**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #133-eC1-21xxxx was C1-216859**

**E-meeting, 11-19 November 2021**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **24.501** | **CR** | **3781** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.4.1** |  |
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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 |  |

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| ***Title:***  | New RRC establishment cause for the RRC message relay of 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network remote UE |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | CATT |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | 5G\_ProSe |  | ***Date:*** | 2021-10-22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***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 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-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | As said in clause 6.5.2.2, TS 23.304 v110, when the 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n relay UE in CM\_IDLE mode triggers RRC message (e.g. RRCSetupRequest) for the connection establishment with gNB via 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n relay UE, the 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n relay UE in CM\_IDLE should trigger the lower layer to perform Service Request procedure and triggers the lower layer to establish RRC connection for the RRC message of 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network remote UE. In the Q6), LS C1-215522/R2-2109127, RAN2’s answer is that:*“RAN2 agreed on the following in RAN2#113:**Step 2. The Remote UE sends the first RRC message (i.e., RRCSetupRequest) for its connection establishment with gNB via the Relay UE, using a default L2 configuration on PC5. The gNB responds with an RRCSetup message to Remote UE. The RRCSetup delivery to the Remote UE uses the default L2 configuration on PC5. If the relay UE had not started in RRC\_CONNECTED, it would need to do its own connection establishment upon reception of a message on the default L2 configuration on PC5.* *Based on the above, RAN2 understands that for relay UE in CM\_IDLE, a suitable timing for the trigger for service request is from AS layer, e.g. upon reception of a message on the default L2 configuration on PC5 as in above Step 2.”*It means the AS layer should indicate an indication to upper layer to trigger the Service Request message for the RRC message relay of 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n remote UE.By the same reason, when the 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n relay UE in CM\_IDLE mode triggers RRC message (e.g RRCSetupRequest) for the connection establishment with gNB via 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n relay UE, the 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n relay UE in CM\_CONNECTED with RRC-Inactive should trigger the lower layer to establish RRC connection for the RRC message relay of 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network remote UE.In those cases, to trigger the establishment of RRC connectionSo an access attempt and accept identity for the traffic relay of 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n remote UE should be defined and mapped to a new RRC establishment cause for the resoure allocation of relay traffic of of 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n remote UE. After receiving the establishment cause value, the AS can neglect UAC and establish RRC connection directly as pointed in LS . And as we know, the RRC establishment cause of 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n remote UE is agnostic to 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n relay UE. And it is not necessarily visible to 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n remote UE as the 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n relay UE always take the message of 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n remote UE as the high priority. Otherwise, the 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n relay UE has no idea how to differentiate the trigger of 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n remote UE from other triggers.  |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. A new access attempt is defined to reflect the event of RRC message arrival of 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network remote UE.
2. The corresponding RRC establishment cause should be defined to map the access attempt and it’s access identity to the new RRC establishment cause for the establishment of RRC connection.
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | The access control for the RRC message relay of 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n remote UE can not be performed in 5G ProSe layer-2 U2n remote UE.  |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 4.5.2A, 4.5.6 |
|  |  |
|  | **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:*** |  |

\*\*\*\*\* Change \*\*\*\*\*

### 4.5.1 General

When the UE needs to access the 5GS, the UE not operating as an IAB-node (see 3GPP TS 23.501 [8]) first performs access control checks to determine if the access is allowed. Access control checks shall be performed for the access attempts defined by the following list of events:

NOTE 1: Although the UE operating as an IAB-node skips the access control checks, the UE operating as an IAB-node determines an access category and one or more access identities for each access attempt in order to derive an RRC establishment cause. In this case the NAS provides the RRC establishment cause but does not provide the access category and the one or more access identities to the lower layers.

NOTE x: Although the UE operating as 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network relay UE skips the access control checks, the UE operating as an 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network relay UE determines an access category and one or more access identities for each access attempt in order to derive an RRC establishment cause. In this case the NAS provides the RRC establishment cause but does not provide the access category and the one or more access identities to the lower layers.

a) the UE is in 5GMM-IDLE mode or 5GMM-IDLE mode with suspend indication over 3GPP access and an event that requires a transition to 5GMM-CONNECTED mode occurs; and

b) the UE is in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode over 3GPP access or 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication and one of the following events occurs:

1) 5GMM receives an MO-IMS-registration-related-signalling-started indication, an MO-MMTEL-voice-call-started indication, an MO-MMTEL-video-call-started indication or an MO-SMSoIP-attempt-started indication from upper layers;

