**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #132-eC1-21xxxx**

**E-meeting, 11-15 October 2021 (was C1-215700)**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **23.122** | **CR** | **0790** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.4.0** |  |
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| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **X** |

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| ***Title:*** | Use of SOR to update the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs and GINs | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Qualcomm Incorporated | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | eNPN | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2021-10-12 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)*  Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | | | | | | | | *Use one of the following releases: Rel-8 (Release 8) Rel-9 (Release 9) Rel-10 (Release 10) Rel-11 (Release 11) ... Rel-15 (Release 15) Rel-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | In LS S2-2106705, SA2 informed CT1 that SA2 decided to use the Steering Of Roaming (SOR) procedure to update the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs and GINs. Corresponding CR 2999 to TS 23.501 (S2-2106706) and CR 2889 to TS23.502 (S2-2106707) were approved at SA Plenary #93-e. The stage 2 in TS 23.122 needs to be updated accordingly. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Summary of change:*** | | * SOR was made applicable to SNPNs * The SOR procedures were extended to enable update of the the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs and GINs | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The stage 2 in TS 23.122 will remain misaligned with SA2’s decision. Update of the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs and GINs using SOR will not be possible. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 1.2, C.0, C.1, C.1.1 (New), C.1.2 (New), C.X (New), C.Y (New) | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | |  | **X** | Other core specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***affected:*** | |  | **X** | Test specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

\*\*\* First change \*\*\*

## 1.2 Definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations defined in 3GPP TR 21.905 [36] apply.

**(A/Gb mode only):** Indicates this clause applies only to a GSM system which operates in A/Gb mode. For multi system case this is determined by the current serving radio access network.

**(Iu mode only):** Indicates this clause applies only to UMTS. For multi system case this is determined by the current serving radio access network.

NOTE 1: In accordance with the description of packet services in Iu mode in 3GPPS TS 24.008 [23], the terms 'CS/PS mode of operation' and 'PS mode of operation' are not used in the present document. Instead the terms 'MS operation mode A' and 'MS operation mode C' are used.

**(S1 mode only):** Indicates this clause applies only to an EPS. For multi system case this is determined by the current serving radio access network.

**Acceptable Cell:** This is a cell that the MS may camp on to make emergency calls or to access RLOS. It must satisfy criteria which are defined for A/Gb mode in 3GPP TS 43.022 [35], for Iu mode in 3GPP TS 25.304 [32], for S1 mode in 3GPP TS 36.304 [43], and for NR access in N1 mode in 3GPP TS 38.304 [61] and for E-UTRA access in N1 mode in 3GPP TS 36.304 [43]. For an MS in eCall only mode, an acceptable cell must further satisfy the criteria defined in clause 4.4.3.1.1.

**Access Technology:** The access technology associated with a PLMN or SNPN. The MS uses this information to determine what type(s) of radio carrier to search for when attempting to select a specific PLMN or SNPN (e.g., GSM, UTRAN, GSM COMPACT, E-UTRAN or NG-RAN). A PLMN may support more than one access technology. SNPNs only support NG-RAN.

NOTE 2: Access technology "E-UTRAN" maps to core network type "EPC" and access technology "NG-RAN" maps to core network type "5GCN", see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64].

**ACDC:** Application specific Congestion control for Data Communication, see 3GPP TS 22.011 [9].

**Allowable PLMN:** In the case of an MS operating in MS operation mode A or B, this is a PLMN which is not in the list of "forbidden PLMNs" in the MS. In the case of an MS operating in MS operation mode C or an MS not supporting A/Gb mode and not supporting Iu mode, this is a PLMN which is not in the list of "forbidden PLMNs" and not in the list of "forbidden PLMNs for GPRS service" in the MS.

**Allowable SNPN:** In the case of an MS operating in SNPN access mode, this is an SNPN which is not in the list of "permanently forbidden SNPNs" which is, if the MS supports access to an SNPN using credentials from a credentials holder, associated with the selected entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription, and is not in the list of "temporarily forbidden SNPNs" which is, if the MS supports access to an SNPN using credentials from a credentials holder, associated with the selected entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription.

**Allowable PLMN/access technology** **combination:** For an MS operating in MS operation mode C or an MS not supporting A/Gb mode and not supporting Iu mode, this is an allowable PLMN in any specific access technology. For an MS operating in MS operation mode A or B, this is a PLMN/access technology combination where:

- the PLMN is an allowable PLMN and the specific access technology is supporting non-GPRS services; or

- the PLMN is not in the list of "forbidden PLMNs" and not in the list of "forbidden PLMNs for GPRS service" in the MS and the specific access technology is only supporting GPRS services.

EXAMPLE: E-UTRAN, satellite NG-RAN (see 3GPP TS 22.261 [74]) and NG-RAN are access technologies that are only supporting GPRS services.

**Available PLMN:** For GERAN A/Gb mode see 3GPP TS 43.022 [35]. For UTRAN see 3GPP TS 25.304 [32]. For E-UTRAN see 3GPP TS 36.304 [43]. For NG-RAN see 3GPP TS 36.304 [43] and 3GPP TS 38.304 [61]. For cdma2000® 1xRTT and cdma2000® HRPD see 3GPP2 C.S0016 [44].

Editor's note: conditions that make a PLMN available when a UE is accessing NR via satellite access, are FFS.

**Available SNPN:** For NG-RAN see 3GPP TS 38.304 [61].

**Available PLMN/access technology** **combination:** This is an available PLMN in a specific access technology.

**Camped on a cell:** The MS (ME if there is no SIM) has completed the cell selection/reselection process and has chosen a cell from which it plans to receive all available services. Note that the services may be limited, and that the PLMN or the SNPN may not be aware of the existence of the MS (ME) within the chosen cell.

**Country:** A country is identified by a single MCC value defined in ITU-T recommendation E.212 [76], with the exception of the following MCC ranges that identify a single country:

- values 310 through 316 (USA);

- values 404 through 406 (India);

- values 440 through 441 (Japan);

- values 460 through 461 (China); and

- values 234 through 235 (United Kingdom).

