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Access to the 3GPP 5G Core Network (5GCN)
via non-3GPP access networks
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Contents

Foreword

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1 Scope

The present document specifies non-3GPP access network discovery and selection procedures, the access authorization procedure used for accessing untrusted non-3GPP access networks.

The present document also specifies the security association management procedures used for establishing IKEv2 and IPsec security associations between the UE and the N3IWF and the procedures for transporting messages between the UE and the N3IWF over the non-3GPP access networks.

The present document is applicable to the UE and the network. In this technical specification the network refers to the 3GPP 5GCN and the untrusted non-3GPP access network.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.502: "Procedures for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[4] 3GPP TS 24.501: "Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for 5G System (5GS); Stage 3".

[5] 3GPP TS 33.501: "Security architecture and procedures for 5G System".

[6] IETF RFC 7296: "Internet Key Exchange Protocol Version 2 (IKEv2)".

[7] 3GPP TS 24.302: "Access to the 3GPP Evolved Packet Core (EPC) via non-3GPP access networks; Stage 3".

[8] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".

[9] IETF RFC 3748: "Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)".

[10] 3GPP TS 33.402: "3GPP System Architecture Evolution (SAE); Security aspects of non-3GPP accesses."

[11] IETF RFC 4303: "IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)".

[12] IETF RFC 4301: "Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol".

[13] 3GPP TS 23.122: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) functions related to Mobile Station (MS) in idle mode".

[14] IETF RFC 2784: "Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)".

[15] IETF RFC 2890: "Key and Sequence Number Extensions to GRE".

[16] 3GPP TS 23.503: "Policy and Charging Control Framework for the 5G System".

[17] 3GPP TS 24.526: "User Equipment (UE) policies for 5G System (5GS); Stage 3".

[18] 3GPP TS 23.402: "Architecture enhancements for non-3GPP accesses".

[19] IEEE Std 802.11-2012: "IEEE Standard for Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific requirements - Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications".

[20] Wi-Fi Alliance: "Hotspot 2.0 (Release 2) Technical Specification, version 1.0.0", 2014-08-08.

[21] ITU-T Recommendation E.212: "The international identification plan for mobile terminals and mobile users".

[22] 3GPP TS 24.007: "Mobile radio interface signalling layer 3; General aspects".

[23] IETF RFC 4555: "IKEv2 Mobility and Multihoming Protocol (MOBIKE)".

[24] IETF RFC 791: "INTERNET PROTOCOL".

[25] IETF RFC 8200: "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification".

[26] IETF RFC 2474: "Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers".

[27] IETF RFC 793: "Transmission Control Protocol".

[28] 3GPP TS 24.008: "Mobile radio interface Layer 3 specification; Core network protocols; Stage 3".

[29] 3GPP TS 38.413: "NG Application Protocol (NGAP)".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

MTU: Maximum transmission unit (MTU) is the largest PDU size which can be transmitted and received by a network entity in one single IP packet without any need for IP fragmentation.

NWu: In this specification, NWu is the reference point between the UE and the N3IWF for establishing secure tunnel(s) between the UE and the N3IWF so that control-plane and user-plane exchanged between the UE and the 5G core network is transferred securely over untrusted non-3GPP access.

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.501 [2] apply:

5G Access Network
5G Core Network
5G QoS flow
5G QoS identifier
5G System
PDU Session

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8] apply:

NAI

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 33.501 [5] apply:

SUPI
SUCI

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

5GCN	5G Core Network
5GS	5G System
5G-AN	5G Access Network
5QI	5G QoS Identifier
AMF	Access and Mobility Management Function
ANDS	Access Network Discovery and Selection
ANDSP	Access Network Discovery and Selection Policy
AUSF	Authentication Server Function
CP	Control Plane
DL	Downlink
DNS	Domain Name System
DSCP	Differentiated Services Code Point
ePDG	Evolved Packet Data Gateway
ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
h-PCF	Home Policy Control Function
IP	Internet Protocol
IPsec	Internet Protocol Security
N3AN	Non-3GPP Access Network
N3IWF	Non-3GPP InterWorking Function
NAI	Network Access Identifier
NAS	Non Access Stratum
PCF	Policy control Function
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
QFI	QoS Flow Identifier
RQI	Reflective QoS Indicator
SA	Security Association
SPI	Security Parameters Index
SUPI	Subscription Permanent Identifier
SUCI	Subscription Concealed Identifier
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
UL	Uplink
UP	User Plane
UPF	User Plane Function
v-PCF	Visited Policy Control Function
WLANSP	WLAN Selection Policy

4 General

4.1 Overview

The 5G core network supports the connectivity of the UE via non-3GPP access networks. In this release of specification, only untrusted non-3GPP access is supported.

4.2 Untrusted access

For an untrusted non-3GPP access network, the communication between the UE and the 5GCN is not trusted to be secure.

For an untrusted non-3GPP access network, to secure communication between the UE and the 5GCN, a UE establishes secure connection to the 5G core network over untrusted non-3GPP access via the N3IWF. The UE performs registration to the 5G core network during the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure as specified in 3GPP TS 24.501 [4] and IETF RFC 7296 [6]. After the registration, the UE supports NAS signalling with 5GCN using the N1 reference

point as specified in 3GPP TS 24.501 [4]. The N3IWF interfaces the 5GCN CP function via the N2 interface to the AMF and the 5GCN UP functions via N3 interface to the UPF as described in 3GPP TS 23.501 [2].

4.3 Identities

4.3.1 User identities

When the UE accesses the 5GCN over non-3GPP access networks, the same permanent identities for 3GPP access are used to identify the subscriber for non-3GPP access authentication, authorization and accounting services.

The Subscription Permanent Identifier (SUPI) is defined in 3GPP TS 33.501 [5]. The SUPI can contain either an IMSI or a network specific identifier as specified in 3GPP TS 23.501 [2]. A SUPI containing an IMSI is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]. A SUPI containing a network specific identifier always takes the form of a NAI as defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8].

The Subscription Concealed Identifier (SUCI) is a privacy preserving identifier containing the concealed SUPI as specified in 3GPP TS 33.501 [5]. SUCI is calculated from SUPI. When the SUPI contains an IMSI, the corresponding SUCI is derived as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]. When the SUPI contains a network specific identifier, the corresponding SUCI in NAI format is derived as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8].

User identification in non-3GPP accesses can require additional identities that are out of the scope of 3GPP.

4.3.2 FQDN for N3IWF Selection

An N3IWF FQDN is either provisioned by the home operator or constructed by the UE in either the Operator Identifier FQDN format or the Tracking Area Identity FQDN format as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8],

The N3IWF FQDN is used as input to the DNS mechanism for N3IWF selection.

4.4 Quality of service support

4.4.1 General

When the UE accesses the 3GPP 5G System (5GS) via non-3GPP access networks, the same QoS flow based 5G QoS model and principles are followed as described in 3GPP TS 23.501 [2]. For PDU sessions that were established over non-3GPP access, the QoS flow remains to be the finest granularity of QoS differentiation in the PDU Session.

4.4.2 QoS differentiation in untrusted non-3GPP access

4.4.2.1 General

For untrusted non-3GPP access, the N3IWF is the access network node that provides QoS signalling to support QoS differentiation and mapping of QoS flows to non-3GPP access resources.

4.4.2.2 QoS signalling

A QoS flow is controlled by the SMF and can be preconfigured, or established via the UE requested PDU Session establishment via untrusted non-3GPP access procedure, the UE or network requested PDU session modification via untrusted non-3GPP access procedure. (see 3GPP TS 23.502 [3]),

During PDU session establishment, based on local policies, pre-configuration and the QoS profiles received, the N3IWF determines the number of IPsec child SAs to establish and the QoS profiles associated with each IPsec child SA. The N3IWF then initiates IPsec SA creation procedure to establish Child SAs associating to the QoS flows of the PDU session.

4.4.2.3 QoS differentiation in user plane

For uplink, the UE associates an uplink user data packet with a QFI as specified in 3GPP TS 24.501 [4]. The UE shall then encapsulate the uplink user data packet and the QFI associated with the uplink user data packet in the GRE header and select IPsec child SA based on PDU session and QFI associated with the uplink user data packet as specified in subclause 8.3.

For downlink, the UPF maps the user data packet to a QoS flow. The N3IWF shall determine the IPsec child SA to use for sending of the downlink user data packet over NWu based on mapping of the QoS flow to the IPsec child SA based on QFI of the QoS flow of the user data packet and the identity of the PDU Session of the user data packet.

4.4.2.4 Reflective QoS

Reflective QoS is also supported when the UE accesses the 5GCN via untrusted non-3GPP access network as specified in 3GPP TS 23.502 [3]. If the N3IWF receives a downlink user packet associated with Reflective QoS Indicator (RQI), the N3IWF shall set the RQI in the GRE header when the N3IWF encapsulates the downlink user data packet into a GRE encapsulated user data packet as specified in subclause 8.3.

4.4.2.5 QoS enforcement

If the UE is provided with maximum flow bit rate (MFBR) for UL for a QFI as specified in 3GPP TS 24.501 [4], the UE should send user data packets associated with the QFI with a bitrate lower than or equal to the maximum flow bit rate (MFBR) for UL.

5 Network discovery and selection

5.1 General

The following aspects are included when selecting a 5GC network and routing traffic via the 5GC network:

a) access network discovery procedures as defined in subclause 5.2;

b) access network selection procedures as defined in subclause 5.3; and

c) access network reselection procedures as defined in subclause 5.4.

5.2 Access network discovery procedure

5.2.1 General

If PLMN selection specified in 3GPP TS 23.122 [13] is applicable (e.g., at switch-on, recovery from lack of 3GPP coverage, or user selection of applicable 3GPP access technology), the PLMN selection to select the highest priority PLMN according to these specifications is performed before any access network discovery.

In the access network discovery procedure, the UE can get ANDSP information on available access networks in its vicinity and can use this information when determining the presence of operator preferred access networks. Determination of the presence of access networks requires using radio access specific procedures, which are not further described here.

5.2.2 Discovering availability of WLAN access networks

The UE may obtain WLAN Selection Policy (WLANSP) rules information by pre-configuration or by downloading the policy information from the PCF as specified in 3GPP TS 23.503 [16]. The policy contains the UE access network discovery and selection related policy information to help the UE in discovering and selecting a WLAN access network (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]).