2) 5GMM receives a request from upper layers to send a mobile originated SMS over NAS unless the request triggered a service request procedure to transition the UE from 5GMM-IDLE mode or 5GMM-IDLE mode with suspend indication to 5GMM-CONNECTED mode;

3) 5GMM receives a request from upper layers to send an UL NAS TRANSPORT message for the purpose of PDU session establishment unless the request triggered a service request procedure to transition the UE from 5GMM-IDLE mode or 5GMM-IDLE mode with suspend indication to 5GMM-CONNECTED mode;

4) 5GMM receives a request from upper layers to send an UL NAS TRANSPORT message for the purpose of PDU session modification unless the request triggered a service request procedure to transition the UE from 5GMM-IDLE mode or 5GMM-IDLE mode with suspend indication to 5GMM-CONNECTED mode;

5) 5GMM receives a request to re-establish the user-plane resources for an existing PDU session;

6) 5GMM is notified that an uplink user data packet is to be sent for a PDU session with suspended user-plane resources;

7) 5GMM receives a request from upper layers to send a mobile originated location request unless the request triggered a service request procedure to transition the UE from 5GMM-IDLE mode or 5GMM-IDLE mode with suspend indication to 5GMM-CONNECTED mode; and

8) 5GMM receives a request from upper layers to send a mobile originated signalling transaction towards the PCF by sending an UL NAS TRANSPORT message including a UE policy container (see 3GPP TS 24.587 [19B]) unless the request triggered a service request procedure to transition the UE from 5GMM-IDLE mode to 5GMM-CONNECTED mode; and

x) 5GMM receives a request from lower layer that the RRC message of 5G ProSe layer-2 remote UE has arrived unless the request triggered a service request procedure to transition the UE from 5GMM-IDLE mode to 5GMM-CONNECTED mode.

NOTE 2: 5GMM specific procedures initiated by NAS in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode or 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication are not subject to access control, e.g. a registration procedure after PS handover will not be prevented by access control (see subclause 5.5).

NOTE 3: LPP messages transported in the UL NAS TRANSPORT message sent in response to a mobile terminating or network induced location request, and the corresponding access attempts are handled as MT access.

NOTE 4: Initiating a mobile originated signalling transaction towards the UDM by sending an UL NAS TRANSPORT message including an SOR transparent container is not supported. Therefore, access control for these cases has not been specified.

When the NAS detects one of the above events, the NAS needs to perform the mapping of the kind of request to one or more access identities and one access category and lower layers will perform access barring checks for that request based on the determined access identities and access category.

NOTE 5: The NAS is aware of the above events through indications provided by upper layers or through determining the need to start 5GMM procedures through normal NAS behaviour, or both.

To determine the access identities and the access category for a request, the NAS checks the reason for access, types of service requested and profile of the UE including UE configurations, against a set of access identities and access categories defined in 3GPP TS 22.261 [3], namely:

a) a set of standardized access identities;

b) a set of standardized access categories; and

c) a set of operator-defined access categories, if available.

For the purpose of determining the applicable access identities from the set of standardized access identities defined in 3GPP TS 22.261 [3], the NAS shall follow the requirements set out in:

a) subclause 4.5.2 and the rules and actions defined in table 4.5.2.1, if the UE is not operating in SNPN access mode; or

b) subclause 4.5.2A and the rules and actions defined in table 4.5.2A.1, if the UE is operating in SNPN access mode.

In order to enable access barring checks for access attempts identified by lower layers in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication, the UE provides the applicable access identities to lower layers.

NOTE 6: When and how the NAS provides the applicable access identities to lower layers is UE implementation specific.

NOTE 7: Although the UE operating as an IAB-node skips the access control checks, the UE provides the applicable access identities to lower layers for access attempts identified by lower layers in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication.

NOTE y: Although the UE operating as an 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network relay UE skips the access control checks, the UE provides the applicable access identities to lower layers for access attempts identified by lower layers in 5GMM-CONNECTED mode with RRC inactive indication.

For the purpose of determining the applicable access category from the set of standardized access categories and operator-defined access categories defined in 3GPP TS 22.261 [3], the NAS shall follow the requirements set out in:

a) subclause 4.5.2 and the rules and actions defined in table 4.5.2.2, if the UE is not operating in SNPN access mode; or

b) subclause 4.5.2A and the rules and actions defined in table 4.5.2A.2, if the UE is operating in SNPN access mode.

