**3GPP TSG-CT WG1 Meeting #141eC1-23xxxx**

**Online 17– 21 April 2023**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **23.122** | **CR** | **1048** | **rev** | **2** | **Current version:** | **18.2.0** |  |
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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:*** | Network slice-aware SOR information | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | C1 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | DUMMY | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2023-04-19 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-18 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)*  Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | | | | | | | | *Use one of the following releases: Rel-8 (Release 8) Rel-9 (Release 9) Rel-10 (Release 10) Rel-11 (Release 11) … Rel-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18) Rel-19 (Release 19)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | An LS in [S2-2211204](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_sa/WG2_Arch/TSGS2_154_Toulouse_2022-11/Docs/S2-2211204.zip) was approved in SA2; contents of the LS copied below.  Rel-18 FS\_eNS\_Ph3 study (TR 23.700-41), key issue #2 "Support of providing VPLMN network slice information to a roaming UE" is based on the following stage 1 - TS 22.261 service requirement:  *For a roaming UE activating a service/application requiring a network slice not offered by the serving network but available in the area from other network(s), the HPLMN shall be able to provide the UE with prioritization information of the VPLMNs with which the UE may register for the network slice.*  SA2 concluded the study on KI#2 and documented the conclusions in clause 8.2 of TR 23.700-41, which SA2 expects to be basis of normative work in CT1.  The conclusions in clause 8.2 of TR 23.700-41 are as follows.  *8.2 Conclusions for KI#2*  *The following principles are concluded for KI#2.*  *1. A slice based SoR mechanism to deliver enhanced slice-aware SoR information will reuse the current SoR mechanism defined in TS 23.122 [7] for SoR information delivery. The encoding of the enhanced slice-aware SoR information is in the CT1 remit.*  *2. The SoR container (which is used also to carry the enhanced slice-aware SoR information) from the UDM to the UE is security protected.*  *NOTE 1: SA WG3 may further define any upgrade of security protection mechanism of the SoR mechanism, if it was needed.*  *3. UDM requires knowing the support of the enhanced SoR information by theUE to deliver the enhanced slice-aware SoR information to the UE.*  *NOTE 2: Whether the UE provides additional assistance information (refer TR 23700-41) and which kind of additional assistance information need to be discussed in CT1. Any UE assistance information is transparently forwarded by UDM to SoR-AF during the triggering procedure by UDM. The SoR-AF should not attempt to fetch any assistance information if not provided by the UE. UE assistance information can either implicitly or explicitly indicate that the UE supports slice based SoR feature.*  *4. Only a UE supporting slice based SoR feature can receive the enhanced slice-aware SoR information via UDM, the enhanced slice aware information include preferred PLMNs for specific S-NSSAIs in the UE subscription (a preferred PLMN list may be also be a single PLMN that is known by HPLMN to support the S-NSSAI, or a list of PLMNs in preference order that differs from the order of the basic SoR information that is also provided).*  *NOTE 3: It is left to CT1 to decide whether to apply weighted approach or alternative approach for the PLMN selection procedure, when more than one S-NSSAI has slice aware information and all these S-NSSAIs are needed by the UE*  *5. The UE will perform the PLMN selection based on the received enhanced slice-aware SoR information.*  *6. As for the current SoR information, It shall be possible for the HPLMN to update the enhanced slice-aware SoR information when it is required by HPLMN, e.g., change in the UE subscription or other HPLMN trigger.*  *7. The SoR AF can take into account Subscribed S-NSSAIs of the UE. the SoR AF can get Subscribed S-NSSAIs using existing UDM services. This can also be used to generate enhanced slice-aware SoR information and legacy SoR information.*  In light of this, CT1 should work on normative stage 2 work. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | | According to the stage 1 requirement in TS 22.261 quoted in [S2-2211204](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_sa/WG2_Arch/TSGS2_154_Toulouse_2022-11/Docs/S2-2211204.zip) and the conclusions in clause 8.2 of TR 23.700-41, which SA2 expects to be basis of normative work in CT1, a new SOR information parameter is introduced. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The stage 1 requirement is not fulfilled. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 1.2, C.1.1 | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | |  | **x** | Other core specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***affected:*** | |  | **x** | Test specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **x** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

\* \* \* 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, NG-RAN, satellite NG-RAN or satellite E-UTRAN). 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, equivalent SNPNs or both, 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, equivalent SNPNs or both, 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 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 satellite E-UTRAN see 3GPP TS 36.304 [43]. For NG-RAN see 3GPP TS 36.304 [43] and 3GPP TS 38.304 [61]. For satellite NG-RAN, see 3GPP TS 38.304 [61]. For cdma2000® 1xRTT and cdma2000® HRPD see 3GPP2 C.S0016 [44].

**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.

**CAG-ID authorized based on "Allowed CAG list":** A CAG-ID in an "Allowed CAG list", without a time validity information, or with a time validity information matching UE's current time.

