**3GPP TSG- Meeting #**

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **3** | **CR** |  | **rev** | **4** | **Current version:** |  |  |
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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:***  | TSN parameters  |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | , Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | S2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** |  |  | ***Date:*** | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** |  |  | ***Release:*** |  |
|  | *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:*** | 1) The TSN paramerers from AF to PCF are currently described in several sections (e.g. in 5.3.1 and 6.1.3.23) and they are partly conflicting.2) The current text in 6.1.3.23 implies the service data flow filter in PCC Rule contains the UE MAC address. This would not work as the Ethernet frames do not convey the UE MAC address.3) The DS TT-UE residence time and Bridge ID are missing from Table 6.1.3.5-1.4) As agreed in S2-2001504, the SMF must be able to report multiple ports and MAC addresses in NW-TT to the PCF/AF. 5) Editorial: align with 23.501; change the “TSN AF QoS container” to “TSN QoS container”. Change all “TSN QoS parameters” to “TSN QoS information”.  |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | 1) Add a definiton of TSN AF Parameters (from AF to PCF) to 6.1.3.23. This is aligned with TS 23.502 which uses the “TSN AF Parameters” in the service interface definitions.2) In 6.1.3.23, the AF must indicate the service data flow description (traffic class, optionally destination MAC address of the TSN stream) to the PCF that the PCF uses to generate the PCC Rule.3-4) Replace the “Manageable Ethernet Port” with “5GS Bridge information” in parameters from SMF to PCF and from PCF to AF, as the information needs to convey also the Bridge ID and DS TT-UE residence time.The 5GS Bridge information can contain the Bridge address, UE-DS-TT residence time and zero or more Ethernet ports (port number and MAC address). |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | 1) Confusing specification2) UPF cannot map the DL traffc to QoS flows3-4) Incomplete specification, misalignment with TS 23.502. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 5.3.1, 6.1.3.5, 6.1.3.18, 6.1.3.23, 6.2.1.2, 6.3.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **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 1: As per agreement at SA2 #135, only one TSN AF QoS container can be assigned per PCC Rule. Rev 2: Removed the TSN time domain from the AF QoS container.  |

---Start of the 1st Change---

### 5.3.1 Interactions between PCF and AF

Npcf and Naf enable transport of application level session information and Ethernet port management information from AF to PCF. Such information includes, but is not limited to:

- IP filter information or Ethernet packet filter information to identify the service data flow for policy control and/or differentiated charging;

- Media/application bandwidth requirements for QoS control;

- In addition, for sponsored data connectivity:

- the sponsor's identification;

- optionally, a usage threshold and whether the PCF reports these events to the AF;

- information identifying the application service provider and application (e.g. SDFs, application identifier, etc.);

- information required to enable Application Function influence on traffic routing as defined in clause 5.6.7 of TS 23.501 [2];

- information required to enable setting up an AF session with required QoS as defined in clause  6.1.3.22.

- information required to enable setting up an AF session with support for Time Sensitive Networking (TSN) as defined in clause 6.1.3.23.

Npcf and Naf enable the AF subscription to notifications on PDU Session events, i.e. the events requested by the AF as described in clause 6.1.3.18 and the change of DNAI as defined in clause 5.6.7 of TS 23.501 [2].

The N5 reference point is defined for the interactions between PCF and AF in the reference point representation.

---Start of the 2nd Change---

6.1.3.5 Policy Control Request Triggers relevant for SMF

The Policy Control Request Triggers relevant for SMF define the conditions when the SMF shall interact again with PCF after a PDU Session establishment as defined in the Session Management Policy Establishment and Session Management Policy Modification procedure as defined in TS 23.502 [3].

The PCR triggers are not applicable any longer at termination of the SM Policy Association.

The access independent Policy Control Request Triggers relevant for SMF are listed in table 6.1.3.5-1.

The differences with table 6.2 and table A.4.3-2 in TS 23.203 [4] are shown, either "none" means that the parameter applies in 5GS or "removed" meaning that the parameter does not apply in 5GS, this is due to the lack of support in the 5GS for this feature or "modified" meaning that the parameter applies with some modifications defined in the parameter.

**Table 6.1.3.5-1: Access independent Policy Control Request Triggers relevant for SMF**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Policy Control Request Trigger** | **Description** | **Difference compared with table 6.2 and table A.4.3-2 in TS 23.203 [4]** | **Conditions for reporting** | **Motivation** |
| PLMN change | The UE has moved to another operators' domain. | None | PCF |  |
| QoS change | The QoS parameters of the QoS Flow has changed. | Removed |  | Only applicable when binding of bearers was done in PCRF. |
| QoS change exceeding authorization | The QoS parameters of the QoS Flow has changed and exceeds the authorized QoS. | Removed |  | Only applicable when binding of bearers was done in PCRF. |
| Traffic mapping information change | The traffic mapping information of the QoS profile has changed. | Removed |  | Only applicable when binding of bearers was done in PCRF. |
| Resource modification request | A request for resource modification has been received by the SMF. | None | SMF always reports to PCF |  |
| Routing information change | The IP flow mobility routing information has changed (when IP flow mobility as specified in TS 23.261 [11] applies) or the PCEF has received Routing Rules from the UE (when NBIFOM as specified in TS 23.161 [10] applies). | Removed |  | Not in 5GS yet. |
| Change in Access Type  | The Access Type and, if applicable, the RAT Type of the PDU Session has changed. | None | PCF |  |
| Loss/recovery of transmission resources | The Access type transmission resources are no longer usable/again usable. | Removed |  | Not in 5GS yet. |
| Location change (serving cell)  | The serving cell of the UE has changed. | Removed |  | Not in 5GS yet. |
| Location change (serving area)(NOTE 2) | The serving area of the UE has changed. | None | PCF |  |
| Location change (serving CN node in 5GS)(NOTE 3) | The serving core network node of the UE in 5GS has changed. | Added | PCF |  |
| Location change(serving CN node in EPC)(NOTE 6) | The serving core network node of the UE in EPC has changed. | None | PCF |  |
| Change of UE presence in Presence Reporting Area (see NOTE 1) | The UE is entering/leaving a Presence Reporting Area. | None | PCF | Only applicable to PCF |
| Out of credit | Credit is no longer available. | None | PCF | May need validation with SA5. |
| Enforced PCC rule request | SMF is performing a PCC rules request as instructed by the PCF. | None | PCF |  |
| Enforced ADC rule request | TDF is performing an ADC rules request as instructed by the PCRF. | Removed |  | ADC Rules are not applicable. |
| UE IP address change  | A UE IP address has been allocated/released. | None | SMF always reports allocated or released UE IP addresses |  |
| UE MAC address change | A new UE MAC address is detected or a used UE MAC address is inactive for a specific period. | New | PCF |  |
| Access Network Charging Correlation Information | Access Network Charging Correlation Information has been assigned. | None | PCF |  |
| Usage report(NOTE 4) | The PDU Session or the Monitoring key specific resources consumed by a UE either reached the threshold or needs to be reported for other reasons. | None | PCF |  |
| Start of application traffic detection andStop of application traffic detection (NOTE 5) | The start or the stop of application traffic has been detected. | None | PCF |  |
| SRVCC CS to PS handover | A CS to PS handover has been detected. | Removed |  | No support in 5GS yet |
| Access Network Information report | Access information as specified in the Access Network Information Reporting part of a PCC rule. | None | PCF |  |
| Credit management session failure | Transient/Permanent failure as specified by the CHF. | None | PCF |  |
| Addition / removal of an access to an IP-CAN session  | The PCEF reports when an access is added or removed. | Removed |  | No support in 5GS yet |
| Change of usability of an access  | The PCEF reports that an access becomes unusable or usable again. | Removed |  | No support in 5GS yet |
| 3GPP PS Data Off status change  | The SMF reports when the 3GPP PS Data Off status changes. | None | SMF always reports to PCF |  |
| Session AMBR change | The Session AMBR has changed. | Added | SMF always reports to PCF |  |
| Default QoS change | The subscribed QoS has changed. | Added | SMF always reports to PCF |  |
| Removal of PCC rule | The SMF reports when the PCC rule is removed. | Added | SMF always reports to PCF |  |
| GFBR of the QoS Flow can no longer (or can again) be guaranteed  | The SMF notifies the PCF when receiving notifications from RAN that GFBR of the QoS Flow can no longer (or can again) be guaranteed. | Added |  |  |
| UE resumed from suspend state | The SMF reports to the PCF when it detects that the UE is resumed from suspend state. | None | PCF | Only applicable to EPC IWK |
| Change of DN Authorization Profile Index | The DN Authorization Profile Index received from DN-AAA has changed. | Added | SMF always reports to PCF |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Port Management Information Container available | A Port Management Information Container has been received from DS-TT/UE or UPF. | Added | PCF |  |
| 5GS Bridge information available(NOTE 7) | SMF has detected the new 5GS Bridge information, which may contain, e.g. Bridge address, UE-DS-TT residence time and one or more detected Ethernet ports (port number). | Added | PCF |  |
| NOTE 1: The maximum number of PRA(s) per UE per PDU Session is configured in the PCF. The PCF may have independent configuration of the maximum number for Core Network pre-configured PRAs and UE-dedicated PRAs. The exact number(s) should be determined by operator in deployment.NOTE 2: This trigger reports change of Tracking Area in both 5GS and EPC interworking.NOTE 3: This trigger reports change of AMF in 5GS.NOTE 4: Usage is defined as either volume or time of user plane traffic.NOTE 5: The start and stop of application traffic detection are separate event triggers, but received under the same subscription from the PCF.NOTE 6: This trigger reports change from ePDG to Serving GW, or from Serving Gateway to ePDG or between Serving GWs.NOTE 7: UE-DS-TT Residence Time is only provided in case a DS-TT port is detected. |