The UE may receive multiple valid WLANSP rules. When the UE is in the home PLMN, the UE uses the valid WLANSP rules from the home PLMN to select an available WLAN. When the UE is roaming and the UE has valid rules from both HPLMN and VPLMN, the UE gives priority to the valid WLANSP rules from the VPLMN. A WLANSP rule is valid if it meets the validity conditions included in the WLANSP rule (if provided).

The UE may apply the techniques specific to the WLAN access technologies to discover available WLAN access networks. Such techniques will not be further described here.

In addition, the UE may obtain information on operator preferred WLAN access networks via ANDSP.

5.3 Access network selection procedure

5.3.1 General

In this release of the specification, only selection of WLAN access network is supported. The ANDSP policy contains WLANSP rules for the UE to select a WLAN access network. Rules for selecting other types of non-3GPP access networks are not specified.

5.3.2 WLAN selection procedure

5.3.2.1 General

The purpose of the WLAN selection procedure is to create a prioritized list of selected WLAN(s).

The UE shall perform WLAN selection based on the user preferences and WLANSP rules. The UE may be provisioned with WLANSP rules from multiple PLMNs. User preferences take precedence over the WLANSP rules.

The user preferences are used to select between the automatic WLAN selection procedure or the manual WLAN selection procedure:

- if user preferences are present, the UE shall determine the prioritized list of selected WLAN(s) using the manual mode WLAN selection procedure (see subclause 5.3.2.2); and

- if user preferences are not present or if there is no user-preferred WLAN access network available, the UE shall determine the prioritized list of selected WLAN(s) using the automatic mode WLAN selection procedure (see subclause 5.3.2.3).

5.3.2.2 Manual mode WLAN selection

The UE creates a prioritized list of available WLAN(s). The creation of the prioritized list is implementation specific.

5.3.2.3 Automatic mode WLAN selection

The UE shall first determine valid WLANSP rules for WLAN selection:

a) if the UE is not roaming over 3GPP access, the UE shall use the valid WLANSP rules from the HPLMN;

b) if the UE is roaming over 3GPP access, the UE may have valid WLANSP policies from both the VPLMN and the HPLMN. WLANSP rules from the HPLMN will have lower priority from the WLANSP rules from the VPLMN.

The UE shall then determine the selected WLAN(s) according to the following steps:

a) use the procedures specified in the IEEE 802.11-2012 [19] to discover the available WLANs. The UE may perform ANQP procedures as specified in the IEEE 802.11-2012 [19] or the Hotspot 2.0 [20] to discover the attributes and capabilities of available WLANs; and

b) compare the attributes and capabilities of the available WLANs with the group of selection criteria of the valid WLANSP rules and construct a prioritized list of available WLANs that fulfill the selection criteria.

   1) when there are multiple valid WLANSP rules the UE evaluates the valid WLANSP rules in priority order. The UE evaluates first if an available WLAN access meets the criteria of the highest priority valid WLANSP rule. The UE then evaluates if an available WLAN access meets the selection criteria of the next priority valid WLANSP rule;

NOTE: If there are multiple highest priority selection criteria, it is up to the UE implementation which one to use.

   2) if HomeNetworkInd is not set to "1" in the included group of selection criteria, within a valid WLANSP rule, the WLAN(s) that match the group of selection criteria with the highest priority are considered as the most preferred WLANs, the WLAN(s) that match the group of selection criteria with the second highest priority are considered as the second most preferred WLANs. If there are multiple highest priority selection criteria, it is up to the UE implementation which one to use; and

3) if HomeNetworkInd is set to "1" in the included group of selection criteria, then the UE shall create a list of available WLANs that directly interwork with the home operator and shall apply the group of selection criteria to all the WLANs in this list. A WLAN is included in this list, if

   i) the other selection criteria in the active WLANSP rule are met; and

   ii) the domain name list (see IEEE 802.11-2012 [19]) includes:

      A) the home domain name derived from its IMSI; or

      B) the domain name derived from its list of equivalent PLMNs; and

4) for both 2) and 3) above, the priority of a WLAN in the available WLANs list is set to the WLAN priority defined in the preferredSSIDlist of the matching selection criteria. There may be one or more selected WLANs in the list.

5.4 Access network reselection procedure

5.4.1 General

The access network reselection procedure can be triggered based on the user's request or the operator's policy. Such operator policy for supporting network reselection can be provided by the ANDSP or can be pre-provisioned in the UE.

The access network reselection procedure can also be triggered by the UE during periodical re-evaluation of ANDSP policies (see subclause 6.4.2), or if the 'active' rule becomes invalid (conditions no longer fulfilled), or other manufacturer specific trigger.

NOTE: How frequently the UE performs the discovery and reselection procedure is UE implementation specific.

5.4.2 WLAN reselection procedure

For WLAN access network reselection, the UE configured with a WLANSP rule shall use the access network selection procedure as specified in subclause 5.3.2. The UE first uses WLAN Selection Policy (WLANSP) to determine the active WLANSP rule. The UE selects the highest priority and valid WLANSP rule as the active WLANSP rule.

The access network reselection procedure can be in automatic mode or manual mode. The manual mode reselection shall follow the behaviour described in subclause 5.3.2.3 and the automatic mode reselection shall follow the behaviour described in subclause 5.3.2.4.

6 UE - 5GC network protocols

6.1 General

6.2 Untrusted Accesses

In this release of specification, only untrusted non-3GPP access is supported.

6.3 Authentication and authorization for accessing 5GS via an untrusted non-3GPP access network

6.3.1 General

In order to register to the 5G core network (5GCN) via untrusted non-3GPP IP access, the UE first needs to be configured with a local IP address from the untrusted non-3GPP access network (N3AN).

Once the UE is configured with a local IP address, the UE shall select the Non-3GPP InterWorking Function (N3IWF) as described in subclause 7.2 and shall initiate the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure as described in subclause 7.3. During the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure, authentication and authorization for access to 5GCN is performed.

6.4 Handling of ANDSP Information

6.4.1 General

The Access Network Discovery & Selection policy (ANDSP) is used to control UE behavior related to access network discovery and selection over non-3GPP access network.

ANDSP consists of:

- WLAN Selection Policy (WLANSP); and
- Non-3GPP access network (N3AN) node configuration information.

The UE uses the WLANSP for selecting the WLAN access network.

NOTE: In this release of the specification, ANDSP contains configuration for selecting a WLAN access network. Configuration for selecting other types of non-3GPP access networks is not specified.

The UE uses the Non-3GPP access network (N3AN) node configuration information for selecting a N3AN node (i.e. N3IWF or ePDG).

When roaming, the UE can receive ANDSP including WLANSP from h-PCF or v-PCF or both. The ANDSP including N3AN node configuration information is provided by h-PCF only. The UE shall ignore the N3AN node configuration information in the ANDSP if the ANDSP is provided by v-PCF.

The structure and the content of ANDSP are defined in 3GPP TS 24.526 [17].

6.4.2 UE procedures

6.4.2.1 General

When ANDSP is modified based on information received from network as specified in 3GPP TS 24.501 [4] Annex D, the UE shall re-evalaute the ANDSP.

The received ANDSP information shall not impact the PLMN selection and reselection procedures specified in 3GPP TS 23.122 [13].

The UE shall periodically re-evaluate ANDSP. The value of the periodic re-evaluation timer is implementation dependant. The additional trigger for (re-)evaluating ANDSP is when the active WLANSP rule becomes invalid (conditions no longer fulfilled), or other manufacturer specific trigger.

6.4.2.2 Use of WLAN selection information

During automatic mode WLAN selection, the UE shall use the WLAN selection policy (WLANSP) provided by PCF to determine the selected WLAN as described in subclause 5.3:

6.4.2.3 Use of N3AN node configuration information

If the UE accesses 5GCN via the non-3GPP access, the UE shall use the N3AN node configuration information to select an N3AN node as described in subclause 7.2, to be used for establishing IKEv2 security association as described in subclause 7.3.

6.4.3 ANDSP information from the network

ANDSP information is provided by the network to the UE using the UE policy delivery procedure described in Annex D of 3GPP TS 24.501 [4].

7 Security association management procedures

7.1 General

The purpose of the security association management procedures is to define the procedures for establishment or disconnection of end-to-end security association between the UE and the N3IWF via an IKEv2 protocol exchange specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]. The IKE SA and child signalling IPsec SA establishment procedure is always initiated by the UE, whereas the child user plane IPsec SA creation procedures shall be initiated by the N3IWF as specified in 3GPP TS 23.502 [3].

The UE selects an N3IWF according to the procedure in subclause 7.2. Once the N3IWF has been selected, the security associations are established and managed according to the procedures in subclause 7.3 to subclause 7.7.

If a non-3GPP access network does not support transport of IP fragments, the maximum size of an IKEv2 message including the IP header is equal to the path MTU between the UE and N3IWF.

EXAMPLE: If a non-3GPP access network is an IPv6 only network which does not support transport of IP fragments and the path MTU between the UE and the N3IWF is 1280 octets then the maximum size of an IKEv2 message including IP header is 1280 octets.

7.2 N3AN node selection procedure

7.2.1 General

The UE performs N3AN node selection procedure based on the N3AN node configuration information provisioned to the UE by the HPLMN and based on the UE's knowledge of the country the UE is located in and the PLMN the UE is registered to via 3GPP access.

7.2.2 N3AN node configuration information

The N3AN node configuration information is provisioned to the UE either by h-PCF or via implementation specific means. The UE shall apply the N3AN node configuration information provisioned via implementation specific means only if the N3AN node configuration information provisioned by the h-PCF is not present in the UE.

The N3AN node configuration information shall consist of the following:

- N3AN node selection information;
- optionally, home N3IWF identifier configuration; and
- optionally, home ePDG identifier configuration.

The N3AN node selection information consists of N3AN node selection information entries. Each N3AN node selection information entry contains a PLMN ID and information for the PLMN ID. The N3AN node selection information contains at least an N3AN node selection information entry with information for the HPLMN and an N3AN node selection information entry for "any_PLMN".

The N3AN node configuration information provisioned by h-PCF is as specified in 3GPP TS 24.501 [4] annex D and 3GPP TS 24.526 [17].

The UE shall support the implementation of standard DNS mechanisms in order to retrieve the IP address(es) of the N3IWF or ePDG. The input to the DNS query is an N3IWF FQDN or ePDG FQDN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8].