**Permitted CSG list:** See 3GPP TS 36.304 [43].

**Current serving cell:** This is the cell on which the MS is camped.

**CTS MS:** An MS capable of CTS services is a CTS MS.

**EAB:** Extended Access Barring, see 3GPP TS 22.011 [9].

**Extended Coverage in GSM for Internet of Things (EC-GSM-IoT):** Extended coverage in GSM for IoT is a feature which enables extended coverage operation. See 3GPP TS 43.064 [55].

**EHPLMN:** Any of the PLMN entries contained in the Equivalent HPLMN list.

**Equivalent HPLMN list:** To allow provision for multiple HPLMN codes, PLMN codes that are present within this list shall replace the HPLMN code derived from the IMSI for PLMN selection purposes. This list is stored on the USIM and is known as the EHPLMN list. The EHPLMN list may also contain the HPLMN code derived from the IMSI. If the HPLMN code derived from the IMSI is not present in the EHPLMN list then it shall be treated as a Visited PLMN for PLMN selection purposes.

**Generic Access Network (GAN):** See 3GPP TS 43.318 [35A].

**GAN mode:** See 3GPP TS 43.318 [35A].

**GPRS MS:** An MS capable of GPRS services is a GPRS MS.

**MS operation mode:** See 3GPP TS 23.060 [27].

**High quality signal:** The high quality signal limit is used in the PLMN selection procedure. It is defined in the appropriate AS specification: 3GPP TS 43.022 [35] for the GSM radio access technology, 3GPP TS 25.304 [32] for the UMTS radio access technology (FDD or TDD mode), 3GPP TS 36.304 [43] for the E‑UTRAN radio access technology (WB-S1 mode, NB-S1 mode, WB-N1 mode or NB-N1 mode), 3GPP TS 36.304 [43] and 3GPP TS 38.304 [61] for the NG-RAN radio access technology. For 3GPP2 access technologies the high quality signal limit is defined in 3GPP2 C.S0011 [45] for cdma2000® 1xRTT and in 3GPP2 C.S0033 [46] for cdma2000® HRPD. A mobile station attempting to find a cell that supports EC-GSM-IoT (see 3GPP TS 43.064 [55]) does not use high quality signal limit in the PLMN selection procedure, i.e. for the purpose of PLMN selection, when attempting to find a cell that supports EC-GSM-IoT, any found cell supporting EC-GSM-IoT is considered to be received with high quality signal. A UE attempting to find a cell that supports enhanced coverage when operating in any WB-S1 or WB-N1 enhanced coverage mode does not use high quality signal limit in the PLMN selection procedure, i.e. for the purpose of PLMN selection, when attempting to find a cell that supports enhanced coverage, any found cell supporting enhanced coverage and satisfying the coverage specific quality signal limit defined for CE mode (see 3GPP TS 36.304 [43]) is considered to be received with high quality signal.

**Home PLMN:** This is a PLMN where the MCC and MNC of the PLMN identity match the MCC and MNC of the IMSI. Matching criteria are defined in Annex A.

**In A/Gb mode,...:** Indicates this clause applies only to a GSM system which operates in A/Gb mode. For multi system case this is determined by the current serving radio access network.

**In Iu mode,...:** Indicates this clause applies only to UMTS. For multi system case this is determined by the current serving radio access network.

**In N1 mode,...:** Indicates this clause applies only to an 5GS. For multi system case this is determined by the current serving radio access network.

**In NB-N1 mode:** Indicates this paragraph applies only to a system which operates in NB-N1 mode. For a multi-access system this case applies if the current serving radio access network provides access to 5G network services via E-UTRA connected to 5GCN by NB-IoT (see 3GPP TS 36.300 [56], 3GPP TS 36.331 [42], 3GPP TS 36.306 [54]).

**In WB-N1 mode:** Indicates this paragraph applies only to a system which operates in WB-N1 mode. For a multi-access system this case applies if the system operates in N1 mode with E-UTRA connected to 5GCN, but not in NB-N1 mode.

**In S1 mode,...:** Indicates this clause applies only to an EPS. The S1 mode includes WB-S1 mode and NB-S1 mode. For multi system case this is determined by the current serving radio access network.

**In NB-S1 mode:** Indicates this paragraph applies only to a system which operates in NB-S1 mode. For a multi-access system this case applies if the current serving radio access network provides access to network services via E-UTRA by NB-IoT (see 3GPP TS 36.300 [56], 3GPP TS 36.331 [22], 3GPP TS 36.306 [54]).

**In WB-S1 mode:** Indicates this paragraph applies only to a system which operates in WB-S1 mode. For a multi-access system this case applies if the system operates in S1 mode, but not in NB-S1 mode.

**Limited Service State:** See clause 3.5.

**Localised Service Area (LSA):** A localised service area consists of a cell or a number of cells. The cells constituting a LSA may not necessarily provide contiguous coverage.

**Location Registration (LR):** An MS which is IMSI attached to non-GPRS services only performs location registration by the Location Updating procedure. A GPRS MS which is IMSI attached to GPRS services or to GPRS and non-GPRS services performs location registration by the Routing Area Update procedure only when in a network of network operation mode I. Both location updating and routing area update procedures are performed independently by the GPRS MS when it is IMSI attached to GPRS and non-GPRS services in a network of network operation mode II (see 3GPP TS 23.060 [27]). An MS which is attached via the E-UTRAN performs location registration by the tracking area update procedure. An MS which is registered via the NG-RAN performs location registration by the mobility registration update procedure.

**MINT: Minimization of service interruption (see 3GPP TS 22.261 [71]).**

**MS:** Mobile Station. The present document makes no distinction between MS and UE.

**N1 mode capability:** Capability of the UE associated with an N1 NAS signalling connection between the UE and network. The present document refers to the N1 mode capability over 3GPP access only (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]).