NOTE 1: In the following description of the access independent Policy Control Request Triggers relevant for SMF, the term trigger is used instead of Policy Control Request Trigger where appropriate.

When the Location change trigger is armed, the SMF shall subscribe to the AMF for reports on changes in location to the level indicated by the trigger. If credit-authorization triggers and Policy Control Request Triggers require different levels of reporting of location change for a single UE, the location to be reported should be changed to the highest level of detail required. However, there should be no request being triggered for PCC rules update to the PCF if the report received is more detailed than requested by the PCF.

NOTE 2: The access network may be configured to report location changes only when transmission resources are established in the radio access network.

The Resource modification request trigger shall trigger the PCF interaction for all resource modification requests not tied to a specific QoS Flow received by SMF. The resource modification request received by SMF may include request for guaranteed bit rate changes for a traffic aggregate and/or the association/disassociation of the traffic aggregate with a 5QI and/or a modification of the traffic aggregate.

The enforced PCC rule request trigger shall trigger a SMF interaction to request PCC rules from the PCF for an established PDU Session. This SMF interaction shall take place within the Revalidation time limit set by the PCF in the PDU Session related policy information. The SMF reports that the enforced PCC rule request trigger was met and the enforced PCC Rules.

NOTE 3: The enforced PCC rule request trigger can be used to avoid signalling overload situations e.g. due to time of day based PCC rule changes.

The UE IP address change trigger shall trigger a SMF interaction with the PCF in case a UE IP address is allocated or released during the lifetime of the PDU session. The SMF reports that the UE IP address change trigger was met and the new or released UE IP address.

The UE MAC address change trigger shall trigger a SMF interaction with the PCF in case a new UE MAC address is detected or a used UE MAC address is inactive for a specific period during the lifetime of the Ethernet type PDU Session. The SMF reports that the UE MAC address change trigger was met and the new or released UE MAC address.

NOTE 4: The SMF instructs the UPF to detect new UE MAC addresses or used UE MAC address is inactive for a specific period as described in TS 23.501 [2].

The Access Network Charging Correlation Information trigger shall trigger the SMF to report the assigned access network charging identifier for the PCC rules that are accompanied with a request for this trigger at activation. The SMF reports that the Access Network Charging Correlation Information trigger was met and the Access Network Charging Correlation Information.

If the Usage report trigger is set and the volume or the time thresholds, earlier provided by the PCF, are reached, the SMF shall report this situation to the PCF. If both volume and time thresholds were provided and the thresholds, for one of the measurements, are reached, the SMF shall report this situation to the PCF and the accumulated usage since last report shall be reported for both measurements.

The management of the Presence Reporting Area (PRA) functionality enables the PCF to subscribe to reporting change of UE presence in a particular Presence Reporting Area.

NOTE 5: PCF decides whether to subscribe to AMF or to SMF for those triggers that are present in both tables 6.1.2.5-2 and 6.1.3.5-1. If the Change of UE presence in Presence Reporting Area trigger is available on both AMF and SMF, PCF should not subscribe to both AMF and SMF simultaneously.

Upon every interaction with the SMF, the PCF may activate / deactivate reporting changes of UE presence in Presence Reporting Area by setting / unsetting the corresponding trigger by providing the PRA Identifier(s) and additionally the list(s) of elements comprising the Presence Reporting Area for UE-dedicated Presence Reporting Area(s).

The SMF shall subscribe to the UE Location Change notification from the AMF by providing an area of interest containing the PRA Identifier(s) and additionally the list(s) of elements provided by the PCF as specified in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.6.11 and TS 23.502 [3], clause 5.2.2.3.1.

When the Change of UE presence in Presence Reporting Area trigger is armed, i.e. when the PCF subscribes to reporting change of UE presence in a particular Presence Reporting Area and the reporting change of UE presence in this Presence Reporting Area was not activated before, the SMF subscribes to the UE mobility event notification service provided by the AMF for reporting of UE presence in Area of Interest which reports when the UE enters or leaves a Presence Reporting Area (an initial report is received when the PDU Session specific procedure is activated). The SMF reports the PRA Identifier(s) and indication(s) whether the UE is inside or outside the Presence Reporting Area(s), and indication(s) if the corresponding Presence Reporting Area(s) is set to inactive by the AMF to the PCF.

NOTE 6: The serving node (i.e. AMF in 5GC or MME in EPC/EUTRAN) can activate the reporting for the PRAs which are inactive as described in the TS 23.501 [2].

When PCF modifies the list of PRA id(s) to change of UE presence in Presence Reporting Area for a particular Presence Reporting Area(s), the SMF removes or adds the PRA id(s) provided in the UE mobility event notification service provided by AMF for reporting of UE presence in Area Of Interest. When the PCF unsubscribes to reporting change of UE presence in Presence reporting Area, the SMF unsubscribes to the UE mobility event notification service provided by AMF for reporting of UE presence in Area Of Interest, unless subscriptions to AMF remains due to other triggers.

The SMF stores PCF subscription to reporting for changes of UE presence in Presence Reporting Area and notifies the PCF with the PRA Identifier(s) and indication(s) whether the UE is inside or outside the Presence Reporting Area(s) based on UE location change notification in area of interest received from the serving node according to the corresponding subscription.

NOTE 7: The SMF can also be triggered by the CHF to subscribe to notification of UE presence in PRA from the AMF, and notifies the CHF when receiving reporting of UE presence in PRA from the AMF, referring to TS 32.291 [20].

If PCF is configured with a PRA identifier referring to the list of PRA Identifier(s) within a Set of Core Network predefined Presence Reporting Areas as defined in TS 23.501 [2], it activates the reporting of UE entering/leaving each individual PRA in the Set of Core Network predefined Presence Reporting Areas, without providing the complete set of individual PRAs.

When a PRA set identified by a PRA Identifier was subscribed to report changes of UE presence in Presence Reporting Area by the PCF, the SMF additionally receives the PRA Identifier of the PRA set from the AMF, along with the individual PRA Identifier(s) belonging to the PRA set and indication(s) of whether the UE is inside or outside the individual Presence Reporting Area(s), as described in TS 23.501 [2].

