**3GPP TSG-WG SA2 Meeting #162S2-2404164**

**Changsha, China, Apr 15 – Apr 19, 2024 (revision of S2-24xxxxx)**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **23.501** | **CR** | **5360** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **18.5.0** |  |
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| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **x** |

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| ***Title:*** | The enhanced function in Indirect Network Sharing | | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | China Unicom, Tencent, Tencent Cloud, Huawei, CATT, Cisco | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | SA2 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | TEI19\_NetShare | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2024-04-03 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | B |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-19 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)*  Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | | | | | | | | *Use one of the following releases: Rel-8 (Release 8) Rel-9 (Release 9) Rel-10 (Release 10) Rel-11 (Release 11) … Rel-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18) Rel-19 (Release 19)* | |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | | During PDU session establishment in the Indirect Network Sharing scenario, the impact of user experience (delay, data rate) needs to be minimized, therefore the traffic related to Indirect Network Sharing should be routed to the subscribed DN nearby the shared area in the country. Therefore the UE location information needs to be considered when the AMF of hosting operator selects the SMF of participating operator.  Considering to reuse the H-SMF selection procedure for home routed roaming, in the case of Indirect Network Sharing, the serving AMF needs to identify whether the UE accesses the network through Indirect Network Sharing or roaming. If the UE is roaming UE, the H-SMF selection does not need to consider the UE location information. Otherwise, the H-SMF selection needs to consider the UE location information. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | | The functionality of “the AMF of hosting operator selects the SMF of participating operator (i.e., H-SMF) considering the UE location information” is added in the clause of the AMF function and SMF discovery. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The corresponding operator requirements of Indirect Network Sharing cannot be satisfied. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 6.2.1, 6.3.2 | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **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 change \* \* \* \*

### 6.2.1 AMF

The Access and Mobility Management function (AMF) includes the following functionality. Some or all of the AMF functionalities may be supported in a single instance of an AMF:

- Termination of RAN CP interface (N2).

- Termination of NAS (N1), NAS ciphering and integrity protection.

- Registration management.

- Connection management.

- Reachability management.

- Mobility Management.

- Lawful intercept (for AMF events and interface to LI System).

- Provide transport for SM messages between UE and SMF.

- Transparent proxy for routing SM messages.

- Access Authentication.

- Access Authorization.

- Provide transport for SMS messages between UE and SMSF.

- Security Anchor Functionality (SEAF) as specified in TS 33.501 [29].

- Location Services management for regulatory services.

- Provide transport for Location Services messages between UE and LMF as well as between RAN and LMF.

- EPS Bearer ID allocation for interworking with EPS.

- UE mobility event notification.

- S-NSSAIs per TA mapping notification.

- Support for Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation.

- Support for User Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation.

- Support for restriction of use of Enhanced Coverage.

- Provisioning of external parameters (Expected UE Behaviour parameters or Network Configuration parameters).

- Support for Network Slice-Specific Authentication and Authorization.

- Support for charging.

- Controlling the 5G access stratum-based time distribution based on UE's subscription data.

- Controlling the gNB's time synchronization status reporting and subscription.

NOTE 1: Regardless of the number of Network functions, there is only one NAS interface instance per access network between the UE and the CN, terminated at one of the Network functions that implements at least NAS security and Mobility Management.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may include the following functionality to support non-3GPP access networks:

- Support of N2 interface with N3IWF/TNGF. Over this interface, some information (e.g. 3GPP Cell Identification) and procedures (e.g. Handover related) defined over 3GPP access may not apply, and non-3GPP access specific information may be applied that do not apply to 3GPP accesses.

- Support of NAS signalling with a UE over N3IWF/TNGF. Some procedures supported by NAS signalling over 3GPP access may be not applicable to untrusted non-3GPP (e.g. Paging) access.

- Support of authentication of UEs connected over N3IWF/TNGF.

- Management of mobility, authentication, and separate security context state(s) of a UE connected via a non-3GPP access or connected via a 3GPP access and a non-3GPP access simultaneously.