**NarrowBand Internet of Things (NB-IoT):** NB-IoT is a non-backward compatible variant of E-UTRAN supporting a reduced set of functionality. NB-IoT allows access to EPC or 5GCN network services via E-UTRA with a channel bandwidth limited to 180 kHz (see 3GPP TS 36.300 [20], 3GPP TS 36.331 [42], 3GPP TS 36.306 [44]).

**Network Type:** The network type associated with HPLMN or a PLMN on the PLMN selector (see 3GPP TS 31.102 [40]). The MS uses this information to determine what type of radio carrier to search for when attempting to select a specific PLMN. A PLMN may support more than one network type.

**Onboarding services in SNPN**: Onboarding services in SNPN allow an MS to access an SNPN indicating that onboarding is allowed, using default UE credentials in order for the MS to be configured with one or more entries of the "list of subscriber data".

NOTE 3: When the MS is registered for onboarding services in SNPN, services other than the onboarding services in SNPN are not available. When the MS is not registered for onboarding services in SNPN, onboarding services in SNPN are not available.

**Registered PLMN (RPLMN):** This is the PLMN on which certain LR outcomes have occurred (see table 1). In a shared network the RPLMN is the PLMN defined by the PLMN identity of the CN operator that has accepted the LR.

**Registered SNPN (RSNPN):** This is the SNPN on which certain LR outcomes have occurred. In a shared network the RSNPN is the SNPN defined by the SNPN identity of the CN operator that has accepted the LR.

**Registration:** This is the process of camping on a cell of the PLMN or the SNPN and doing any necessary LRs.

**Registration Area:** A registration area is an area in which mobile stations may roam without a need to perform location registration. The registration area corresponds to location area (LA) for performing location updating procedure, to routing area for performing the GPRS attach or routing area update procedures, and to a list of tracking areas (TAs) for performing the EPS attach, tracking area update, or 5GS registration procedure.

The PLMN to which a cell belongs (PLMN identity):

- for GERAN, in the system information (MCC + MNC part of LAI) broadcast as specified in 3GPP TS 44.018 [34];

- for UTRA, see the broadcast information as specified in 3GPP TS 25.331 [33];

- for E-UTRA, see the broadcast information as specified in 3GPP TS 36.331 [42]; and

- for NR, see the broadcast information as specified in 3GPP TS 38.331 [65].

The SNPN to which a cell belongs (SNPN identity):

- for NR, see the broadcast information as specified in 3GPP TS 38.331 [65].

In a shared network, a cell belongs to all PLMNs given in the system information broadcasted as specified in 3GPP TS 44.018 [34] for GERAN, in 3GPP TS 25.331 [33] for UTRAN, and in 3GPP TS 36.331 [42] for E-UTRAN, and a cell belongs to all PLMNs, all SNPNs, or all PLMNs and all SNPNs, given in the system information broadcasted as specified in 3GPP TS 36.331 [42] for E-UTRA connected to 5GCN, and in 3GPP TS 38.331 [65] for NR.

**Secured packet:** In this specification, a secured packet contains one or both of the following:

- list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations,

- SOR-CMCI,

encapsulated with a security mechanism as described in 3GPP TS 31.115 [67].

**Selected PLMN:** This is the PLMN that has been selected according to clause 3.1, either manually or automatically.

**Selected SNPN:** This is the SNPN that has been selected according to clause 3.9, either manually or automatically.

**Shared Network:** An MS considers a cell to be part of a shared network, when multiple PLMN identities are received as specified in 3GPP TS 44.018 [34] for GERAN, in 3GPP TS 25.331 [33] for UTRAN, and in 3GPP TS 36.331 [42] for E-UTRAN, and when multiple PLMN identities, multiple SNPN identities or one or more PLMN identities and one or more SNPN identities are received as specified in 3GPP TS 36.331 [42] for E-UTRA connected to 5GCN, and in 3GPP TS 38.331 [65] for NR.

**SIM:** Subscriber Identity Module (see 3GPP TS 21.111 [38]). The present document makes no distinction between SIM and USIM.

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

**SoLSA exclusive access:** Cells on which normal camping is allowed only for MS with Localised Service Area (LSA) subscription.

**Subscribed SNPN:** An SNPN for which the UE has a subscription.

**Suitable Cell:** This is a cell on which an MS may camp. It must satisfy criteria which are defined for GERAN A/Gb mode in 3GPP TS 43.022 [35], for UTRAN in 3GPP TS 25.304 [32], for E-UTRAN in 3GPP TS 36.304 [43] and for NG-RAN see 3GPP TS 36.304 [43] and 3GPP TS 38.304 [61]. For 3GPP2 access technologies the criteria are defined in 3GPP2 C.S0011 [45] for cdma2000® 1xRTT and in 3GPP2 C.S0033 [46] for cdma2000® HRPD. For an MS in eCall only mode, a suitable cell must further satisfy the criteria defined in clause 4.4.3.1.1.

**Steering of Roaming (SOR):** A technique whereby a roaming UE is encouraged to roam to a preferred roamed-to-network indicated by the HPLMN.

**Steering of Roaming application function (SOR-AF):** An application function that can provide UDM with one of the following:

a) one of the following:

1) one or both of the following:

i) list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations; and

ii) SOR-CMCI, together with the "Store the SOR-CMCI in the ME" indicator if applicable; or

2) SOR-SNPN-SI;

Editor's note (WI eNPN, CR#0790): Whether the SOR-CMCI can be provided together with the SOR-SNPN-SI is FFS.

b) a secured packet, together with the indicator, if applicable, that "the list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations is not included in the secured packet"; or

c) neither of a) or b),

generated dynamically based on operator specific data analytics solutions.

**Steering of Roaming information:** This consists of the following HPLMN or subscribed SNPN protected information (see 3GPP TS 33.501 [66]):

a) the following indicators, of whether:

- the UDM requests an acknowledgement from the UE for successful reception of the steering of roaming information.