When the Out of credit detection trigger is set the SMF shall inform the PCF about the PCC rules for which credit is no longer available together with the applied termination action.

The Start of application traffic detection and Stop of application traffic detection triggers shall trigger an interaction with PCF once the requested application traffic is detected (i.e. Start of application traffic detection) or the end of the requested application traffic is detected (i.e. Stop of application traffic detection) unless it is requested within a specific PCC Rule to mute such interaction for solicited application reporting or unconditionally in case of unsolicited application reporting. The application identifier and service data flow descriptions, if deducible, shall also be included in the report. An application instance identifier shall be included in the report both for Start and for Stop of application traffic detection when service data flow descriptions are deducible. This is done to unambiguously match the Start and the Stop events.

At PCC rule activation, modification and deactivation the SMF shall send, as specified in the PCC rule, the User Location Report and/or UE Timezone Report to the PCF.

NOTE 8: At PCC rule deactivation the User Location Report includes information on when the UE was last known to be in that location.

The PCF shall send the User Location Report and/or UE Timezone Report to the AF upon receiving an Access Network Information report corresponding to the AF session from the SMF.

If the trigger for Access Network Information reporting is set, the SMF shall check the need for access network information reporting after successful installation/modification or removal of a PCC rule or upon termination of the PDU Session. The SMF shall check the Access Network Information report parameters (User Location Report, UE Timezone Report) of the PCC rules and report the access network information to the PCF. The SMF shall not report any subsequent access network information updates received from the PDU Session without any previous updates of related PCC rule unless the associated QoS Flow or PDU Session has been released.

If the SMF receives a request to install/modify or remove a PCC rule with Access Network Information report parameters (User Location Report, UE Timezone Report) set the SMF shall initiate a PDU Session modification to retrieve the current access network information of the UE and forward it to the PCF afterwards.

If the Access Network Information report parameter for the User Location Report is set and the user location (e.g. cell) is not available to the SMF, the SMF shall provide the serving PLMN identifier to the PCF which shall forward it to the AF.

The Credit management session failure trigger shall trigger a SMF interaction with the PCF to inform about a credit management session failure and to indicate the failure reason, and the affected PCC rules.

NOTE 9: As a result, the PCF may decide about e.g. PDU Session termination, perform gating of services, switch to offline charging, change rating group, etc.

NOTE 10: The Credit management session failure trigger applies to situations wherein the PDU Session is not terminated by the SMF due to the credit management session failure.

The default QoS change triggers shall trigger the PCF interaction for all changes in the default QoS data received in SMF from the UDM.

The Session AMBR change trigger shall trigger the SMF to provide the Session AMBR to the PCF containing the DN authorised Session AMBR if received from the DN-AAA, or the Subscribed Session AMBR received from the UDM as described in clause 5.6.6 of TS 23.501 [2].

The default QoS change trigger reports a change in the default 5QI/ARP retrieved by SMF from UDM, as explained in clause 5.7.2.7 of TS 23.501 [2].

If the PCC Rules bound to a QoS Flow are removed when the corresponding QoS Flow is removed or the PCC rules are failed to be enforced, the SMF shall report this situation to the PCF. The PCF may then provide the same or updated PCC rules for the established PDU Session.

If the GFBR of the QoS Flow can no longer (or can again) be guaranteed trigger is armed, the SMF shall check the need for reporting to the PCF when the SMF receives an explicit notification from (R)AN indicating that GFBR of the QoS Flow can no longer (or can again) be guaranteed and when the condition described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7.2.4 is met during the handover. The SMF shall report that GFBR of the QoS Flow can no longer (or can again) be guaranteed accordingly to the PCF for those PCC rules which are bound to the affected QoS Flow and have the QoS Notification Control (QNC) parameter set. If additional information is received with the notification from (R)AN (see clause 5.7.2.4 of TS 23.501 [2]), the SMF shall forward it to the PCF. The PCF may then update those PCC rules for the established PDU Session.

In an interworking scenario between 5GS and EPC/E-UTRAN, as explained in the TS 23.501 [2], clause 4.3, the PCF may subscribe via the SMF also to the Policy Control Request Triggers described in clause 6.1.2.5 when the UE is served by the EPC/E-UTRAN.

The change of DN Authorization Profile Index shall trigger a SMF interaction to send DN Authorization Profile Index to retrieve a list of PCC Rules (as defined in clause 6.3) and/or PDU Session related policy (as defined in clause 6.4) for an established PDU Session.

If the trigger for 5GS bridge information available is armed, the SMF shall report the 5GS bridge information when the SMF has detected the new 5GS bridge information, e.g. when SMF has detected an Ethernet port which supports exchange of Ethernet Port Management Information Containers. In case of new manageable Ethernet port is detected, the SMF provides the port number and optionally MAC address of the related port of the related PDU Session to the PCF. In case the SMF has received UE-DS-TT Residence Time then the SMF also provides UE-DS-TT Residence Time to the PCF.

If the Port management information container available trigger is armed and the SMF has received a Port Management Information Container from the UE or the UPF for the Ethernet port on DS-TT or UPF, respectively, then the SMF shall provide the port number of the related Ethernet port and the Port Management Information Container to the PCF.

---Start of the 3rd Change---

#### 6.1.3.18 Event reporting from the PCF

The AF may subscribe/unsubscribe to notifications of events from the PCF for the PDU Session to which the AF session is bound.

The events that can be subscribed by the AF are listed in Table 6.1.3.18-1.

Table 6.1.3.18-1: Events relevant for reporting from the PCF

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Event | Description | Conditions for reporting | Availability for Rx PDU Session (NOTE 2) | Availability for N5 PDU Session  | Availability for Bulk Subscription(NOTE 1) |
| PLMN Identifier Notification | The PLMN identifier where the UE is currently located. | AF | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Change of Access Type | The Access Type and, if applicable, the RAT Type of the PDU Session has changed. | AF | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Signalling path status | The status of the resources related to the signalling traffic of the AF session. | AF | Yes | Yes | No |
| Access Network Charging Correlation Information | The Access Network Charging Correlation Information of the resources allocated for the AF session. | AF | Yes | Yes | No |
| Access Network Information Notification | The user location and/or timezone when the PDU Session has changed in relation to the AF session. | AF | Yes | Yes | No |
| Reporting Usage for Sponsored Data Connectivity | The usage threshold provided by the AF has been reached; or the AF session is terminated. | AF | Yes | Yes | No |
| Service Data Flow deactivation | The resources related to the AF session are released. | AF | Yes | Yes | No |
| QoS targets can no longer (or can again) be fulfilled | The QoS targets can no longer (or can again) be fulfilled by the network for (a part of) the AF session. | AF | No | Yes | No |
| QoS Monitoring parameters | The QoS Monitoring parameter(s) (e.g. UL packet delay, DL packet delay or round trip packet delay) are reported to the AF according to the QoS Monitoring reports received from the SMF. | AF | No | Yes | No |
| Out of credit | Credit is no longer available. | AF | Yes | Yes | No |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Port Management Information Container Notification | A Port Management Information Container and related port number that has been received by PCF from SMF. | AF | No | Yes | No |
| 5GS Bridge information Notification(NOTE 3) | 5GS Bridge information that has been received by PCF from SMF. | AF | No | Yes | No |
| NOTE 1: Additional parameters for the subscription as well as reporting related to these events are described in TS 23.502 [3].NOTE 2: Applicability of Rx is described in Annex C.NOTE 3: 5GS Bridge information is described in clause 6.1.3.23. UE-DS-TT Residence Time is only provided in case a DS-TT port is detected. |

If an AF requests the PCF to report the PLMN identifier where the UE is currently located, then the PCF shall provide the PLMN identifier to the AF if available. Otherwise, the PCF shall provision the corresponding PCC rules, and the Policy Control Request Trigger to report PLMN change to the SMF. The PCF shall, upon receiving of the PLMN identifier from the SMF forward this information to the AF.