7.2.3 Determination of the country the UE is located in

If the UE cannot determine whether it is located in the home country or in a visited country, as required by the N3AN node selection procedure, the UE shall stop the N3AN node selection. Once the UE determines the country the UE is located in, the UE shall proceed with N3AN node selection as specified in subclause 7.2.4.

NOTE: It is out of scope of the present specification to define how the UE determines whether it is located in the home country or in a visited country or in a location that does not belong to any country. When the UE is in coverage of a 3GPP RAT, it can, for example, use the information derived from the available PLMN(s). If PLMN selection is applicable, the UE can match the MCC of the PLMN to which a cell belongs broadcast on the BCCH of the 3GPP access against the UE's IMSI to determine if they belong to the same country, as defined in 3GPP TS 23.122 [13]. If the UE is not in coverage of a 3GPP RAT, the UE can use other techniques, including user-provided location.

7.2.4 N3AN node selection

7.2.4.1 General

When the UE supports connectivity with N3IWF but does not support connectivity with ePDG, the UE shall perform the procedure in subclause 7.2.4.3 for selecting an N3IWF.

When the UE supports connectivity with N3IWF and ePDG, the UE shall perform the procedure in subclause 7.2.4.4 for selecting either an N3IWF or an ePDG.

7.2.4.2 Determine if the visited country mandates the selection of N3IWF in this country

In order to determine if the visited country mandates the selection of N3IWF in this country, the UE shall perform the DNS NAPTR query using Visited Country FQDN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8] via the non-3GPP access network.

If the result of this query is:

- a set of one or more records containing the service instance names of the form "*n3iwf.5gc.mnc<MNC>.mcc<MCC>.pub.3gppnetwork.org*", the UE shall determine that the visited country mandates the selection of the N3IWF in this country; and

NOTE: The (<MCC>, <MNC>) pair in each record represents PLMN Id (see 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]) in the visited country which can be used for N3IWF selection in subclause 7.2.4.3 and subclause 7.2.4.4.

- no records containing the service instance names of the form "*n3iwf.5gc.mnc<MNC>.mcc<MCC>.pub.3gppnetwork.org*", the UE shall determine that the visited country does not mandate the selection of the N3IWF in this country.

7.2.4.3 UE procedure when the UE only supports connectivity with N3IWF

If the UE only supports connectivity with N3IWF and does not support connectivity with ePDG, the UE shall ignore the following ePDG related configuration parameters if available in the N3AN node configuration information when selecting an N3IWF:

- the home ePDG identifier configuration; and

- the preference parameter in each N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information.

The UE shall proceed as follows:

a) if the UE is located in its home country:

   1) if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned:

      i) if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information and contains an IP address, the UE shall use the IP address of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the IP address of the N3IWF;

      ii) if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information and does not contain an IP address, the UE shall use the FQDN of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the N3IWF FQDN; and

      iii) if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is not provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the HPLMN's N3AN

node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN stored on the USIM as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

2) if the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned on the UE, the UE shall construct the N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN stored on the USIM;

and for the above cases constructing or using an N3IWF FQDN, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address; and

b) if the UE is not located in its home country:

1) if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned and the UE is registered to a VPLMN via 3GPP access:

i) if an N3AN node selection information entry for the VPLMN is available in the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on FQDN format of the VPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

ii) if an N3AN node selection information entry for the VPLMN is not available in the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the 'Any_PLMN' N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8];

and for the above cases, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the constructed N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address; and

2) if one of the following is true:

- the UE is not registered to a PLMN via 3GPP access and the UE uses WLAN; or

- the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned;

the UE shall perform a DNS query (see 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]) as specified in subclause 7.2.4.2.2 to determine if the visited country mandates the selection of N3IWF in this country and:

i) if selection of N3IWF in visited country is mandatory:

A) if the UE is registered to a VPLMN via 3GPP access and the PLMN ID of VPLMN is included in one of the returned DNS records, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN in 3GPP access as described in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

B) if the UE is not registered to a PLMN via 3GPP access or the UE is registered to a VPLMN via 3GPP access and the PLMN ID of VPLMN is not included in any of the returned DNS records:

- if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned, the UE shall select a PLMN included in the DNS response that has highest PLMN priority (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) in the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information and the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the selected PLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the selected PLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

- if the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned or the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information does not contain any of the PLMNs in the DNS response, selection of the PLMN is UE implementation specific. The UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the selected PLMN as described in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8];

and for the above cases, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the constructed N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address;

ii) if the DNS response contains no records and thus selection of N3IWF in visited country is not mandatory:

A) if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned and the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information contains one or more PLMNs in the visited country, the UE shall select a PLMN that has highest PLMN priority (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) in the N3AN node selection information and the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the selected PLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8] using the PLMN ID of the selected PLMN; and

B) if the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned or the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned and the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information contains no PLMNs in the visited country:

- if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) and contains an IP address, the UE shall use the IP address of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the IP address of the N3IWF;

- if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) and does not contain an IP address, the UE shall use the FQDN of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the N3IWF FQDN; and

- if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is not provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN as described in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8];

and for the above cases constructing or using an N3IWF FQDN, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address; and

iii) if no DNS response is received, the UE shall terminate the N3AN node selection procedure.

Following bullet a) and b) above, once the UE selected the IP address of the N3IWF, the UE shall initiate the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure as specified in subclause 7.3.

If the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure towards an N3IWF in the HPLMN fails due to no response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, and the selection of N3IWF in the HPLMN is performed using home N3IWF identifier configuration and there are more pre-configured N3IWFs in the HPLMN, the UE shall repeat the tunnel establishment attempt using the next FQDN or IP address(es) of the N3IWF in the HPLMN.

If the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure towards to any of the received IP addresses of the selected N3IWF fails due to no response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, then the UE shall repeat the N3IWF selection as described in this subclause, excluding the N3IWFs for which the UE did not receive a response to the IKE_SA_INIT request message.

NOTE: The time the UE waits before reattempting access to another N3IWF or to an N3IWF that it previously did not receive a response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, is implementation specific.

7.2.4.4 UE procedure when the UE supports connectivity with N3IWF and ePDG

7.2.4.4.1 General

If the UE can support connectivity with N3IWF and with ePDG, the UE shall:

- if the N3AN node selection is required for an IMS service, follow steps specified in subclause 7.2.4.4.2 for N3AN node selection; and

- if the N3AN node selection is required for a non-IMS service, follow steps specified in subclause 7.2.4.4.3 for N3AN node selection.

NOTE: How the UE determines node selection is required for an IMS service or for a non-IMS service is implementation-specific.

7.2.4.4.2 N3AN node selection for IMS service

If the N3AN node selection is required for an IMS service, the UE shall use the preference parameter in the N3AN node selection information entries of the N3AN node selection information to determine whether selection of N3IWF or ePDG is preferred in a given PLMN.

The UE shall proceed as follows:

a) if the UE is located in its home country:

   1) if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned:

      i) if the preference parameter in the HPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry of the N3AN node selection information indicates that N3IWF is preferred:

         A) if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information and contains an IP address, the UE shall use the IP address of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the IP address of the N3IWF;

         B) if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information and does not contain an IP address, the UE shall use the FQDN of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the N3IWF FQDN; and

         C) if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is not provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the HPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN stored on the USIM as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

      ii) if the preference parameter in the HPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry of the N3AN node selection information indicates that ePDG is preferred:

         A) if the home ePDG identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information and contains an IP address, the UE shall use the IP address of the home ePDG identifier configuration as the IP address of the ePDG;

         B) if the home ePDG identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information and does not contains an IP address, the UE shall use the FQDN of the home ePDG identifier configuration as the ePDG FQDN; and

         C) if the home ePDG identifier configuration is not provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an ePDG FQDN based on the FQDN format of HPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN stored on the USIM as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

   2) if the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned on the UE, the UE shall construct the N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN stored on the USIM;

   and for the above cases constructing or using an N3IWF FQDN or ePDG FQDN, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the N3IWF FQDN or ePDG FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s) or ePDG(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF or of the ePDG a resolved IP address of an N3IWF or an ePDG with the same IP version as its local IP address; and

b) if the UE is not located in its home country:

   1) if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned and the UE is registered to a VPLMN via 3GPP access:

      i) if an N3AN node selection information entry for the VPLMN is available in the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information:

         A) if the preference parameter in the VPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry of the N3AN node configuration information indicates that N3IWF is preferred, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the VPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the

N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

B) if the preference parameter in the VPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry of the N3AN node configuration information indicates that ePDG is preferred, the UE shall construct an ePDG FQDN based on the FQDN format of the VPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]: and

ii) if an N3AN node selection information entry for the VPLMN is not available in the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information:

A) if the preference parameter in the 'Any_PLMN' N3AN node selection information entry of the N3AN node configuration information indicates that N3IWF is preferred, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the 'Any_PLMN' N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]: and

B) if the preference parameter in the 'Any_PLMN' N3AN node selection information entry of the N3AN node configuration information indicates that ePDG is preferred, the UE shall construct an ePDG FQDN based on the FQDN format of the 'Any_PLMN' N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8];

and for above case, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the constructed N3IWF FQDN or ePDG FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s) or ePDG(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF or the ePDG a resolved IP address of an N3IWF or ePDG with the same IP version as its local IP address; and

2) if one of the following is true:

- the UE is not registered to a PLMN via 3GPP access and the UE uses WLAN; or
- the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned;

the UE shall perform a DNS query (see 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]) as specified in subclause 7.2.4.2 to determine if the visited country mandates the selection of N3IWF in this country and:

i) if selection of N3IWF in visited country is mandatory:

A) if the UE is registered to a VPLMN via 3GPP access and the PLMN ID of VPLMN is included in one of the returned DNS records, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as described in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

B) if the UE is not registered to a PLMN via 3GPP access or the UE is registered to a VPLMN via 3GPP access and the PLMN ID of VPLMN is not included in any of the returned DNS records:

- if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned, the UE shall select an a PLMN included in the DNS response that has highest PLMN priority (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) in the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information and the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the selected PLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the selected PLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

- if the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned or the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information does not contain any of the PLMNs in the DNS response, selection of the PLMN is UE implementation specific. The UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the selected PLMN as described in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8];

and for the above cases, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the constructed N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address;

ii) if the DNS response contains no records and thus selection of N3IWF in visited country is not mandatory:

A) if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned and the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information contains one or more PLMNs in the visited country, the UE shall select a PLMN that has highest PLMN priority (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) in the N3AN node selection information and the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the selected PLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the selected PLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

B) if the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned or the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned and the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information contains no PLMN in the visited country:

- if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) and contains an IP address, the UE shall use the IP address of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the IP address of the N3IWF;

- if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) and does not contains an IP address, the UE shall use the FQDN of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as N3IWF FQDN; and

- if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is not provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN as described in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8];

and for the above cases constructing or using an N3IWF FQDN, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address; and

iii) if no DNS response is received, the UE shall terminate the N3AN node selection procedure.

