**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #109 electronicR2-2001708**

24 February – 6 March 2020

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **38.304** | **CR** | **0148** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **15.6.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **x** | Radio Access Network | **x** | Core Network |  |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | PRN Running CR for TS 38.304 |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Qualcomm (Rapporteur) |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NG\_RAN\_PRN |  | ***Date:*** | 2020-03-06 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | B |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-16 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)Rel-12 (Release 12)**Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | This CR introduces the support for Non-Public Networks in NG-RAN. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | The changes in this CR are based on agreements related to NPN WI from RAN2#107, RAN2#107bis, RAN2#108 and RAN2#109e, and comments from email discussion ‘[108#71][PRN] Running 38.304 CR’. |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Enhancements to idle mode and RRC Inactive state required for NPN will not be specified. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 5.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.4.1, 5.2.4.4, 5.2.4.6, 5.2.4.X (new), 5.3.1, 5.4 |
|  |  |
|  | **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:*** | Rev 0: R2-2001310 (running CR endorsed in RAN2#109e) |

*Start of this change*

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

**Acceptable Cell:** A cell that satisfies certain conditions as specified in 4.5.

**Allowed CAG list:** a per-PLMN list of CAG Identifiers the UE is allowed to access (see TS 23.501 [3])**.**

**Available PLMN(s):** One or more PLMN(s) for which the UE has found at least one cell and read its PLMN identity(ies).

**Barred Cell**: A cell a UE is not allowed to camp on.

**CAG cell**: A cell broadcasting at least one Closed Access Group Identifier.

**Camped on a cell:** UE has completed the cell selection/reselection process and has chosen a cell. The UE monitors system information and (in most cases) paging information.

**Camped on any cell**: UE is in idle mode and has completed the cell selection/reselection process and has chosen a cell irrespective of PLMN identity.

**Closed Access Group Identifier**: identifies a CAG within a PLMN.

**Commercial Mobile Alert System:** Public Warning System that delivers *Warning Notifications* provided by *Warning Notification Providers* to CMAS capable UEs.

**EHPLMN:** Any of the PLMN entries contained in the Equivalent HPLMN list TS 23.122 [9].

**Equivalent PLMN list:** List of PLMNs considered as equivalent by the UE for cell selection, cell reselection, and handover according to the information provided by the NAS.

**Home PLMN:** A PLMN where the Mobile Country Code (MCC) and Mobile Network Code (MNC) of the PLMN identity are the same as the MCC and MNC of the IMSI.

**Network Identifier**: identifies an SNPN in combination with a PLMN ID (TS 23.501 [3]).

**Non-Public Network:** A network deployed for non-public use, as defined in TS 22.261 [12].

**Process:** A local action in the UE invoked by an RRC procedure or an RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state procedure.

**Radio Access Technology:** Type of technology used for radio access, for instance NR or E-UTRA.

**Registration Area**: (NAS) registration area is an area in which the UE may roam without a need to perform location registration, which is a NAS procedure.

**Registered PLMN:** This is the PLMN on which certain Location Registration outcomes have occurred, as specified in TS 23.122 [9].

**Registered SNPN**: This is the SNPN on which certain Location Registration outcomes have occurred, as specified in TS 23.122 [9].

**Reserved Cell**: A cell on which camping is not allowed, except for particular UEs, if so indicated in the system information.

**Selected PLMN:** This is the PLMN that has been selected by the NAS, either manually or automatically.

**Selected SNPN**: This is the SNPN that has been selected by the NAS, either manually or automatically.

**Serving cell:** The cell on which the UE is camped.

**SNPN Access Mode:** mode of operation wherein UE only selects SNPNs (as defined in TS 23.501 [3]).

**SNPN identity**: an identifier of an SNPN comprising of a PLMN ID and an NID combination.

**Strongest cell:** The cell on a particular frequency that is considered strongest according to the layer 1 cell search procedure (TS 38.213 [4], TS 38.215 [11]).

**Suitable Cell:** This is a cell on which a UE may camp. For NR cell, the criteria are defined in clause 4.5, for E-UTRA cell in TS 36.304 [7].

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

## 3.2 Abbreviations

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

AS Access Stratum

CMAS Commercial Mobile Alert System

CN Core Network

CAG Closed Access Group

CAG-ID Closed Access Group Identifier

DCI Downlink Control Information

ETWS Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System

E-UTRA Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access

E-UTRAN Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

HRNN Human-Readable Network Name

IMSI International Mobile Subscriber Identity

MCC Mobile Country Code

MICO Mobile Initiated Connection Only

NAS Non-Access Stratum

NID Network Identifier

NPN Non-Public Network

NR NR Radio Access

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network

RAT Radio Access Technology

RNA RAN-based Notification Area

RNAU RAN-based Notification Area Update

RRC Radio Resource Control

SNPN Stand-alone Non-Public Network

UAC Unified Access Control

UE User Equipment

UMTS Universal Mobile Telecommunications System

*End of this change*

*Next change*

## 4.1 Overview

The RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state tasks can be subdivided into three processes:

- PLMN selection (for UE not operating in SNPN access mode) or SNPN selection (for UE operating in SNPN access mode);

- Cell selection and reselection;

- Location registration and RNA update.

PLMN selection, SNPN selection, cell reselection procedures, and location registration are common for both RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state. RNA update is only applicable for RRC\_INACTIVE state. When UE selects a new PLMN or SNPN, UE transitions from RRC\_INACTIVE to RRC\_IDLE, as specified in TS 24.501 [14].

When a UE is switched on, a public land mobile network (PLMN) or a SNPN is selected by NAS. For the selected PLMN/SNPN, associated RAT(s) may be set, as specified in TS 23.122 [9]. The NAS shall provide a list of equivalent PLMNs, if available, that the AS shall use for cell selection and cell reselection.

With cell selection, the UE searches for a suitable cell of the selected PLMN or selected SNPN, chooses that cell to provide available services, and monitors its control channel. This procedure is defined as "camping on the cell".

The UE shall, if necessary, then register its presence, by means of a NAS registration procedure, in the tracking area of the chosen cell. As an outcome of a successful Location Registration, the selected PLMN/SNPN then becomes the registered PLMN/SNPN , as specified in TS 23.122 [9].

If the UE finds a more suitable cell, according to the cell reselection criteria, it reselects onto that cell and camps on it. If the new cell does not belong to at least one tracking area to which the UE is registered, location registration is performed. In RRC\_INACTIVE state, if the new cell does not belong to the configured RNA, an RNA update procedure is performed.