If an AF requests the PCF to report on the change of Access Type, the PCF shall provide to the AF the information about the Access Type the user is currently using and upon indication of change of Access Type, notify the AF on changes of the Access Type. The PCF shall provide the corresponding Policy Control Request Trigger to report the Access Type information to the SMF. The PCF shall, upon receiving of the Access Type information from the SMF forward this information to the AF.

If an AF requests the PCF to report on the signalling path status, for the AF session, the PCF shall, upon indication of removal of PCC Rules identifying signalling traffic from the SMF report it to the AF.

If an AF requests the PCF to report Access Network Charging Correlation Information, the PCF shall provide to the AF the Access Network Charging Correlation Information, which will identify the usage reports that include measurement for the flows, once the Access Network Charging Correlation Information is known at the PCF.

If an AF requests the PCF to report Access Network Information, the PCF shall set the Access Network Information report parameters in the corresponding PCC rule(s) and provision them together with the corresponding Policy Control Request Trigger to the SMF. For those PCC rule(s) based on preliminary service information the PCF may assign the 5QI and ARP of the QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule to avoid signalling to the UE. The PCF shall also set the corresponding Policy Control Request Trigger to the SMF. The PCF shall, upon receiving the subsequent Access Network Information report corresponding to the AF session from the SMF, forward the Access Network Information as requested by the AF.

If an AF requests the PCF to report the Usage for Sponsored Data Connectivity, the PCF shall provision the corresponding PCC rules, and the Policy Control Request Trigger to the SMF. If the usage threshold provided by the AF has been reached or the AF session is terminated, the PCF forwards such information to the AF.

If an AF requests the PCF to report the Service Data Flow deactivation, the PCF shall report release of resources to the AF. The PCF shall, upon receiving of the removal of PCC Rules from the SMF forward this information to the AF.

If an AF requests the PCF to report the QoS targets can no longer (or can again) be fulfilled, the PCF shall set the QNC indication in the corresponding PCC rule(s) that includes a GBR or delay critical GBR QCI value and provision them together with the corresponding Policy Control Request Trigger to the SMF. At the time, the SMF notifies that GFBR can no longer (or can again)be guaranteed for a QoS Flow to which those PCC Rule(s) are bound, the PCF shall report to the AF, if subscribed to, The PCF may also apply local policy decisions if the AF subscription is not provided

If an AF requests the PCF to report on the Port Management Information Container Notification and 5GS Bridge information Notification, for the AF session, the PCF shall, upon reception of the Port Management Information Container Notification and the related port number and/or the other 5GS Bridge information from the SMF, report the received information to the AF.

---Start of the 4rd Change---

#### 6.1.3.23 Support of integration with Time Sensitive Networking

Time Sensitive Networking (TSN) support is defined in TS 23.501 [2], where the 5GS represents virtual TSN bridge(s) based on the defined granularity model. The TSN AF and PCF interact to perform QoS mapping as described in clause 5.28.4 of TS 23.501 [2].

The PCF provides the following parameters to the TSN AF:

- 5GS bridge information:

- 5GS Bridge address (unique MAC address that identifies the bridge used to derive the bridge ID),

- UE-DS-TT Residence time,

- Ethernet port of DS-TT

 - port number of the Ethernet port,

 - MAC address of the Ethernet port

- List of Ethernet ports of NW-TT

 - port number of the Ethernet port

- Port Management Information Container and the related port number.

The TSN AF may use this information to construct IEEE managed objects, to interwork with IEEE TSN networks.

The TSN AF decides the TSN QoS information, i.e. priority and maximum Burst Size based on the received the configuration information of 5GS Bridge from the CNC as defined in clause 5.28.2 of TS 23.501 [2] and the PDB related delay based on the UE-DS-TT Residence time and the bridge delay information at the TSN AF.

The PCF receives a request from the TSN AF that shall include:

- UE MAC address (i.e. MAC address of the DS-TT port) for PDU session,

The PCF receives a request from the TSN AF that may include:

- Service data flow description (e.g. Ethernet PCP, destination MAC address of the TSN stream)

 - TSN QoS Parameters for the service data flow:

- TSACAI input container: describes the TSC stream traffic characteristics (burst arrival time, periodicity, (both in reference to TSN GM), and Flow direction needed for TSCAI determination (as described in clauses 5.27 and 5.28 of TS 23.501 [2]),

- TSN QoS information, i.e. priority, Maximum Burst Size and PDB related delay

 Port Management Information Container and target port number.

The PCF performs Session binding using the UE MAC address, and then the PCF derives the TSN QoS information into a 5QI. The PCF generates a PCC Rule with service data flow filter containing the destination MAC address of the TSN stream, Ethernet PCP, and the mapped 5QI and the associated TSN QoS container as received from the AF. The SMF binds the PCC Rule to a QoS Flow as defined in clause 6.1.3.2.4.

---Start of the 5th Change---

#### 6.2.1.2 Input for PCC decisions

The PCF shall accept input for PCC decision-making from the SMF, the AMF, the CHF, the NWDAF if present, the UDR and if the AF is involved, from the AF, as well as the PCF may use its own predefined information. These different nodes should provide as much information as possible to the PCF. At the same time, the information below describes examples of the information provided. Depending on the particular scenario all the information may not be available or is already provided to the PCF.

The AMF may provide the following information:

- SUPI;

- The PEI of the UE;

- Location of the subscriber;

- Service Area Restrictions;

- RFSP Index;

- RAT Type;

- GPSI;

- Access Type;

- Serving Network identifier (PLMN ID or PLMN ID and NID, see clause 5.34 of TS 23.501 [2]);

- Allowed NSSAI;

- UE time zone;

- Subscribed UE-AMBR;

- Mapping Of Allowed NSSAI;

- S-NSSAI for the PDU Session;

- Requested DNN.

NOTE 1: The Access Type and RAT Type parameters should allow extension to include new types of accesses.

The UE may provide the following information:

- OSId;

- List of PSIs;

- Indication of UE support for ANDSP.

The SMF may provide the following information:

- SUPI;

- The PEI of the UE;

- IPv4 address of the UE;

- IPv6 network prefix assigned to the UE;

- Default 5QI and default ARP;

- Request type (initial, modification, etc.);

- Type of PDU Session (IPv4, IPv6, IPv4v6, Ethernet, Unstructured);

- Access Type;

- RAT Type;

- GPSI;

- Internal-Group Identifier

- Location of the subscriber;

- S-NSSAI;

- NSI-ID (if available);

- DNN;

- Serving Network identifier (PLMN ID or PLMN ID and NID, see clause 5.34 of TS 23.501 [2]);

- Application identifier;

- Allocated application instance identifier;

- Detected service data flow descriptions;

- UE support of reflective QoS (as defined in clause 5.7.5.1 of TS 23.501 [2]);

- Number of supported packet filters for signalled QoS rules (indicated by the UE as defined in clause 5.7.5.1 of TS 23.501 [2]);

- 3GPP PS Data Off status;

- DN Authorization Profile Index (see clause 5.6.6 of TS 23.501 [2]);

- Session AMBR (see clause 5.6.6 of TS 23.501 [2]).

The UDR may provide the information for a subscriber connecting to a specific DNN and S-NSSAI, as described in the sub clause 6.2.1.3.

The UDR may provide the following policy information related to an ASP:

- The ASP identifier;

- A transfer policy together with a Background Data Transfer Reference ID, the volume of data to be transferred per UE, the expected amount of UEs.

NOTE 2: The information related with AF influence on traffic routing may be provided by UDR when the UDR serving the NEF is deployed and stores the application request.