Following bullet a) and b) above, once the UE selected the IP address of the N3IWF or the ePDG,

a) if the IP address of N3IWF is selected, the UE shall:

i) initiate the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure as specified in subclause 7.3;

ii) if the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure towards an N3IWF in the HPLMN fails due to no response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message or the UE is informed during registration over non-3GPP access that the IMS voice over PS session is not supported over non-3GPP access, and the selection of N3IWF in the HPLMN is performed using home N3IWF identifier configuration and there are more pre-configured N3IWFs in the HPLMN, repeat the tunnel establishment attempt using the next FQDN or IP address(es) of the N3IWF in the HPLMN;

iii) if the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure towards any of the received IP addresses of the selected N3IWF fails due to no response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message or the UE is informed during registration over non-3GPP access that the IMS voice over PS session is not supported over non-3GPP access, attempt to select an ePDG in the same PLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] instead; and

iv) if the UE fails to connect to either N3IWF or ePDG in the same PLMN, repeat the N3AN node selection as described in this subclause, excluding the N3IWFs for which the UE did not receive a response to the IKE_SA_INIT request message;

NOTE 2: The time the UE waits before reattempting access to another N3IWF or to an N3IWF that it previously did not receive a response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, is implementation specific.

b) if the IP address of ePDG is selected, the UE shall:

i) initiate tunnel establishment as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7];

ii) if tunnel establishment as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] towards an ePDG in the HPLMN fails due to no response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, and the selection of ePDG in the HPLMN is performed using home ePDG identifier configuration and there are more pre-configured ePDG in the HPLMN, repeat the tunnel establishment attempt using the next FQDN or IP address(es) of the ePDG in the HPLMN;

iii) if tunnel establishment as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] towards any of the received IP addresses of the selected ePDG fails due to no response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, attempt to select an N3IWF in the same PLMN instead; and

iv) if the UE fails to connect to either ePDG or N3IWF in the same PLMN, repeat the N3AN node selection as described in this subclause, excluding the ePDGs for which the UE did not receive a response to the IKE_SA_INIT request message.

NOTE 3: The time the UE waits before reattempting access to another ePDG or to an ePDG that it previously did not receive a response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, is implementation specific.

7.2.4.4.3 N3AN node selection for Non-IMS service

If the N3AN node selection is required for an non-IMS service, the UE shall ignore the preference parameter in the N3AN node selection information entries of the N3AN node selection information.

The UE shall proceed as follows:

a) if the UE is located in its home country:

1) if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned:

i) if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information and contains an IP address, the UE shall use the IP address of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the IP address of the N3IWF;

ii) if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information and does not contain an IP address, the UE shall use the FQDN of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the N3IWF FQDN; and

iii) if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is not provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the HPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN stored on the USIM as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

2) if the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned, the UE shall construct the N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN stored on the USIM;

and for the above cases constructing or using an N3IWF FQDN, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s) or ePDG(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address; and

b) if the UE is not located in its home country:

1) if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned and the UE is registered to a VPLMN via 3GPP access:

i) if an N3AN node selection information entry for the VPLMN is available in the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the VPLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

ii) if an N3AN node selection information entry for the VPLMN is not available in the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the 'Any_PLMN' N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]: and

and for above case, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the constructed N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address; and

2) if one of the following is true:

- the UE is not registered to a PLMN via 3GPP access and the UE uses WLAN; or

- the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned;

the UE shall perform a DNS query (see 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]) as specified in subclause 7.2.4.2 to determine if the visited country mandates the selection of N3IWF in this country and:

i) if selection of N3IWF in visited country is mandatory:

A) if the UE is registered to a VPLMN via 3GPP access and the PLMN ID of VPLMN is included in one of the returned DNS records, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the VPLMN as described in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

B) if the UE is not registered to a PLMN via 3GPP access or the UE is registered to a VPLMN via 3GPP access and the PLMN ID of VPLMN is not included in any of the returned DNS records:

- if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned, the UE shall select an a PLMN included in the DNS response that has highest PLMN priority (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) in the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information and the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the selected PLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the selected PLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

- if the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned or the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information does not contain any of the PLMNs in the DNS response, selection of the PLMN is UE implementation specific. The UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the selected PLMN as described in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8];

and for the above cases, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the constructed N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address;

ii) if the DNS response contains no records and thus selection of N3IWF in visited country is not mandatory:

A) if the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned and the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information contains one or more PLMNs in the visited country, the UE shall select a PLMN that has highest PLMN priority (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) in the N3AN node selection information and the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the FQDN format of the selected PLMN's N3AN node selection information entry in the N3AN node selection information using the PLMN ID of the selected PLMN as specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8]; and

B) if the N3AN node configuration information is not provisioned or the N3AN node configuration information is provisioned and the N3AN node selection information of the N3AN node configuration information contains no PLMN in the visited country:

- if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) and contains an IP address, the UE shall use the IP address of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as the IP address of the N3IWF;

- if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information (see 3GPP TS 24.526 [17]) and does not contains an IP address, the UE shall use the FQDN of the home N3IWF identifier configuration as N3IWF FQDN; and

- if the home N3IWF identifier configuration is not provisioned in the N3AN node configuration information, the UE shall construct an N3IWF FQDN based on the Operator Identifier FQDN format using the PLMN ID of the HPLMN as described in 3GPP TS 23.003 [8];

and for the above cases constructing or using an N3IWF FQDN, the UE shall use the DNS server function to resolve the N3IWF FQDN to the IP address(es) of the N3IWF(s). The UE shall select as the IP address of the N3IWF a resolved IP address of an N3IWF with the same IP version as its local IP address; and

iii) if no DNS response is received, the UE shall terminate the N3AN node selection procedure.

Following bullet a) and b) above, once the UE selected the IP address of the N3IWF,

a) if the IP address of N3IWF is selected, the UE shall:

1) initiate the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure as specified in subclause 7.3;

2) if the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure towards an N3IWF in the HPLMN fails due to no response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, and the selection of N3IWF in the HPLMN is performed using home N3IWF identifier configuration and there are more pre-configured N3IWFs in the HPLMN, repeat the tunnel establishment attempt using the next FQDN or IP address(es) of the N3IWF in the HPLMN;

3) if the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure towards any of the IP addresses of the N3IWF of the selected PLMN fails due to no response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, repeat the N3AN node selection as described in this subclause with N3IWF of another PLMN; and

4) if the IKEv2 SA establishment procedure towards any of the received IP addresses of the N3IWF of any fails due to no response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, attempt to select an ePDG as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] and use tunnel establishment as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7].

NOTE 2: The time the UE waits before reattempting access to another N3IWF or to an N3IWF that it previously did not receive a response to an IKE_SA_INIT request message, is implementation specific.

7.3 IKE SA establishment procedure

7.3.1 General

The purpose of this procedure is to establish a secure connection between the UE and the N3IWF, which is used to securely exchange NAS signalling messages between the UE and the AMF, via the N3IWF. The UE establishes a secure connection by establishing an IKE SA and first child SA to the N3IWF. The IKE SA and first child SA, called signalling IPsec SA, are created between the UE and the N3IWF after the IKE_SA_INIT exchange and after the IKE_AUTH exchange (see IETF RFC 7296 [6]). The signalling IPsec established is used to transfer NAS signalling traffic. Additional child SAs (user plane IPsec SAs) can be established between the UE and the N3IWF to transfer user-plane traffic (see subclause 7.5).

Upon completion of the N3IWF selection procedure (subclause 7.2) the UE initiates an IKE_SA_INIT exchange as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6] (see step 2 in the registration procedure for untrusted non-3GPP access in 3GPP TS 23.502 [3]). Upon reception of the IKE_SA_INIT exchange the UE shall inform the upper layers that the access stratum is established.

Upon establishment of the access stratum connection, the UE initiates IKE_AUTH exchange (see IETF RFC 7296 [6]) with EAP-5G encapsulation, as specified in subclause 7.3.2.

The UE encapsulates the initial NAS message and the AN parameters using the EAP-5G procedure as described in subclause 7.3.3. The signalling IPsec SA is established after completion of the EAP-5G procedure and IKE_AUTH exchange.

7.3.2 IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment procedure

7.3.2.1 IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment initiation

The UE proceeds with the establishment of IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA with the selected N3IWF by initiating an IKE_SA_INIT exchange according to IETF RFC 7296 [6].

The UE shall initiate an IKE_AUTH exchange as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6] to establish an IKE SA and first child SA (signalling IPsec SA). The UE shall indicate the intention to use EAP by not including the AUTH payload in the initial IKE_AUTH request message as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

NOTE: The IKE_AUTH exchange is sent after the IKE_SA_INIT exchange. The UE has already established the IKE_SA_INIT exchange after N3IWF selection has been completed.

Upon reception of the IKE_AUTH request message without AUTH payload, the N3IWF shall respond with an IKE_AUTH response message with an indication to start an EAP-5G session that will be used to convey the initial NAS messages. The EAP-5G procedure is described in subclause 7.3.3.

7.3.2.2 IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment accepted by the network

If IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment is accepted by the network, the UE receives from the N3IWF an IKE_AUTH response message containing an EAP-Success message (as shown in figure 7.3.2-1), which completes the EAP-5G session. No further EAP-5G packets are exchanged.

The UE completes the IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA (first child SA) establishment procedure by initiating an IKE_AUTH exchange including an AUTH payload computed based on the N3IWF key as described in 3GPP TS 33.501 [5]. In the IKE_AUTH request message the UE additionally includes:

- the UE shall include the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute, the INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute, or both, indicating the type of IP address to be used for the IP tunnels, in the CFG_REQUEST configuration payload. The INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute shall contain no value and the length field shall be set to 0. The INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute shall contain no value and the length field shall be set to 0; and

- if the UE supports IETF RFC 4555 [23], the UE may include the MOBIKE_SUPPORTED notify payload as specified in IETF RFC 4555 [23].