- the UDM requests the UE to store the SOR-CMCI in the ME, which is provided along with the SOR-CMCI; and

b) one of the following:

1) one of the following:

i) one or both of the following:

- list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations with an indication that it is included; and

- SOR-CMCI; or

ii) SOR-SPN-SI;

Editor's note (WI eNPN, CR#0790): Whether the SOR-CMCI can be provided together with the SOR-SNPN-SI is FFS.

2) a secured packet with an indication that it is included; or

3) the HPLMN indication that 'no change of the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" list stored in the UE is needed and thus no list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations is provided', and SOR-CMCI, if any.

**Steering of roaming connected mode control information (SOR-CMCI):** HPLMN information to control the timing for a UE in connected mode to move to idle mode in order to perform steering of roaming.

**Steering of roaming SNPN selection information (SOR-SNPN-SI):** Provisioning information for SNPN selection consisting of:

a) the credentials holder controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs;

b) the credentials holder controlled prioritized list of GINs; or

c) both of the above.

**Visited PLMN**: This is a PLMN different from the HPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is not present or is empty) or different from an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present).

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.167 [57] apply:

**eCall over IMS**

**EPC**

**E-UTRAN**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.401 [58] apply:

**eCall only mode**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.221 [69] apply:

**Restricted local operator services (RLOS)**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.501 [62] apply:

**Closed Access Group (CAG)**

**Credentials holder**

**Default UE credentials**

**Group ID for Network Selection (GIN)**

**Network identifier (NID)**

**NG-RAN**

**Stand-alone Non-Public Network (SNPN)**

**SNPN access mode**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 24.501 [64] apply:

**5GCN**

**CAG cell**

**Emergency PDU session**

**Initial registration for emergency services**

**Initial registration for onboarding services in SNPN**

**Non-CAG cell**

**Registered for emergency services**

**Registered for onboarding services in SNPN**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 22.261 [74] apply:

**Disaster condition**

**Disaster roaming**

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

## C.0 Requirements for 5G steering of roaming over the control plane

In addition to the requirements specified in 3GPP TS 22.011 [9] clause 3.2.2.8, 3GPP TS 22.261 [74] clause 6.30 and 3GPP TS 23.501 [62] clause 5.30.2.2, the requirements in this clause apply.

The UE supporting N1 mode shall support the control plane solution for steering of roaming in 5GS. If the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN supports and wants to use the control plane solution for steering of roaming in 5GS, then the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN shall provide the steering of roaming information to the UE using the control plane mechanism defined in this annex.

The VPLMN shall transparently relay the steering of roaming information received from the HPLMN to the UE. The UE shall be able to detect whether the VPLMN removed the steering of roaming information during the initial registration procedure in the VPLMN. The UE shall be able to detect whether the VPLMN altered the steering of roaming information. If the UE detects that the VPLMN altered or removed the steering of roaming information then the UE shall consider the current VPLMN as the lowest priority PLMN and perform PLMN selection as defined in this annex.

The non-subscribed SNPN shall transparently relay the steering of roaming information received from the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN to the UE. The UE shall be able to detect whether the non-subcribed SNPN altered the steering of roaming information. If the UE detects that the non-subscribed SNPN altered the steering of roaming information then the UE shall consider the current SNPN as the lowest priority SNPN and perform SNPN selection as defined in this annex.

Editor's note (WI eNPN, CR#0790): Whether the UE shall be able to detect whether the non-subscribed SNPN removed the steering of roaming information during the initial registration procedure in the non-subscribed SNPN is FFS.

## C.1 General

### C.1.1 Steering of roaming over the control plane in a PLMN

The purpose of the control plane solution for steering of roaming in 5GS procedure in a PLMN is to allow the HPLMN to update the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" list in the UE by providing the HPLMN protected list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations via NAS signalling. If the selected PLMN is a VPLMN, the HPLMN can provide the steering of roaming information to the UE using the control plane mechanism during and after registration. If the selected PLMN is the HPLMN, the HPLMN can provide the steering of roaming information to the UE using the control plane mechanism after registration only. The HPLMN updates the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" based on the operator policies, which can be based on the registered VPLMN, the location of the UE, etc.

Editor's note (WI eNPN, CR#0790): Whether the UE can receive the SOR-SNPN-SI when registering or registered to a PLMN is FFS.

The HPLMN can configure their subscribed UE's USIM to indicate that the UE is expected to receive the steering of roaming information due to initial registration in a VPLMN. At the same time the HPLMN will mark the UE is expected to receive the steering of roaming information due to initial registration in a VPLMN, in the subscription information in the UDM. In this case, it is mandatory for the HPLMN to provide the steering of roaming information to the UE during initial registration in a VPLMN. Otherwise if such configuration is not provided in the USIM, it is optional for the HPLMN to provide the steering of roaming information to the UE during initial registration (based on operator policy). The HPLMN can provide the steering of roaming information to the UE during the registration procedure for mobility registration update and initial registration procedure for emergency services. In addition, the HPLMN can request the UE to provide an acknowledgement of successful reception of the steering of roaming information.

NOTE 1: In annex C of this specification, the User Data Repository (UDR) is considered as part of the UDM.

As the HPLMN needs to consider certain criteria including the number of customers distributed through multiple VPLMNs in the same country or region, the list of the preferred PLMN/access technology combinations is not necessarily the same at all times and for all users. The list of the preferred PLMN/access technology combinations needs to be dynamically generated, e.g. generated on demand, by a dedicated steering of roaming application function (SOR-AF) providing operator specific data analytics solutions.

NOTE 2: The functional description of this dedicated application function (SOR-AF) is out of scope of 3GPP.

The steering of roaming connected mode control information (SOR-CMCI) enables the HPLMN to control the timing of a UE in connected mode to move to idle mode to perform the steering of roaming. The UE shall support the SOR-CMCI. The support and use of SOR-CMCI by the HPLMN is based on the HPLMN's operator policy.