\*\*\*\*\* Change \*\*\*\*\*

### 4.5.2 Determination of the access identities and access category associated with a request for access for UEs not operating in SNPN access mode

When the UE needs to initiate an access attempt in one of the events listed in subclause 4.5.1, the UE shall determine one or more access identities from the set of standardized access identities, and one access category from the set of standardized access categories and operator-defined access categories, to be associated with that access attempt.

The set of the access identities applicable for the request is determined by the UE in the following way:

a) for each of the access identities 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in table 4.5.2.1, the UE shall check whether the access identity is applicable in the selected PLMN, if a new PLMN is selected, or otherwise if it is applicable in the RPLMN or equivalent PLMN; and

b) if none of the above access identities is applicable, then access identity 0 is applicable.

Table 4.5.2.1: Access identities

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Access Identity number | UE configuration |
| 0 | UE is not configured with any parameters from this table |
| 1 (NOTE 1) | UE is configured for multimedia priority service (MPS). |
| 2 (NOTE 2) | UE is configured for mission critical service (MCS). |
| 3-10 |  Reserved for future use |
| 11 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 11 is configured in the UE. |
| 12 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 12 is configured in the UE. |
| 13 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 13 is configured in the UE. |
| 14 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 14 is configured in the UE. |
| 15 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 15 is configured in the UE. |
| NOTE 1: Access identity 1 is valid when:- the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC indicates the UE is configured for access identity 1 and the selected PLMN, if a new PLMN is selected, or RPLMN is the HPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is not present or is empty) or EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), or a visited PLMN of the home country (see the definition of home country in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15]); or- the UE receives the 5GS network feature support IE with the MPS indicator bit set to "Access identity 1 valid" from the RPLMN as described in subclause 5.5.1.2.4 and subclause 5.5.1.3.4.NOTE 2: Access identity 2 is used by UEs configured for MCS and is valid when:- the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC indicates the UE is configured for access identity 2 and the selected PLMN, if a new PLMN is selected, or RPLMN is the HPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is not present or is empty) or EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), or a visited PLMN of the home country (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]); or- the UE receives the 5GS network feature support IE with the MCS indicator bit set to "Access identity 2 valid" from the RPLMN as described in subclause 5.5.1.2.4 and subclause 5.5.1.3.4.NOTE 3: Access identities 11 and 15 are valid in HPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is not present or is empty) or EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present). Access Identities 12, 13 and 14 are valid in HPLMN and visited PLMNs of home country only (see the definition of home country in 3GPP TS 24.301 [15]). |

The UE uses the MPS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE to determine if access identity 1 is valid. Processing of the MPS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message is described in subclause 5.5.1.2.4 and subclause 5.5.1.3.4. The UE shall not consider access identity 1 to be valid when the UE is not in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present) prior to receiving the MPS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message being set to "Access identity 1 valid".

When the UE is in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), the contents of the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC as specified in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22] and the rules specified in table 4.5.2.1 are used to determine the applicability of access identity 1. When the UE is in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), and the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC does not indicate the UE is configured for access identity 1, the UE uses the MPS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message to determine if access identity 1 is valid. When the UE is in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), and the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC indicates the UE is configured for access identity 1, the MPS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE is not applicable. When the UE is not in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), the contents of the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC are not applicable.

The UE uses the MCS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE to determine if access identity 2 is valid. Processing of the MCS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message is described in subclause 5.5.1.2.4 and subclause 5.5.1.3.4. The UE shall not consider access identity 2 to be valid when the UE is not in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present) prior to receiving the MCS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message being set to "Access identity 2 valid".

When the UE is in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), the contents of the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC as specified in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22] and the rules specified in table 4.5.2.1 are used to determine the applicability of access identity 2. When the UE is in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), and the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC does not indicate the UE is configured for access identity 2, the UE uses the MCS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message to determine if access identity 2 is valid. When the UE is in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), and the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC indicates the UE is configured for access identity 2, the MCS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE is not applicable. When the UE is not in the country of its HPLMN or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), the contents of the USIM file EFUAC\_AIC are not applicable.

When the UE is in its HPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is not present or is empty) or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), the contents of the USIM file EFACC as specified in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22] and the rules specified in table 4.5.2.1 are used to determine the applicability of access classes 11 and 15. When the UE is not in its HPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is not present or is empty) or in an EHPLMN (if the EHPLMN list is present), access classes 11 and 15 are not applicable.