The AF, if involved, may provide the following application session related information directly or via NEF, e.g. based on SIP and SDP:

- Subscriber Identifier;

- IP address of the UE;

- Media Type;

- Media Format, e.g. media format sub-field of the media announcement and all other parameter information (a= lines) associated with the media format;

- Bandwidth;

- Sponsored data connectivity information;

- Flow description, e.g. source and destination IP address and port numbers and the protocol;

- AF application identifier;

- AF-Service-Identifier, or alternatively, DNN and possibly S-NSSAI

- AF Communication Service Identifier (e.g. IMS Communication Service Identifier), UE provided via AF;

- AF Application Event Identifier;

- AF Record Information;

- Flow status (for gating decision);

- Priority indicator, which may be used by the PCF to guarantee service for an application session of a higher relative priority;

NOTE 3: The AF Priority information represents session/application priority and is separate from the MPS 5GS Priority indicator.

- Emergency indicator;

- Application service provider;

- DNAI;

- Information about the N6 traffic routing requirements;

- GPSI;

- Internal-Group Identifier;

- Temporal validity condition;

- Spatial validity condition;

- AF subscription for early and/or late notifications about UP management events;

- AF transaction identifier;

- TSN QoS parameters as described in subclause 6.1.3.23 The AF may provide the following background data transfer related information via NEF:

- Background Data Transfer Reference ID.

- Background Data Transfer Policy.

- Volume per UE.

- Number of UEs.

- Desired time window.

- Network Area Information.

The CHF, if involved, may provide the following information for a subscriber:

- Policy counter status for each relevant policy counter.

The NWDAF, if involved, may provide analytics information as described in clause 6.1.1.3.

In addition, the predefined information in the PCF may contain additional rules based on charging policies in the network, whether the subscriber is in its home network or roaming, depending on the QoS Flow attributes.

The 5QIs (see clause 5.7.4 of TS 23.501 [2]) in the PCC rule is derived by the PCF from AF or UDR interaction if available. The input can be SDP information or other available application information, in line with operator policy.

The Allocation and Retention Priority in the PCC Rule is derived by the PCF from AF or UDR interaction if available, in line with operator policy.

---Start of the 6th Change---

### 6.3.1 General

The Policy and charging control rule (PCC rule) comprises the information that is required to enable the user plane detection of, the policy control and proper charging for a service data flow. The packets detected by applying the service data flow template of a PCC rule form a service data flow.

Two different types of PCC rules exist: Dynamic rules and predefined rules. The dynamic PCC rules are provisioned by the PCF to the SMF, while the predefined PCC rules are configured into the SMF, as described in TS 23.501 [2], and only referenced by the PCF.

NOTE 1: The procedure for provisioning predefined PCC rules is out of scope for this specification.

The operator defines the PCC rules.

Table 6.3.1 lists the information contained in a PCC rule, including the information name, the description and whether the PCF may modify this information in a dynamic PCC rule which is active in the SMF. The Category field indicates if a certain piece of information is mandatory or not for the construction of a PCC rule, i.e. if it is possible to construct a PCC rule without it.

The differences with table 6.3 in TS 23.203 [4] are shown, either "none" means that the IE applies in 5GS or "removed" meaning that the IE does not apply in 5GS, this is due to the lack of support in the 5GS for this feature or "modified" meaning that the IE applies with some modifications defined in the IE.

