests in on-demand manner the U2N Relay UE can forward the response.

Any SIB which the RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Remote UE has a requirement to use (e.g. for relay purpose) can be requested by the Remote UE (from the relay UE or the network). For SIBs that have been requested by the Remote UE from the Relay UE, the Relay UE forwards them in case of SIB update at least for Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE. The Relay UE always forwards SIB1 if SIB1 changes at least for Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE. The Remote UE is always considered to request SIB1 if it has not received it directly from the gNB.

Editor’s Note: The email discussion of unsolicited SIB1 forwarding and the request-based SIB1 forwarding is ongoing at RAN2#116bis-e. This part should be updated when there is an agreement.

For the L2 U2N Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE, short message over Uu interface is not forwarded by the L2 U2N Relay UE to the L2 U2N Remote UE. The L2 U2N Relay UE can forward PWS SIBs to its connected L2 U2N Remote UE(s).

Editor’s Note: FFS on short message forwarding for RRC\_CONNECTED remote UE.

#### 16.x.5.4 Paging

When both U2N Relay UE and U2N Remote UE are in RRC IDLE/RRC INACTIVE, the U2N Relay UE monitors paging occasions of its PC5-RRC connected U2N Remote UE(s). When a U2N Relay UE needs to monitor paging for a U2N Remote UE, the U2N Relay UE should monitor all POs of the U2N Remote UE.

When U2N Relay UE is in RRC CONNECTED and U2N Remote UE(s) is in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE, there are two options for paging delivery:

- The U2N Relay UE monitors POs of its connected U2N Remote UE(s) if the active DL BWP of U2N Relay UE is configured with CORESET and common search space.

- The delivery of the U2N Remote UE’s paging can be performed through dedicated RRC message from the gNB to the U2N Relay UE. The dedicated RRC message for delivering Remote UE paging to the RRC\_CONNECTED Relay UE may contain one or more Remote UE IDs (5G-S-TMSI or I-RNTI).

It is up to network implementation to decide which one to use. The U2N Relay UE in RRC CONNECTED, if configured with paging common search space, can determine whether to monitor POs for a U2N Remote UE based on PC5-RRC signalling received from the U2N Remote UE.

The U2N Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE provides 5G-S-TMSI and UE specific DRX cycle (configured by upper layer) to the U2N Relay UE for PO monitoring. The U2N Remote UE in RRC\_INACTIVE provides minimum value of two UE specific DRX cycles (configured by upper layer and configured by RAN), 5G-S-TMSI and I-RNTI to the U2N Relay UE for PO monitoring.The L2 U2N Relay UE can notify Remote UE information (i.e. 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI) to the gNB via *SidelinkUEInformationNR* message for paging delivery purpose. The U2N Relay UE decodes received paging message to derive the 5G-S-TSMI/I-RNTI and send paging to the Remote UE accordingly.

The U2N Relay UE uses unicast signalling to send paging to the U2N Remote UE via PC5.

#### 16.x.5.5 Access Control

The U2N Remote UE performs unified access control as defined in TS 38.331. The U2N Relay UE in RRC-CONNECTED does not perform UAC for U2N Remote UE’s data.

#### 16.x.5.6 Mobility Registration Update and RAN Area Update

The L2 U2N Remote UE performs Mobility Registration Update/RNAU based on the L2 U2N Relay UE’s serving cell when it is PC5-RRC connected with the L2 U2N Relay UE. A Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE initiates Mobility Registration Update/RNAU procedure if the serving cell changes (due to cell change by the Relay UE) and the new serving cell is outside of the Remote UE’s configured RNA/TA, as legacy procedure. For an Remote UE served by indirect path, its serving cell is the serving cell of its connected Relay UE.

#### 16.x.6 Service Continuity for L2 U2N relay16.x.6.1 Switching from indirect to direct path

For service continuity of L2 U2N relay, the following procedure is used, in case of U2N Remote UE switching to direct path:



Figure 16.x.6.1-1: Procedure for U2N Remote UE switching to direct Uu cell

1. The Uu measurement configuration and measurement report signalling procedures is performed to evaluate both relay link measurement and Uu link measurement. The measurement results from U2N Remote UE are reported when configured reporting criteria is met. The SL relay measurement report shall include at least U2N Relay UE’s source L2 ID, serving cell ID, and SL measurement quantity information. SL measurement quantity can be SL-RSRP of the serving Relay UE, and if SL-RSRP is not available, SD-RSRP is used.

Editor’s Note: If RAN sharing is determined to be supported, relay UE’s cell ID included in measurement report is NCGI; otherwise it is NCI. To be updated when there is an agreement on RAN sharing.

2. The gNB decides to switch the Remote UE onto direct Uu path.

3. The gNB sends *RRCReconfiguration* message to the U2N Remote UE. The U2N Remote UE stops UP and CP transmission via U2N Relay UE after reception of *RRCReconfiguration* message from the gNB.

4. The U2N Remote UE synchronizes with the gNB and performs Random Access.

5. The UE (i.e. U2N Remote UE in previous steps) sends the *RRCReconfigurationComplete* to the gNB via direct path, using the configuration provided in the *RRCReconfiguration* message. From this step, the UE (i.e. U2N Remote UE in previous steps) uses the RRC connection via the direct path to the gNB

6. The gNB sends *RRCReconfiguration* message to the U2N Relay UE to reconfigure the connection between the U2N Relay UE and the gNB. The *RRCReconfiguration* message to the U2N Relay UE can be sent any time after step 3 based on gNB implementation (e.g. to release Uu and PC5 RLC configuration for relaying, and bearer mapping configuration between PC5 RLC and Uu RLC).

7. Either U2N Relay UE or U2N Remote UE can initiate the PC5 unicast link release (PC5-S). The timing to execute link release is up to UE implementation. The U2N Relay UE can execute PC5 connection reconfiguration to release PC5 RLC for relaying upon reception of RRC Reconfiguration by gNB in Step 6, or the UE (i.e. previous U2N Remote UE) can execute PC5 connection reconfiguration to release PC5 RLC for relaying upon reception of RRC Reconfiguration by gNB in Step 3.

8. The data path is switched from indirect path to direct path between the UE (i.e. previous U2N Remote UE) and the gNB. Step 8 can be executed any time after step 4, . This step is independent of step 6 and step 7. The DL/UL lossless delivery during the path switch is done according to PDCP data recovery procedure.

#### 16.x.6.2 Switching from direct to indirect path

The gNB can select a Relay UE in any RRC state i.e., RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE/CONNECTED as a target Relay UE for direct to indirect path swtich.

When triggering the direct to indirect path switch procedure via a U2N Relay UE in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE, the Remote UE oriented solution is used. After receiving the path switch command, Remote UE establishes a PC5 link with the Relay UE and sends the Handover complete message via the Relay UE, which will trigger the Relay UE to enter RRC\_ CONNECTED state.

Editor’s Note: the above support for the direct to indirect path switch procedure via a U2N Relay UE in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE is WA at RAN2#116bis-e

For service continuity of L2 U2N Remote UE, the following procedure is used, in case of a UE switching to indirect path via a U2N Relay UE in RRC\_ CONNECTED:



Figure 16.x.6.2-1: Procedure for U2N Remote UE switching to indirect path

1. The U2N Remote UE reports one or multiple candidate U2N Relay UE(s) and legacy Uu measuraments, after it measures/discovers the candidate U2N Relay UE(s).

- The UE may filter the appropriate U2N Relay UE(s) according to Relay selection criteria before reporting. The UE shall report only the U2N Relay UE candidate(s) that fulfil the higher layer criteria.

- The reporting can include at least U2N Relay UE ID, U2N Relay UE’ s serving cell ID, and SL measurement quantity information. SL measurement quantity can be SL-RSRP of the candidate Relay UE, and if SL-RSRP is not available, SD-RSRP is used.

2. The gNB decides to switch the U2N Remote UE to a target U2N Relay UE. Then the gNB sends an *RRCReconfiguration* message to the target U2N Relay UE, which can include at least Remote UE’s local ID and L2 ID, Uu and PC5 RLC configuration for relaying, and bearer mapping configuration.

3. The gNB sends the *RRCReconfiguration* message to the U2N Remote UE. The contents in the *RRCReconfiguration* message can include at least U2N Relay UE ID, PC5 RLC configuration for relay traffic and the associated end-to-end radio bearer(s). The U2N Remote UE stops UP and CP transmission over Uu after reception of *RRCReconfiguration* message from the gNB.

4. The U2N Remote UE establishes PC5 connection with target U2N Relay UE

5. The U2N Remote UE completes the path switch procedure by sending the *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message to the gNB via the Relay UE.