The N3IWF shall include in the IKE_AUTH response message containing the AUTH payload:

- a single CFG_REPLY Configuration Payload including the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute with an IPv4 address assigned to the UE, the INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute with an IPv6 address assigned to the UE, or both;

- the NAS_IP4_ADDRESS notify payload with an N3IWF IPv4 address assigned to transport of NAS messages, if the initial IKE_AUTH request message contained a CFG_REQUEST configuration payload with the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute and NAS messages are to be transmitted using IPv4 based inner IP tunnel;

- the NAS_IP6_ADDRESS notify payload with an N3IWF IPv6 address assigned to transport of NAS messages if the initial IKE_AUTH request message contained a CFG_REQUEST configuration payload with the INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute and NAS messages are to be transmitted using IPv6 based inner IP tunnel;

- the NAS_TCP_PORT notify payload with an N3IWF TCP port number assigned to transport of NAS messages; and

- the MOBIKE_SUPPORTED notify payload as specified in IETF RFC 4555 [23], if the initial IKE_AUTH request message contained a MOBIKE_SUPPORTED configuration payload with the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute.

The UE may support the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] subclause 8.2.4.2. If the UE supports the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute, the UE shall include the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute indicating support of receiving timeout period for liveness check in the CFG_REQUEST configuration payload within the IKE_AUTH request message.

The N3IWF may include the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] subclause 8.2.4.2 indicating the timeout period for liveness check in the CFG_REPLY configuration payload of the IKE_AUTH response message containing the AUTH payload. Presence of the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute in the IKE_AUTH request can be used as input for decision on whether to include the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute in the IKE_AUTH response message containing the AUTH payload.

If the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] subclause 8.2.4.2 indicating the timeout period for the liveness check is included in the CFG_REPLY configuration payload within the IKE_AUTH response message containing the AUTH payload or the UE has a pre-configured or configured timeout period, the UE shall perform the liveness check procedure as described in subclause 7.8.

NOTE: The timeout period for liveness check is pre-configured in the UE in implementation specific way.

This completes the establishment of the IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA between the UE and the N3IWF. The UE and the N3IWF shall send further NAS messages within the signalling IPsec SA (first child SA) (see example in figure 7.3.2.2-1).

An example of an IKE SA and first child SA establishment procedure is shown in figure 7.3.2.2-1.

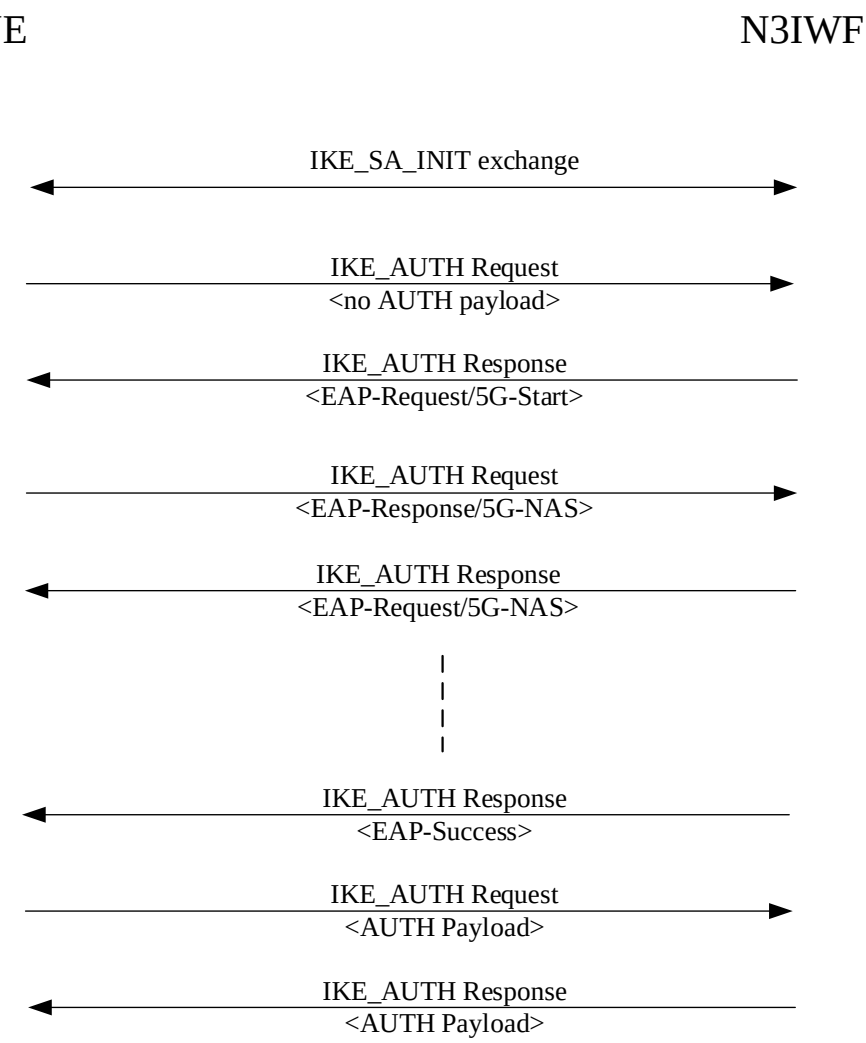

Figure 7.3.2.2-1: IKE SA and first child SA establishment procedure for UE registration over non-3GPP access

7.3.2.3 IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment not accepted by the network

If IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment is not accepted by the network, the UE receives from the N3IWF an IKE_AUTH response message including a Notify payload with an error type.

Upon receiving the IKE_AUTH response message with a Notify payload with an error type other than a CONGESTION Notify payload, the UE shall pass the error indication to the upper layer along with the encapsulated NAS messages, if any, within EAP/5G-NAS packet.

After the N3IWF receives from the UE an IKE_AUTH request message including the requested NSSAI, if the N3IWF does not accept the IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment due to the requested NSSAI only including one or more S-NSSAIs indicated in the OVERLOAD START message as specified in 3GPP TS 38.413 [29], the N3IWF shall construct an IKE_AUTH response message including a CONGESTION Notify payload as defined in subclause 9.2.4.2 and a N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload as defined in subclause 9.3.1.7. The N3IWF shall send the IKE_AUTH response message to the UE.

Upon reception of the IKE_AUTH response message including:

a) a CONGESTION Notify payload as defined in subclause 9.2.4.2; and

b) a N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload as defined in subclause 9.3.1.7; and

after the UE authenticates the network or the N3IWF as specified in 3GPP TS 33.501 [5], the UE shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]. In addition, the UE shall inform the upper layers that the access stratum connection has been released, and:

a) if the back-off timer value in N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload indicates neither zero nor deactivated, the UE shall start the Tw3 timer with the value provided and the UE shall not retry the IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment procedure to the same N3IWF until:

   - timer Tw3 expires;
   - the UE is switched off; or
   - the UICC containing the USIM is removed;

b) if the back-off timer value in N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload indicates that this timer is deactivated, the UE shall not retry the IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment procedure to the same N3IWF until:

   - the UE is switched off; or
   - the UICC containing the USIM is removed; and

c) if the back-off timer value in N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload indicates zero, the UE may retry the IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA establishment procedure to an N3IWF from the same PLMN.

Editor's note: How the UE terminates the EAP session is FFS.

7.3.3 EAP-5G session over non-3GPP access

7.3.3.1 General

A vendor-specific EAP method (EAP-5G) is used to encapsulate NAS messages between the UE and the N3IWF. The EAP-5G packets utilize the "Expanded" EAP type and the existing 3GPP Vendor-Id registered with IANA under the SMI Private Enterprise Code registry (i.e. 10415). The EAP-5G method is utilized only for encapsulating NAS messages (not for authentication).

The UE and the N3IWF exchange EAP-5G messages within IKE_AUTH request and IKE_AUTH response messages. The N3IWF on reception of an IKE_AUTH request with no AUTH payload shall start an EAP-5G session by sending an EAP-Request/5G-Start message.

The UE acknowledges start of the EAP-5G session by sending an EAP-Response/5G-NAS message which shall include:

a) a NAS-PDU field that contains a NAS message, for example, a REGISTRATION REQUEST message; and

b) an AN-parameters field that contains access network parameters, such as GUAMI, selected PLMN ID, S-NSSAI, establishment cause, etc. (see 3GPP TS 23.502 [3]).

The N3IWF, on reception of NAS messages from the AMF, shall include the NAS message within an EAP-Request/5G-NAS message. The EAP-Request/5G-NAS message shall include:

a) a NAS-PDU field that contains a NAS message.

Further NAS messages between the UE and the AMF, via the N3IWF, shall be inserted in NAS-PDU field of an EAP-Response/5G-NAS (UE to N3IWF direction) and EAP-Request/5G-NAS (N3IWF to UE direction) message.

7.3.3.2 EAP-5G session completion initiated by the network

Upon completion of successful authentication and on reception of the N3IWF key from the AMF, the N3IWF shall complete the EAP-5G session by sending an EAP-Success message.

On reception of the EAP-Success message from the N3IWF, the UE proceeds to establish an IKE SA and signalling IPsec SA as described in subclause 7.3.2.

An example of an EAP-5G session after successful authentication is shown in figure 7.3.3-1.

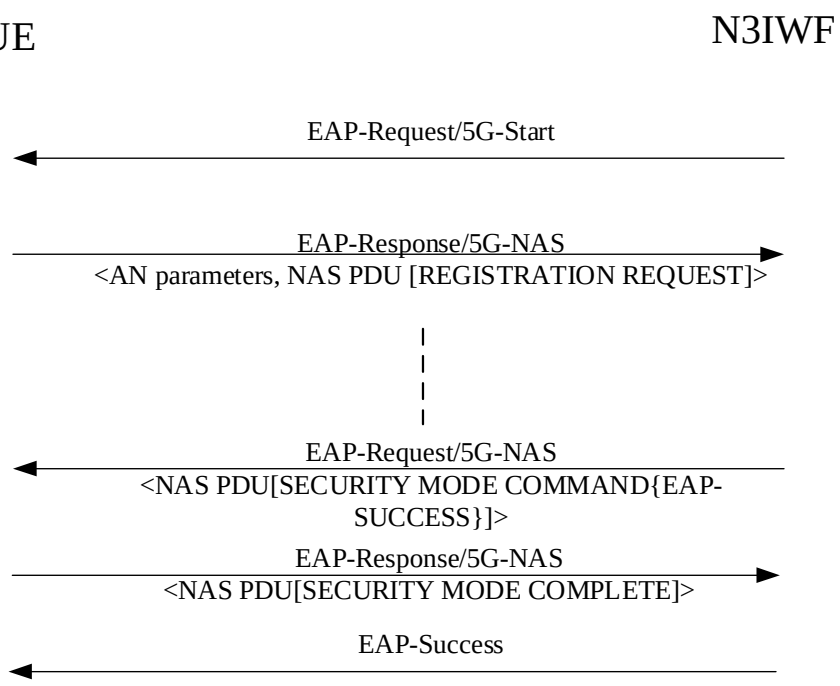

Figure 7.3.3.2-1: EAP-5G session for successful UE registration over non-3GPP access

7.3.3.3 EAP-5G session completion initiated by the UE

Upon receiving indication from the upper layer that no 5G-NAS messages need to be transmitted between the UE and N3IWF, the UE shall terminate the EAP-5G session by sending an EAP-Response/5G-Stop message to the N3IWF.