Table 6.3.1: The PCC rule information in 5GC

| Information name | Description | Category | PCF permitted to modify for a dynamic PCC rule in the SMF | Differences compared with table 6.3. in TS 23.203 [4] |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rule identifier | Uniquely identifies the PCC rule, within a PDU Session.It is used between PCF and SMF for referencing PCC rules. | Mandatory | No | None |
| **Service data flow detection** | *This part defines the method for detecting packets belonging to a service data flow.* |  |  |  |
| Precedence | Determines the order, in which the service data flow templates are applied at service data flow detection, enforcement and charging. (NOTE 1). | Conditional (NOTE 2) | Yes | None |
| Service data flow template | For IP PDU traffic: Either a list of service data flow filters or an application identifier that references the corresponding application detection filter for the detection of the service data flow.For Ethernet PDU traffic: Combination of traffic patterns of the Ethernet PDU traffic.It is defined in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.7.6.3 | Mandatory (NOTE 3) | Conditional(NOTE 4) | Modified(packet filters for Ethernet PDU traffic added) |
| Mute for notification | Defines whether application's start or stop notification is to be muted. | Conditional (NOTE 5) | No | None |
| **Charging** | *This part defines identities and instructions for charging and accounting that is required for an access point where flow based charging is configured* |  |  |  |
| Charging key(NOTE 22) | The charging system (CHF) uses the charging key to determine the tariff to apply to the service data flow. |  | Yes | None |
| Service identifier | The identity of the service or service component the service data flow in a rule relates to. |  | Yes | None |
| Sponsor Identifier | An identifier, provided from the AF which identifies the Sponsor, used for sponsored flows to correlate measurements from different users for accounting purposes. | Conditional(NOTE 6) | Yes | None |
| Application Service Provider Identifier | An identifier, provided from the AF which identifies the Application Service Provider, used for sponsored flows to correlate measurements from different users for accounting purposes. | Conditional(NOTE 6) | Yes | None |
| Charging method | Indicates the required charging method for the PCC rule.Values: online, offline or neither. | Conditional(NOTE 7) | No | None |
| Service Data flow handling while requesting credit | Indicates whether the service data flow is allowed to start while the SMF is waiting for the response to the credit request.Only applicable for charging method online.Values: blocking or non-blocking |  | No | New |
| Measurement method | Indicates whether the service data flow data volume, duration, combined volume/duration or event shall be measured.This is applicable to reporting, if the charging method is online or offline.Note: Event based charging is only applicable to predefined PCC rules and PCC rules used for application detection filter (i.e. with an application identifier). |  | Yes | None |
| Application Function Record Information | An identifier, provided from the AF, correlating the measurement for the Charging key/Service identifier values in this PCC rule with application level reports. |  | No | None |
| Service Identifier Level Reporting | Indicates that separate usage reports shall be generated for this Service Identifier.Values: mandated or not required |  | Yes | None |
| **Policy control** | *This part defines how to apply policy control for the service data flow.* |  |  |  |
| Gate status | The gate status indicates whether the service data flow, detected by the service data flow template, may pass (Gate is open) or shall be discarded (Gate is closed). |  | Yes | None |
| 5G QoS Identifier (5QI) | The 5QI authorized for the service data flow. | Conditional(NOTE 10) | Yes | Modified(corresponds to QCI in TS 23.203 [4]) |
| QoS Notification Control (QNC) | Indicates whether notifications are requested from 3GPP RAN when the GFBR can no longer (or can again) be guaranteed for a QoS Flow during the lifetime of the QoS Flow.  | Conditional(NOTE 15) | Yes | Added |
| Reflective QoS Control  | Indicates to apply reflective QoS for the SDF. |  | Yes | Added |
| UL-maximum bitrate | The uplink maximum bitrate authorized for the service data flow |  | Yes | None |
| DL-maximum bitrate | The downlink maximum bitrate authorized for the service data flow |  | Yes | None |
| UL-guaranteed bitrate | The uplink guaranteed bitrate authorized for the service data flow |  | Yes | None |
| DL-guaranteed bitrate | The downlink guaranteed bitrate authorized for the service data flow |  | Yes | None |
| UL sharing indication | Indicates resource sharing in uplink direction with service data flows having the same value in their PCC rule |  | No | None |
| DL sharing indication | Indicates resource sharing in downlink direction with service data flows having the same value in their PCC rule |  | No | None |
| Redirect | Redirect state of the service data flow (enabled/disabled) | Conditional (NOTE 8) | Yes | None |
| Redirect Destination | Controlled Address to which the service data flow is redirected when redirect is enabled | Conditional(NOTE 9) | Yes | None |
| ARP | The Allocation and Retention Priority for the service data flow consisting of the priority level, the pre-emption capability and the pre-emption vulnerability | Conditional(NOTE 10) | Yes | None |
| Bind to QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule | Indicates that the dynamic PCC rule shall always have its binding with the QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule (NOTE 11). |  | Yes | Modified (corresponds to bind to the default bearer in TS 23.203 [4])  |
| Bind to QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule and apply PCC rule parameters | Indicates that the dynamic PCC rule shall always have its binding with the QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule.It also indicates that the that the QoS related attributes of the PCC rule shall be applied to derive the QoS parameters of the QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule instead of the PDU Session related parameters Authorized default 5QI/ARP. | Conditional(NOTE 17) | Yes | Added |
| PS to CS session continuity | Indicates whether the service data flow is a candidate for vSRVCC. |  |  | Removed |
| Priority Level | Indicates a priority in scheduling resources among QoS Flows (NOTE 14). |  | Yes | Added |
| Averaging Window  | Represents the duration over which the guaranteed and maximum bitrate shall be calculated (NOTE 14).  |  | Yes | Added |
| Maximum Data Burst Volume | Denotes the largest amount of data that is required to be transferred within a period of 5G-AN PDB (NOTE 14).  |  | Yes | Added |
| **Access Network Information Reporting** | *This part describes access network information to be reported for the PCC rule when the corresponding QoS Flow is established, modified or terminated.* |  |  |  |
| User Location Report | The serving cell of the UE is to be reported. When the corresponding QoS Flow is deactivated, and if available, information on when the UE was last known to be in that location is also to be reported. |  | Yes | None |
| UE Timezone Report | The time zone of the UE is to be reported. |  | Yes | None |
| **Usage Monitoring Control** | *This part describes identities required for Usage Monitoring Control.* |  |  | None |
| Monitoring key(NOTE 23) | The PCF uses the monitoring key to group services that share a common allowed usage. |  | Yes | None |
| Indication of exclusion from session level monitoring | Indicates that the service data flow shall be excluded from PDU Session usage monitoring |  | Yes | None |
| **N6-LAN Traffic Steering Enforcement Control (NOTE 18)** | *This part describes information required for N6-LAN Traffic Steering.* |  |  |  |
| Traffic steering policy identifier(s) | Reference to a pre-configured traffic steering policy at the SMF(NOTE 12). |  | Yes | None |
| **AF influenced Traffic Steering Enforcement Control (NOTE 18)** | *This part describes information required for AF influenced Traffic Steering.* |  |  |  |
| Data Network Access Identifier | Identifier(s) of the target Data Network Access (DNAI). It is defined in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.6.7. |  | Yes | Added |
| Per DNAI: Traffic steering policy identifier(s) | Reference to a pre-configured traffic steering policy at the SMF(NOTE 19). |  | Yes | Added |
| Per DNAI: N6 traffic routing information | Describes the information necessary for traffic steering to the DNAI. It is described in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.6.7 (NOTE 19). |  | Yes | Added |
| Information on AF subscription to UP change events | Indicates whether notifications in case of change of UP path are requested and optionally indicates whether acknowledgment to the notifications shall be expected (as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6.7). |  | Yes | Added |
| Indication of UE IP address preservation | Indicates UE IP address should be preserved. It is defined in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.6.7. |  | Yes | Added |
| **NBIFOM related control Information** | *This part describes PCC rule information related with NBIFOM* |  |  |  |
| Allowed Access Type | The access to be used for traffic identified by the PCC rule |  |  | Removed |
| **RAN support information** | *This part defines information supporting the RAN for e.g. handover threshold decision.* |  |  |  |
| UL Maximum Packet Loss Rate | The maximum rate for lost packets that can be tolerated in the uplink direction for the service data flow. It is defined in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.7.2.8. | Conditional (NOTE 13) | Yes | None |
| DL Maximum Packet Loss Rate | The maximum rate for lost packets that can be tolerated in the downlink direction for the service data flow. It is defined in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.7.2.8. | Conditional (NOTE 13) | Yes | None |
| **MA PDU Session Control****(NOTE 20)** | *This part defines information supporting control of MA PDU Sessions* |  | Yes | New |
| Steering Functionality | Indicates the applicable traffic steering functionality. | Conditional (NOTE 21) | Yes | New |
| Steering mode | Indicates the rule for distributing traffic between accesses together with associated parameters (if any). | Conditional (NOTE 21) | Yes | New |
| Charging key for Non-3GPP access(NOTE 22) | Indicates the Charging key used for charging packets carried via Non-3GPP access for a MA PDU Session. |  | Yes | New |
| Monitoring key for Non-3GPP access(NOTE 23) | Indicates the Monitoring key used to monitor usage of the packets carried via Non-3GPP access for a MA PDU Session. |  | Yes | New |
| **QoS Monitoring for URLLC** | *This part describes PCC rule information related with QoS Monitoring for URLLC.* |  |  |  |
| QoS parameter(s) to be measured | UL packet delay, DL packet delay or round trip packet delay (NOTE 24). |  | Yes | Added |
| Reporting threshold(s) | Defines the threshold of the UL packet delay, DL packet delay or round trip packet delay for event triggered reporting. (NOTE 24). |  | Yes | Added |
| Reporting frequency | Defines the frequency for the reporting, such as event triggered, periodic, or when the PDU Session is released. |  | Yes | Added |
| Target of reporting | Defines the target of the QoS Monitoring reports, it can be either the PCF or the AF, decided by the PCF. |  | Yes | Added |
| **Alternative QoS Parameter Sets****(NOTE 25)** | *This part defines Alternative QoS Parameter Sets for the service data flow.* |  |  |  |
| 5G QoS Identifier (5QI) | The 5QI in this Alternative QoS Parameter Set. |  | Yes | Modified(corresponds to QCI in TS 23.203 [4]) |
| UL-maximum bitrate | The uplink maximum bitrate in this Alternative QoS Parameter Set. |  | Yes | None |
| DL-maximum bitrate | The downlink maximum bitrate in this Alternative QoS Parameter Set. |  | Yes | None |
| UL-guaranteed bitrate | The uplink guaranteed bitrate in this Alternative QoS Parameter Set. |  | Yes | None |
| DL-guaranteed bitrate | The downlink guaranteed bitrate in this Alternative QoS Parameter Set. |  | Yes | None |
|  **TSCAI input container**  | *This part defines parameters provided by TSN AF. Following are the parameters:**- Burst Arrival Time - Indicates the burst arrival time in reference to TSN GM and ingress port.**- Periodicity The time period (in reference to TSN GM) between start of two bursts.**- Flow Direction: Direction of the flow.* |  | No | Added |
| NOTE 1: For PCC rules based on an application detection filter, the precedence is only relevant for the enforcement, i.e. when multiple PCC rules overlap, only the enforcement, reporting of application starts and stops, monitoring, and charging actions of the PCC rule with the highest precedence shall be applied.NOTE 2: The Precedence is mandatory for PCC rules with SDF template containing SDF filter(s). For dynamic PCC rules with SDF template containing an application identifier, the precedence is either preconfigured in SMF or provided in the PCC rule from PCF.NOTE 3: Either service data flow filter(s) or application identifier shall be defined per each rule.NOTE 4: YES, in case the service data flow template consists of a set of service data flow filters. NO in case the service data flow template consists of an application identifierNOTE 5: Optional and applicable only if application identifier exists within the rule.NOTE 6: Applicable to sponsored data connectivity.NOTE 7: Mandatory if there is no default charging method for the PDU Session.NOTE 8: Optional and applicable only if application identifier exists within the rule.NOTE 9: If Redirect is enabled.NOTE 10: Mandatory when Bind to QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule is not present.NOTE 11: The presence of this attribute causes the 5QI/ARP/QNC/Priority Level/Averaging Window/Maximum Data Burst Volume of the rule to be ignored for the QoS Flow binding.NOTE 12: The Traffic steering policy identifier can be different for uplink and downlink direction. If two Traffic steering policy identifiers are provided, then one is for uplink direction, while the other one is for downlink direction.NOTE 13: Optional and applicable only for voice service data flow in this release.NOTE 14: Optional and applicable only when a value different from the standardized value for this 5QI in Table 5.7.4-1 TS 23.501 [2] is required.NOTE 15: Optional and applicable only for GBR service data flow.NOTE 16: Usage of the charging information in described in TS 32.255 [21].NOTE 17: Only one PCC rule can contain this attribute and this PCC rule shall not contain the attribute Bind to QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule.NOTE 18: Only one of the two shall be present in a PCC rule.NOTE 19: Per DNAI, a Traffic steering policy identifier and/or N6 traffic routing information can be provided. If the pre-configured traffic steering policy (that is referenced by the Traffic steering policy identifier) contains information that is overlapping with the N6 traffic routing information, the N6 traffic routing information shall take precedence.NOTE 20: Only applicable to a PCC Rules provided to a MA PDU session.NOTE 21: Mandatory when MA PDU Session Control information is provided.NOTE 22: When a Charging key for Non-3GPP access is provided, the parameters in the Charging Clause (other than the Charging key) apply to both accesses and the Charging key (in the Charging Section) shall be used for charging packets carried via the 3GPP access.NOTE 23: When a Monitoring key for Non-3GPP access is provided, the Monitoring key (in the Usage Monitoring Control Section) shall be used to monitor usage of the packets carried via the 3GPP access.NOTE 24: If the Reporting frequency indicates "event triggered", there is a Reporting threshold corresponding to each of the present QoS parameter(s) to be measured.NOTE 25: Optional and applicable only for GBR service data flow with QoS Notification Control enabled. |