6. The data path is switched from direct path to indirect path between the U2N Remote UE and the gNB.

*Next Modified Subclause (new)*

### 16.9.y Sidelink Discovery

The UE may perform NR sidelink discovery (i.e. Non-Relay discovery) while in-coverage or out-of-coverage for non-relay operation.

The Relay discovery mechanism described in section 16.x.3 (other than the U2N Relay specific threshold based discovery message transmission) applies also to sidelink discovery.

# Annex - Collection of RAN2 agreements on NR SL Relay WI

Cyan highlight – agreement captured in stage-2 specifications

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

No highlight – agreement with no direct impact on specifications

## RAN2#113bis-e agreements

***Relay discovery***

* As in LTE, the RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE relay UE is able to perform discovery message transmission, in case:

- Uu RSRP is above a configured minimum threshold by a hysteresis and below a configured maximum threshold by a hysteresis, or

- only minimum threshold is provided and Uu RSRP is above the minimum threshold by a hysteresis, or

- only maximum threshold is provided and Uu RSRP is below the maximum threshold by a hysteresis

* As in LTE, the RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE remote UE is able to perform discovery message transmission, if and only if Uu RSRP of serving cell is below a configured minimum threshold by a hysteresis.
* Define threshHighRelay and threshLowRelay for relay UE and threshHighRemote for remote UE. The value range for the three thresholds can be half of RSRP-Range specified in TS 38.331.
* One new SL-SRB4 is used for all discovery messages. Its parameters will be fixed and defined as SCCH configuration in 38.331. (FFS on the LCH priority in Proposal 8b)
* No ciphering and integrity protection in PDCP layer is needed for the discovery messages.
* [609] Shared resource pool shall be the baseline for discovery message transmission/reception.
* [609] For determining whether remote UE and/or relay UE in RRC CONNECTED can trigger discovery message transmission, i.e., the remote UE and relay UE in the RRC\_CONNECTED can use the threshold based methods as in IDLE/INACTIVE, to determine whether it is allowed to perform discovery message transmission.
* [609] Relay UE and remote UE (IC) in RRC CONNECTED can use the discovery configuration provided via dedicated signalling if available.
* [609] Relay UE and remote UE (IC) in RRC IDLE or RRC INACTIVE shall use the discovery configuration provided via SIB if available.
* [609] WA: L3 relay UE uses pre-configuration for discovery, only if the discovery SIB configuration is not provided by gNB, in case its serving carrier is not shared with carrier for sidelink operation. Otherwise, L3 relay UE uses the configuration for discovery provided by gNB.
* [609] L2 relay UE will always use the discovery configuration provided by gNB (either via SIB or dedicated signalling).
* [609] FFS: Remote UE (regardless of L2 relaying or L3 relaying) performs discovery based on pre-configuration, only if the discovery configuration is not provided by gNB (regardless not provided, or not able to provide, or not able to obtain in OOC, etc.). Otherwise, Remote UE uses the configuration for discovery provided by gNB..

***Relay re/selection***

* For relay (re)selection, RAN2 clarify that only the common parts of L2 and L3 relay is required to be completed by RAN#92. L2 specific design may be discussed in L2 relay agenda items in contribution driven manner.
* RAN2 confirm below NR relay (re)selection procedures which are same as LTE Prose relay:

1) PC5 Measurement: For relay(s) without unicast PC5 sconnection, remote UE uses RSRP measurements of sidelink discovery messages (i.e. SD-RSRP) to evaluate whether PC5 link quality of a Relay UE satisfies relay selection and reselection criterion

2) Trigger of relay selection: Triggered at remote UE when: a) direct Uu link quality is below a configured threshold for an in-coverage remote UE (in IDLE/INACTIVE and CONNECTED for L3 U2N relay; L2 case to be further discussed); or b) triggered by upper layer

3) Trigger of relay reselection: Triggered at remote UE when: a) PC5 measurement towards current relay UE is below a (pre)configured threshold; or b) Reception of an upper layer release message or similar indication from current relay UE; or c) Triggered by upper layer

4) How to choose relay UE in relay (re)selection: Remote UE searches for suitable relay UE candidates which meet all AS-layer & higher layer criteria. If multiple such candidate relay UEs available, it is up to Remote UE implementation to choose one Relay UE.

* Same as LTE, Uu link threshold (like threshHigh-r13), PC5 link threshold(like q-RxLevMin-r13), L3 filter coefficient for SD-RSRP/SL-RSRP (like filterCoefficient-r13) and hysteresis (like hystMax-r13 and minHyst-r13) can be provided via SIB/RRC by gNB or pre-configuration. Handling of Uu link threshold being absent can reuse LTE approach (i.e. when absence, remote UE considers condition to be met).
* In SD-RSRP measurement for relay (re)selection trigger and candidate relay evaluation, L3 filtering is applied across measurements on the DMRS of PSSCH transmission which carries discovery message from the concerned relay.
* RAN2 confirm that remote UE triggers relay reselection if PC5 RLF with current relay UE is detected by remote UE. FFS if there is any impact to other RLF handling activities.
* Uu quality between relay UE and gNB is not included in discovery message as additional AS criteria for relay (re)selection
* Include the information required for agreed additional AS criteria in discovery message.
* [610] For L3 relay, the use of PLMN ID and cell ID in relay (re)selection is up to SA2
* [610] For L2 relay, PLMN ID supported as additional AS criteria for relay (re)selection. Whether cell ID is used can be further discussed by RAN2.
* [610] Besides serving cell ID, PLMN ID, L2/L3 relay support (if agreed in discovery session) and relay load, other additional AS criteria are not considered in this release.
* [611] For L2/L3 relay common parts of relay (re)selection, RAN2 confirm that there is no support of service continuity from AS layer perspective
* [611] gNB controlled relay (re)selection” or “gNB controlled path switch” belong to L2 relay service continuity agenda item, and they are not treated in relay (re)selection discussion by RAN#92
* [611] QoS controlled relay (re)selection is not treated in relay (re)selection discussion by RAN#92
* [611] When PC5 RLF is detected by relay UE on a PC5 unicast link towards a remote UE, relay UE in RRC\_CONNECTED sends the PC5 RLF indication to gNB (as supported in R16 specification).
* [611] When Uu RLF is detected by relay UE, relay UE may send a PC5-S message (similar to LTE) to its connected remote UE(s) and this message may trigger relay reselection. FFS other indication/message can also be used for notification.
* [611] When relay performs HO to another gNB, relay UE may send a PC5-S message (similar to LTE) to its connected remote UE(s) and this message may trigger relay reselection. FFS other indication/message can also be used for notification
* [611] If both a suitable cell and a suitable relay are available, the remote UE can select either one (or both, for L3 relay only) based on its implementation in this release (i.e. TS 38.304 will not specify any additional procedure for selecting between the cell and the relay). FFS whether any enhancements to the cell (re)selection procedure for L2 relay.

***L2 relay control procedure***

* [603] The remote UE should perform TAU/RNAU procedure while in RRC\_INACTIVE and RRC\_IDLE. No LS to be sent from this meeting to SA2/ CT1/RAN3 on the remote UE’s TAU/RNAU procedure.
* [603] For the delivery of remote UE’s SRB0 RRC message, specified (fixed) configuration is used for the configuration of PC5 RLC channel. FFS for the Uu RLC channel.
* [603] For the delivery of remote UE’s SRB1 RRC message other than RRCResume and RRCReestablishment message, network configuration via dedicated signalling is used for the configuration of PC5 RLC channel and Uu RLC channel.
* [603] For the delivery of remote UE’s SRB1 RRC message such as RRCResume and RRCReestablishment message, default configuration is used for the configuration of PC5 RLC channel which can be reconfigured by network. FFS for Uu RLC channel.
* [603] For the delivery of remote UE’s SRB2 RRC message, network configuration via dedicated signalling is used for the configuration of PC5 RLC channel and Uu RLC channel.
* [603] For the delivery of remote UE’s Uu DRB packet, network configuration via dedicated signalling is used for the configuration of PC5 RLC channel and Uu RLC channel.
* [603] For the PC5 RLC channel configuration, only the RLC/LCH configuration is provided to the relay UE and remote UE.
* [603] For the Uu RLC channel configuration, only the RLC/LCH configuration is provided to the relay UE.
* [603] For the remote UE’s SRB1/SRB2 configuration, only the Uu PDCP configuration is provided to the remote UE.
* [603] For the remote UE’s DRB configuration, only the Uu PDCP/SDAP configuration is provided to the remote UE.
* [603] For RRC\_Connected remote UE, RAN2 confirm that DedicatedSIBRequest procedure is re-used for the Remote UE to request the SI via relay UE.
* [603] For RRC\_Idle/INACTIVE remote UE, remote UE informs relay UE on requested SIB type(s) via PC5 RRC message. Then, relay UE triggers legacy on-demand SI acquisition procedure according to its own RRC state (if needed) and sends the acquired SIB to remote UE.
* [603] PC5-RRC message can be used to carry the system information forwarding via PC5.
* [603] Suppose a relay UE needs to monitor paging for a remote UE, the relay UE should monitor all POs for the remote UE as a baseline.
* [603] Unicast can be used for the paging forwarding via PC5.
* [603] WA: Remote UE can reuse legacy access control and no need to enhance the access control procedure of Remote UE. FFS whether the relay UE performs UAC for itself.