On reception of EAP-Response/5G-Stop message, the N3IWF shall complete the EAP-5G session by sending an EAP-Failure message.

On reception of the EAP-Failure message from the N3IWF, the UE shall delete any context related to IKE SA without requiring an explicit INFORMATIONAL exchange carrying a Delete payload as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

Figure 7.3.3.3-1 shows the EAP-5G session completion after registration reject.

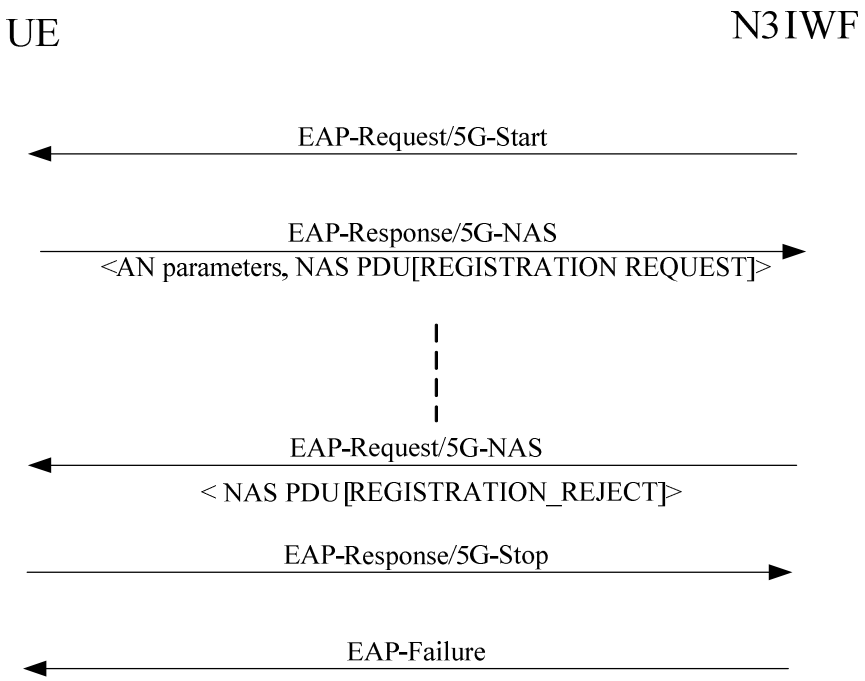

Figure 7.3.3.3-1: EAP-5G session when the UE's registration over non-3GPP access is rejected

7.3.4 Abnormal cases in the UE

Editor's note: The abnormal cases in the UE for this specific procedure (not specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]) are FFS.

7.3.5 Abnormal cases in the N3IWF

Editor's note: The abnormal cases in the N3IWF for this specific procedure (not specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]) are FFS.

7.4 IKEv2 SA deletion procedure

7.4.1 General

The purpose of the IKE SA deletion procedure via untrusted non-3GPP access is to close the IKE SA between the UE and the N3IWF. In addition, deleting the IKE SA implicitly closes any remaining signalling IPsec child SAs and user plane IPsec child SAs associated with IKE SA.

This procedure shall be initiated either by the N3IWF or by the UE.

The N3IWF initiates this procedure in the following cases:

a) N1 NAS signalling connection release;

b) N3IWF-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure failure;

c) N3IWF-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure completion

d) upon receipt of an INITIAL_CONTACT notification as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]; and

e) upon detecting an error in a response packet as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

The UE initiates this procedure in the following cases:

a) UE-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure failure;

b) UE-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure completion;

c) upon receipt of an INITIAL_CONTACT notification as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]; and

d) upon detecting an error in a response packet as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

7.4.2 IKE SA deletion procedure initiated by the N3IWF

7.4.2.1 IKE SA deletion initiation

The N3IWF shall initiate the IKE SA deletion procedure by sending an INFORMATIONAL request message including a Delete payload to the UE as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

The Delete payload shall be defined with the Protocol ID set to "1" and no SPIs included in the Security Parameter Index field in the Delete payload. This indicates that the IKE security association and all IPsec ESP security associations that were negotiated within it between the N3IWF and the UE shall be deleted.

7.4.2.2 IKE SA deletion accepted by the UE

Upon reception of the INFORMATIONAL request message from the N3IWF for deletion of the IKE SA, if the UE accepts the IKE SA deletion request, the UE shall send an empty INFORMATIONAL response message to the N3IWF as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

After sending the empty INFORMATIONAL response message, the UE shall close IKE SA and delete all IPsec child SAs associated with the IKE SA. In addition, the UE shall inform the upper layers that the access stratum connection has been released.

Upon receiving the empty INFORMATIONAL response message, the N3IWF shall close IKE SA and delete all IPsec child SAs associated with the IKE SA. In addition, the N3IWF shall inform the AMF that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.4.2.3 Abnormal cases in the N3IWF

If the N3IWF does not receive any empty INFORMATIONAL response message from the UE, the N3IWF shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA. In addition, the N3IWF shall inform the AMF that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.4.3 IKE SA deletion procedure initiated by the UE

7.4.3.1 IKE SA deletion initiation

The UE shall initiate the IKE SA deletion procedure by sending an INFORMATIONAL request message including a Delete payload to the N3IWF as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

The Delete payload shall be defined with the Protocol ID set to "1" and no SPIs included in the Security Parameter Index field in the Delete payload. This indicates that the IKE security association and all IPsec ESP security associations that were negotiated within it between the N3IWF and the UE shall be deleted.

7.4.3.2 IKE SA deletion accepted by the N3IWF

Upon reception of the INFORMATIONAL request message from the UE for deletion of the IKE SA, if the N3IWF accepts the IKE SA deletion request, the N3IWF shall send an empty INFORMATIONAL response message to the UE as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

After sending the empty INFORMATIONAL response message, the N3IWF shall close the IKE SA and delete all IPsec child SAs associated with the IKE SA. In addition, the N3IWF shall inform the AMF that the access stratum connection has been released.

Upon receiving the empty INFORMATIONAL response message, the UE shall close the IKE SA and delete all IPsec child SAs associated with the IKE SA. In addition, the UE shall inform the upper layers that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.4.3.3 Abnormal cases in the UE

If the UE does not receive any empty INFORMATIONAL response message from the N3IWF, the UE shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA. In addition, the UE shall inform the upper layers that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.5 User plane IPsec SA creation procedure

7.5.1 General

The purpose of the user plane IPsec SA creation procedure is to establish a Child SA associating to the QoS flows of the PDU session. This procedure shall be initiated by the N3IWF.

One user plane IPsec SA can be associated with one or more QoS flows of the PDU session. During PDU session establishment or PDU session modification via untrusted non-3GPP access, the N3IWF shall determine the number of user plane IPsec child SAs to establish and the QoS profiles associated with each Child SA based on local policies, configuration and the QoS profiles received from the network.

7.5.2 Child SA creation procedure initiation

The N3IWF shall initiate the Child SA creation procedure by sending a CREATE_CHILD_SA request message to the UE as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

The CREATE_CHILD_SA request message shall include:

a) a UP_IP4_ADDRESS notify payload or a UP_IP6_ADDRESS notify payload; and

b) 5G_QOS_INFO Notify payload as specified in subclause 9.3.1.1, which contains:

   1) PDU session ID;

   2) zero or more QFIs;

   3) optionally a DSCP value; and

   4) optionally an indication of whether the child SA is the default child SA. For a given PDU session ID, there can be only up to one child SA which is the default child SA.

The IKE Create_Child_SA request also contains the SA payload for the requested Child SA.

7.5.3 Child SA creation procedure accepted by the UE

If the UE accepts the CREATE_CHILD_SA request message with a 5G_QOS_INFO Notify payload:

a) the UE shall send a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]; and

b) the UE shall associate the created child SA with the PDU session ID, the zero or more QFIs (if indicated), the DSCP value (if indicated) and the indication of whether the child SA is the default child SA (if indicated) in the 5G_QOS_INFO Notify payload.

The CREATE_CHILD_SA response message shall include:

a) USE_TRANSPORT_MODE notification.

Any IKEv2 Notify payload indicating an error shall not be included in the CREATE_CHILD_SA response message.

7.5.4 Child SA creation procedure not accepted by the UE

If a user plane IPsec SA establishment for a PDU session is not accepted by the UE, the UE shall send a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message to the N3IWF with a Notify payload with error type.

Upon receiving the CREATE_CHILD_SA response message with a Notify payload of error type:

- if PDU session establishment over non-3GPP access requires single user plane SA IPsec SA creation, the N3IWF shall stop user plane SA IPsec SA creation procedure and indicate the failure for PDU session establishment over non-3GPP access.

- if PDU session establishment over non-3GPP access requires multiple user plane SA IPsec SA creation, the N3IWF may choose to continue user plane SA IPsec SA creation procedure for other user plane IPsec SAs, or stop user plane SA IPsec SA creation procedure and indicate the failure for PDU session establishment over non-3GPP access.

If the CREATE_CHILD_SA request message contains a USE_TRANSPORT_MODE notification, the UE shall decline the request by not including USE_TRANSPORT_MODE notification as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

7.5.5 Abnormal cases in the UE

Editor's note: The abnormal cases in the UE for this specific procedure (not specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]) are FFS.

7.5.6 Abnormal cases in the N3IWF

Editor's note: The abnormal cases in the N3IWF for this specific procedure (not specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]) are FFS.