- Support as described in clause 5.3.2.3 a co-ordinated RM management context valid over a 3GPP access and a Non 3GPP access.

- Support as described in clause 5.3.3.4 dedicated CM management contexts for the UE for connectivity over non-3GPP access.

- Determine whether the serving N3IWF/TNGF is appropriate based on the slices supported by the N3IWFs/TNGFs as specified in clause 6.3.6 and clause 6.3.12 respectively.

NOTE 2: Not all of the functionalities are required to be supported in an instance of a Network Slice.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may include policy related functionalities as described in clause 6.2.8 of TS 23.503 [45].

The AMF uses the N14 interface for AMF re-allocation and AMF to AMF information transfer. This interface may be either intra-PLMN or inter-PLMN (e.g. in the case of inter-PLMN mobility).

In addition to the functionality of the AMF described above, the AMF may include the following functionality to support monitoring in roaming scenarios:

- Normalization of reports according to roaming agreements between VPLMN and HPLMN (e.g. change the location granularity in a report from cell level to a level that is appropriate for the HPLMN); and

- Generation of charging/accounting information for Monitoring Event Reports that are sent to the HPLMN.

In addition to the functionality of the AMF described above, the AMF may provide support for Network Slice restriction and Network Slice instance restriction based on NWDAF analytics.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may provide support for the Disaster Roaming as described in clause 5.40.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may also include following functionalities to support Network Slice Admission Control:

- Support of NSAC for maximum number of UEs as defined in clauses 5.15.11.1 and 5.15.11.3.

In addition to the functionality of the AMF described above, the AMF may include the following functionality to support SNPNs:

- Support for Onboarding of UEs for SNPNs.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may also include following functionalities to support satellite backhaul:

- Support for reporting satellite backhaul category and its modification based on AMF local configuration to SMF as defined in clause 5.43.4.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may provide support for Network Slice instance change for PDU sessions as defined in clause 5.15.5.3.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may also support functionalities for Partial Network Slice support in a Registration Area as described in clause 5.15.17.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may also include functionalities to support NS-AoS not matching deployed Tracking Areas as described in clause 5.15.18.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may also include functionalities to support Network Slice Replacement as described in clause 5.15.19.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may also include functionalities to enforce the LADN Service Area per LADN DNN and S-NSSAI for a UE as described in clause 5.6.5a, as well as to enforce the LADN Service Area per LADN DNN for a UE in clause 5.6.5.

In addition to the functionalities of the AMF described above, the AMF may also include following functionalities to support Indirect Network Sharing:

- Support for selecting the SMF of participating operator (H-SMF) possibly considering the related location information based on UE location as specified in clause 6.3.2.

NOTE X: The AMF of hosting operator can identify the UE from participating operator (i.e. in the case of Indirect Network Sharing) during the registration procedure based on local configuration and then the H-SMF selection can be performed considering relevant UE location information.

\* \* \* \* Next change \* \* \* \*

### 6.3.2 SMF discovery and selection

The SMF selection functionality is supported by the AMF and SCP and is used to allocate an SMF that shall manage the PDU Session. The SMF selection procedures are described in clause 4.3.2.2.3 of TS 23.502 [3].

The SMF discovery and selection functionality follows the principles stated in clause 6.3.1.

If the AMF does discovery, the AMF shall utilize the NRF to discover SMF instance(s) unless SMF information is available by other means, e.g. locally configured on AMF. The AMF provides UE location information to the NRF when trying to discover SMF instance(s). The NRF provides NF profile(s) of SMF instance(s) to the AMF. In addition, the NRF also provides the SMF service area of SMF instance(s) to the AMF. The SMF selection functionality in the AMF selects an SMF instance and an SMF service instance based on the available SMF instances obtained from NRF or on the configured SMF information in the AMF.

NOTE 1: Protocol aspects of the access to NRF are specified in TS 29.510 [58].