When the UE is in the country of its HPLMN, the contents of the USIM file EFACC as specified in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22] and the rules specified in table 4.5.2.1 are used to determine the applicability of access classes 12 - 14. When the UE is not in the country of its HPLMN, access classes 12-14 are not applicable.

In order to determine the access category applicable for the access attempt, the NAS shall check the rules in table 4.5.2.2, and use the access category for which there is a match for barring check. If the access attempt matches more than one rule, the access category of the lowest rule number shall be selected. If the access attempt matches more than one operator-defined access category definition, the UE shall select the access category from the operator-defined access category definition with the lowest precedence value (see subclause 4.5.3).

NOTE: The case when an access attempt matches more than one rule includes the case when multiple events trigger an access attempt at the same time.

Table 4.5.2.2: Mapping table for access categories

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rule # | Type of access attempt | Requirements to be met | Access Category |
| 1 | Response to paging or NOTIFICATION over non-3GPP access;5GMM connection management procedure initiated for the purpose of transporting an LPP message without an ongoing 5GC-MO-LR procedure;Access attempt to handover of ongoing MMTEL voice call, MMTEL video call or SMSoIP from non-3GPP access | Access attempt is for MT access, or handover of ongoing MMTEL voice call, MMTEL video call or SMSoIP from non-3GPP access | 0 (= MT\_acc) |
| 2 | Emergency | UE is attempting access for an emergency session (NOTE 1, NOTE 2) | 2 (= emergency) |
| 3 | Access attempt for operator-defined access category | UE stores operator-defined access category definitions valid in the current PLMN as specified in subclause 4.5.3, and access attempt is matching criteria of an operator-defined access category definition | 32-63 (= based on operator classification) |
| 3.1 | Access attempt for MO exception data | UE is in NB-N1 mode and allowed to use exception data reporting (see the ExceptionDataReportingAllowed leaf of the NAS configuration MO in 3GPP TS 24.368 [17] or the USIM file EFNASCONFIG in 3GPP TS 31.102 [22]), and access attempt is for MO data or for MO signalling initiated upon receiving a request from upper layers to transmit user data related to an exceptional event. | 10 (= MO exception data) |
| 4 | Access attempt for delay tolerant service | (a) UE is configured for NAS signalling low priority or UE supporting S1 mode is configured for EAB (see the "ExtendedAccessBarring" leaf of NAS configuration MO in 3GPP TS 24.368 [17] or 3GPP TS 31.102 [22]) where "EAB override" does not apply, and(b): the UE received one of the categories a, b or c as part of the parameters for unified access control in the broadcast system information, and the UE is a member of the broadcasted category in the selected PLMN or RPLMN/equivalent PLMN(NOTE 3, NOTE 5, NOTE 6, NOTE 7, NOTE 8) | 1 (= delay tolerant) |
| 4.1 | MO IMS registration related signalling | Access attempt is for MO IMS registration related signalling (e.g. IMS initial registration, re-registration, subscription refresh)or for NAS signalling connection recovery during ongoing procedure for MO IMS registration related signalling (NOTE 2a) | 9 (= MO IMS registration related signalling) |
| 5 | MO MMTel voice call | Access attempt is for MO MMTel voice callor for NAS signalling connection recovery during ongoing MO MMTel voice call (NOTE 2) | 4 (= MO MMTel voice) |
| 6 | MO MMTel video call | Access attempt is for MO MMTel video callor for NAS signalling connection recovery during ongoing MO MMTel video call (NOTE 2) | 5 (= MO MMTel video) |
| 7 | MO SMS over NAS or MO SMSoIP | Access attempt is for MO SMS over NAS (NOTE 4) or MO SMS over SMSoIP transferor for NAS signalling connection recovery during ongoing MO SMS or SMSoIP transfer (NOTE 2) | 6 (= MO SMS and SMSoIP) |
| 8 | UE NAS initiated 5GMM specific procedures | Access attempt is for MO signalling | 3 (= MO\_sig) |
| 8.1 | Mobile originated location request | Access attempt is for mobile originated location request (NOTE 9) | 3 (= MO\_sig) |
| 8.2 | Mobile originated signalling transaction towards the PCF | Access attempt is for mobile originated signalling transaction towards the PCF (NOTE 10) | 3 (= MO\_sig) |
| 9 | UE NAS initiated 5GMM connection management procedure or 5GMM NAS transport procedure | Access attempt is for MO data | 7 (= MO\_data) |
| 10 | An uplink user data packet is to be sent for a PDU session with suspended user-plane resources | No further requirement is to be met | 7 (= MO\_data) |
| 11 | A RRC message of 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network remote UE is it to be sent | Access attempt is for the RRC message relay of 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network remote UE by the UE working as 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network relay UE | xx (= L2 U2n remote UE) |