***L2 relay Protocol architecture***

* [604] For both DL and UL transmission of Uu radio bearers other than SRB0, identity information of a remote UE and its Uu radio bearer are included in the header of adaptation layer over Uu. FFS for SRB0. FFS if the presence of adaptation layer header can be configurable. (24/24)
* [604] The radio bearer ID in the adaptation layer header is the Uu radio bearer ID of the remote UE. (23/24)
* [604] The UE ID in the adaptation layer header is a local, temporary remote UE ID. FFS whether the local, temporary remote UE ID is assigned by the relay UE, or the serving gNB of the relay UE. (23/24)
* [604] Mapping is done at Relay UE between PC5 RLC bearer IDs, identity information of remote UE and Uu radio bearer, and Uu RLC bearer IDs.

## RAN2#114-e agreements

***Relay discovery***

* Proposal 3b (modified): RAN2 confirm the SI conclusion that for L2 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, and is neither in RRC\_CONNECTED nor RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE, it can rely on pre-configuration.
* Proposal 4 (modified): RAN2 confirm the SI conclusion that for L3 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, and is neither in RRC\_CONNECTED nor RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE, it should follow pre-configuration.
* Proposal 3a (modified): RAN2 agree that for L2 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, but connected to network via a relay UE (i.e., either in RRC CONNECTED or RRC IDLE/INACTIVE), it should follow network configuration, i.e., SIB or dedicated signalling, if available.
* Proposal 1b: RAN2 agree that for relay/remote UE in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state, in-coverage on the serving frequency, and the serving frequency is not shared with concerned frequency, if the configuration of concerned SL frequency is absent within the SIB of the serving frequency or if there is no discovery related SIB on the serving frequency

- If there is Uu coverage at the concerned SL frequency, UE shall 1) rely on the discovery related SIB, if any broadcasted in the concerned SL frequency; Or 2) if there is no discovery related SIB on the concerned SL frequency, UE does not perform SL discovery transmission/reception on the concerned frequency.

- If there is no Uu coverage at the concerned frequency, UE shall rely on pre-configuration.

* Proposal 1c: RAN2 agree that for relay/remote UE in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state, in-coverage on the serving frequency，if the serving frequency is shared with concerned SL frequency

- If there is no discovery related SIB broadcasted on the serving carrier, UE does not perform SL discovery transmission/reception on the concerned frequency.

* Proposal 6: RAN2 agrees to reuse Rel-16 power control mechanism for transmission of discovery messages.
* Proposal 8: The same PDCP data PDU format as SL-SRB0 is used for sidelink discovery message (SL-SRB4), and the SDU type field is not used for SL-SRB4.
* Proposal 9: RAN2 agrees to postpone the discussion related to resource allocation to after RAN#92-e.
* Proposal 10: RAN2 to postpone the issue on network capability differentiation to stage 3 ASN.1 discussion.
* Proposal 11: RAN2 rely on SA2 on the L2 ID design for discovery message. No LS is needed.
* Proposal 13: De-prioritize additional condition for discovery transmission/reception in Rel-17.
* [617]Proposal 1 [easy]: RAN2 agrees that for relay/remote UE in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state, and in-coverage on the serving frequency, if there is discovery related SIB broadcasted on the serving frequency, and if the configuration of concerned SL frequency is included within the SIB of the serving frequency but the Tx resource pool configuration is absent, UE shall enter RRC CONNECTED state to acquire dedicated configuration on Tx resource pool.
* [617]Proposal 2 [easy]: RAN2 agree that RRC\_CONNECTED relay/remote UE which are in-coverage on the serving frequency, if there is discovery related SIB broadcasted on the serving frequency, and if the configuration of concerned SL frequency is included within the SIB of the serving frequency, it can only use the SL discovery Tx resource configuration provided by dedicated signalling if provided, or not transmit discovery if not provided.
* [617]Proposal 3a [easy]: RAN2 agree that RRC\_CONNECTED L3 relay/remote UE or layer 2 remote UE which are in-coverage on the serving frequency, and the serving frequency is not shared with concerned frequency, if the configuration of concerned SL frequency is absent within the SIB of the serving frequency or if there is no discovery related SIB on the serving frequency,

- If there is Uu coverage at the concerned SL frequency, UE shall 1) rely on the discovery related SIB, if any broadcasted in the concerned SL frequency; Or 2) if there is no discovery related SIB on the concerned SL frequency, UE does not perform SL discovery transmission/reception on the concerned frequency.

- If there is no Uu coverage at the concerned frequency, UE shall rely on pre-configuration.

* [617]Proposal 4a [easy]: RAN2 agree that for L2 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, but connected to network via a relay UE and in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state, if the network configuration is not available, i.e., SIB, remote UE shall rely on pre-configuration to perform discovery.
* [617]Proposal 5 [easy]: RAN2 agrees to down-prioritize discovery specific resource allocation optimization in this release.
* [617]Proposal 9 [easy]: RAN2 agrees to down-prioritize the support of discovery gaps in this release.
* [617]Proposal 4b [discussion]: RAN2 agree that for L2 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, but connected to network via a relay UE and in RRC CONNECTED state, if the network configuration is not available, i.e., SIB or dedicated signalling, remote UE shall rely on pre-configuration to perform discovery.
* [617]Proposal 6 [discussion]: RAN2 agrees dedicated discovery resource pool is supported besides shared resource pool configuration, whether it is configured is based on network implementation. And PHY layer parameters and design shall reuse the Rel-16 legacy resource pool design (including resource allocation design).
* [617]RAN2 agree that the UE selection between dedicated and shared pool can be discussed as a stage 3 issue after RAN#92-e.
* [617]Proposal 8 [discussion]: RAN2 agrees to fix the priority value as 1 of sidelink discovery message in the specification.

***Relay (re)selection***

* Relay load is not considered as a (re)selection criterion in Rel-17.
* Use only SL-RSRP if available; discuss the no data case by email.
* Proposal 3: For L2 U2N relay, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE remote UE triggers relay selection when direct Uu link quality is below a configured threshold, and relay selection for RRC\_CONNECTED remote UE by gNB is handled in CP procedure and service continuity topic for L2 relay.
* Proposal 4: For L2 U2N relay, cell ID can be used as additional AS criteria for relay (re)selection. RRC states under which the cell ID may be applied by L2 remote UE and how to use it by L2 remote UE are left to be addressed for L2 specific discussions. And the usage of cell ID by gNB for RRC CONNECTED L2 remote UE is handled by CP procedure and service continuity topic for L2 relay.
* Proposal 6: It is up to SA2 to decide how to include L2/L3 relay support in discovery message.
* Proposal 7: For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE L2 remote UE, the legacy cell (re)selection procedure and relay (re)selection procedure could go independently and up to UE implementation to select either cell or relay. For RRC\_CONNECTED L2 remote UE, it is handled by CP procedure and service continuity topic for L2 relay.
* [618]Leave to UE implementation whether to use SL-RSRP or SD-RSRP for relay reselection trigger evaluation in case of no data transmission from relay to remote.
* [618]Proposal 4[18/22][Easy]: Whether L2/L3 relay support can be used as additional criteria for relay (re-)selection can be left to SA2.
* [618]RAN2 do not specify a solution to the power imbalance issue for relay (re)selection in Rel-17.
* [618]RAN2 understand that the L2/L3 common parts of the relay discovery and (re)selection objectives are complete at stage 2 level from RAN2 perspective.