**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.

Discontinuous coverage: Deployment option for satellite E-UTRAN access, in which shorter periods of satellite E-UTRAN access radio coverage are followed by longer periods of satellite E-UTRAN access coverage gaps. During coverage gaps, the access stratum may be deactivated. For more details see 3GPP TS 23.401 [58] and 3GPP TS 36.304 [43].

**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.

**Localized services in NPN:** Localized services in NPN are services, which are provided by an NPN at specific or limited area, are bounded in time, or both.

**Localized services in SNPN:** Localized services in SNPN are localized services in NPN, which are provided by an SNPN at specific or limited area, are bounded in time, or both.

**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 registration procedure for mobility and periodic registration update (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]).

**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 slice-aware SOR information:** HPLMN provided prioritized information of VPLMNs with which the MS may register for a network slice.

**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 for primary authentication 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.

**MS determined PLMN with disaster condition:** A PLMN to which a disaster condition applies, determined as described in clause 4.4.3.1.1.

**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 MCC:** MCC assigned by ITU-T as shared MCC according to ITU-T E.212 [76], except within this specification for PLMN selection purposes the MCC of value 999 is not considered a shared MCC.

**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 or more of the following:

- list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations;

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

- SOR-SNPN-SI;

- SOR-SNPN-SI-LS; and

- network slice-aware SOR information;

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 in plain text; and

b) one of the following:

1) one or more of the following:

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

- SOR-CMCI;

- SOR-SNPN-SI;

- SOR-SNPN-SI-LS; and

- network slice-aware SOR information;

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

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'; or

4) the subscribed SNPN or HPLMN indication that 'no change of the SOR-SNPN-SI stored in the UE is needed and thus no SOR-SNPN-SI is provided'.

**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.

**Steering of roaming SNPN selection information for localized services in SNPN (SOR-SNPN-SI-LS):** Provisioning information for SNPN selection (if the access for localized services in SNPN has been enabled) by an MS supporting access to an SNPN providing access for localized services in SNPN consisting of:

a) a "credentials holder controlled prioritized list of preferred SNPNs for access for localized services in SNPN", where each entry contains an SNPN identity and a validity information consisting of time validity information;

b) a "credentials holder controlled prioritized list of preferred GINs for access for localized services in SNPN", where each entry contains a GIN and a validity information consisting of time validity information; or

c) both of the above.

Editor's note: (WI: eNPN\_Ph2, CR 1039) Location validity information is FFS.

**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**

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

**Network identifier (NID)**

**NG-RAN**

**NR RedCap**

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

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**

**SNPN access operation mode**

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

**Disaster condition**

**Disaster roaming**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 33.501 [66] apply:

**Default UE credentials for primary authentication**

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 24.229 [84] apply:

**IMS registration related signalling**

\* \* \* Next Change \* \* \*

## 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 one or more of the following via NAS signalling:

a) the "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" list in the UE by providing the HPLMN protected list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations or a secured packet;

b) the SOR-CMCI;

c) the SOR-SNPN-SI associated with the selected PLMN subscription in the ME;

d) the SOR-SNPN-SI-LS associated with the selected PLMN subscription in the ME; and

e) the network slice-aware SOR information.

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.

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 5GS 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 5GS 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 and periodic registration update (see 3GPP TS 24.501 [64]) 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 5GS connected mode to move to idle mode to perform the steering of roaming. If the UE selects a cell of any access technology other than NG-RAN, the SOR procedure is terminated (see clause C.4.2). 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.

NOTE 3: Based on HPLMN policy, while setting the SOR-CMCI the HPLMN can take into consideration the user preference for the service(s) not to be interrupted due to SOR (e.g. MMTEL voice call, MMTEL video call, HPLMN defined services, among others). The user can communicate its preference for the service(s) not to be interrupted due to SOR to the HPLMN utilizing non-standard operator-specific mechanisms, e.g. web-based.

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

NOTE 4: 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.

The following requirement is applicable for the SOR-SNPN-SI:

- 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 to the HPLMN.

The following requirement is applicable for the SOR-SNPN-SI-LS:

- If the UE supports access to an SNPN providing access for localized services in SNPN, the UE shall indicate ME's support for SOR-SNPN-SI-LS to the HPLMN.

The network slice-aware SOR information enables the UE to select a VPLMN supporting one or more network slices desired by the UE. The support for the network slice-aware SOR information by the UE and the HPLMN is optional.

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

- obtaining a list of preferred PLMN/access technology combinations, SOR-CMCI, if any (if supported by the UDM and required by the HPLMN), and the network slice-aware SOR information, 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 5: 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, SOR-CMCI, if any (if supported by the UDM and required by the HPLMN), and the network slice-aware SOR information, 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, SOR-CMCI, if any, and the network slice-aware SOR information, 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, and the network slice-aware SOR information, if any, or any secured packet which is 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, and the network slice-aware SOR information, 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, the USIM is removed or after a UE implementation dependent time.

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 non-volatile memory of the ME when the UE is switched off.

The "Operator Controlled PLMN Selector with Access Technology" list shall be stored in the non-volatile memory of the ME together with the SUPI from the USIM. 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.7 and C.4.3.

\* \* \* End of Change(s) \* \* \*