If necessary, the UE shall search for higher priority PLMNs at regular time intervals as described in TS 23.122 [9] and search for a suitable cell if another PLMN has been selected by NAS.

For UE not operating in SNPN access mode, search of available CAGs may be triggered by NAS to support manual CAG selection. The AS shall report available CAG ID(s) together with their HRNN (if broadcast) and PLMN(s) to the NAS.

If the UE loses coverage of the registered PLMN/SNPN, either a new PLMN/SNPN is selected automatically (automatic mode), or an indication of available PLMNs/SNPNs is given to the user so that a manual selection can be performed (manual mode). As part of manual SNPN selection, the AS shall report available SNPN identifiers together with their HRNN (if broadcast) to the NAS.

Registration is not performed by UEs only capable of services that need no registration.

The purpose of camping on a cell in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state is fourfold:

a) It enables the UE to receive system information from the PLMN or the SNPN.

b) When registered and if the UE wishes to establish an RRC connection or resume a suspended RRC connection, it can do this by initially accessing the network on the control channel of the cell on which it is camped.

c) If the network needs to send a message or deliver data to the registered UE, it knows (in most cases) the set of tracking areas (in RRC\_IDLE state) or RNA (in RRC\_INACTIVE state) in which the UE is camped. It can then send a "paging" message for the UE on the control channels of all the cells in the corresponding set of areas. The UE will then receive the paging message and can respond.

d) It enables the UE to receive ETWS and CMAS notifications.

When the UE is in RRC\_IDLE state, upper layers may deactivate AS layer when MICO mode is activated as specified in TS 24.501 [14]. When MICO mode is activated, the AS configuration (e.g. priorities provided by dedicated signalling) is kept and all running timers continue to run but the UE need not perform any idle mode tasks. If a timer expires while MICO mode is activated it is up to the UE implementation whether it performs the corresponding action immediately or the latest when MICO mode is deactivated. When MICO mode is deactivated, the UE shall perform all idle mode tasks.

*End of this change*

*Next change*

## 4.2 Functional division between AS and NAS in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state

Table 4.2-1 presents the functional division between UE non-access stratum (NAS) and UE access stratum (AS) in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE states. The NAS part is specified in TS 23.122 [9] and the AS part in the present document.

Table 4.2-1: Functional division between AS and NAS in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state

| RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE state Process | UE Non-Access Stratum | UE Access Stratum |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PLMN Selection  | **For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, perform the following:** Maintain a list of PLMNs in priority order according to TS 23.122 [9]. Select a PLMN using automatic or manual mode as specified in TS 23.122 [9] and request AS to select a cell belonging to this PLMN. For each PLMN, associated RAT(s) may be set.Evaluate reports of available PLMNs from AS for PLMN selection.Maintain a list of equivalent PLMN identities.To support manual CAG selection, provide request to search for available CAGs and evaluate reports of available CAGs from AS for CAG selection.**For a UE operating in SNPN access mode, perform the following:** Maintain a list of SNPNs according to TS 23.122 [9]. Select a SNPN using automatic or manual mode as specified in TS 23.122 [9] and request AS to select a cell belonging to this SNPN.Evaluate reports of available SNPNs from AS for SNPN selection. | For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, search for available PLMNs.If associated RAT(s) is (are) set for the PLMN, search in this (these) RAT(s) and other RAT(s) for that PLMN as specified in TS 23.122 [9].For a UE operating in SNPN access mode, search for available SNPNs only consider NR cells.Perform measurements to support PLMN/SNPN selection.Synchronise to a broadcast channel to identify found PLMNs/SNPNs.Report available PLMNs with associated RAT(s) to NAS on request from NAS or autonomously.**To support manual CAG selection, perform the following:**Search for cells broadcasting a CAG-ID.Read the HRNN (if broadcast) for each CAG-ID if a cell broadcasting a CAG-ID is found.Report CAG-ID(s) of found cell(s) broadcasting a CAG ID together with the associated HRNN and PLMN to NAS.On selection of a CAG by NAS, select any acceptable or suitable cell belonging to the selected CAG and give an indication to NAS that access is possible (for the registration procedure)Editor’s note: It is FFS whether the above needs to capture the condition that the cell is “not reserved for operator use for UEs not belonging to AC 11 or 15”To support manual SNPN selection, report available SNPNs together with associated HRNNs (if available) to NAS on request from NAS. |
| Cell Selection | Control cell selection for example by indicating RAT(s) associated with the selected PLMN to be used initially in the search of a cell in the cell selection.Maintain a list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas" and provide the list to AS. For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode: Maintain Allowed CAG list and optional CAG-only indication along with associated PLMN ID(s) on which the UE is allowed access and provide these lists to AS. To support manual CAG selection, select a CAG and request AS to select a cell belonging to this CAG. | Perform measurements needed to support cell selection.Detect and synchronise to a broadcast channel. Receive and handle broadcast information. Forward NAS system information to NAS.Search for a suitable cell. The cells broadcast one or more 'PLMN identity' or ‘SNPN identity’ (for a UE operating in SNPN access mode) in the system information. Respond to NAS whether such cell is found or not.If associated RATs is (are) set for the PLMN, perform the search in this (these) RAT(s) and other RATs for that PLMN as specified in TS 23.122 [9].If a cell is found which satisfies cell selection criteria, camp on that cell. |
| Cell Reselection | For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, maintain a list of equivalent PLMN identities and provide the list to AS.Maintain a list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas" and provide the list to AS.For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, maintain Allowed CAG list and optional CAG-only indication along with associated PLMN ID(s) on which the UE is allowed access and provide these lists to AS. | Perform measurements needed to support cell reselection.Detect and synchronise to a broadcast channel. Receive and handle broadcast information. Forward NAS system information to NAS.Change cell if a more suitable cell is found. |
| Location registration | Register the UE as active after power on.Register the UE's presence in a registration area, for instance regularly or when entering a new tracking area.Deregister UE when shutting down.Maintain a list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas". | Report registration area information to NAS. |
| RAN Notification Area Update | Not applicable. | Register the UE's presence in a RAN-based notification area (RNA), periodically or when entering a new RNA. |

*End of this change*

*Next change*

## 4.3 Service types in RRC\_IDLE state

This clause defines the level of service that may be provided by the network to a UE in RRC\_IDLE state. The following three levels of services are provided while a UE is in RRC\_IDLE state:

- Limited service (emergency calls, ETWS and CMAS on an acceptable cell);

- Normal service (for public use or non-public use on a suitable cell);

- Operator service (for operators only on a reserved cell).