***Control plane procedures***

* [604]Proposal 5： [18/18][Easy]The Uu RLF indication from Relay UE may trigger the Remote UE connection re-establishment
* [604]Proposal 6： [18/18][Easy] The Remote UE may trigger the Remote UE connection re-establishment upon detecting PC5 RLF.
* [604]Proposal 8： [18/18][Easy]Confirm that for the OOC case, Remote UE with the RRC state of IDLE or INACTIVE should perform TAU/RNAU procedure
* [604]Proposal 9： [18/18][Easy]For IC Remote UE case, Remote UE performs TAU/RNAU based on its own serving cell information (i.e., as legacy) if it is NOT PC5-connected with Relay UE.
* [604]Proposal 13： [18/18][Easy] the Remote UE can receive the system information via PC5 after PC5 connection establishment with Relay UE.
* [604]Proposal 1： [14/18[Easy] RRC state combination of Relay UE in RRC\_IDLE and Remote UE in RRC\_INACTIVE is supported.
* [604]Proposal 7 (modified)： [16/17][Easy] The Remote UE may perform RRC re-establishment procedure as follows:

‒ If only suitable cell(s) are available, the Remote UE initiates RRC re-establishment procedure towards a suitable cell;

‒ If only suitable relay(s) are available, the Remote UE initiates RRC re-establishment procedure towards a suitable relay UE’s serving cell;

‒ If both a suitable cell and a suitable relay are available, the remote UE can select either one to initiate RRC re-establishment procedure based on implementation.

* [604]Proposal 11： [15/18][Easy]In case of Remote UE RRC resume to a new gNB, legacy Retrieve UE Context procedure is performed, i.e., the new gNB retrieves the Remote UE context for Remote UE.
* [604]Proposal 17： [17/18][Easy]When Relay UE in RRC IDLE/RRC INACTVE and Remote UE in RRC IDLE/RRC INACTIVE, the Relay UE monitors paging occasions of its PC5-RRC connected Remote UE(s)
* [604]Proposal 19： [17/18][Easy]When Relay UE in RRC CONNECTED and Remote UE in RRC CONNECTED, the Relay UE may monitor for SI change indication and/or PWS notifications in any PO as legacy.
* [604]Proposal 22： [15/18][Easy] A new PC5-RRC message is needed to relay the paging information from Relay UE to Remote UE for unicast.
* [604]Proposal 2： [16/18[Cross WG] RAN2 to send a LS to SA2/CT1 to ask their view on whether a new or existing establishment/resume cause value is used for Relay UE when Relay UE enters RRC\_CONNECTED only for relaying purpose.
* [604]Proposal 23： [17/18][Cross WG] Confirm the WA that Remote UE performs UAC based on legacy procedure and send a LS to SA2/CT1 to inform about RAN2 decision.

***Service Continuity***

* [605]Proposal 1 (easy) (19/19): The procedure of Figure 4.5.4.1-1 in TR38.836 and the procedure of Figure 4.5.4.2-1 in TR38.836 are the baseline for Remote UE’s intra gNB mobility in RRC\_CONNECTED.
* [605]Proposal 2 (easy) (19/19): INM RRC and/or X2/Xn messages for inter-gNB handover are not used for the path switch procedures in intra gNB case.
* [605]Proposal 3 (easy) (19/19): DAPS-like path switch procedure for Remote UE is not considered in this release.
* [605]Proposal 6 (easy) (19/19): Legacy RRC Reconfiguration and Measurement Report signalling procedures can be used for path switch procedure with extension to evaluate relay link measurement and Uu link measurement.
* [605]Proposal 10 (easy) (19/19): In case of path switch from indirect to direct, detailed measurement results from Remote UE are reported when configured reporting criteria is met as legacy measurement report.
* [605]Proposal 11 (easy) (19/19): SL relay measurement report can include at least Relay UE ID, serving cell ID, RSRP information.
* [605]Proposal 13 (easy) (19/19): Remote UE in RRC\_CONNECTED suspend Uu RLM when Remote UE is connected to gNB via Relay UE.
* [605]Proposal 14 (easy) (19/19): For indirect to direct path switch, Remote UE stops UP and CP transmission via relay link after reception of RRC Reconfiguration message from gNB (i.e., step 3).
* [605]Proposal 23 (easy) (19/19): For indirect to direct path switch, the timing of step 8 is independent of step 6 and step 7.

[Note: P23 refers to the step numbers from Figure 4.5.4-1 of TR 38.836]

* [605]Proposal 24 (easy) (19/19): For indirect to direct path switch, RLC and lower layers behaviours of a Remote UE can be similar with those of legacy UE in intra-gNB handover.
* [605]Proposal 29 (easy) (19/19): For direct to indirect path switch, Remote UE stops UP and CP transmission over Uu after reception of RRC Reconfiguration message from gNB (i.e., step 3).
* [605]Proposal 31 (easy) (19/19): For direct to indirect path switch, the contents in RRC Reconfiguration message for Remote UE can include at least Relay UE ID, PC5 RLC configuration for relaying and associated E2E RB.

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## RAN2#115-e agreements

***Relay discovery***

* FFS if the network can configure shared and dedicated pool simultaneously.
* For mode 1, if agreed that both shared and dedicated resource pools can be configured, it is up to gNB which one the UE should use to transmit discovery message.
* For mode 2, if agreed that both shared and dedicated resource pools can be configured, downselect from the following options:
  + - * + Left to UE implementation
        + Dedicated pool should be prioritised
        + Shared pool should be prioritised
* Discovery for IC relay UE, for IC remote UE which has not been connected to network via a relay UE, and for OOC remote UE which has not been connected to network via a relay UE, relay discovery reuses the Rel-16 V2X resource allocation principles.
* Proposal 3: [13/19] For UE (including IC remote UE and OOC remote UE) which has been connected to network via a relay UE, only resource allocation mode 2 can be used.

***Relay re/selection***

* Working assumption: Include NCI in the relay discovery message.

***Control plane procedures (L2 relay)***

* For any SIB that the remote UE requests in on-demand manner, the relay UE can forward the response (i.e. the relay UE does not filter). FFS which SIBs the remote UE could request.
* FFS whether relay UE can voluntarily forward the SIBs/posSIBs to remote UE without a request.
* Short message forwarding via introducing a short message field in SCI is not supported.
* FFS if short message can be indicated by PC5-RRC.
* When L2 Relay UE in RRC CONNECTED and L2 Remote UE(s) in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE, the Relay UE can monitor PO of its PC5-RRC connected Remote UE(s) if the active DL BWP of Relay UE is configured with common CORESET and common search space.
* For L2 relay UE in RRC\_CONNECTED and L2 remote UE(s) in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE, we specify signalling for delivery of the remote UE’s paging through dedicated RRC message. Network implementation decision whether to use it (or keep the relay UE on BWP with CSS). Can be revisited if a problem is found with network knowledge of which paging to forward.
* Proposal 3: Uu RLC configuration for remote UE’s SRB1 message such as RRCResume and RRCReestablishment message could be (re-)configured by NW via dedicated signalling.
* Proposal 6: During remote UE’s initial access, C-RNTI is included in the relevant RRC message, e.g. RRCSetup/RRCResume/RRCReestablishment.
* Proposal 7 (modified): During remote UE’s path switch, C-RNTI of remote UE in target cell can be included in the relevant RRC message, e.g. RRCReconfiguration.
* Proposal 11: INACTIVE relay UE doesn’t enter IDLE state upon receiving CN initiated paging for remote UE.
* Proposal 13 (modified): take the flow chart and step description in R2-2107044 as a baseline into 38.300 running CR. Comments can be taken in the review of the 38.300 CR.
* Proposal 14: PC5-RRC message is used to deliver SI to remote UE after PC5 connection establishment. FFS whether to use new or existing PC5-RRC message.
* [Easy]Proposal 1: Uu RLC configuration for remote UE’s SRB0 message could be (re)configured by NW. FFS whether default configuration is supported. (17/20)
* [Easy]Proposal 3 (modified): Dedicated signalling from gNB to relay UE is used for the PC5 RLC and Uu RLC configuration of remote UE SRB1 for RRCReconfigurationComplete in path switch to indirect path for RRC\_CONNECTED relay UE. FFS for RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE relay UE, if agreed to support. (20/20)
* [Easy]Proposal 4: RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE remote UE provides 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI to RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE relay UE. (17/20)
* [Easy]Proposal 5: RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Relay UE decodes received paging message to derive the 5G-S-TSMI/I-RNTI and forward the paging message accordingly. (17/20)
* [Easy]Proposal 6: RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE remote UE provide its Uu DRX cycle information to RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE relay UE. FFS what is Uu DRX cycle information and how to provide. (18/20)
* [Easy]Proposal 7: As baseline, Remote UE and relay UE performs connection establishment/resume independently, i.e. relay UE shall enter CONNECTED to be able to forward remote UE’s initial RRC messages. (20/20)