The Rule identifier shall be unique for a PCC rule within a PDU Session. A dynamically provided PCC rule that has the same Rule identifier value as a predefined PCC rule shall replace the predefined rule within the same PDU Session.

The Precedence defines in what order the activated PCC rules within the same PDU Session shall be applied at the UPF for service data flow detection. When a dynamic PCC rule and a predefined PCC rule have the same precedence, the dynamic PCC rule takes precedence.

NOTE 2: The operator shall ensure that overlap between the predefined PCC rules can be resolved based on precedence of each predefined PCC rule in the SMF. The PCF shall ensure that overlap between the dynamically allocated PCC rules can be resolved based on precedence of each dynamically allocated PCC rule.

For downlink packets all the service data flow templates, activated for the PDU Session shall be applied for service data flow detection and for the mapping to the correct QoS Flow. For uplink packets the service data flow templates activated on their QoS Flow shall be applied for service data flow detection (further details are provided in clause 6.2.2.2).

The *Service data flow template* may comprise any number of *Service data flow filters* or an *application identifier* as is defined in table 6.3.1.

NOTE 3: Predefined PCC rules may include service data flow templates, which support extended capabilities, including enhanced capabilities to identify events associated with application protocols.

A Service data flow filter contains information for matching user plane packets for IP PDU traffic or Ethernet PDU traffic. All Service data flow filters of a Service data flow template shall be of the same type, i.e. either Packet Filters for IP or Ethernet PDU traffic (defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7.6). The Service data flow template information within an activated PCC rule is applied by the SMF to instruct the UPF to identify the packets belonging to a particular service data flow.

For the IP PDU Session type only, the Service data flow template may consist of an application identifier that references an application detection filter that is used for matching user plane packets. The application identifier is also identifying the application, for which the rule applies. The same application identifier value can occur in a dynamic PCC rule and one or multiple predefined PCC rules. If so, the PCF shall ensure that there is at most one PCC rule active per application identifier value at any time.

The *Mute for notification* defines whether notification to the PCF of application's starts or stops shall be muted. Absence of this parameter means that start/stop notifications shall be sent.

The *Charging key* is the reference to the tariff for the service data flow. Any number of PCC Rules may share the same charging key value. The Charging key values for each service shall be operator configurable.

NOTE 4: Assigning the same Charging key for several service data flows implies that the charging does not require the credit management to be handled separately.

The *Service identifier* identifies the service. PCC Rules may share the same service identifier value. The service identifier provides the most detailed identification, specified for flow-based charging, of a service data flow.

NOTE 5: The PCC rule service identifier need not have any relationship to service identifiers used on the AF level, i.e. is an operator policy option.

The *Sponsor Identifier* indicates the (3rd) party organization willing to pay for the operator's charge for connectivity required to deliver a service to the end user.

The *Application Service Provider Identifier* indicates the (3rd) party organization delivering a service to the end user.

The *Charging method* indicates whether online charging, offline charging, or both are required, or the service data flow is not subject to any end user charging. If the charging method identifies that the service data flow is not subject to any end user charging, a Charging key shall not be included in the PCC rule for that service data flow, along with other charging related parameters. If the charging method is omitted the SMF shall apply the default charging method provided within the PDU Session related policy information (see clause 6.4). The Charging method is mandatory if there is no default charging method for the PDU Session.

The *Service Data Flow handling while requesting credit* indicates either "blocking" if a credit for the Charging Key needs to be granted as a condition for the PCC Rule to be active or "non-blocking" if a credit for the Charging Key has been requested as a condition for the PCC Rule to be active.

The *Measurement method* indicates what measurements apply to charging for a PCC rule.

The *Service Identifier Level Reporting* indicates whether the SMF shall generate reports per Service Identifier. The SMF shall accumulate the measurements from all PCC rules with the same combination of Charging key/Service Identifier values in a single report.

The *Application Function Record Information* identifies an instance of service usage. A subsequently generated usage report (i.e. CDR), generated as a result of the PCC rule by the SMF, may include the Application Function Record Information, if available. The Application Function Record Information may contain the AF Charging Identifier and/or the Flow identifiers. If exclusive charging information related to the Application function record information is required, the PCF shall provide a service identifier, not used by any other PCC rule of the PDU Session at this point in time, for the AF session.

NOTE 6: For example, the PCF may be configured to maintain a range of service identifier values for each service which require exclusive per instance charging information. Whenever a separate counting or credit management for an AF session is required, the PCF shall select a value, which is not used at this point in time, within that range. The uniqueness of the service identifier in the SMF ensures a separate accounting/credit management while the AF record information identifies the instance of the service.

The *Gate* indicates whether the SMF shall instruct the UPF to let a packet identified by the PCC rule pass through (gate is open) to discard the packet (gate is closed).

NOTE 7: A packet, matching a PCC Rule with an open gate, may be discarded due to credit management reasons.

The *5G QoS Identifier*, 5QI, represents the QoS parameters for the service data flow. The 5G QoS identifier is scalar and accommodates the need for differentiating QoS in both 3GPP and non-3GPP access type.

The bitrates indicate the authorized bitrates at the IP packet level of the SDF, i.e. the bitrates of the IP packets before any access specific compression or encapsulation.

The *UL maximum-bitrate* indicates the authorized maximum bitrate for the uplink component of the service data flow.

The *DL maximum-bitrate* indicates the authorized maximum bitrate for the downlink component of the service data flow.

The *UL guaranteed-bitrate* indicates the authorized guaranteed bitrate for the uplink component of the service data flow.

The *DL guaranteed-bitrate* indicates the authorized guaranteed bitrate for the downlink component of the service data flow.

The 'Maximum bitrate' is used for enforcement of the maximum bit rate that the SDF may consume, while the 'Guaranteed bitrate' is used by the SMF to determine resource allocation demands.

The *UL sharing indication* indicates that resource sharing in uplink direction for service data flows with the same value in their PCC rule shall be applied by the SMF as described in clause 6.2.2.4.

The *DL sharing indication* indicates that resource sharing in downlink direction for service data flows with the same value in their PCC rule shall be applied by the SMF as described in clause 6.2.2.4.

The *Allocation and Retention Priority* indicates the allocation, retention and priority of the service data flow. The ARP contains information about the priority level, the pre-emption capability and the pre-emption vulnerability. The Allocation and Retention Priority resolves conflicts of demands for network resources.