*End of this change*

*Next change*

## 4.5 Cell Categories

The cells are categorised according to which services they offer:

**acceptable cell:**

An "acceptable cell" is a cell on which the UE may camp to obtain limited service (originate emergency calls and receive ETWS and CMAS notifications). Such a cell shall fulfil the following requirements, which is the minimum set of requirements to initiate an emergency call and to receive ETWS and CMAS notification in an NR network:

- The cell is not barred, see clause 5.3.1;

- The cell selection criteria are fulfilled, see clause 5.2.3.2.

**suitable cell:**

For UE not operating in SNPN Access Mode, a cell is considered as suitable if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The cell is part of either the selected PLMN or the registered PLMN or PLMN of the Equivalent PLMN list, and for that PLMN either

* the PLMN-ID of that PLMN is broadcast by the cell with no associated CAG-IDs and CAG-only indication in the UE for that PLMN (TS 23.501 [10]) is absent or false;
* Allowed CAG list in the UE for that PLMN (TS 23.501 [10]) includes a CAG-ID broadcast by the cell for that PLMN;

- The cell selection criteria are fulfilled, see clause 5.2.3.2.

According to the latest information provided by NAS:

- The cell is not barred, see clause 5.3.1;

- The cell is part of at least one TA that is not part of the list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas" (TS 22.261 [12]), which belongs to a PLMN that fulfils the first bullet above.

Editor’s note: It is FFS whether the above needs to be updated to consider manually selected CAG ID.

For UE operating in SNPN Access Mode, a cell is considered as suitable if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The cell is part of either the selected SNPN or the registered SNPN of the UE;

- The cell selection criteria are fulfilled, see clause 5.2.3.2;

According to the latest information provided by NAS:

- The cell is not barred, see clause 5.3.1;

- The cell is part of at least one TA that is not part of the list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas" which belongs to either the selected SNPN or the registered SNPN of the UE.

**barred cell:**

A cell is barred if it is so indicated in the system information, as specified in TS 38.331 [3].

**reserved cell:**

A cell is reserved if it is so indicated in system information, as specified in TS 38.331 [3].

Following exception to these definitions are applicable for UEs:

- if a UE has an ongoing emergency call, all acceptable cells of that PLMN are treated as suitable for the duration of the emergency call.

- camped on a cell that belongs to a registration area that is forbidden for regional provision of service; a cell that belongs to a registration area that is forbidden for regional provision service (TS 23.122 [9], TS 24.501 [14]) is suitable but provides only limited service.

NOTE 1: UE is not required to support manual search and selection of PLMN or CAG or SNPN while in RRC CONNECTED state. The UE may use local release of RRC connection to perform manual search if it is not possible to perform the search while RRC connected.

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

## 5.1 PLMN selection and SNPN selection

In the UE not operating in SNPN access mode, the AS shall report available PLMNs and any associated CAG-IDs to the NAS on request from the NAS or autonomously. In the UE operating in SNPN access mode, the AS shall report available SNPNs to the NAS on request from the NAS or autonomously.

During PLMN selection, based on the list of PLMN identities in priority order, the particular PLMN may be selected either automatically or manually. Each PLMN in the list of PLMN identities is identified by a 'PLMN identity'. In the system information on the broadcast channel, the UE can receive one or multiple 'PLMN identity' in a given cell. The result of the PLMN selection performed by NAS (see TS 23.122 [9]) is an identifier of the selected PLMN.

During SNPN selection, based on the list of SNPN identities, the particular SNPN may be selected either automatically or manually. Each SNPN in the list of SNPN identities is identified by a 'SNPN identity'. In the system information on the broadcast channel, the UE can receive one or multiple 'SNPN identity' in a given cell and optionally may receive associated HRNNs. The result of the SNPN selection performed by NAS (see TS 23.122 [9]) is an identifier of the selected SNPN.

### 5.1.1 Support for PLMN selection

#### 5.1.1.1 General

On request of the NAS, the AS shall perform a search for available PLMNs and report them to NAS.

#### 5.1.1.2 NR case

The UE shall scan all RF channels in the NR bands according to its capabilities to find available PLMNs and available CAGs. On each carrier, the UE shall search for the strongest cell and read its system information, in order to find out which PLMN(s) the cell belongs to and any associated CAG(s). If the UE can read one or several PLMN identities in the strongest cell, each found PLMN (see the PLMN reading in TS 38.331 [3]) shall be reported to the NAS as a high quality PLMN (but without the RSRP value) and any associated CAG-ID, provided that the following high-quality criterion is fulfilled:

1. For an NR cell, the measured RSRP value shall be greater than or equal to -110 dBm.

Found PLMNs that do not satisfy the high-quality criterion but for which the UE has been able to read the PLMN identities are reported to the NAS together with their corresponding RSRP values and any associated CAG-ID. The quality measure reported by the UE to NAS shall be the same for each PLMN found in one cell.

The search for PLMNs may be stopped on request from the NAS. The UE may optimise PLMN search by using stored information e.g. frequencies and optionally also information on cell parameters from previously received measurement control information elements.

Once the UE has selected a PLMN, the cell selection procedure shall be performed in order to select a suitable cell of that PLMN to camp on.

To support manual CAG selection, the UE shall upon request by NAS report available CAG ID(s) together with their HRNN (if broadcast) and PLMN(s) to the NAS. If NAS has selected a CAG and provided this selection to AS, the UE shall search for an acceptable or suitable cell belonging to the selected CAG to camp on.

#### 5.1.1.3 E-UTRA case

Support for PLMN selection in E-UTRA is described in TS 36.304 [7].

### 5.1.X Support for SNPN selection

#### 5.1.X.1 General

On request of the NAS, the AS shall perform a search for available SNPNs on only NR cells and report them to NAS.

#### 5.1.X.2 NR case

The UE shall scan all RF channels in the NR bands according to its capabilities to find available SNPNs. On each carrier, the UE shall search for the strongest cell and read its system information, in order to find out which SNPN(s) the cell belongs to. If the UE can read one or several SNPN identities in the strongest cell, each found SNPN (see the SNPN reading in TS 38.331 [3]) shall be reported to the NAS. For manual selection, UE shall upon request by NAS report available SNPN identifiers together with their HRNN (if broadcast) to the NAS and the search for available SNPNs may be stopped on request of the NAS.