The following requirements are applicable for the SOR-CMCI:

- The HPLMN may configure SOR-CMCI in the UE and may also send SOR-CMCI over N1 NAS signalling. The SOR-CMCI received over N1 NAS signalling has precedence over the SOR-CMCI configured in the UE.

- The user may configure the UE with a "user controlled list of services exempted from release due to SOR". The "user controlled list of services exempted from release due to SOR" shall be stored on the USIM if the corresponding file is present. If the corresponding file is not present on the USIM, the "user controlled list of services exempted from release due to SOR" shall be stored in a non-volatile memory in the ME together with the SUPI from the USIM;

- The UE shall indicate ME's support for SOR-CMCI to the HPLMN.

NOTE 3: The HPLMN has the knowledge of the USIM's capabilities in supporting SOR-CMCI.

- While performing SOR, the UE shall consider the list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations or secured packet received in the SOR information together with the available SOR-CMCI.

- The HPLMN may provision the SOR-CMCI in the UE over N1 NAS signalling. The UE shall store the configured SOR-CMCI in the non-volatile memory of the ME or in the USIM as described in clause C.4.

In order to support various deployment scenarios, the UDM may support:

- obtaining a list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations, and SOR-CMCI, if any, (if supported by the UDM and required by the HPLMN), or a secured packet which is or becomes available in the UDM (i.e. retrieved from the UDR);

NOTE 4: A secured packet can be made available at the UDR via implementation specific means. In this case the implementation specific means are required to ensure that the secured packet satisfies the "Replay detection and Sequence Integrity counter" (see ETSI TS 102 225 [73]) every time it is sent out from the HPLMN to the UE.

- obtaining a list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations and SOR-CMCI, if any, (if supported by the UDM and required by the HPLMN), or a secured packet from the SOR-AF; or

- both of the above.

The HPLMN policy for the SOR-AF invocation can be present in the UDM only if the UDM supports obtaining a list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations and SOR-CMCI, if any, or a secured packet from the SOR-AF.

The UDM discards any list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations, SOR-CMCI, if any, or any secured packet obtained from the SOR-AF or which is or becomes available in the UDM (i.e. retrieved from the UDR), either during registration (as specified in annex C.2) or after registration (as specified in annex C.3 and C.4.3), when the UDM cannot successfully forward the SOR information to the AMF (e.g. in case the UDM receives the response from the SOR-AF with the list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations, the SOR-CMCI, if any, or the secured packet after the expiration of the operator specific timer, or if there is no AMF registered for the UE).

The UE maintains a list of "PLMNs where registration was aborted due to SOR". If the UE receives steering of roaming information in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT or DL NAS TRANSPORT message and the security check to verify that the steering of roaming information is provided by HPLMN is successful, the UE shall remove the current selected PLMN from the list of "PLMNs where registration was aborted due to SOR". The UE shall delete the list of "PLMNs where registration was aborted due to SOR" when the MS is switched off or the USIM is removed.

If:

- the UE's USIM is configured to indicate that the UE shall expect to receive the steering of roaming information during initial registration procedure but did not receive it or security check on the steering of roaming information fails;

- the current chosen VPLMN is not contained in the list of "PLMNs where registration was aborted due to SOR";

- the current chosen VPLMN is not part of "User Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" list; and

- the UE is not in manual mode of operation;

then the UE will perform PLMN selection with the current VPLMN considered as lowest priority.

It is mandatory for the VPLMN to transparently forward to the UE the steering of roaming information received from HPLMN and to transparently forward to the HPLMN the acknowledgement of successful reception of the steering of roaming information received from UE, both while the UE is trying to register onto the VPLMN as described in clause C.2, and after the UE has registered onto the VPLMN as described in clause C.3 and C.4.3.

If the last received steering of roaming information contains the list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations then the ME shall not delete the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" list stored in the ME when the UE is switched off.

The ME shall delete the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" list stored in the ME when a new USIM is inserted.

The procedure in this annex for steering of UE in VPLMN can be initiated by the network while the UE is trying to register onto the VPLMN as described in clause C.2, or after the UE has registered onto the HPLMN or the VPLMN as described in clause C.3.

### C.1.2 Steering of roaming over the control plane in an SNPN

The purpose of the control plane solution for steering of roaming in 5GS procedure in an SNPN is to allow the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN to update the credentials holder controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs, the credentials holder controlled prioritized list of GINs, or both, associated with the selected entry of "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription in the ME, for a UE which supports access to an SNPN using credentials from a credential holder, by providing Steering of roaming SNPN selection information (SOR-SNPN-SI) via NAS signalling. The HPLMN or subscribed SNPN can provide the steering of roaming information to the UE using the control plane mechanism during and after registration. The HPLMN or subscribed SNPN updates the credentials holder controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs and credentials holder controlled prioritized list of GINs based on the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN policies, which can be based on the registered SNPN, the location of the UE, etc.

NOTE 1: Since the credentials holder controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs and the credentials holder controlled prioritized list of GINs are stored in the ME, including for the case when the UE is using the PLMN subscription to access an SNPN, these lists cannot be updated using a secured packet.

Editor's note (WI eNPN, CR#0790): Whether the UE can receive the SOR-SNPN-SI when registering or registered to a PLMN is FFS.

If the UE supports access to an SNPN using credentials from a credentials holder, the UE shall indicate ME's support for SOR-SNPN-SI when registering in a subscribed SNPN or in the HPLMN.

Editor's note (WI eNPN, CR#0790): How the UE signals ME's support for SOR-SNPN-SI when registering in a subscribed SNPN or in the HPLMN needs to be specified in TS 24.501.

The HPLMN or subscribed SNPN can provide the steering of roaming information to the UE during the registration procedure for mobility registration update and initial registration procedure for emergency services. In addition, the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN can request the UE to provide an acknowledgement of successful reception of the steering of roaming information.

NOTE 2: In annex C of this specification, the User Data Repository (UDR) is considered as part of the UDM.