| NOTE 1: This includes 5GMM specific procedures while the service is ongoing and 5GMM connection management procedures required to establish a PDU session with request type = "initial emergency request" or "existing emergency PDU session", or to re-establish user-plane resources for such a PDU session. This further includes the service request procedure initiated with a SERVICE REQUEST message with the Service type IE set to "emergency services fallback".NOTE 2: Access for the purpose of NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing service as defined in subclause 4.5.5, or for the purpose of NAS signalling connection establishment following fallback indication from lower layers during an ongoing service as defined in subclause 4.5.5, is mapped to the access category of the ongoing service in order to derive an RRC establishment cause, but barring checks will be skipped for this access attempt.NOTE 2a: Access for the purpose of NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing procedure for MO IMS registration related signalling as defined in subclause 4.5.5, or for the purpose of NAS signalling connection establishment following fallback indication from lower layers during an ongoing procedure for MO IMS registration related signalling as defined in subclause 4.5.5, is mapped to the access category of the MO IMS registration related signalling in order to derive an RRC establishment cause, but barring checks will be skipped for this access attempt.NOTE 3: If the UE selects a new PLMN, then the selected PLMN is used to check the membership; otherwise the UE uses the RPLMNor a PLMN equivalent to the RPLMN.NOTE 4: This includes the 5GMM connection management procedures triggered by the UE-initiated NAS transport procedure for transporting the MO SMS.NOTE 5: The UE configured for NAS signalling low priority is not supported in this release of specification. If a UE supporting both S1 mode and N1 mode is configured for NAS signalling low priority in S1 mode as specified in 3GPP TS 24.368 [17] or 3GPP TS 31.102 [22], the UE shall ignore the configuration for NAS signalling low priority when in N1 mode.NOTE 6: If the access category applicable for the access attempt is 1, then the UE shall additionally determine a second access category from the range 3 to 7. If more than one access category matches, the access category of the lowest rule number shall be chosen. The UE shall use the second access category only to derive an RRC establishment cause for the access attempt.NOTE 7: "EAB override" does not apply, if the UE is not configured to allow overriding EAB (see the "Override\_ExtendedAccessBarring" leaf of NAS configuration MO in 3GPP TS 24.368 [17] or 3GPP TS 31.102 [22]), or if NAS has not received an indication from the upper layers to override EAB and the UE does not have a PDU session that was established with EAB override.NOTE 8: For the definition of categories a, b and c associated with access category 1, see 3GPP TS 22.261 [3]. The categories associated with access category 1 are distinct from the categories a, b and c associated with EAB (see 3GPP TS 22.011 [1A]).NOTE 9: This includes:a) the UE-initiated NAS transport procedure for transporting a mobile originated location request;b) the 5GMM connection management procedure triggered by a) above; andc) NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing 5GC-MO-LR procedure.NOTE 10: This includes:a) the UE-initiated NAS transport procedure for transporting a mobile originated signalling transaction towards the PCF;b) the 5GMM connection management procedure triggered by a) above; andc) NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing UE triggered V2X policy provisioning procedure. .d) NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing UE triggered ProSe policy provisioning procedure. |

\*\*\*\*\* Change \*\*\*\*\*

### 4.5.2A Determination of the access identities and access category associated with a request for access for UEs operating in SNPN access mode

When the UE needs to initiate an access attempt in one of the events listed in subclause 4.5.1, the UE shall determine one or more access identities from the set of standardized access identities, and one access category from the set of standardized access categories and operator-defined access categories, to be associated with that access attempt.

The set of the access identities applicable for the request is determined by the UE in the following way:

a) for each of the access identities 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in table 4.5.2A.1, the UE shall check whether the access identity is applicable in the selected SNPN, if a new SNPN is selected, or otherwise if it is applicable in the RSNPN; and

b) if none of the above access identities is applicable, then access identity 0 is applicable.