The SMF selection functionality is applicable to both 3GPP access and non-3GPP access.

The SMF selection for Emergency services is described in clause 5.16.4.5.

The following factors may be considered during the SMF selection:

a) Selected Data Network Name (DNN). In the case of the home routed roaming, the DNN is not applied for the V-SMF selection.

b) S-NSSAI of the HPLMN (for non-roaming and home-routed roaming scenarios), and S-NSSAI of the VPLMN (for roaming with local breakout and home-routed roaming scenarios).

c) NSI-ID.

NOTE 2: The use of NSI -ID in the network is optional and depends on the deployment choices of the operator. If used, the NSI ID is associated with S-NSSAI.

d) Access technology being used by the UE.

e) Support for Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation.

f) Subscription information from UDM, e.g.

- per DNN: whether LBO roaming is allowed.

- per DNN: whether HR-SBO roaming is allowed.

- per S-NSSAI: the subscribed DNN(s).

- per (S-NSSAI, subscribed DNN): whether LBO roaming is allowed.

- per (S-NSSAI, subscribed DNN): whether HR-SBO roaming is allowed.

- per (S-NSSAI, subscribed DNN): whether EPC interworking is supported.

- per (S-NSSAI, subscribed DNN): whether selecting the same SMF for all PDU sessions to the same S-NSSAI and DNN is required.

- per (S-NSSAI, DNN) associated with 5G VN group: Service Area (LADN service area) for the 5G VN group. In the case of SMF selection for a PDU Session targeting 5G VN group, the AMF may prefer candidate SMF(s) that have an intersection with the LADN service area of the 5G VN group.

g) Void.

h) Local operator policies.

NOTE 3: These policies can take into account whether the SMF to be selected is an I-SMF or a V-SMF or a SMF.

i) Load conditions of the candidate SMFs.

j) Analytics (i.e. statistics or predictions) for candidate SMFs’ load as received from NWDAF (see TS 23.288 [86]), if NWDAF is deployed.

k) UE location (i.e. TA).

l) Service Area of the candidate SMFs or serving scope/preferred locality (which may be formulated by AMF as specified in TS 29.510 [58] based on UE location) of the candidate SMFs.

m) Capability of the SMF to support a MA PDU Session.

n) If interworking with EPS is required.

o) Preference of V-SMF support. This is applicable only for V-SMF selection in the case of home routed roaming.

p) Target DNAI.

q) Capability of the SMF to support User Plane Remote Provisioning (see clause 5.30.2.10.4.3).

r) Supported DNAI list.

s) HR-SBO support (according to clause 6.7 of TS 23.548 [130]).

t) Capability of the SMF (V-SMF and H-SMF) to support non-3GPP access path switching.

To support the allocation of a static Ipv4 address and/or a static Ipv6 prefix as specified in clause 5.8.2.2.1, a dedicated SMF may be deployed for the indicated combination of DNN and S-NSSAI and registered to the NRF, or provided by the UDM as part of the subscription data.

In the case of delegated discovery, the AMF, shall send all the available factors a)-d), k) and n) to the SCP.

In addition, the AMF may indicate to the SCP which NRF to use (in the case of NRF dedicated to the target slice).

If there is an existing PDU Session and the UE requests to establish another PDU Session to the same DNN and S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, and the UE subscription data indicates the support for interworking with EPS for this DNN and S-NSSAI of the HPLMN or UE subscription data indicates the same SMF shall be selected for all PDU sessions to the same S-NSSAI, DNN, the same SMF in non roaming and LBO case or the same H-SMF in home routed roaming case, shall be selected. In addition, if the UE Context in the AMF provides a SMF ID for an existing PDU session to the same DNN, S-NSSAI, the AMF uses the stored SMF ID for the additional PDU Session. In any such a case where the AMF can determine which SMF should be selected, if delegated discovery is used, the AMF shall indicate a desired NF Instance ID so that the SCP is able to route the message to the relevant SMF. Otherwise, if UE subscription data does not indicate the support for interworking with EPS for this DNN and S-NSSAI, a different SMF in non roaming and LBO case or a different H-SMF in home routed roaming case, may be selected. For example, to support a SMF load balancing or to support a graceful SMF shutdown (e.g. a SMF starts to no more take new PDU Sessions).