As the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN needs to consider certain criteria including the number of customers distributed through multiple SNPNs in the same country or region, the SOR-SNPN-SI is not necessarily the same at all times and for all users.

NOTE 3: The functional description of this dedicated application function (SOR-AF) is out of scope of 3GPP.

In order to support various deployment scenarios, the UDM may support:

- obtaining the SOR-SNPN-SI which is or becomes available in the UDM (i.e. retrieved from the UDR);

- obtaining the SOR-SNPN-SI from the SOR-AF; or

- both of the above.

The HPLMN or subscribed SNPN policy for the SOR-AF invocation can be present in the UDM only if the UDM supports obtaining the SOR-SNPN-SI from the SOR-AF.

The UDM discards any SOR-SNPN-SI obtained from the SOR-AF or which is or becomes available in the UDM (i.e. retrieved from the UDR), either during registration (as specified in annex C.X) or after registration (as specified in annex C.Y), when the UDM cannot successfully forward the SOR information to the AMF (e.g. in case the UDM receives the response from the SOR-AF with the SOR-SNPN-SI after the expiration of the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN specific timer, or if there is no AMF registered for the UE).

Editor's note (WI eNPN, CR#0790): Whether the UE needs to maintain a list of "SNPNs where registration was aborted due to SOR" per entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the PLMN subscription.

If:

- the security check on the steering of roaming information fails;

- the current chosen SNPN is not part of the user controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs for the selected entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription; and

- the UE is not in manual mode of operation;

then the UE will perform SNPN selection with the current SNPN considered as lowest priority.

It is mandatory for the non-subscribed SNPN to transparently forward to the UE the steering of roaming information received from the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN and to transparently forward to the HPLMN or subscribed SNPN the acknowledgement of successful reception of the steering of roaming information received from the UE, both while the UE is trying to register onto the non-subscribed SNPN as described in clause C.X, and after the UE has registered onto the non-susbcribed SNPN as described in clause C.Y.

The ME shall delete the credentials holder controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs and credentials holder controlled prioritized list of GINs stored in the ME when the selected entry of the "list of subscriber data" is updated or the UICC containind the USIM is removed .

The procedure in this annex for steering of UE in an SNPN can be initiated by the network while the UE is trying to register onto the SNPN as described in clause C.X, or after the UE has registered onto the SNPN as described in clause C.Y.

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

## C.X Stage-2 flow for steering of UE in SNPN during registration

The stage-2 flow for the case when the UE registers with an SNPN AMF is described below in figure C.X.1. The AMF is located in the selected SNPN.

Figure C.X.1: Procedure for providing SOR-SNPN-SI during registration

For the steps below, security protection is described in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

1) The UE to the AMF: The UE initiates initial registration, emergency registration or mobility registration update procedure to the AMF by sending REGISTRATION REQUEST message with the 5GS registration type IE indicating "initial registration", "emergency registration" or "mobility registration updating";

2) Upon receiving the REGISTRATION REQUEST message, the AMF executes the registration procedure as defined in clause 4.2.2.2.2 of 3GPP TS 23.502 [63]. As part of the registration procedure, if the AMF does not have subscription data for the UE, the AMF invokes Nudm\_SDM\_Get service operation to the UDM to get amongst other information the Access and Mobility Subscription data for the UE (see step 14b in clause 4.2.2.2.2 of 3GPP TS 23.502 [63]). Otherwise the AMF sends a REGISTRATION ACCEPT message without the steering of roaming information to the UE and steps 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 4, 5, 6 are skipped,

3a) If the UE is registering on the subscribed SNPN, the UDM shall not provide the SOR-SNPN-SI to the UE if the UE has not indicated support for SOR-SNPN-SI in the REGISTRATION REQUEST message.

If the UE is registering on the subscribed SNPN and the UE has indicated support for SOR-SNPN-SI in the REGISTRATION REQUEST message, or the UE is not registering on the subscribed SNPN, the UDM may provide the SOR-SNPN-SI to the UE based on the subscribed SNPN or HPLMN policy.

If the subscribed SNPN or HPLMN policy for the SOR-AF invocation is absent then steps 3b and 3c are not performed and the UDM obtains the SOR-SNPN-SI (i.e. all retrieved from the UDR). If the subscribed SNPN or HPLMN policy for the SOR-AF invocation is present, then the UDM obtains the SOR-SNPN-SI from the SOR-AF using steps 3b and 3c;

3b) The UDM to the SOR-AF: Nsoraf\_SoR\_Get request (SNPN identity, SUPI of the UE, access type (see 3GPP TS 29.571 [72])). The SNPN identity and the access type parameters, indicating where the UE is registering, are stored in the UDM;

Editor's note (WI eNPN, CR#0790): The SNPN identity needs to be added to the parameters of the Nsoraf\_SoR\_Get request by CT4.

3c) The SOR-AF to the UDM: Nsoraf\_SoR\_Get response (the SOR-SNPN-SI);

Based on the information received in step 3b and any subcribed SNPN or HPLMN specific criteria, the SOR-AF may include the SOR-SNPN-SI.

NOTE 1: In this version of the specification, when the access type where the UE is registering indicates 3GPP access, then the UE is registering over the NG-RAN access technology.

NOTE 2: The SOR-AF can include a different SOR-SNPN-SI for each Nsoraf\_SoR\_Get request even if the same SNPN identity, the SUPI of the UE, and the access type are provided to the SOR-AF.

NOTE 3: The SOR-AF can subscribe to the UDM to be notified about the changes of the roaming status of the UE identified by SUPI.

3d) The UDM forms the steering of roaming information as specified in 3GPP TS 33.501 [66] from the SOR-SNPN-SI obtained in step 3a or the SOR-SNPN-SI obtained in step 3c.

4) The UDM to the AMF: The UDM sends a response to the Nudm\_SDM\_Get service operation to the AMF, which includes the steering of roaming information within the Access and Mobility Subscription data. The Access and Mobility Subscription data type is defined in clause 5.2.3.3.1 of 3GPP TS 23.502 [63]).