The search for SNPNs may be stopped on request from the NAS. The UE may optimise SNPN search by using stored information e.g. frequencies and optionally also information on cell parameters from previously received measurement control information elements.

Once the UE has selected a SNPN, the cell selection procedure shall be performed in order to select a suitable cell of that SNPN to camp on.

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

### 5.2.1 Introduction

UE shall perform measurements for cell selection and reselection purposes as specified in TS 38.133 [8].

When evaluating Srxlev and Squal of non-serving cells for reselection evaluation purposes, the UE shall use parameters provided by the serving cell and for the final check on cell selection criterion, the UE shall use parameters provided by the target cell for cell reselection.

The NAS can control the RAT(s) in which the cell selection should be performed, for instance by indicating RAT(s) associated with the selected PLMN, and by maintaining a list of forbidden registration area(s) and a list of equivalent PLMNs. The UE shall select a suitable cell based on RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state measurements and cell selection criteria.

In order to expedite the cell selection process, stored information for several RATs, if available, may be used by the UE.

When camped on a cell, the UE shall regularly search for a better cell according to the cell reselection criteria. If a better cell is found, that cell is selected. The change of cell may imply a change of RAT. Details on performance requirements for cell reselection can be found in TS 38.133 [8].

The NAS is informed if the cell selection and reselection result in changes in the received system information relevant for NAS.

For normal service, the UE shall camp on a suitable cell, monitor control channel(s) of that cell so that the UE can:

- receive system information from the PLMN or SNPN; and

- receive registration area information from the PLMN or SNPN, e.g., tracking area information; and

- receive other AS and NAS Information; and

- if registered:

- receive paging and notification messages from the PLMN or SNPN; and

- initiate transfer to Connected mode.

For cell selection in multi-beam operations, measurement quantity of a cell is up to UE implementation.

For cell reselection in multi-beam operations, including inter-RAT reselection from E-UTRA to NR, the measurement quantity of this cell is derived amongst the beams corresponding to the same cell based on SS/PBCH block as follows:

- if *nrofSS-BlocksToAverage* (*maxRS-IndexCellQual* in E-UTRA) is not configured in *SIB2/SIB4* (*SIB24* in E-UTRA); or

- if *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation* (*threshRS-Index* in E-UTRA)is not configured in *SIB2/SIB4* (*SIB24* in E-UTRA); or

- if the highest beam measurement quantity value is below or equal to *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation* (*threshRS-Index* in E-UTRA):

- derive a cell measurement quantity as the highest beam measurement quantity value, where each beam measurement quantity is described in TS 38.215 [11].

- else:

- derive a cell measurement quantity as the linear average of the power values of up to *nrofSS-BlocksToAverage* (*maxRS-IndexCellQual* in E-UTRA) of highest beam measurement quantity values above *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation* (*threshRS-Index* in E-UTRA).

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

### 5.2.2 States and state transitions in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state

Figure 5.2.2-1 shows the states and state transitions and procedures in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE. Whenever a new PLMN selection or new SNPN selection is performed, it causes an exit to number 1.



Figure 5.2.2-1 RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE Cell Selection and Reselection

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

#### 5.2.4.1 Reselection priorities handling

Absolute priorities of different NR frequencies or inter-RAT frequencies may be provided to the UE in the system information, in the *RRCRelease* message, or by inheriting from another RAT at inter-RAT cell (re)selection. In the case of system information, an NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency may be listed without providing a priority (i.e. the field *cellReselectionPriority* is absent for that frequency). If priorities are provided in dedicated signalling, the UE shall ignore all the priorities provided in system information. If UE is in *camped on any cell* state, UE shall only apply the priorities provided by system information from current cell, and the UE preserves priorities provided by dedicated signalling and *deprioritisationReq* received in *RRCRelease* unless specified otherwise. When the UE in camped normally state, has only dedicated priorities other than for the current frequency, the UE shall consider the current frequency to be the lowest priority frequency (i.e. lower than any of the network configured values).

The UE shall only perform cell reselection evaluation for NR frequencies and inter-RAT frequencies that are given in system information and for which the UE has a priority provided.

In case UE receives *RRCRelease* with *deprioritisationReq*, UE shall consider current frequency and stored frequencies due to the previously received *RRCRelease* with *deprioritisationReq* or all the frequencies of NR to be the lowest priority frequency (i.e. lower than any of the network configured values) while T325 is running irrespective of camped RAT. The UE shall delete the stored deprioritisation request(s) when a PLMN selection or SNPN selection is performed on request by NAS (TS 23.122 [9]).

NOTE: UE should search for a higher priority layer for cell reselection as soon as possible after the change of priority. The minimum related performance requirements specified in TS 38.133 [8] are still applicable.

The UE shall delete priorities provided by dedicated signalling when:

- the UE enters a different RRC state; or

- the optional validity time of dedicated priorities (T320) expires; or

- the UE receives an *RRCRelease* message with the field *cellReselectionPriorities* absent; or

- a PLMN selection or SNPN selection is performed on request by NAS (TS 23.122 [9]).

NOTE 2: Equal priorities between RATs are not supported.

The UE shall not consider any black listed cells as candidate for cell reselection.

The UE in RRC\_IDLE state shall inherit the priorities provided by dedicated signalling and the remaining validity time (i.e. T320 in NR and E-UTRA), if configured, at inter-RAT cell (re)selection.

NOTE 3: The network may assign dedicated cell reselection priorities for frequencies not configured by system information.

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

#### 5.2.4.4 Cells with cell reservations, access restrictions or unsuitable for normal camping

For the highest ranked cell (including serving cell) according to cell reselection criteria specified in clause 5.2.4.6, for the best cell according to absolute priority reselection criteria specified in clause 5.2.4.5, the UE shall check if the access is restricted according to the rules in clause 5.3.1.

If that cell and other cells have to be excluded from the candidate list, as stated in clause 5.3.1, the UE shall not consider these as candidates for cell reselection. This limitation shall be removed when the highest ranked cell changes.

If the highest ranked cell or best cell according to absolute priority reselection rules is an intra-frequency or inter-frequency cell which is not suitable due to being part of the "list of 5GS forbidden TAs for roaming" or belonging to a PLMN which is not indicated as being equivalent to the registered PLMN, the UE shall not consider this cell and other cells on the same frequency, as candidates for reselection for a maximum of 300 seconds. If the UE enters into state *any cell selection*, any limitation shall be removed. If the UE is redirected under NR control to a frequency for which the timer is running, any limitation on that frequency shall be removed. For a UE operating in SNPN AM and in shared spectrum channel access, if the highest ranked cell or best cell according to absolute priority reselection rules is a cell which is not suitable due to not broadcasting the registered or selected SNPN ID, the UE shall not consider this cell as candidate for cell reselection but should continue to consider other cells on the same frequency for cell reselection.