Table 4.5.2A.1: Access identities

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Access Identity number | UE configuration |
| 0 | UE is not configured with any parameters from this table |
| 1 (NOTE 1) | UE is configured for multimedia priority service (MPS). |
| 2 (NOTE 2) | UE is configured for mission critical service (MCS). |
| 3-10 | Reserved for future use |
| 11 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 11 is configured in the UE. |
| 12 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 12 is configured in the UE. |
| 13 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 13 is configured in the UE. |
| 14 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 14 is configured in the UE. |
| 15 (NOTE 3) | Access Class 15 is configured in the UE. |
| NOTE 1: Access identity 1 is valid when:- the unified access control configuration in the "list of subscriber data" stored in the ME (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]) indicates the UE is configured for access identity 1 in the selected SNPN, if a new SNPN is selected, or RSNPN; or- the UE receives the 5GS network feature support IE with the MPS indicator bit set to "Access identity 1 valid" from the RSNPN as described in subclause 5.5.1.2.4 and subclause 5.5.1.3.4.NOTE 2: Access identity 2 is used by UEs configured for MCS and is valid when:- the unified access control configuration in the "list of subscriber data" stored in the ME (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]) indicates the UE is configured for access identity 2 in the selected SNPN, if a new SNPN is selected, or RSNPN; or- the UE receives the 5GS network feature support IE with the MCS indicator bit set to "Access identity 2 valid" from the RSNPN as described in subclause 5.5.1.2.4 and subclause 5.5.1.3.4.NOTE 3: Access identities 11 to 15 are valid if indicated as configured for the UE in the unified access control configuration in the "list of subscriber data" stored in the ME (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]) in the selected SNPN, if a new SNPN is selected, or RSNPN. |

The contents of the unified access control configuration in the "list of subscriber data" stored in the ME (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]) and the rules specified in table 4.5.2A.1 are used to determine the applicability of access identity 1 in the SNPN. When the contents of the unified access control configuration in the "list of subscriber data" stored in the ME (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]) do not indicate the UE is configured for access identity 1 for the SNPN, the UE uses the MPS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message to determine if access identity 1 is valid.

The contents of the unified access control configuration in the "list of subscriber data" stored in the ME (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]) and the rules specified in table 4.5.2A.1 are used to determine the applicability of access identity 2 in the SNPN. When the contents of the unified access control configuration in the "list of subscriber data" stored in the ME (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]) do not indicate the UE is configured for access identity 2 for the SNPN, the UE uses the MCS indicator bit of the 5GS network feature support IE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message to determine if access identity 2 is valid.

The contents of the unified access control configuration in the "list of subscriber data" stored in the ME (see 3GPP TS 23.122 [5]) and the rules specified in table 4.5.2A.1 are used to determine the applicability of access classes 11 to 15 in the SNPN.

In order to determine the access category applicable for the access attempt, the NAS shall check the rules in table 4.5.2A.2, and use the access category for which there is a match for barring check. If the access attempt matches more than one rule, the access category of the lowest rule number shall be selected. If the access attempt matches more than one operator-defined access category definition, the UE shall select the access category from the operator-defined access category definition with the lowest precedence value (see subclause 4.5.3).

NOTE: The case when an access attempt matches more than one rule includes the case when multiple events trigger an access attempt at the same time.