7.6 IPSec SA modification procedure

This sub-clause will describe IPSec child SA modification procedure via untrusted non-3GPP access.

7.7 IPSec SA deletion procedure

7.7.1 General

The purpose of the child SA deletion procedure for PDU session release is to delete all the child SAs associated with the PDU session. This procedure shall be initiated either by the N3IWF or by the UE.

The N3IWF initiates this procedure in the following cases:

a) upon PDU session release;

b) N3IWF-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure failure;

c) N3IWF-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure completion

d) upon detecting an error in a response packet as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

The UE initiates this procedure in the following cases:

a) UE-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure failure;

b) UE-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure completion;

c) upon detecting an error in a response packet as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

7.7.2 N3IWF-initated child SA deletion procedure

7.7.2.1 N3IWF-initiated child SA deletion procedure initiation

The N3IWF shall initiate the child SA deletion procedure by sending an INFORMATIONAL request message including a Delete payload to the UE as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]. The Delete payload shall include:

a) the Protocol ID set to "3" for ESP; and

b) all the N3IWF's ESP Security Parameter Index(es) associated to the released PDU session.

7.7.2.2 N3IWF-initiated child SA deletion procedure accepted by the UE

If the UE accepts the INFORMATIONAL request message for deletion of the child SAs, the UE shall send the INFORMATIONAL response message to the N3IWF including the Delete payload received in the corresponding INFORMATIONAL request message as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

Any IKEv2 Notify payload indicating an error shall not be included in the INFORMATIONAL response message.

Editor's note: The possible Notify messages for status type in the INFORMATIONAL response message are FFS.

7.7.2.3 Abnormal cases in the N3IWF

If the N3IWF does not receive any INFORMATIONAL response message including a Delete payload from the UE, the N3IWF shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA. In addition, the N3IWF shall inform the AMF that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.7.3 UE-initiated child SA deletion procedure

7.7.3.1 UE-initiated child SA deletion procedure initiation

The UE shall initiate the child SA deletion procedure by sending an INFORMATIONAL request message including a Delete payload to the N3IWF as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]. The Delete payload shall include:

a) the Protocol ID set to "3" for ESP; and

b) all the UE's ESP Security Parameter Index(es) associated to the released PDU session.

7.7.3.2 UE-initiated child SA deletion procedure accepted by the N3IWF

If the N3IWF accepts the INFORMATIONAL request message for deletion of the child SAs, the N3IWF shall send the INFORMATIONAL response message to the UE including the Delete payload received in the corresponding INFORMATIONAL request message as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

Any IKEv2 Notify payload indicating an error shall not be included in the INFORMATIONAL response message.

7.7.3.3 Abnormal cases in the UE

If the UE does not receive any INFORMATIONAL response message including a Delete payload from the N3IWF, the UE shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA. In addition, the UE shall inform the upper layers that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.7.4 Abnormal cases in the UE

Editor's note: The abnormal cases in the UE for this specific procedure (not specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]) are FFS.

7.7.5 Abnormal cases in the N3IWF

Editor's note: The abnormal cases in the N3IWF for this specific procedure (not specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6])

7.8 UE-initiated liveness check procedure

7.8.1 General

The UE-initiated liveness check procedure enables the UE to detect whether the N3IWF is alive.

7.8.2 UE-initiated liveness check procedure initiation

If the UE supports the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] subclause 8.2.4.2 and the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] subclause 8.2.4.2 was included in the CFG_REPLY configuration payload within the IKE_AUTH response message received in subclause 7.3 the UE shall set the timeout period for the liveness check to the value of the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute.

If the UE does not support the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] subclause 8.2.4.2 or the TIMEOUT_PERIOD_FOR_LIVENESS_CHECK attribute as specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [7] subclause 8.2.4.2 was not included in the CFG_REPLY configuration payload within the IKE_AUTH response message received in subclause 7.3, then the UE shall use the pre-configured value of the timeout period for liveness check.

NOTE: The timeout period is pre-configured in the UE in implementation-specific way.

If the UE has not received any cryptographically protected IKEv2 or IPSec message for the duration of the timeout period for liveness check, the UE shall send an INFORMATIONAL request with no payloads as per IETF RFC 7296 [6].

7.8.3 UE-initiated liveness check procedure completion

The N3IWF shall handle the INFORMATIONAL request with no payloads as per IETF RFC 7296 [6] and shall send an INFORMATIONAL response.

If an INFORMATIONAL response is received, the UE shall consider the UE-initiated liveness check procedure as successfully completed.

7.8.4 Abnormal cases

If an INFORMATIONAL response is not received, the UE shall deem the IKEv2 security association to have failed.

The UE shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]. In addition, the UE shall inform the upper layers that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.9 Network-initiated liveness check procedure

7.9.1 General

The network-initiated liveness check procedure enables the N3IWF to detect whether the UE is alive.

7.9.2 Network-initiated liveness check procedure initiation

If the N3IWF has not received any cryptographically protected IKEv2 or IPSec message for the duration of the timeout period for liveness check selected according to the local policy, the N3IWF shall send an INFORMATIONAL request with no payloads IETF RFC 7296 [6].

7.9.3 Network-initiated liveness check procedure completion

The UE shall handle the INFORMATIONAL request with no payloads as per IETF RFC 7296 [6] and shall send an INFORMATIONAL response.

If an INFORMATIONAL response is received, the N3IWF shall consider the liveness check procedure as successfully completed.

7.9.4 Abnormal cases

If an INFORMATIONAL response is not received, the N3IWF shall deem the IKEv2 security association to have failed.

The N3IWF shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]. In addition, the N3IWF shall inform the AMF that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.10 IKE SA rekeying procedure

7.10.1 General

The N3IWF and the UE may support the IKE SA rekeying procedure as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]. If the N3IWF and the UE support the IKE SA rekying procedure, the UE and the N3IWF shall proactively rekey the IKE SA. Upon rekeying of an IKE SA, the UE and the N3IWF shall maintain the old SA for the incoming data while establishing the new one. The old SA shall be deleted upon the completion of the establishement of the new one by both the UE and the N3IWF. The UE and the N3IWF are separately responsible for enforcing their time expiration policies to rekey the SA when needed. IETF RFC 7296 [6] describes how to avoid the simultaneous IPsec SA and IKE SA rekeying.

7.10.2 N3IWF-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure

7.10.2.1 N3IWF-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure initiation

The N3IWF shall initiate the IKE SA rekeying procedure by sending a CREATE_CHILD_SA request message with a REKEY_SA Notify payload indicating an N3IWF's SPI.

7.10.2.2 N3IWF-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure completion

Upon reception of the CREATE_CHILD_SA request message in the IKE SA with a REKEY_SA Notify payload indicating an N3IWF's SPI, if the UE accepts the IKE SA rekeying request, the UE shall send a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message without an IKEv2 notify payload indicating an error, shall set the UE's SPI to the SPI created by the CREATE_CHILD_SA request/response pair and shall set the N3IWF's SPI to the N3IWF’s SPI created by the CREATE_CHILD_SA request/response pair.

7.10.2.3 Abnormal cases

If the N3IWF receives a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message with an IKEv2 notify payload indicating an error from the UE, the N3IWF shall delete the IKE SA and any associated child SAs as specified in subclause 7.4.

If the N3IWF does not receive any CREATE_CHILD_SA response message from the UE, the N3IWF shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA. In addition, the N3IWF shall inform the AMF that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.10.3 UE-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure

7.10.3.1 UE-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure initiation

The UE shall initiate the IKE SA rekeying procedure by sending a CREATE_CHILD_SA request message with a REKEY_SA Notify payload indicating a UE's SPI.

7.10.3.2 UE-initiated IKE SA rekeying procedure completion

Upon reception of the CREATE_CHILD_SA request message in the IKE SA with a REKEY_SA Notify payload indicating a UE's SPI, if the N3IWF accepts the IKE SA rekeying request, the N3IWF shall send a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message without an IKEv2 notify payload indicating an error, shall set the N3IWF's SPI to the SPI created by the CREATE_CHILD_SA request/response pair and shall set the UE's SPI to the UE's SPI created by the CREATE_CHILD_SA request/response pair.

7.10.3.3 Abnormal cases

If the UE receives a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message with an IKEv2 notify payload indicating an error from the N3IWF, the UE shall delete the IKE SA and any associated child SAs as specified in subclause 7.4.

If the UE does not receive any CREATE_CHILD_SA response message from the N3IWF, the UE shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA. In addition, the UE shall inform the upper layers that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.11 IPsec SA rekeying procedure

7.11.1 General

The N3IWF and the UE may support the IPsec SA rekeying procedure as specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6]. If the N3IWF and the UE support the IPsec SA rekying procedure, the UE and the N3IWF shall proactively rekey the IPsec SA. Upon rekeying of an IPsec SA, the UE and the N3IWF shall maintain the old IP sec for the incoming data while establishing the new one. The old IPsec shall be deleted upon the completion of the establishement of the new one by both the UE and the N3IWF. The UE and the N3IWF are separately responsible for enforcing their time expiration policies to rekey the IPsec when needed. IETF RFC 7296 [6] describes how to avoid the simultaneous IPsec SA and IKE SA rekeying.

7.11.2 N3IWF-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure

7.11.2.1 N3IWF-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure initiation

The N3IWF shall initiate the IPsec SA rekeying procedure by sending a CREATE_CHILD_SA request message with a REKEY_SA Notify payload including a Protocol ID set to "3" and the N3IWF's ESP SPI for the IPsec SA.

7.11.2.2 N3IWF-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure completion

Upon reception of the CREATE_CHILD_SA request message with a REKEY_SA Notify payload including a Protocol ID set to "3" and the N3IWF's ESP SPI for the IPsec SA, if the UE accepts the IPsec SA rekeying request, the UE shall send a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message without an IKEv2 notify payload indicating an error, shall set the UE's ESP SPI to the ESP SPI created by the CREATE_CHILD_SA request/response pair and shall set the N3IWF's ESP SPI to the N3IWF's ESP SPI created by the CREATE_CHILD_SA request/response pair.

7.11.2.3 Abnormal cases

If the N3IWF receives a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message with an IKEv2 notify payload indicating an error from the UE, the N3IWF shall delete the IPsec SA as specified in subclause 7.7. Additionally, if the IPsec SA is the signalling IPsec SA, the N3IWF shall delete the IKE SA as specified in subclause 7.4.