Editor’s Note: The UE behaviour in SNPN AM in licensed bands when the highest ranked cell or best cell according to absolute priority reselection rules is a cell which is not suitable due to not broadcasting the registered or selected SNPN ID is FFS.

Editor’s Note: Above clause should account for following agreement from PRN WI: For unlicensed spectrum and for a UE with non-empty allowed CAG list, if the highest ranked cell or best cell according to absolute priority reselection rules is a cell which is not suitable due to not broadcasting the selected/registered/equivalent PLMN, the UE with no empty allowed CAG list shall behave according to NR-U agreement.

If the highest ranked cell or best cell according to absolute priority reselection rules is an inter-RAT cell which is not suitable due to being part of the "list of forbidden TAs for roaming" or belonging to a PLMN which is not indicated as being equivalent to the registered PLMN, the UE shall not consider this cell and other cells on the same frequency, as candidates for reselection for a maximum of 300 seconds. If the UE enters into state *any cell selection*, any limitation shall be removed. If the UE is redirected under NR control to a frequency for which the timer is running, any limitation on that frequency shall be removed.

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

#### 5.2.4.6 Intra-frequency and equal priority inter-frequency Cell Reselection criteria

The cell-ranking criterion Rs for serving cell and Rn for neighbouring cells is defined by:

|  |
| --- |
| Rs = Qmeas,s +Qhyst - QoffsettempRn = Qmeas,n -Qoffset - Qoffsettemp |

where:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Qmeas | RSRP measurement quantity used in cell reselections. |
| Qoffset | For intra-frequency: Equals to Qoffsets,n, if Qoffsets,n is valid, otherwise this equals to zero.For inter-frequency: Equals to Qoffsets,n plus Qoffsetfrequency, if Qoffsets,n is valid, otherwise this equals to Qoffsetfrequency. |
| Qoffsettemp | Offset temporarily applied to a cell as specified in TS 38.331 [3]. |

The UE shall perform ranking of all cells that fulfil the cell selection criterion S, which is defined in 5.2.3.2.

The cells shall be ranked according to the R criteria specified above by deriving Qmeas,n and Qmeas,s and calculating the R values using averaged RSRP results.

If *rangeToBestCell* is not configured, the UE shall perform cell reselection to the highest ranked cell. If this cell is found to be not-suitable, the UE shall behave according to clause 5.2.4.4.

If *rangeToBestCell* is configured*,* then the UE shall perform cell reselection to the cell with the highest number of beams above the threshold (i.e. *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation*) among the cells whose R value is within *rangeToBestCell* of the R value of the highest ranked cell. If there are multiple such cells, the UE shall perform cell reselection to the highest ranked cell among them. If this cell is found to be not-suitable, the UE shall behave according to clause 5.2.4.4.

In all cases, the UE shall reselect the new cell, only if the following conditions are met:

- the new cell is better than the serving cell according to the cell reselection criteria specified above during a time interval TreselectionRAT;

- more than 1 second has elapsed since the UE camped on the current serving cell.

NOTE: If *rangeToBestCell* is configured but *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation* is not configured on an NR frequency, the UE considers that there is one beam above the threshold for each cell on that frequency.

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

#### 5.2.4.X Cell reselection with CAG cells

In addition to normal cell reselection, a UE may optionally use an autonomous search function to detect CAG cells on serving and non-serving frequencies. However UE shall follow the cell reselection criteria based on dedicated frequency priorities and only follow the autonomous cell search result if the result fulfils also the existing cell reselection criteria based on dedicated frequency priorities.

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

5.3.1 Cell status and cell reservations

Cell status and cell reservations are indicated in the *MIB or SIB1* message as specified in TS 38.331 [3] by means of three fields:

- *cellBarred* (IE type: "barred" or "not barred")
Indicated in *MIB* message. In case of multiple PLMNs or NPNs indicated in *SIB1*, this field is common for all PLMNs and NPNs

- *cellReservedForOperatorUse* (IE type: "reserved" or "not reserved")
Indicated in *SIB1* message*.* In case of multiple PLMNs or NPNs indicated in *SIB1*, this field is specified per PLMN or per SNPN.

- *cellReservedForOtherUse* (IE type: "true")
Indicated in *SIB1* message. In case of multiple PLMNs indicated in *SIB1*, this field is common for all PLMNs.

*- cellReservedForFutureUse* (IE type: "true")
Indicated in *SIB1* message. In case of multiple PLMNs or NPNs indicated in *SIB1*, this field is common for all PLMNs and NPNs.

When cell status is indicated as "not barred" and "not reserved" for operator use and not "true" for other use and *cellReservedForFutureUse* IE is not indicated as“true”,

- All UEs shall treat this cell as candidate during the cell selection and cell reselection procedures.

When cell broadcasts any CAG IDs or NIDs and the cell status is indicated as "not barred" and "not reserved" for operator use and "true" for other use, and *cellReservedForFutureUse* IEis not indicated as “*true”*:

- All UEs in SNPN AM or with non-empty Allowed CAG list shall treat this cell as candidate during the cell selection and cell reselection procedures.

Editor’s note: The applicability of above behaviour for non-NPN capable UE is FFS.

When cell status is indicated as "true" for other use, and either cell does not broadcast any CAG-IDs or NIDs or does not broadcast any CAG-IDs and the UE is not operating in SNPN Access Mode,

- The UE shall treat this cell as if cell status is "barred".

When *cellReservedForFutureUse* IEis indicated as “*true”*,

- The UE shall treat this cell as if cell status is "barred".

When cell status is indicated as "not barred" and "reserved" for operator use for any PLMN and not "true" for other use and *cellReservedForFutureUse* IE is not indicated as“true”,

- UEs assigned to Access Identity 11 or 15 operating in their HPLMN/EHPLMN shall treat this cell as candidate during the cell selection and reselection procedures if the field *cellReservedForOperatorUse* for that PLMN set to "reserved".

- UEs assigned to Access Identity 11 or 15 shall treat this cell as candidate during the cell selection and reselection procedures if the field *cellReservedForOperatorUse* for selected/registered SNPN is set to "reserved".