Table 4.5.2A.2: Mapping table for access categories

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rule # | Type of access attempt | Requirements to be met | Access Category |
| 1 | Response to paging or NOTIFICATION over non-3GPP access (NOTE 11);5GMM connection management procedure initiated for the purpose of transporting an LPP message without an ongoing 5GC-MO-LR procedure;Access attempt to handover of MMTEL voice call, MMTEL video call or SMSoIP from non-3GPP access | Access attempt is for MT access, or handover of ongoing MMTEL voice call, MMTEL video call or SMSoIP from non-3GPP access | 0 (= MT\_acc) |
| 2 | Emergency | UE is attempting access for an emergency session (NOTE 1, NOTE 2) | 2 (= emergency) |
| 3 | Access attempt for operator-defined access category | UE stores operator-defined access category definitions valid in the SNPN as specified in subclause 4.5.3, and access attempt is matching criteria of an operator-defined access category definition | 32-63 (= based on operator classification) |
| 4 | Access attempt for delay tolerant service | (a) UE is configured for NAS signalling low priority, and(b) the UE received one of the categories a, b or c as part of the parameters for unified access control in the broadcast system information, and the UE is a member of the broadcasted category in the selected SNPN or RSNPN(NOTE 3, NOTE 5, NOTE 6, NOTE 7, NOTE 8) | 1 (= delay tolerant) |
| 4.1 | MO IMS registration related signalling | Access attempt is for MO IMS registration related signalling (e.g. IMS initial registration, re-registration, subscription refresh)or for NAS signalling connection recovery during ongoing procedure for MO IMS registration related signalling (NOTE 2a) | 9 (= MO IMS registration related signalling) |
| 5 | MO MMTel voice call | Access attempt is for MO MMTel voice callor for NAS signalling connection recovery during ongoing MO MMTel voice call (NOTE 2) | 4 (= MO MMTel voice) |
| 6 | MO MMTel video call | Access attempt is for MO MMTel video callor for NAS signalling connection recovery during ongoing MO MMTel video call (NOTE 2) | 5 (= MO MMTel video) |
| 7 | MO SMS over NAS or MO SMSoIP | Access attempt is for MO SMS over NAS (NOTE 4) or MO SMS over SMSoIP transferor for NAS signalling connection recovery during ongoing MO SMS or SMSoIP transfer (NOTE 2) | 6 (= MO SMS and SMSoIP) |
| 8 | UE NAS initiated 5GMM specific procedures | Access attempt is for MO signalling | 3 (= MO\_sig) |
| 8.1 | Mobile originated location request | Access attempt is for mobile originated location request (NOTE 9) | 3 (= MO\_sig) |
| 8.2 | Mobile originated signalling transaction towards the PCF | Access attempt is for mobile originated signalling transaction towards the PCF (NOTE 10) | 3 (= MO\_sig) |
| 9 | UE NAS initiated 5GMM connection management procedure or 5GMM NAS transport procedure | Access attempt is for MO data | 7 (= MO\_data) |
| 10 | An uplink user data packet is to be sent for a PDU session with suspended user-plane resources | No further requirement is to be met | 7 (= MO\_data) |
| 11 | A RRC message of 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network remote UE is it to be sent. | Access attempt is for the traffic relay of 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network remote UE by the UE working as 5G ProSe layer-2 UE-to-network relay UE | yy (= L2 U2n remote UE) |
| NOTE 1: VoidNOTE 2: Access for the purpose of NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing service as defined in subclause 4.5.5, or for the purpose of NAS signalling connection establishment following fallback indication from lower layers during an ongoing service as defined in subclause 4.5.5, is mapped to the access category of the ongoing service in order to derive an RRC establishment cause, but barring checks will be skipped for this access attempt.NOTE 2a: Access for the purpose of NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing MO IMS registration related signalling as defined in subclause 4.5.5, or for the purpose of NAS signalling connection establishment following fallback indication from lower layers during an ongoing MO IMS registration related signalling as defined in subclause 4.5.5, is mapped to the access category of the MO IMS registration related signalling in order to derive an RRC establishment cause, but barring checks will be skipped for this access attempt.NOTE 3: If the UE selects a new SNPN, then the selected SNPN is used to check the membership; otherwise the UE uses the RSNPN.NOTE 4: This includes the 5GMM connection management procedures triggered by the UE-initiated NAS transport procedure for transporting the MO SMS.NOTE 5: The UE configured for NAS signalling low priority is not supported in this release of specification.NOTE 6: If the access category applicable for the access attempt is 1, then the UE shall additionally determine a second access category from the range 3 to 7. If more than one access category matches, the access category of the lowest rule number shall be chosen. The UE shall use the second access category only to derive an RRC establishment cause for the access attempt.NOTE 7: Void.NOTE 8: For the definition of categories a, b and c associated with access category 1, see 3GPP TS 22.261 [3]. The categories associated with access category 1 are distinct from the categories a, b and c associated with EAB (see 3GPP TS 22.011 [1A]).NOTE 9: This includes:a) the UE-initiated NAS transport procedure for transporting a mobile originated location request;b) the 5GMM connection management procedure triggered by a) above; andc) NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing 5GC-MO-LR procedure.NOTE 10: This includes:a) the UE-initiated NAS transport procedure for transporting a mobile originated signalling transaction towards the PCF;b) the 5GMM connection management procedure triggered by a) above; andc) NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing UE triggered V2X policy provisioning procedure. d) NAS signalling connection recovery during an ongoing UE triggered ProSe policy  provisioning procedure.NOTE 11: The term "non-3GPP access" refers to the case when the UE is accessing SNPN services via a PLMN. |