***Service continuity (L2 relay)***

* Proposal 4 (easy) (18/19): CHO-like path switch procedure for Remote UE can be studied after the baseline design is finalized.
* Proposal 5 (easy): The handling of RRC\_CONNECTED Remote UE’s mobility due to SL RLF or Uu RLF notified by Relay UE can be discussed in CP agenda item.
* Proposal 7 (easy)(modified): New measurement events for the remote UE can be defined to compare SL relay link measurement with a threshold and/or to compare SL relay link measurement with threshold A and Uu link measurement with threshold B.
* Proposal 17 (easy) (18/19): For indirect to direct path switch, PC5 connection reconfiguration can be executed between Remote UE and Relay UE to release PC5 RLC for relaying.
* Proposal 19 (easy) (16/19) (modified): For indirect to direct path switch, PC5 unicast link can be released after Remote UE and Relay UE receive RRC reconfiguration from gNB (if there are no non-relaying PC5 RLC channels on the same PC5 unicast link, i.e. dedicated relaying link). FFS details of inter-layer interaction.
* Proposal 20 (easy): For indirect to direct path switch, layer 2 link release procedure as legacy can be used when Remote UE and Relay UE execute PC5 unicast link release procedure.
* Proposal 26 (easy) (18/19): For indirect to direct path switch, the RRC Reconfiguration message for Relay UE is intended to release Uu and PC5 RLC configuration for relaying and bearer mapping configuration between PC5 RLC and Uu RLC.
* Proposal 2 The Remote UE shall report only the Relay UE candidate(s) that fulfil the higher layer criteria. FFS is if also AS criteria should be taken into account.
* Proposal 13 The DL/UL lossless delivery during the path switch is done according to the PDCP status report. FFS if there is spec impact.
* Proposal-1: Agree Proposal 15 within R2-2107710: for indirect to direct path switch, RRC Reconfiguration message to Relay UE can be sent any time after step 3 based on gNB implementation, as in the Figure 4.5.4.1-1.
* Proposal-2: Agree reworded Proposal 16 within R2-2107710: for indirect to direct path switch, either Relay UE or Remote UE can initiate the PC5 unicast link release (PC5-S) (i.e. for Remote UE it should be after step 3; for Relay UE it should be after step 6), and upon the initiation of link release, the timing to execute link release is up to UE implementation.
* Proposal-3: Agree reworded Proposal 18 within R2-2107710: for indirect to direct path switch, Remote UE can execute PC5 connection reconfiguration to release PC5 RLC for relaying upon reception of RRC Reconfiguration by gNB in Step 3, and Relay UE can execute PC5 connection reconfiguration to release PC5 RLC for relaying upon reception of RRC Reconfiguration by gNB in Step 6.
* Proposal-4: Agree original Proposal 22 within R2-2107710: for indirect to direct path switch, step 8 can be executed in parallel or after step 5.
* Proposal-5: Agree reworded Proposal 18 within R2-2107710: for direct to indirect path switch, the PC5 connection setup procedure is executed upon reception of RRC Reconfiguration for path switch in step 3 if the PC5 connection has not been setup yet.
* Proposal-6: Agree original Proposal 21 within R2-2107710: for indirect to direct path switch, Relay UE does not perform data forwarding back to gNB for Remote UE.
* Proposal-7: Agree original Proposal 25 within R2-2107710: for indirect to direct path switch, the contents in RRC Reconfiguration message for Remote UE can be same as legacy NR RRC Reconfiguration with sync.
* Proposal-8: Agree original Proposal 30 within R2-2107710: for direct to indirect path switch, additional indication from RRC\_CONNECTED Relay UE to gNB is not necessary to initiate Relay UE’s reconfiguration upon establishing unicast link with Remote UE.
* Proposal-9 (modified): Agree original Proposal 32 within R2-2107710: for direct to indirect path switch, the contents in RRC Reconfiguration message for Relay UE can include at least Uu and PC5 RLC configuration for relaying, and bearer mapping configuration.
* Proposal-10: S-measure criteria is not used by the Remote UE for direct-indirect path switch.
* Proposal-11 (modified): As a baseline, SL-RSRP of the serving relay is used as the SL measurement quantity for the case of path switch from indirect to direct path.
* Proposal-12: SD-RSRP is used as the SL measurement quantity for the case of path switch from direct to indirect path.
* Proposal-18: Use the procedure text and figures proposed at R2-2107046 for L2 Relay service continuity as the baseline to update the running stage 2 CR.

***Adaptation layer design (L2 relay)***

* Proposal 5 Adaptation layer is not present over PC5 hop for SRB0 [16/19].
* Proposal 6 Adaptation layer is not present over PC5 hop for BCCH and PCCH [15/15].
* Proposal 9 (modified) Send LS to SA3 to notify the RAN2 agreement on local/temporary remote UE ID field in adaptation layer [19/19].
* Support the adaptation layer on PC5 for bearer mapping only.
* Proposal 8 Serving gNB of relay UE assigns the local/temp remote UE ID.
* Proposal 1 (revised) For SRB0, adaptation layer is present over Uu hop for UL.
* Proposal 2 For SRB0, adaptation layer is present over Uu hop for DL.
* Proposal 1: RAN2 postpones discussions on configurability of Uu adaptation layer header and revisits it if time allows.
* Proposal 8: A single adaptation layer entity for the Uu adaptation layer is configured in the relay UE .
* Uu RLF is not indicated in adaptation layer.
* Uu adaptation layer and PC5 adaptation layer can be described as separate entities for specification purpose (we do not specify how they will be actually implemented).

***QoS (L2 relay)***

* Proposal 7 (modified): [Easy] gNB should configure the [mode 2] L2 remote UE with the PC5 PDB for PC5 hop of relay traffic.
* Proposal 8 (modified): [Easy] gNB should configure the mode 2 L2 relay UE with the PC5 PDB for PC5 hop of relay traffic.
* Proposal 17: [Easy] In this release, for L2 U2N relay, remote UE can be configured to use resource allocation mode 2 if relay connection has been setup. FFS for CG type 1.

## RAN2#116-e agreements

***Relay discovery***

* [Easy] Proposal 1 (18/20): If only shared TX pools are configured in SIB/RRC/Pre-config, all the configured TX pools can be used for discovery and SL communication, without extra indication required.
* [Easy] Proposal 2 (modified): Deprioritize the discussion on UE which is only interested in relay discovery rather than SL communication.
* [Easy] Proposal 3 (19/20): For relay discovery, dedicated pools can be configured simultaneously with TX shared pool in SIB/RRC/Pre-configuration.
* As baseline, TX shared pool can only be used for SL communication in case dedicated and shared pools are configured simultaneously. FFS if network can also configure a setting where both shared and dedicated pools can be used for SL discovery.
* Proposal 3: The discovery dedicated exceptional resource pool is not introduced.
* Proposal 4: The exceptional pool usage condition for discovery can follow the legacy Rel-16 mechanism, i.e., UE can use the exceptional resource pool to transmit discovery message when T301, T304, T310 or T311 is running for mode 1, or when there is no available sensing result for mode 2.
* Proposal 7: RLC UM mode is used for SL-SRB4.
* Proposal 10: The transmitting PDCP/RLC entity establishment for SL-SRB4 is requested by upper layer, e.g., if the transmission of PC5 discovery message for a specific destination is requested by upper layers, establish the corresponding PDCP/RLC entity for PC5 discovery message.
* Proposal 11: PDCP entity re-establishment for SL-SRB4 is not supported.
* Proposal 12: The PDCP entity release for a SLRB of sidelink discovery can be requested by the upper layers.
* Proposal 5: Reuse SIB12 to carry the relay/discovery related configuration.