- UEs assigned to an Access Identity 0, 1, 2 and 12 to 14 shall behave as if the cell status is "barred" in case the cell is "reserved for operator use" for the registered PLMN/SNPN or the selected PLMN/SNPN.

NOTE 1: Access Identities 11, 15 are only valid for use in the HPLMN/ EHPLMN; Access Identities 12, 13, 14 are only valid for use in the home country as specified in TS 22.261 [12].

When cell status "barred" is indicated or to be treated as if the cell status is "barred",

- The UE is not permitted to select/reselect this cell, not even for emergency calls.

- The UE shall select another cell according to the following rule:

- If the cell is to be treated as if the cell status is "barred" due to being unable to acquire the *MIB*:

- the UE may exclude the barred cell as a candidate for cell selection/reselection for up to 300 seconds.

- the UE may select another cell on the same frequency if the selection criteria are fulfilled.

- else:

- If the cell is to be treated as if the cell status is "barred" due to being unable to acquire the *SIB1* or due to *trackingAreaCode* being absent in *SIB1* as specified in TS 38.331 [3]:

- The UE may exclude the barred cell as a candidate for cell selection/reselection for up to 300 seconds.

- If the field *intraFreqReselection* in *MIB* message is set to "allowed", the UE may select another cell on the same frequency if re-selection criteria are fulfilled;

- The UE shall exclude the barred cell as a candidate for cell selection/reselection for 300 seconds.

- If the field *intraFreqReselection* in *MIB* message is set to "not allowed" the UE shall not re-select a cell on the same frequency as the barred cell;

- The UE shall exclude the barred cell and the cells on the same frequency as a candidate for cell selection/reselection for 300 seconds.

The cell selection of another cell may also include a change of RAT.

*End of this change*

*Next Change*

## 5.4 Tracking Area registration

In the UE, the AS shall report tracking area information to the NAS.

If the UE reads more than one PLMN identity in the current cell, the UE shall report the found PLMN identities that make the cell suitable in the tracking area information to NAS.

If the UE operating in SNPN access mode reads more than one SNPN identity in the current cell, the UE shall report the found SNPN identities that make the cell suitable in the tracking area information to NAS.

The NAS part of the location registration process is specified in TS 23.122 [9].

*End of this change*

# Appendix

## Agreements from RAN2#109e (Feb-March 2020)

Agreements:

1. RAN2 understanding is that all mandatory features apply to NPN (we might check this again for Rel-16 features if any problems are found)
2. Remove the following Editor’s Notes without introducing any other changes

 Editor's Note: The need for list of NIDs depends on the RAN sharing scenarios to be supported.

 Editor's Note: The support of sharing logical cells is FFS.

1. No PCI range of SNPN cells will be signalled
2. Clarify in Stage 2 that a Rel-15 UE considers a CAG-only cell as acceptable cell if the cell is not barred to Rel-15 UEs, and if a PLMN ID without CAG list is broadcast and that PLMN is "not allowed" (e.g. by use of PLMN ID for which all registration attempts are rejected such that the PLMN ID becomes not allowed). Discuss wording as part of the Stage 2 discussion
3. Proximity indication is not supported CAGs
4. EN-DC is not supported for NPN

Agreements via email (from first round of [117][PRN]):

2.1 When a cell broadcasts any CAG IDs or NIDs, NPN-capable Rel-16 UE can treat the cell with cellReservedForOtherUse = true as a candidate during cell selection and cell reselection.

3.2 For CAG-capable Rel-16 UE, emergency calls in a CAG-only cell can be supported by setting *cellReservedForOtherUse=true* and allowing the Rel-16 Ues to ignore this flag and access the PLMNs in the NPN list in limited service state.

4.1 For unlicensed spectrum and a UE in SNPN AM, if the highest ranked cell or best cell according to absolute priority reselection rules is a cell which is not suitable due to not broadcasting the registered or selected SNPN ID, the UE shall not consider this cell as candidate for cell reselection but should continue to consider other cells on the same frequency for cell reselection.

4.3 UE in SNPN AMdoes not ignore *intraFreqReselection* broadcast by a SNPN cell in licensed spectrum.

5.2 UE not in SNPN AMdoes not ignore *intraFreqReselection* broadcast by a CAG cell in licensed spectrum.

8. High quality criteria is not considered for SNPNs in Rel-16.

10. CAG-capable UE is not allowed to reselect to a CAG member cell ignoring highest ranked cell or best cell acc. To absolute priority reselection rules

11. No enhancement in Rel-16 to include NID/CAG ID or network type indicator along with the inter-frequency carrier info in SIB4.

Agreements via email (from second round of [117][PRN]):

9. If the cell broadcast multiple CAG identities, CAG identities associated to the same PLMN identity is listed in the same cag-IdentityList in the cell

Agreements online:

1. FFS whether PCI values for CAGs are signalled per PLMN per frequency or no new ASN.1 IEs are introduced in Rel-16 for signalling of PCI values for CAGs
	1. For unlicensed spectrum and for a UE with non-empty allowed CAG list, if the highest ranked cell or best cell according to absolute priority reselection rules is a cell which is not suitable due to not broadcasting the selected/registered/equivalent PLMN, the UE with no empty allowed CAG list shall behave according to NR-U agreement. FFS how to handle the case when the cell belongs to the correct operator but it’s not a CAG member cell. (We might come back to this if serious concerns / problems are found with this)
2. Definition for NPN-only cell: A cell that is only available for normal service for NPNs’ subscriber. From a UE point of view this is determined by detecting the setting of the cellReservedForOtherUse IE to true while the npn-IdentityInfoList-r16 IE is present in CellAccessRelatedInfo (this only applies for Rel-16 and later NPN-capable UEs)

Agreements:

1. For cells shared between PLMNs and NPNs, non-NPN capable UEs use the first PLMN ID in the Rel-15 PLMN list for the SIB validity check.
2. To index NPNs, build on the existing plmn-IdentityIndex (to avoid ASN.1 changes other than in SIB1).
3. In RAN sharing scenarios, the lowest index values belong to the PLMNs (using legacy indexing) and the highest index values belong to NPNs.
4. Add a condition that NPN-only cell generating NPN-indexes (for PNI-NPNs and SNPNs) shall count the PLMN-index part as zero.
5. There is no need to include CAG ID in RRCResumeComplete message for UE in automatic CAG selection mode.

FFS:

1. Whether the selectedPLMN-Identity can refer to a NPN in the description of RRCSetupComplete RRCResumComplete messages and the relevant procedures.