NOTE 4: The UDM cannot provide the SOR-SNPN-SI to the AMF which does not support receiving SOR transparent container (see 3GPP TS 29.503 [78]).

The subcribed SNPN or HPLMN may request the UE to acknowledge the successful security check of the received steering of roaming information, by providing the indication as part of the steering of roaming information in the Nudm\_SDM\_Get response service operation;

5) The AMF to the UDM: As part of the registration procedure, the SNPN also invokes Nudm\_SDM\_Subscribe service operation to the UDM to subscribe to notification of changes of the subscription data (e.g. received in step 4) including notification of updates of the steering of roaming information included in the Access and Mobility Subscription data (see step 14c in clause 4.2.2.2.2 of 3GPP TS 23.502 [63]);

6) The AMF to the UE: The AMF shall transparently send the received steering of roaming information to the UE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message;

7) If the steering of roaming information is received and the security check is successful, then:

a) if the UDM has not requested an acknowledgement from the UE, then the UE shall send the REGISTRATION COMPLETE message to the serving AMF without including an SOR transparent container;

b) if the steering of roaming information contains the SOR-SNPN-SI, the ME shall replace the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs for the selected entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription with the received credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs, if any, and the ME shall replace the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of GINs for the selected entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription with the received credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of GINs, if any, and delete the SNPNs identified by the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs or credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of GINs from the list of "temporarily forbidden SNPNs" and the list of "permanently forbidden SNPNs", if they are present in these lists. Additionally, the UE may perform SNPN selection.

8) If the steering of roaming information is received but the security check is not successful, then the UE shall:

a) if the SOR transparent container is included in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message, send the REGISTRATION COMPLETE message to the serving AMF without including an SOR transparent container; and

b) if the current chosen is not part of the user controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs for the selected entry in the "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription, and the UE is not in manual mode of operation, release the current N1 NAS signalling connection locally and attempt to obtain service on a higher priority SNPN as specified in clause 4.9.3, with an exception that the current SNPN is considered as lowest priority, and skip steps 9 to 11. The UE shall suspend the transmission of 5GSM messages until the N1 NAS signalling is released. If the UE has an established emergency PDU session (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]), the UE shall release the current N1 NAS signalling connection locally after the release of the emergency PDU session. If the UE needs to disable the N1 mode capability (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]) and there is no emergency service pending, the UE shall first attempt to obtain service on a higher priority SNPN as described in this step, and if no higher priority SNPN can be selected but the last registered SNPN is selected, then the UE shall disable the N1 mode capability;

NOTE 5: When the UE is in the manual mode of operation or the current chosen SNPN is part of the user controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs, the UE stays on the SNPN.

9) The UE to the AMF: If the UDM has requested an acknowledgement from the UE and the UE verified that the steering of roaming information has been provided by the subcribed SNPN or HPLMN in step 7, then the UE sends the REGISTRATION COMPLETE message to the serving AMF with an SOR transparent container including the UE acknowledgement;

10) The AMF to the UDM: If an SOR transparent container is received in the REGISTRATION COMPLETE message, the AMF uses the Nudm\_SDM\_Info service operation to provide the received SOR transparent container to the UDM. If the subcribed SNPN or HPLMN decided that the UE is to acknowledge the successful security check of the received steering of roaming information in step 4, the UDM verifies that the acknowledgement is provided by the UE as specified in 3GPP TS 33.501 [66].

10a) The UDM to the SOR-AF: Nsoraf\_SoR\_Info (SUPI of the UE, successful delivery). If the subcribed SNPN or HPLMN policy for the SOR-AF invocation is present and the UDM received and verified the UE acknowledgement in step 10, then the UDM informs the SOR-AF about successful delivery of the SOR-SNPN-SI to the UE; and

11) If the UE has a list of available SNPNs in the area and based on this list the UE determines that there is a higher priority SNPN than the selected SNPN and the UE is in automatic network selection mode, then the UE may attempt to obtain service on a higher priority SNPN as specified in clause 4.9.3 after the release of the N1 NAS signalling connection. If the N1 NAS signalling connection is not released after an implementation dependent time, the UE may locally release the N1 signalling connection except when the UE has an established emergency PDU session (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]).

When the UE performs initial registration for emergency services (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64] and 3GPP TS 23.502 [63]) and the AMF performs the authentication procedure, then based on subcribed SNPN or HPLMN policy, the SOR procedure described in this clause may apply.

If:

- the UE in manual mode of operation encounters scenario mentioned in step 8 above; and

- upon switching to automatic network selection mode, the UE remembers that it is still registered on the where the security check failure of SOR information was encountered as described in step 8;

the UE shall wait until it moves to idle mode or 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]) before attempting to obtain service on a higher priority SNPN as specified in clause 4.9.3, with an exception that the current registered SNPN is considered as lowest priority. If the UE has an established emergency PDU session, then the UE shall attempt to perform the SNPN selection subsequently after the emergency PDU session is released.

NOTE 6: The receipt of the steering of roaming information by itself does not trigger the release of the emergency PDU session.

NOTE 7: The list of available and allowable SNPNs in the area is implementation specific.

## C.Y Stage-2 flow for steering of UE in SNPN after registration

The stage-2 flow for the steering of UE in SNPN after registration is indicated in figure C.Y.1. The UE is registered on an SNPN which can be the subscribed SNPN or a non-subscribed SNPN. The AMF is located in the selected SNPN.

The procedure is triggered:

- If the UDM supports obtaining SOR-SNPN-SI from the SOR-AF, the subscribed SNPN or HPLMN policy for the SOR-AF invocation is present in the UDM and the SOR-AF provides the UDM with SOR-SNPN-SI for a UE identified by SUPI; or

- When a SOR-SNPN-SI becomes available in the UDM (i.e. retrieved from the UDR).