***Non-Relay discovery***

* Proposal 1: RAN2 confirm that the following relay-discovery related agreements are also applicable to non-relay discovery.
* One new SL-SRB4 is used for all discovery messages. Its parameters will be fixed and defined as SCCH configuration in 38.331. (FFS on the LCH priority in Proposal 8b)
* No ciphering and integrity protection in PDCP layer is needed for the discovery messages.
* Shared resource pool shall be the baseline for discovery message transmission/reception.
* Relay UE and remote UE (IC) in RRC CONNECTED can use the discovery configuration provided via dedicated signalling if available.
* Relay UE and remote UE (IC) in RRC IDLE or RRC INACTIVE shall use the discovery configuration provided via SIB if available.
* L2 relay UE will always use the discovery configuration provided by gNB (either via SIB or dedicated signalling).
* RAN2 confirm the SI conclusion that for L2 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, and is neither in RRC\_CONNECTED nor RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE, it can rely on pre-configuration.
* RAN2 confirm the SI conclusion that for L3 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, and is neither in RRC\_CONNECTED nor RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE, it should follow pre-configuration.
* RAN2 agree that for L2 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, but connected to network via a relay UE (i.e., either in RRC CONNECTED or RRC IDLE/INACTIVE), it should follow network configuration, i.e., SIB or dedicated signalling, if available.
* RAN2 agree that for relay/remote UE in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state, in-coverage on the serving frequency, and the serving frequency is not shared with concerned frequency, if the configuration of concerned SL frequency is absent within the SIB of the serving frequency or if there is no discovery related SIB on the serving frequency
* If there is Uu deployedcoverage at the concerned SL frequency, UE shall 1) rely on the discovery related SIB, if any broadcasted in the concerned SL frequency; Or 2) if there is no discovery related SIB on the concerned SL frequency, UE does not perform SL discovery transmission/reception on the concerned frequency.
* If there is no Uu deployedcoverage at the concerned frequency, UE shall rely on pre-configuration.
* RAN2 agree that for relay/remote UE in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state, in-coverage on the serving frequency，if the serving frequency is shared with concerned SL frequency
* If there is no discovery related SIB broadcasted on the serving carrier, UE does not perform SL discovery transmission/reception on the concerned frequency.
* RAN2 agrees to reuse Rel-16 power control mechanism for transmission of discovery messages.
* The same PDCP data PDU format as SL-SRB0 is used for sidelink discovery message (SL-SRB4), and the SDU type field is not used for SL-SRB4.
* RAN2 rely on SA2 on the L2 ID design for discovery message. No LS is needed.
* De-prioritize additional condition for discovery transmission/reception in Rel-17.
* RAN2 agrees that for relay/remote UE in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state, and in-coverage on the serving frequency, if there is discovery related SIB broadcasted on the serving frequency, and if the configuration of concerned SL frequency is included within the SIB of the serving frequency but the Tx resource pool configuration is absent, UE shall enter RRC CONNECTED state to acquire dedicated configuration on Tx resource pool.
* RAN2 agree that RRC\_CONNECTED relay/remote UE which are in-coverage on the serving frequency, if there is discovery related SIB broadcasted on the serving frequency, and if the configuration of concerned SL frequency is included within the SIB of the serving frequency, it can only use the SL discovery Tx resource configuration provided by dedicated signalling if provided, or not transmit discovery if not provided.
* RAN2 agree that RRC\_CONNECTED L3 relay/remote UE or layer 2 remote UE which are in-coverage on the serving frequency, and the serving frequency is not shared with concerned frequency, if the configuration of concerned SL frequency is absent within the SIB of the serving frequency or if there is no discovery related SIB on the serving frequency,
* If there is Uu coverage at the concerned SL frequency, UE shall 1) rely on the discovery related SIB, if any broadcasted in the concerned SL frequency; Or 2) if there is no discovery related SIB on the concerned SL frequency, UE does not perform SL discovery transmission/reception on the concerned frequency.
* RAN2 agree that for L2 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, but connected to network via a relay UE and in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state, if the network configuration is not available, i.e., SIB, remote UE shall rely on pre-configuration to perform discovery.
* RAN2 agrees to down-prioritize discovery specific resource allocation optimization in this release.
* RAN2 agrees to down-prioritize the support of discovery gaps in this release.
* RAN2 agree that for L2 remote UE which is out-of-coverage, but connected to network via a relay UE and in RRC CONNECTED state, if the network configuration is not available, i.e., SIB or dedicated signalling, remote UE shall rely on pre-configuration to perform discovery.
* RAN2 agrees dedicated discovery resource pool is supported besides shared resource pool configuration, whether it is configured is based on network implementation. And PHY layer parameters and design shall reuse the Rel-16 legacy resource pool design (including resource allocation design).
* RAN2 agrees to fix the priority value as 1 of sidelink discovery message in the specification.
* No ciphering and integrity protection in PDCP layer is needed for the discovery messages.
* Shared resource pool shall be the baseline for discovery message transmission/reception.
* For mode 1, if agreed that both shared and dedicated resource pools can be configured, it is up to gNB which one the UE should use to transmit discovery message. For mode 2, if agreed that both shared and dedicated resource pools can be configured, downselect from the following options: a) Left to UE implementation; b) Dedicated pool should be prioritized; c) Shared pool should be prioritised
* Proposal 2: RAN2 confirm that the following relay-discovery related agreements are not applicable to non-relay discovery.
* As in LTE, the RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE relay UE is able to perform discovery message transmission, in case:
* Uu RSRP is above a configured minimum threshold by a hysteresis and below a configured maximum threshold by a hysteresis, or
* only minimum threshold is provided and Uu RSRP is above the minimum threshold by a hysteresis, or
* only maximum threshold is provided and Uu RSRP is below the maximum threshold by a hysteresis
* As in LTE, the RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE remote UE is able to perform discovery message transmission, if and only if Uu RSRP of serving cell is below a configured minimum threshold by a hysteresis.
* Define threshHighRelay and threshLowRelay for relay UE and threshHighRemote for remote UE. The value range for the three thresholds can be half of RSRP-Range specified in TS 38.331.
* For determining whether remote UE and/or relay UE in RRC CONNECTED can trigger discovery message transmission, i.e., the remote UE and relay UE in the RRC\_CONNECTED can use the threshold based methods as in IDLE/INACTIVE, to determine whether it is allowed to perform discovery message transmission.
* Proposal 3: RAN2 confirm that the SL-SRB4 is also applicable to group-based discovery
* Proposal 4 (modified): RAN2 confirm not support discovery range for non-relay discovery in Rel-17. LS to be sent to SA2 to inform them of agreements that may affect them (list of agreements to be finalised in LS drafting).
* RAN2 confirm that since R2 #116, unless an agreement is specifically mentioned for “relay discovery” or “non-relay discovery”, it is applicable to both relay and non-relay discovery.

***Relay Re/Selection***

* Proposal 8: RAN2 confirms the working assumption that to include NCI in the relay discovery message as the cell ID.
* [18/19] Proposal 1 (modified): When idle/inactive relay UE performs cell (re)selection, relay UE may send an indication/message to its connected remote UE(s) which may trigger relay reselection.
* [12/19] Proposal 5-1: PC5-RRC message is used to inform remote UE when relay UE performs HO.
* [12/19] Proposal 5-2: PC5-RRC message is used to inform remote UE when relay UE performs cell (re)selection (if agreed in proposal 1).