The *Priority Level* is signalled together with the 5QI to the (R)AN and UPF, only when a value different from the standardized value in the QoS characteristics Table 5.7.4-1 in TS 23.501 [2] is required.

The *Averaging Window* is signalled together with the 5QI to the (R)AN and UPF, only when a value different from the standardized value in the QoS characteristics Table 5.7.4-1 in TS 23.501 [2] is required.

The *Maximum Data Burst Volume* is signalled together with the 5QI to the (R)AN, only when a value different from the standardized value in the QoS characteristics Table 5.7.4-1 in TS 23.501 [2] is required.

The *Bind to QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule* indicates that the SDF shall be bound to the QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule. The presence of this parameter attribute causes the 5QI/ARP of the rule to be ignored by the SMF during the QoS Flow binding.

The *Bind to QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule and apply PCC rule parameters* indicates that the SDF shall be bound to the QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule and that the QoS related attributes of the PCC rule shall be applied by the SMF to derive the QoS parameters of the QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule instead of the PDU Session related information Authorized default 5QI/ARP.

NOTE 8: The Bind to QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule and apply PCC rule parameters Indication has to be used whenever the PDU Session related information Authorized default 5QI/ARP (as described in clause 6.3.1) cannot be directly used as the QoS parameters of the QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule, for example when a GBR 5QI is used or the 5QI priority level has to be changed.

The *QoS Notification Control,* QNC*,* indicates whether notifications are requested from the access network (i.e. 3GPP RAN) when the GFBR can no longer (or can again) be guaranteed for a QoS Flow during the lifetime of the QoS Flow. If it is set and the GFBR can no longer (or can again) be guaranteed, the access network (i.e. 3GPP RAN) sends a notification towards the SMF, which then notifies the PCF.

The *Reflective QoS Control* indicates to apply reflective QoS for the service data flow. The indication is used to control the RQI marking in the DL packets of the service data flow and may trigger the sending of the RQA parameter for the QoS Flow the service data flow is bound to. Reflective QoS is defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7.5.

NOTE 9: While the UE applies a standardized value for the precedence of all UE derived QoS rules, PCC rules require different precedence values and PCF configuration has to ensure that there is a large enough value range for the precedence of PCC rules corresponding to UE derived QoS rules. To avoid that the precedence of network provided QoS rules need to be changed when Reflective QoS is activated and filters are overlapping, the PCF will take the standardized value for the precedence of UE derived QoS rules into account when setting the precedence value of PCC rules subject to Reflective QoS.

The *Reflective QoS Control* parameter shall not be used for the PCC rule with match-all SDF template. If PCC rule with match-all SDF template is present, the *Reflective QoS Control* parameter shall not be used for PCC rules which contain the *Bind to QoS Flow of the default QoS rule* parameter, either.

The *N6-LAN Traffic Steering Enforcement Control* contains *Traffic steering policy identifier(s)* for steering traffic onto N6-LAN to the appropriate N6 service functions deployed by the operator.

The access network information reporting parameters (*User Location Report*, *UE Timezone Report*) instruct the SMF about what information to forward to the PCF when the PCC rule is activated, modified or removed.

The *Monitoring Key* is the reference to a resource threshold. Any number of PCC Rules may share the same monitoring key value. The monitoring key values for each service shall be operator configurable.

The *Indication of exclusion from session level monitoring* indicates that the service data flow shall be excluded from the PDU Session usage monitoring.

The *AF influenced Traffic Steering Enforcement Control* contains:

*- a set of DNAI(s)* (i.e. a reference to the DNAI(s) the SMF needs to consider for UPF selection/reselection) and, per DNAI, a corresponding Traffic steering policy identifier (i.e. a reference to a pre-configured traffic steering policy at the SMF), and/or a corresponding N6 traffic routing information (when the N6 traffic routing information is provided explicitly as part of the AF influence request, as described in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.6.7), or;

- an *AF subscription to UP change events* parameter which contains subscription information defined in TS 23.502 [3] clause 5.2.8.3 for the change of UP path Event Id i.e. an *Indication of early and/or late notification* and information on where to provide the corresponding notifications (Notification Target Address + Notification Correlation ID as specified in TS 23.502 [3] clause 4.15.1) and optionally an indication of "AF acknowledgment to be expected" to the corresponding notifications as described in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.6.7.

The *Traffic Steering Enforcement Control* may contain Indication of UE IP address preservation. The SMF takes this indication into account when determining whether to reselect PSA UPF, as specified in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.6.7.

The *Redirect* indicates whether the uplink part of the service data flow should be redirected to a controlled address.

The *Redirect Destination* indicates the target redirect address when *Redirect* is enabled.

The *UL Maximum Packet Loss Rate* indicates the maximum rate for lost packets that can be tolerated in the uplink direction.

The *DL Maximum Packet Loss Rate* indicates the maximum rate for lost packets that can be tolerated in the downlink direction.

The *Steering Functionality* indicates the method for how traffic matching the SDF template is sent over the MA PDU Session. The method ATSSS\_LL indicates that the traffic matching the SDF template is sent over the MA PDU Session without additional tunnelling, e.g. with IP flow switching. The method MPTCP indicates that the traffic matching the SDF template is sent over the MA PDU Session using MPTCP.

The *Steering mode* indicates the rule for distributing traffic between accesses, together with the associated parameters. The PCF may indicate separate values for up-link and down-link directions. The available steering modes are defined in TS 23.501 [2].

The *Charging key for Non-3GPP access* indicates the Charging key that shall be used for charging the detected service data flow traffic carried via Non-3GPP access. The other charging related parameters apply for both accesses.

The *Monitoring key for Non-3GPP access* indicates the Monitoring key that shall be used for monitoring the usage of the detected service data flow traffic carried via Non-3GPP access.

The *QoS parameter(s) to be measured* indicates the UL packet delay, DL packet delay or round trip packet delay between the UE and the UPF is to be monitored when the QoS Monitoring for URLLC is enabled for the service data flow.

The *Reporting threshold(s)* applies when the Reporting frequency indicates "event triggered". The *Reporting threshold(s)* indicates the measurement threshold for each of the included *QoS parameter(s) to be measured*, i.e. the UL packet delay, DL packet delay or round trip packet delay. When *Reporting threshold(s)* is exceeded, the UPF shall report to the SMF and the SMF shall report to the PCF or to the AF.

The *Reporting frequency* indicates the frequency for the reporting, such as event triggered, periodic, or when the PDU Session is released. The following applies:

- If the *Reporting frequency* indicates "periodic", the reporting time period shall also be included in the PCC rule.

- If the *Reporting frequency* indicates "event triggered", the SMF sends the first report when the *Reporting threshold* is exceeded and a minimum waiting time is applied for the subsequent report (if the threshold is exceeded after the waiting time). The minimum waiting time shall also be included in the PCC rule.

The *Target of reporting* indicates the target for the QoS Monitoring reports sent as notifications. It can be either the PCF or the AF (the NEF may be on the path between SMF and AF). The PCF shall include Notification Target Address + Notification Correlation ID as specified in TS 23.502 [3] clause 4.15.1.

The *Alternative QoS Parameter Set(s)* define alternative set(s) of QoS parameters for the service data flow. Every set consists of a 5QI, an UL and a DL maximum-bitrate as well as an UL and a DL guaranteed-bitrate QoS parameter.

The TSCAI input container contain the following parameters:

- The Burst Arrival Time is sent to the SMF to indicate burst arrival time at the ingress port of 5GS for a given flow direction (DS-TT for UL, NW-TT for DL). It is used by the SMF to determine TSCAI burst arrival time as defined in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.27.2 to assist transmission of deterministic flows on Uu.

 The Periodicity is sent to the SMF to indicate the time between bursts. It is used by the SMF to forward to RAN as part of TSCAI in order to assist transmission of deterministic flows on Uu.

- The Flow direction is sent to SMF to indicate the direction of the flow (UL or DL).

---End of Changes---