NOTE 1: Before providing the UDM with SOR-SNPN-SI for a UE identified by SUPI, the SOR-AF, based on subscribed SNPN or HPLMN policies or criteria, can obtain the user location information by triggering the unified location service exposure procedure as defined in 3GPP TS 23.273 [70] clause 6.5, or additionally based on implementation specific criteria, by requesting the UE location information from other application function using implementation specific method. This user location information can then be used in the SOR-AF algorithms.

Figure C.Y.1: Procedure for providing SOR-SNPN-SI after registration

For the steps below, security protection is described in 3GPP TS 33.501 [24].

0) The SOR-AF to the UDM: Nudm\_ParameterProvision\_Update request is sent to the UDM to trigger the update of the UE with the SOR-SNPN-SI.

1) The UDM to the AMF: The UDM notifies the changes of the user profile to the affected AMF by the means of invoking Nudm\_SDM\_Notification service operation. The Nudm\_SDM\_Notification service operation contains the steering of roaming information that needs to be delivered transparently to the UE over NAS within the Access and Mobility Subscription data. If the subcribed SNPN or HPLMN decided that the UE is to acknowledge successful security check of the received steering of roaming information, the Nudm\_SDM\_Notification service operation also contains an indication that the UDM requests an acknowledgement from the UE as part of the steering of roaming information;

NOTE 2: The UDM cannot provide the SOR-SNPN-SI to the AMF which does not support receiving SOR transparent container (see 3GPP TS 29.503 [78]).

2) The AMF to the UE: the AMF sends a DL NAS TRANSPORT message to the served UE. The AMF includes in the DL NAS TRANSPORT message the steering of roaming information received from the UDM.

3) Upon receiving the steering of roaming information, the UE shall perform a security check on the steering of roaming information included in the DL NAS TRANSPORT message to verify that the steering of roaming information is provided by the subcribed SNPN or HPLMN, and if the security check is successful:

a) if the steering of roaming information contains the SOR-SNPN-SI, the ME shall replace the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs for the selected entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription with the received credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs, if any, the ME shall replace the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of GINs for the selected entry of the "list of subscriber data" or the selected PLMN subscription with the received credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of GINs, if any, and the ME shall delete the SNPNs identified by the credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of preferred SNPNs or credentials holder controlled prioritized lists of GINs from the list of "temporarily forbidden SNPNs" and the list of "permanently forbidden SNPNs", if they are present in these lists.

If the UDM has requested an acknowledgement from the UE in the DL NAS TRANSPORT message, the UE sends an UL NAS TRANSPORT message to the serving AMF with an SOR transparent container including the UE acknowledgement.

If the UE is in automatic network selection mode and the selected SNPN is not the subscribed SNPN, then the UE shall wait until it moves to idle mode or 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]) before optionally attempting to obtain service on a higher priority SNPN as specified in clause 4.9.3.

If the selected SNPN is not the subscribed SNPN and the UE has an established emergency PDU session then the UE may attempt to perform the SNPN selection subsequently after the emergency PDU session is released, if the UE is in automatic network selection mode.

If the UDM has not requested an acknowledgement from the UE, then steps 5 is skipped; and

4) If the selected SNPN is not the subscribed SNPN, the security check is not successful and the UE is in automatic network selection mode, then the UE shall wait until it moves to idle mode or 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]) before attempting to obtain service on a higher priority SNPN as specified in clause 4.9.3, with an exception that the current SNPN is considered as lowest priority. If the selected SNPN is not the subscribed SNPN and the UE has an established emergency PDU session, then the UE shall attempt to perform the SNPN selection after the emergency PDU session is released.

If the UDM has not requested an acknowledgement from the UE, then step 5 is skipped;

NOTE 3: When the UE is in the manual mode of operation and the current chosen SNPN is part of the user controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs, the UE stays on the SNPN.

5) The AMF to the UDM: If the UL NAS TRANSPORT message with an SOR transparent container is received, the AMF uses the Nudm\_SDM\_Info service operation to provide the received SOR transparent container to the UDM. If the subcribed SNPN or HPLMN decided that the UE is to acknowledge successful security check of the received steering of roaming information in step 1, the UDM verifies that the acknowledgement is provided by the UE.

If the present flow was invoked by the UDM after receiving from the SOR-AF the SOR-SNPN-SI for a UE identified by SUPI using an Nudm\_ParameterProvision\_Update request, and the UDM verification of the UE acknowledgement is successful, then the UDM informs the SOR-AF about successful delivery of the SOR-SNPN-SI using Nsoraf\_SoR\_Info (SUPI of the UE, successful delivery); and

6) The UDM to the SOR-AF: Nsoraf\_SoR\_Info (SUPI of the UE, successful delivery). If the subscribed SNPN or HPLMN policy for the SOR-AF invocation is present and the UDM received and verified the UE acknowledgement in step 5, then the UDM informs the SOR-AF about successful delivery of the SOR-SNPN-SI to the UE;

If the selected SNPN is not the subscribed SNPN and:

- the UE in manual mode of operation encounters security check failure of SOR information in DL NAS TRANSPORT message; and

- upon switching to automatic network selection mode, the UE remembers that it is still registered on the where the security check failure of SOR information was encountered;

the UE shall wait until it moves to idle mode or 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]) before attempting to obtain service on a higher priority SNPN as specified in clause 4.9.3, with an exception that the current registered SNPN is considered as lowest priority. If the selected SNPN is not the subscribed SNPN and the UE has an established emergency PDU session, then the UE shall attempt to perform the SNPN selection after the emergency PDU session is released.

NOTE 4: The receipt of the steering of roaming information by itself does not trigger the release of the emergency PDU session.

NOTE 5: If the selected SNPN is the subscribed SNPN, regardless of whether the UE is in automatic network selection mode or manual network selection mode, regardless of whether the UE has an established emergency PDU session or not, and regardless of whether the security check is successful or not successful, the UE is not required to perform the SNPN selection.

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