Agreements via email from first round of [118][PRN]):

4.1: Extend the current measurement reporting procedures to include NPN information to support ANR. (It is FFS if it is mandatory for all Rel-16 UEs to support it.)

4.2: The CAG ID/SNPN NID information shall be added into the CGI-InfoNR. (It is FFS if it is mandatory for all Rel-16 UEs to support it.)

Agreements via email from second round of [118][PRN]):

* 1. For NPN-only cells, the first NPN ID (PLMN ID and NID or PLMN ID and CAG ID) is used for the SIB validity check by NPN capable UEs.

2.1 There is no need to create any order between SNPNs and PNI-NPNs during the indexing.

4.3 There is no need for the CAG-UE to report the MemberStatus and corresponding identity of reported cell acquired from system information in the measurement report message as what the LTE CSG-UEs execute.

5.1 Normal network controlled mobility procedure can apply for a UE leaving a CAG cell in connected mode.

Agreements online:

* 1. For cells shared between PLMNs and NPNs, NPN capable UEs use the first PLMN ID in the Rel-15 PLMN list.

3.1 The selectedPLMN-Identity can refer to a NPN (a SNPN or a PNI-NPN) or set of PNI-NPNs having the same PLMN ID (in case CAG ID is not sent in the RRC message) in the description of RRCSetupComplete message and the relevant procedures.

Agreements via email (from first round of [119][PRN]):

1a. HRNN is broadcast in a new SIB.

1b. Associate the HRNN and the Network ID implicitly. The SIB for HRNN shall have the same amount of HRNN elements as the number of CAGs and NIDs in SIB1. These elements can also be absent.

1c. ASN.1 in Proposal 1c in R2-2001682 can be taken as a baseline.

3. The UAC parameters per SNPN are configured by reusing the existing uac-BarringPerPLMN-List.

3a. The UAC parameters should be configured per SNPN.

## Agreements from RAN2#108 (Nov 2019)

Agreements:

1. Access attempts by Rel-15 UEs for emergency services on CAG cell could be allowed based on operator's preference
2. cellReservedForOtherUse is used to prevent Rel-15 UEs to access the cell.
3. NPN information is outside PLMN-IdentityInfoList as a new Rel-16 IE for NPN-only cell and PLMN+NPN cell (the total number of network IDs is still 12)

Working assumption:

1. The new Rel-16 IE with a role similar to role of cellReservedForOtherUse for Rel-15 UEs is cell specific.

Agreements:

1. At least one of the following conditions must be satisfied for a cell to be considered as suitable by a Rel-16 UE not in SNPN AM:

 a. Cell is part of either the selected PLMN or the registered PLMN or PLMN of the Equivalent PLMN list of the UE for which the PLMN-ID is broadcast by the cell with no associated CAG-IDs and for which CAG-only indication is absent or false;

 b. Cell is part of either the selected PLMN or the registered PLMN or PLMN of the Equivalent PLMN list of the UE for which Allowed CAG list includes a CAG-ID broadcast by the cell.

2. Each SNPN-only cell is treated by Rel-16 UEs not in SNPN AM as if cell status is barred.

3. A CAG cell which is not considered as suitable can be an acceptable cell for a Rel-16 UE not in SNPN AM.

4. A PLMN-only cell or an SNPN+PLMN cell be an acceptable cell for a Rel-16 UE not in SNPN AM for which CAG-only indication is true for any PLMN-ID broadcast by the cell.

5. The following are necessary conditions for an SNPN cell to be considered as a suitable cell by a Rel-16 UE in SNPN AM:

 a. the cell is part of either the selected SNPN or the registered SNPN of the UE;

 b. the cell is part of at least one TA that is not part of the list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas" which belongs to either the selected SNPN or the registered SNPN of the UE

 c. the cell is not barred,

 d. the cell selection criteria in clause 5.2.3.2 are fulfilled.

Agreements:

1. Add the following note in TS 38.304 :

NOTE: UE is not required to support manual search and selection of PLMN or CAG or SNPN while in RRC CONNECTED state. The UE may use local release of RRC connection to perform manual search if it is not possible to perform the search while RRC connected.

2. In the UE on request of NAS, the AS shall scan all RF channels in the NR bands according to its capabilities to find available CAGs. On each carrier, the UE shall at least search for the strongest cell, read its system information and report available CAG ID(s) together with their HRNN (if broadcast) and PLMN(s) to the NAS. The search for available CAGs may be stopped on request of the NAS.

 If NAS has selected a CAG and provided this selection to AS, the UE shall search for an acceptable or suitable cell belonging to the selected CAG to camp on.

3. In the UE on request of NAS, the AS shall scan all RF channels in the NR bands according to its capabilities to find available SNPNs. On each carrier, the UE shall at least search for the strongest cell, read its system information and report available SNPN identifiers together with their HRNN (if broadcast) to the NAS. The search for available SNPNs may be stopped on request of the NAS.”

1. All the R16 UEs will treat the cell as barred when the legacy IE cellReservedForOtherUse is set to “True” and this cell does not broadcast any CAG-IDs or NIDs.

Agreements:

1. Allow autonomous cell search even in situations when frequency priorities are broadcast in system information.
2. UE follows dedicated frequency priorities as in legacy behaviour. If UE run autonomous cell search and at the same time have dedicated frequency priorities, the result from autonomous cell search should not go against that indicated by dedicated frequency priorities (when they are valid).

Agreements:

1. From RAN2 point of view there is no requirement for CAG ID to be included in RRC signalling at RRC connection establishment.
2. For SNPN, include the SNPN ID in the RRCSetupComplete message. Stage 3 detalls are FFS
3. For SNPN, there is no need to include SNPN ID in the RRCResumeComplete message since the UE context is known to the network.
4. Send a LS to SA3 with Agreement#1 with SA2 and RAN3 in To.

## Agreements from RAN2#107bis (Oct 2019)

Agreements:

1. no new mechanism is introduced to handle the priority of a frequency layer of a CAG cell on which the UE is camped (beyond what cellReselectionPriority provides in SIB4 and in RRCRelease).
2. the UE can optionally implement an autonomous search function of CAG cells. FFS on the relationship with dedicated priorities.
3. reserving a PCI range for CAG cells is purely a deployment issue (does not need to be reflected in the spec)
4. the PCI list of CAG cells can optionally be signalled to UEs. FFS on details of the list
5. FFS whether proximity indication in CONNECTED mode is needed
6. no preliminary access check for CAG cells in CONNECTED mode. The Allowed CAG list is provided to the gNB by the AMF.
7. no new mechanism is introduced to handle the priority of a frequency layer of an SNPN cell on which the UE is camped (beyond what cellReselectionPriority provides in SIB4 and in RRCRelease).
8. There is no autonomous search function of SNPN cells.
9. reserving a PCI range for SNPN cells is purely a deployment issue (does not need to be reflected in the spec)
10. FFS whether PCI range of SNPN cells can optionally be signalled to UEs.
11. No proximity indication in CONNECTED mode is needed for SNPN.
12. no preliminary access check for SNPN cells in CONNECTED mode.