***L2 Relay CP***

* Proposal 1 (modified): Relay UE in RRC\_CONNECTED, if configured with paging CSS, can determine whether to monitor POs for a remote UE based on PC5-RRC signalling received from the remote UE. FFS on the signalling contents and for the case of idle/inactive relay UE. [18/23]
* Proposal 2: Remote UE paging occasions are derived by the relay UE from the formula in 38.304 (for PF/PO calculation). [23/23]
* Proposal 3: Relay UE determines all parameters except for the UE specific DRX cycle and the UE ID, from the relay’s own acquisition of SIB1. FFS details of what the remote UE provides to the relay UE for the remote UE’s UE specific DRX cycle. [20/23]
* Proposal 4 (modified): UE ID and information on UE specific DRX cycle (as provided by the remote UE in accordance with P3) is provided by the remote UE to the relay UE using PC5-RRC signalling. [23/23]
* Proposal 5: The dedicated RRC message for delivering remote UE paging to the RRC\_CONNECTED relay UE may contain one or more remote UE IDs (5G-S-TMSI or I-RNTI). [23/23]
* Proposal 12: RAN2 confirms that the IC or OOC remote UE performs TAU/RNAU based on the relay UE serving cell when PC5-RRC connected to the relay UE [23/23].
* Proposal 14: TAU/RNAU performed by the relay UE on behalf of the remote UE is not supported in this release [19/23]
* Proposal 13 (modified): WA: A remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE initiates RNAU/TAU procedure if the serving cell of the relay UE changes (due to HO or reselection of the relay UE) and the new serving cell is outside of the remote UE’s configured RNA/TA, as legacy procedure. [23/23]
* Proposal 1: Relay UE does not perform UAC check for the remote UE’s data [23/23]
* Proposal 2: Remote UE uses different timers (FFS: value and/or name) for access (T300-like), resume (T319-like) and re-establishment (T301-like) compared to those for legacy Uu procedures [22/23]
* Proposal 3: Basing RRC timers (T300-like, etc) on the RRC state of the relay UE is not supported in this release. [23/23]
* Proposal 4: For the remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE, short message is not forwarded by the relay UE to the remote UE. [19/23]
* Proposal 6: Assuming short message forwarding is not performed, relay UE can forward PWS SIBs to the remote UE [22/23]
* Proposal 9: As a baseline, in-coverage Remote UE is allowed to acquire some necessary SIB over Uu irrespective of its PC5 connection to Relay UE. [23/23]
* Proposal 10: Agree that Remote UE needs to know the PCI of Relay UE’s serving cell. FFS how Remote UE obtains the PCI of relay UE’s serving cell. [23/23]
* Proposal 12 (modified): WA: Any SIB which the remote UE has a requirement to use (e.g. for relay purpose) can be requested by the remote UE (from the relay UE or the network). [20/23] FFS how to capture this in spec, but this agreement does not automatically imply signalling to request all SIBs.
* Proposal 14: A new PC5-RRC message is used by the remote UE to request SI from the relay UE [23/23]
* Proposal 15: A new PC5-RRC message is used by the relay UE to send SI to the remote UE [22/23]
* Proposal 16: WA: Voluntary SIB forwarding by the relay UE, aside from SIB update and SIB request, is left to relay UE implementation
* Proposal 18: Use of groupcast/broadcast for forwarding SIB from the relay UE to the remote UE after PC5-RRC connection establishment is down-prioritized.
* Proposal 11: Agree that Relay UE can notify Remote UE ID (i.e. 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI) information to the gNB via dedicated RRC message for paging delivery purpose. [23/23]
* Proposal 23: A PC5-RRC message can be used for sending indication to the remote UE upon Uu RLF at the relay UE [20/23].
* Proposal 20: RAN2 assume Inter-gNB RRC Re-establishment for the remote UE (directly to a different gNB, or to a relay UE served by a different gNB) can be supported with no specification impact [20/23]
* Proposal 21: RAN2 assume Inter-gNB resume for the remote UE (directly to a different gNB, or to a relay UE served by a different gNB) can be supported with no specification impact [20/23]
* RAN2 will not do further enhancements for P20/P21.
* Proposal 17: WA: cellAccessRelatedInfo from SIB1 [16/23] is forwarded before PC5-RRC connection. FFS the exact signalling

***L2 Relay Service Continuity***

* Proposal 1: Legacy Uu RRC measurement configuration and reporting signaling with extensions for relay case is used to configure Remote UE to perform Uu and SL measurements for direct-to-indirect and indirect-to-direct path switch.
* Proposal 2 (modified): Legacy Uu measurement object (i.e. MeasObjectNR) is used to configure measurement on neighbor Uu frequencies for indirect-to-direct path switch, and legacy sidelink measurement object (i.e. SL-MeasObject) is used to configure measurement on candidate Relays for direct-to-indirect path switch. Uu measurement operation according to legacy principles still applies for Uu frequencies.
* Proposal 4 (modified): When SL-RSRP of the serving relay is not available, SD-RSRP is used as the SL measurement quantity. FFS how to measure SD-RSRP and if there would be a separate threshold for this case.
* Proposal 5: The following new events are to be defined:

‐ Event-X for indirect-to-direct path switch: serving relay becomes worse than threshold-X1 and neighbor Uu cell becomes better than threshold-X2.

‐ Event-Y for direct-to-indirect path switch: serving Uu cell becomes worse than threshold-Y1 and candidate relay becomes better than threshold-Y2.

This does not exclude the use of the legacy S2 event.

* Proposal 18: RAN2 does not consider the sharing of unicast link between relay service and non-relay service in L2 relay, and the related descriptions are to be removed from stage 2 running CR.
* Proposal 12 (modified): During indirect-to-direct path switch, Remote UE or Relay UE’s AS layer releases PC5-RRC connection and indicates upper layer to release PC5 unicast link after receiving RRC reconfiguration from gNB.
* Proposal 13: The existing T304 is used for indirect-to-direct path switch.
* Proposal 24 (modified): The legacy PDCP re-establishment or data recovery in UL should be performed by the Remote UE during path switch if gNB configures it.
* Proposal 25: No spec impact is required for DL lossless transmission during path switch.
* Proposal 14-1: [22/22] A new T304-like timer is introduced for direct-to-indirect path switch. The Remote UE starts the timer upon reception of the RRC reconfiguration message indicating direct-to-indirect path switch, and the Remote UE initiates RRC re-establishment upon timer expiry.
* Original Proposal 15: [22/22] RRC reconfiguration message towards the Remote UE should include the Relay UE ID to indicate the target Relay UE for direct-to-indirect path switch which is the same Relay UE ID agreed to be included in SL measurement report.
* Proposal 16: [21/22] RRC reconfiguration message towards the target Relay UE should include the Remote UE’s local ID/AL ID and L2 ID when preparing the direct-to-indirect path switch.
* Updated Proposal 23: RAN2 to down select among the following options to handle the case of Relay UE in IDLE/INACTIVE during direct-to-indirect path switch:

‐ [8/22]Option1: The target Relay UE of direct-to-indirect path switch must be in RRC\_CONNECTED.

‐ [14/22]Option2: Relay UE in IDLE/INACTIVE can be indicated as target Relay, and to support such case by the Remote UE oriented solution, i.e. after receiving the path switch command, Remote UE establishes PC5 link with the Relay UE and sends HO complete message via the Relay UE which will trigger the Relay UE to enter CONNECTED sate.

* WA: The existing reconfigurationWithSync is used to indicate direct-to-indirect path switch to Remote UE

***L2 Relay Adaptation layer design***

* Proposal 4: Relay UE has a single PC5 adaptation layer entity shared for multiple remote UEs.
* Proposal 6: For Uu hop, rely on LCID to differentiate relay and non-relay traffic, i.e., no impact to adaptation layer design.
* Proposal 7 (modified): For PC5 hop, rely on L2-ID to differentiate relay and non-relay traffic, i.e., no impact to adaptation layer design.
* Proposal 9: header should be bytes alignments with additional R bits.
* Proposal 15 (modified): Relay UE is configured by gNB with the local/temp remote UE ID to be used in adaptation layer by RRCReconfiguration message, after reporting the remote UE’s L2ID via SUI message to gNB and before forwarding the first SRB0 UL message of the remote UE. FFS if impact to the SUI contents is needed to enable this.
* Proposal 16: It is left to gNB implementation to avoid collision on the usage of local/temp remote UE ID.
* Proposal 17: gNB can update the local remote UE ID based on its implementation, and sends the updated ID via RRCReconfiguration message.
* Proposal 18 (modified): Serving gNB can perform local remote UE ID update (based on its implementation) independent of the PC5 unicast link L2 ID update procedure. FFS if any spec impact.
* As in Uu, a Uu DRB and a Uu SRB are mapped to different RLC channels (i.e., PC5 RLC channel and Uu RLC channel). FFS if there is any spec impact.
* D/C bit is defined in the adaptation layer header at least for future compatibility. FFS if we need a control PDU in this release.
* Proposal 1: For DL bearer mapping, relay UE is configured by gNB, for each remote UE, with a mapping from Uu E2E bearer ID in Uu adaptation layer header to egress PC5 RLC channel ID/LCID.
* Proposal 2: For UL bearer mapping, relay UE is configured by gNB, for each remote UE, with a mapping from Uu E2E bearer ID used in PC5 adaptation layer header to egress Uu RLC channel ID/LCID.
* Proposal 3: For UL bearer mapping, remote UE is configured by gNB with a mapping from Uu E2E bearer ID to egress PC5 RLC channel ID/LCID. FFS detailed signalling design.

***L2 Relay QoS***

* Proposal 1(20/21): [Easy] It is up to gNB implementation to perform PDB split between Uu and PC5 (non-standardized PDB values are not precluded). No specification impact is foreseen in RAN2.
* Proposal 2(20/21) (modified): [Easy] gNB directly configures relay UE for PC5 QoS configuration via Uu RRC signalling. And gNB also directly configures remote UE for PC5 QoS configuration via Uu RRC signalling. FFS signaling details.
* Proposal 3(20/21): [Easy] When gNB configure remote UE and relay UE with PC5 RLC bearer, LCH priority shall reflect the PC5 priority for PC5 hop of relay traffic.
* Proposal 4(21/21): [Easy] QoS configuration for remote UE for its operation on PC5 hop (UL) is configured per PC5 RLC bearer.
* Proposal 5(21/21): [Easy] QoS configuration for relay UE for its operation on PC5 hop (DL) is configured per PC5 RLC bearer.
* Proposal 7(21/21): [Easy] PC5 RLC channels with different end-to-end QoS can be mapped to the same Uu RLC channel, which is up to gNB implementation.
* Proposal 8(21/21): [Easy] The existing SL measurement report and CBR measurement reports can be used by gNB to understand PC5 link conditions and determine QoS configuration.
* Proposal 6(16/21): [Need Discuss]Remote UE traffic and Relay UE own traffic shall be separated in different Uu RLC bearers in Uu hop.
* Proposal 1: In this release, for L2 U2N relay, remote UE can’t be configured to use CG type 1 of RA Mode 1 if relay connection has been setup
* Proposal 2 (modified): Remote UE does not need to report PC5 QoS parameters in SUI for relay service.
* Proposal 3 (modified): Relay UE does not need to report PC5 QoS parameters in SUI for relay service.
* Legacy functionality is reused for reflective QoS; no spec impact is anticipated.
* RAN2 do not further discuss enhancements regarding prioritisation between Uu and SL.