In the home-routed roaming case, the SMF selection functionality selects an SMF in VPLMN based on the S-NSSAI of the VPLMN, as well as an SMF in HPLMN based on the S-NSSAI of the HPLMN. This is specified in clause 4.3.2.2.3.3 of TS 23.502 [3].

In the case of Indirect Network Sharing, the SMF selection of the anchor SMF in the participating operator’s network reuses the procedure of H-SMF selection for home-routed roaming but may furthermore take into account the location information based on current UE location.

If the HR-SBO roaming is allowed for the PDU Session, the DNN is also considered for V-SMF selection.

When the UE requests to establish a PDU Session to a DNN and an S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, if the UE MM Core Network Capability indicates the UE supports EPC NAS and optionally, if the UE subscription indicates the support for interworking with EPS for this DNN and S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, the selection functionality (in AMF or SCP) selects a combined SMF+PGW-C. Otherwise, a standalone SMF may be selected.

If the UDM provides a subscription context that allows for handling the PDU Session in the VPLMN (i.e. using LBO) for this DNN and S-NSSAI of the HPLMN and, optionally, the AMF is configured to know that the VPLMN has a suitable roaming agreement with the HPLMN of the UE, the following applies:

- If the AMF does discovery, the SMF selection functionality in AMF selects an SMF from the VPLMN.

- If delegated discovery is used, the SCP selects an SMF from the VPLMN.

If an SMF in the VPLMN cannot be derived for the DNN and S-NSSAI of the VPLMN, or if the subscription does not allow for handling the PDU Session in the VPLMN using LBO, then the following applies:

- If the AMF does discovery, both an SMF in VPLMN and an SMF in HPLMN are selected, and the DNN and S-NSSAI of the HPLMN is used to derive an SMF identifier from the HPLMN.

- If delegated discovery is used:

- The AMF performs discovery and selection of H-SMF from NRF. The AMF may indicate the maximum number of H-SMF instances to be returned from NRF, i.e. SMF selection at NRF.

- The AMF sends Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request to SCP, which includes the endpoint (e.g. URI) of the selected H-SMF, and the discovery and selection parameters as defined in this clause, i.e. parameter for V-SMF selection. The SCP performs discovery and selection of the V-SMF and forwards the request to the selected V-SMF.

- The V-SMF sends the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_Create Request towards the H-SMF via the SCP; the V-SMF uses the received endpoint (e.g. URI) of the selected H-SMF to construct the target destination to be addressed. The SCP forwards the request to the H-SMF.

- Upon reception of a response from V-SMF, based on the received V-SMF ID the AMF obtains the Service Area of the V-SMF from NRF. The AMF uses the Service Area of the V-SMF to determine the need for V-SMF relocation upon subsequent UE mobility.

If the initially selected SMF in VPLMN (for roaming with LBO) detects it does not understand information in the UE request, it may reject the N11 message (related with a PDU Session Establishment Request message) with a proper N11 cause triggering the AMF to select both a new SMF in the VPLMN and a SMF in the HPLMN (for home routed roaming).

The AMF selects SMF(s) considering support for CIoT 5GS optimisations (e.g. Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation).

In the case of onboarding of UEs for SNPNs, when the UE is registered for SNPN onboarding the AMF selects SMF(s) of Onboarding Network considering the Capability of SMF to support User Plane Remote Provisioning.

Additional details of AMF selection of an I-SMF are described in clause 5.34.

In the case of home routed scenario, the AMF selects a new V-SMF if it determines that the current V-SMF cannot serve the UE location. The selection/relocation is same as an I-SMF selection/relocation as described in clause 5.34.

\* \* \* End of changes \* \* \* \*