\*\*\*\*\* Change \*\*\*\*\*

### 4.5.6 Mapping between access categories/access identities and RRC establishment cause

When 5GMM requests the establishment of a NAS-signalling connection, the RRC establishment cause used by the UE shall be selected according to one or more access identities (see subclauses 4.5.2 and 4.5.2A) and the determined access category by checking the rules specified in table 4.5.6.1 and table 4.5.6.2. If the access attempt matches more than one rule, the RRC establishment cause of the lowest rule number shall be used. If the determined access category is an operator-defined access category, then the RRC establishment cause used by the UE shall be selected according to table 4.5.6.1 and table 4.5.6.2 based on one or more access identities (see subclauses 4.5.2 and 4.5.2A) and the standardized access category determined for the operator-defined access category as described in subclause 4.5.3.

NOTE: Following an RRC release with redirection, the lower layers can set the RRC establishment cause to "mps‑PriorityAccess" in the case of redirection to an NR cell connected to 5GCN (see 3GPP TS 38.331 [30]) or to "highPriorityAccess" in the case of redirection to an E‑UTRA cell connected to 5GCN (see 3GPP TS 36.331 [25A]), if the network indicates to the UE during RRC connection release with redirection that the UE has an active MPS session.

Table 4.5.6.1: Mapping table for access identities/access categories and RRC establishment cause when establishing N1 NAS signalling connection via NR connected to 5GCN

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rule # | Access identities | Access categories | RRC establishment cause is set to |
| 1 | 1 | Any category | mps-PriorityAccess |
| 2 | 2 | Any category | mcs-PriorityAccess |
| 3 | 11, 15 | Any category | highPriorityAccess |
| 4 | 12,13,14, | Any category | highPriorityAccess |
| 5 | 0 | 0 (= MT\_acc) | mt-Access |
| 1 (= delay tolerant) | Not applicable (NOTE 1) |
| 2 (= emergency) | emergency |
| 3 (= MO\_sig) | mo-Signalling |
| 4 (= MO MMTel voice) | mo-VoiceCall |
| 5 (= MO MMTel video) | mo-VideoCall |
| 6 (= MO SMS and SMSoIP) | mo-SMS |
| 7 (= MO\_data) | mo-Data |
| 9 (= MO IMS registration related signalling) | mo-Data |
| 10 (= L2 U2n remote UE)  | l2-U2NRMTUE |
| NOTE 1: A UE using access category 1 for the access barring check will determine a second access category in the range 3 to 7 that is to be used for determination of the RRC establishment cause. See subclause 4.5.2, table 4.5.2.2, NOTE 6.NOTE 2: See subclause 4.5.2, table 4.5.2.1 for use of the access identities of 0, 1, 2, and 11-15. |

Table 4.5.6.2: Mapping table for access identities/access categories and RRC establishment cause when establishing N1 NAS signalling connection via E-UTRA connected to 5GCN

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rule # | Access identities | Access categories | RRC establishment cause is set to |
| 1 | 1 | Any category | highPriorityAccess |
| 2 | 2 | Any category | highPriorityAccess |
| 3 | 11, 15 | Any category | highPriorityAccess |
| 4 | 12,13,14, | Any category | highPriorityAccess |
| 5 | 0 | 0 (= MT\_acc) | mt-Access |
| 1 (= delay tolerant) | Not applicable (NOTE 1) |
| 2 (= emergency) | emergency |
| 3 (= MO\_sig) | mo-Signalling |
| 4 (= MO MMTel voice) | mo-VoiceCall |
| 5 (= MO MMTel video) | mo-VoiceCall |
| 6 (= MO SMS and SMSoIP) | mo-Data |
| 7 (= MO\_data) | mo-Data |
| 9 (= MO IMS registration related signalling) | mo-Data |
| 10 (= MO exception data) | mo-ExceptionData (NOTE 3) |
| NOTE 1: A UE using access category 1 for the access barring check will determine a second access category in the range 3 to 7 that is to be used for determination of the RRC establishment cause. See subclause 4.5.2, table 4.5.2.2, NOTE 6.NOTE 2: See subclause 4.5.2, table 4.5.2.1 for use of the access identities of 0, 1, 2, and 11-15.NOTE 3: This applies to the UE in NB-N1 mode. |

\*\*\*\*\* End of Change \*\*\*\*\*