## RAN2#116bis-e agreements

***Relay discovery***

* Proposal 2.1: [17/19] RAN2 assumes that discovery and data transmitted by a UE cannot be multiplexed into the same TB because they are always associated to different destination L2 IDs. RAN2 sends this assumption in an LS to SA2.
* Proposal 2.2: [18/19] For SL LCP procedure, only L2 destination IDs associated to discovery can be selected for grants from the dedicated discovery resource pool.
* Proposal 2.3 (modified): [19/20] For SL LCP procedure, when the dedicated discovery pool is configured/used, only L2 destination IDs associated to communication can be selected for grants from the shared resource pool. When the dedicated resource pool is not configured/used, this restriction is not applied.
* Proposal 3.1: [19/19] The UE reports buffer status associated with discovery using the destination index associated to a discovery L2 ID (i.e. no impact to SL BSR MAC CE, or specific LCG ID is needed).
* Proposal 3.2: [19/20] SUI includes an indication of whether a particular destination L2 ID is associated to discovery.
* The UE can determine from SIB12 whether the gNB supports relay discovery and/or non-relay discovery. Details (including whether SIB12 signalling can differentiate between support of relay vs. non-relay discovery and whether the support is indicated explicitly or implicitly) can be discussed as part of stage 3 CR drafting.
* Proposal 4.3: [18/19] Whether gNB supports L2 relay is explicitly indicated in SIB12.
* Proposal 4.5: [18/19] No additional indication in SIB12 is required to signal that operation as a L3 relay is not allowed.
* Proposal 5.1: [20/20] HARQ feedback is not supported for SL discovery transmission.
* Proposal 1.1: [12/18] The use of both dedicated and shared resource pools for discovery transmission, when both pools have been configured, is not supported in this release.
* Whether L3 relaying support is signalled implicitly by indicating the support of discovery, or signalled independently from support of discovery, can be discussed in stage 3 drafting.

***Relay (re)selection***

* Proposal 5: Upon reception of the PC5 RRC message for notification, it is up to remote UE implementation whether to release or keep the unicast PC5 link. And if remote UE decides to release the unicast PC5 link, it triggers the legacy L2 release procedure and performs relay reselection.
* Proposal 6: For remote UE to make decision on whether to trigger relay (re)selection, the PC5-RRC notification message sent by relay UE includes the cause value, i.e., HO or cell (re)selection or Uu RLF.
* Proposal 7: RAN2 confirm that the PC5-RRC message for notification is applied to both L2 and L3 relay.

***L2 Relay CP***

* Any SIB which the RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE remote UE has a requirement to use (e.g. for relay purpose) can be requested by the remote UE (from the relay UE or the network). RAN2 not pursue further specification work for remote UE using an indirect connection to network to make use of a SIB if it is not supported based on the current spec.
* cellAccessRelatedInfo from SIB1 [16/23] is forwarded before PC5-RRC connection using discovery message when there is no RAN sharing. RAN sharing case is FFS.
* Carry cellAccessRelatedInfo from SIB1 in discovery message using RRC container.
* RRC\_INACTIVE Remote UE provides minimum value of two UE specific DRX cycles (configured by upper layer and configured by RAN) , 5G-S-TMSI and I-RNTI to relay UE, and RRC\_IDLE UE provides the UE specific DRX cycle (configured by upper layer) and 5G-S-TMSI to relay UE.
* Relay UE uses SUI message to provide remote UE information (i.e. 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI) to network.
* Introduce new fields in SIB1 for T300-like/T319-like/T301-like timers to be used by L2 remote UE. For these timers, on top of existing stop conditions as for the legacy timers, add extra stop condition for relayed scenario, i.e., “the (re)selected relay becomes unsuitable” for T300-like timer, “relay (re)selection” for T319-like timer, and “the (re)selected relay becomes unsuitable” for T301-like timer. FFS whether the legacy stop-condition of “when the selected cell becomes unsuitable” is still applicable to T301.
* Not introduce new T311-like timer for L2 remote UE. Add extra stop-condition in the legacy T311 timer for relayed scenario, i.e., “upon (re)selection of a suitable relay”.
* PCI of relay UE serving cell can be delivered to remote UE in the same way as for C-RNTI, i.e., using RRCSetup / RRCResume / RRCReestablishment / RRCReconfiguration.
* For a L2 remote UE which is in RRC\_CONNECTED and has triggered the RRC connection re-establishment procedure, it is up to remote UE implementation to selects either a suitable relay UE or a suitable cell, i.e., no requirement for consideration of the cell ID of the relay UE. Otherwise, for a L2 remote UE which is in RRC\_CONNECTED and has not triggered the RRC connection re-establishment procedure, the usage of cell ID for the mobility of the remote UE is up to gNB implementation.
* RAN2 not pursue default or fixed Uu RLC configuration for SRB0 messages and SRB1 messages of RRCReestablishment and RRCresume for remote UE, i.e. rely on network configuration.
* A remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE initiates RNAU/TAU procedure if the serving cell changes (due to cell change by the relay UE) and the new serving cell is outside of the remote UE’s configured RNA/TA, as legacy procedure. For an indirect remote UE, its serving cell is the serving cell of its connected relay UE.
* For SIBs that have been requested by the remote UE from the relay UE, the relay UE forwards them in case of SIB update at least for remote UE in idle/inactive (FFS RRC\_CONNECTED).
* The relay UE always forwards SIB1 if SIB1 changes at least for remote UE in idle/inactive (FFS RRC\_CONNECTED). The remote UE always is considered to request SIB1 if it has not received it directly from the gNB; FFS if the request is explicit or implicit.
* FFS (for further offline discussion this meeting) unsolicited SIB1 forwarding or whether the request-based solution is always used.

***L2 Relay service continuity***

* Proposal 1:[Easy] S-measure criterion based on SL/SD-RSRP of serving relay during indirect to direct path switching is not introduced.
* Proposal 2:[Easy]Remote UE does not consider the AS criteria for measurement report when performing SL measurement for path switch, except for configured measurement report event.
* Proposal 5:[Easy]Introduce following event during indirect to direct path switch to trigger measurement report to gNB,

 Serving relay is worse than a threshold

* Proposal 6:[Easy]Introduce following event during direct to indirect path switch to trigger measurement report to gNB,

 Candidate relay is better than a threshold

* Proposal 8:[Easy]Relay UE ID included in measurement report is relay UE’s source L2 ID.
* Proposal 9:[Easy]Relay UE in RRC\_CONNECTED reports its source L2 ID to gNB, via SidelinkUEInformationNR.
* Allow-list/block-list of relay UE during direct-to-indirect path switch is not introduced.
* If RAN sharing is determined to be supported, relay UE’s cell ID included in measurement report is NCGI; otherwise it is NCI.
* No spec impact for ensuring UL PDCP lossless behaviour in indirect-to-direct path switch (assume it is a corner case or can be addressed by network implementation).
* WA: The gNB can select a relay UE in any RRC state i.e., RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE/CONNECTED as a target Relay UE when triggering the direct to indirect path switch procedure for the Remote UE by the Remote UE oriented solution, i.e. after receiving the path switch command, Remote UE establishes PC5 link with the Relay UE and sends HO complete message via the Relay UE which will trigger the Relay UE to enter CONNECTED state.
* WA: UE capability for support by the remote UE of handover to idle/inactive UE.

***L2 Relay SRAP***

* The size of remote UE Uu RB ID is of 5 bits in the adaptation layer header.
* WA: Remote local UE ID is 8 bits.
* WA: Remote UE ID is always present in PC5 adaptation layer header. RAN2 does not pursue procedural spec impact for handling it beyond P6 of R2-2200943. To be revisited this meeting in light of any conclusion on P6.