Agreements:

1. SIB1 of NPN-only cell prevents access attempts by Rel-15 UEs for normal services.
2. SIB1/MIB supports prevention of access attempts by Rel-15 UEs on a SNPN-only cell for emergency services.
3. SIB1/MIB supports prevention of access attempts by Rel-15 UEs on a CAG-only cell for emergency services (this does not mean that access attempts by Rel-15 UEs for emergency services on CAG-only cell are always not allowed. This is still FFS.The feasibility of allowing emergency services on CAG-only for Rel-15 UEs will be discussed in the email discussion on RRC aspects/SIB1 design)
4. Access attempts by Rel-15 UEs for emergency services on SNPN-only cell are not allowed.
5. In a NPN-only cell, access attempts for normal services by Rel-16 UEs without support for NPN is not allowed.
6. In a SNPN-only cell, access attempts for emergency services by Rel-16 UEs without support for SNPNs is not allowed.
7. For a PLMN+NPN cell, Rel-15 UEs should be able to access PLMNs associated with the cell for normal and/or limited service.
8. A new Rel-16 IE is needed with a role similar to role of *cellReservedForOtherUse*for Rel-15 UEs (FFS whether this will be PLMN specific)
9. SIB1 allows indication of TAC, RANAC, cellIdentity per SNPN (per PLMN ID + NID). FFS on other IEs. FFS whether Rel-15 IEs or Rel-16 IEs are used for the indication.
10. SIB1 allows indication of TAC, RANAC, cellIdentity for each CAG. FFS on other IEs. The fields are indicated per PLMN-ID. FFS whether Rel-15 IEs or Rel-16 IEs are used for the indication.

Working assumptions:

1. NPN information is outside PLMN-IdentityInfoList as a new Rel-16 IE for NPN-only cell and PLMN+NPN cell (the total number of network IDs is still 12)
2. Access attempts by Rel-15 UEs for emergency services on CAG-only cell could be allowed based on operator's preference

## Agreements from RAN2#107 (Aug 2019)

Agreements

1 The SNPNs (identified by PLMN ID + NID) are broadcasted in SIB1,

FFS whether this is achieved by extending the legacy network list or by introducing a new SNPN specific network list or both.

2 The size and format of the NID will not be discussed in RAN2 (we will be informed by other groups)

3 Up to 12 different SNPNs can be broadcasted in a cell.

4 If “mixed” network sharing is allowed (i.e. a cell can contain both PLMNs and NPNs), the total number of networks indicated in SIB1 (i.e. #PLMN + #SNPN + #PNI-NPN) shall not exceed 12.

5 If HRNN are broadcast then the HRNN should a be broadcasted in a separate SIB (i.e. different from SIB1).

6 SNPN selection functions similar to normal PLMN selection: AS reports the found SNPNs (identified by PLMN ID + NID) to NAS which selects the network. In case of manual selection, the human readable network name (if broadcasted) may also be provided from AS to NAS.

7 Once the UE has selected an SNPN, cell selection/re-selection is only performed within the SNPN, i.e. a cell is only considered suitable if the broadcasted SNPN identifier matches the selected SNPN.

Agreements

1 The PNI-NPNs (identified by PLMN ID + CAG ID) are broadcasted in SIB1

FFS whether this is achieved by extending the legacy network list or by introducing a new PNI-NPN specific network list or both

2 The size and format of the CAG ID will not be discussed in RAN2 (we will be informed by other groups)

3 Up to 12 different PNI-NPNs can be broadcasted in a cell.

4 If HRNN are broadcast then the HRNN should a be broadcasted in a separate SIB (i.e. different from SIB1).

5 Network selection is triggered by NAS whereby AS reports the available PNI-NPNs (identified by PLMN ID + CAG ID) to NAS which selects the network to use. In case of manual network selection, the human readable network name (if broadcasted) may also be provided from AS to NAS.

6 The Allowed CAG list and “CAG only” indication received from upper layers are taken into account in the cell suitability check during cell selection/re-reselection.

Agreements

1 There is no issue identified to support E1 for Rel-16 UEs.

2 (Regarding question E2) Rel-16 UEs not supporting the CAG feature can camp on a CAG cell as an acceptable cell to obtain limited service

3 There is no issue identified to support RS1 for Rel-16 UEs

4 RS2 and RS3 can be supported from RAN2 point of view

Excerpt from SA2 LS S2-1906814 [1] describing scenarios E1-E2 and RS1-RS3 mentioned in the above agreements are copied below:

|  |
| --- |
| SA2 discussed support of the following features for Rel-16 UEs:1. Support for Emergency services in CAG cells.2. RAN sharing between PLMNs and Non-Public Networks, including both Standalone NPNs (SNPNs) and Public Network Integrated Non-Public Networks (PNI-NPNs).Regarding Emergency service in CAG cells:E1: SA2 concluded that the UE should be allowed to camp for Emergency services for the case where UE supports the CAG feature, but is not authorized for any of the advertised CAG IDs.E2: SA2 could not conclude whether Rel-16 UEs not supporting the CAG feature should be allowed to camp in a CAG cell in limited service state. There is no SA2 consensus to support this scenario.Regarding RAN sharing:RS1: SA2 concluded that the system architecture should support RAN sharing between a PLMN and an SNPN. This feature should be applicable to Rel-16 UEs that do not support the SNPN feature.RS2: SA2 discussed support for RAN sharing between a PNI-NPN (with CAG) and an SNPN. This feature would be applicable to Rel-16 UEs that support either PNI-NPN with CAG or SNPN or both. However, concerns were raised about the additional complexity in the access stratum to support this scenario. RS3: SA2 could not conclude whether the system architecture should support RAN sharing between a PLMN and a PNI-NPN with CAG i.e. RAN sharing in a cell that acts as a CAG cell for PLMN1 and as a non-CAG cell for PLMN2. There is no SA2 consensus to support this scenario. |