If the N3IWF does not receive any CREATE_CHILD_SA response message from the UE, the N3IWF shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA. In addition, the N3IWF shall inform the AMF that the access stratum connection has been released.

7.11.3 UE-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure

7.11.3.1 UE-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure initiation

The UE shall initiate the IPsec SA rekeying procedure by sending a CREATE_CHILD_SA request message with a REKEY_SA Notify payload including a Protocol ID set to "3" and the UE's ESP SPI for the IPsec SA.

7.11.3.2 UE-initiated IPsec SA rekeying procedure completion

Upon reception of the CREATE_CHILD_SA request message with a REKEY_SA Notify payload including a Protocol ID set to "3" and the UE's ESP SPI for the IPsec SA, if the N3IWF accepts the IPsec SA rekeying request, the N3IWF shall send a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message without an IKEv2 notify payload indicating an error, shall set the N3IWF's ESP SPI to the ESP SPI created by the CREATE_CHILD_SA request/response pair and shall set the UE's ESP SPI to the UE's ESP SPI created by the CREATE_CHILD_SA request/response pair.

7.11.3.3 Abnormal cases

If the UE receives a CREATE_CHILD_SA response message with an IKEv2 notify payload indicating an error from the N3IWF, the UE shall delete the IPsec SA as specified in subclause 7.7. Additionally, if the IPsec SA is the signalling IPsec SA, the UE shall delete the IKE SA as specified in subclause 7.4.

If the UE does not receive any CREATE_CHILD_SA response message from the N3IWF, the UE shall discard all states associated with the IKE SA and any child SAs that were negotiated using that IKE SA. In addition, the UE shall inform the upper layers that the access stratum connection has been released.

8 Message transport procedures

8.1 General

The sub-clause provides general overview of message encapsulation procedures for non-3GPP access.

8.2 Transport of NAS messages over control plane

8.2.1 General

After the completion of IKE SA and establishment of signalling IPsec SA as specified in subclause 7.3, the UE performs NAS procedures over the signalling IPsec SA via an untrusted non-3GPP access network. All uplink and downlink NAS mobility management messages and NAS session management messages are relayed between the UE and the AMF via N3IWF.

8.2.2 Encapsulating security payload (ESP)

If a NAS message is transported over non-3GPP access between the UE and the N3IWF, and:

a) if the IKE_AUTH response message contained the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute and the NAS_IP4_ADDRESS notify payload in subclause 7.3.2, an inner IPv4 datagram shall be constructed where:

1) the inner transport layer protocol shall be TCP as described in IETF RFC 793 [27];

2) the NAS message shall be framed in NAS message envelope as defined in subclause 9.4;

3) the NAS message envelope shall be encapsulated as the TCP payload of the inner IPv4 datagram with IPv4 header where:

A) if the UE constructs the inner IPv4 datagram:

- the source address field shall be set to the IPv4 address in the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute;
- the destination address field shall be set to the IPv4 address in the NAS_IP4_ADDRESS notify payload; and
- the destination port number shall be set to the NAS_TCP_PORT notify payload;

B) if the N3IWF constructs the inner IPv4 datagram:

- the source address field shall be set to the IPv4 address in the NAS_IP4_ADDRESS notify payload;
- the source port number shall be set to the NAS_TCP_PORT notify payload;
- the destination address field shall be set to the IPv4 address in the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute; and
- the destination port number shall be set to the UE's TCP port number; and

NOTE 1: Since the UE always initiates the NAS message exchange with the N3IWF, the N3IWF receives the UE's TCP port number in the TCP SYN packet exchange and uses it when sending NAS messages towards the UE.

C) the protocol field shall be set to 06H;

4) the inner IPv4 datagram shall be protected employing the ESP protocol in tunnel mode as specified in IETF RFC 4303 [11] where:

A) the SPI field in the ESP packet shall be set to the SPI of the signalling IPsec SA; and

B) the next header field in the ESP packet shall be set to 04H; and

5) the IP packet encapsulating the ESP protected inner IPv4 datagram shall be sent to the peer for the SPI of the signalling IPsec SA; or

b) if the IKE_AUTH response message contained the INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute and the NAS_IP6_ADDRESS notify payload in subclause 7.3.2, an inner IPv6 datagram shall be constructed where:

1) the inner transport layer protocol shall be TCP as described in IETF RFC 793 [27];

2) the NAS message shall be framed in NAS message envelope as defined in subclause 9.4;

3) the NAS message envelope shall be encapsulated as the TCP payload of the inner IPv6 datagram with IPv6 header where:

A) if the UE constructs the inner IPv6 datagram:

- the source address field shall be set to the IPv6 address in the INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute;
- the source port number shall be set to the UE's TCP port number;
- the destination address field shall be set to the IPv6 address in the NAS_IP6_ADDRESS notify payload; and
- the destination port number shall be set to the NAS_TCP_PORT notify payload;

B) if the N3IWF constructs the inner IPv6 datagram:

- the source address field shall be set to the IPv6 address in the NAS_IP6_ADDRESS notify payload;
- the source port number shall be set to the NAS_TCP_PORT notify payload;
- the destination address field shall be set to the IPv6 address in the INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute; and
- the destination port number shall be set to the UE's TCP port number; and

NOTE 3: Since the UE always initiates the NAS message exchange with the N3IWF, the N3IWF receives the UE's TCP port number in the TCP SYN packet exchange and uses it when sending NAS messages towards the UE.

C) the next header field shall be set to 06H;

4) the inner IPv6 datagram shall be protected employing the ESP protocol in tunnel mode as specified in IETF RFC 4303 [11] where:

A) the SPI field in the ESP packet shall be set to the SPI of the signalling IPsec SA; and

B) the next header field in the ESP packet shall be set to 29H, and

5) the IP packet encapsulating the ESP protected inner IPv6 datagram shall be sent to the peer for the SPI of the signalling IPsec SA.

Editor's note: It is FFS if the UE can receive an IKE_AUTH response message with both NAS_IP4_ADDRESS and NAS_IP6_ADDRESS notify payloads. If this is the case the UE´s behaviour to use both or either of them is FFS.

The ESP packet format is shown in figure 8.2.2-1:

Bits 8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Octets
Security Parameters Index (SPI)								1-4
Sequence Number								5-8
Payload data (inner IP packet containing NAS message or partial NAS message)								9-m
Padding								(m+1) - n
Padding length								n+1
Next header								n+2
Integrity Check Value (ICV)								(n+2) - x

Figure 8.2.2-1: ESP packet format

8.3 Transport of messages over user plane

8.3.1 General

After the completion of PDU Session establishment via untrusted non-3GPP access, user plane IPsec SAs are established as specified in subclause 7.5. The UE is able to send and receive GRE encapsulated user data packets over non-3GPP access network via N3IWF. GRE encapsulation of user plane data packets is described in subclause 8.3.2.

For an uplink user data packet associated with a PDU session ID and a QFI:

a) if there is a user plane IPsec SA:

   1) associated with a PDU session ID matching the PDU session ID associated with the uplink user data packet; and

   2) associated with a QFI matching the QFI associated with the uplink user data packet;

   the UE shall select that user plane IPsec SA;

b) otherwise, the UE shall select the user plane IPsec SA:

   1) associated with a PDU session ID matching the PDU session ID associated with the uplink user data packet; and

   2) associated with the indication that the child SA is the default child SA.

8.3.2 Generic routing encapsulation (GRE)

If a user data packet message is transmitted over non-3GPP access between the UE and the N3IWF, the user data packet message shall be encapsulated as an GRE user data packet with a GRE header as specified in subclause 9.3.3. In the GRE encapsulated user data packet:

- the payload packet field is set to the user data packet;
- the QFI field of the key field of the GRE header field is set to the QFI associated with the user data packet;
- if the N3IWF needs to send RQI for a downlink user data packet, the RQI field of the key field of the GRE header is set to "RQI is indicated" as defined in table 9.3.3-3; and
- if the N3IWF does not need to send RQI for a downlink user data packet or the UE sends an uplink user data packet, the RQI field of the key field of the GRE header is set to "RQI is not indicated" as defined in table 9.3.3-3;

and:

a) if the IKE_AUTH response message contained the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute in subclause 7.3.2 and the CREATE_CHILD_SA request message creating the user plane IPsec SA contained the UP_IP4_ADDRESS notify payload in subclause 7.5.4, an inner IPv4 datagram shall be constructed where:

   1) the GRE user data packet shall be encapsulated as the payload of the inner IPv4 datagram with IPv4 header where:

      A) if the UE constructs the inner IPv4 datagram, the source address field shall be set to the IPv4 address in the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute and the destination address field shall be set to the IPv4 address in the UP_IP4_ADDRESS notify payload;

      B) if the N3IWF constructs the inner IPv4 datagram, the source address field shall be set to the IPv4 address in the UP_IP4_ADDRESS notify payload and the destination address field shall be set to the IPv4 address in the INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS attribute; and

      C) the protocol field shall be set to 2FH;

   2) the inner IPv4 datagram shall be protected employing the ESP protocol in tunnel mode as specified in IETF RFC 4303 [11] where:

A) the SPI field in the ESP packet shall be set to the SPI of the user plane IPsec SA; and

B) the next header field in the ESP packet shall be set to 04H,

and the inner IPv4 datagram encapsulating the GRE encapsulated user data can be fragmented as described in IETF RFC 791 [24] before being protected by ESP protocol;

3) if the DSCP field is associated with the user plane IPsec SA, the DSCP field as specified in IETF RFC 2474 [26] of the IP packet encapsulating the ESP protected inner IPv4 datagram shall be set to the value of the DSCP field included in the 5G_QOS_INFO Notify payload; and

4) the IP packet encapsulating the ESP protected inner IPv4 datagram shall be sent to the peer for the SPI of the user plane IPsec SA; or

b) if the IKE_AUTH response message contained the INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute in subclause 7.3.2 and the CREATE_CHILD_SA request message creating the user plane IPsec SA contained the UP_IP6_ADDRESS notify payload in subclause 7.5.4, an inner IPv6 datagram shall be contrcuted where:

1) the GRE user data packet shall be encapsulated as the payload of the inner IPv6 datagram with IPv6 header where:

A) if the UE constructs the inner IPv6 datagram, the source address field shall be set to the IPv6 address in the INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute and the destination address field shall be set to the IPv6 address in the UP_IP6_ADDRESS notify payload;

B) if the N3IWF constructs the inner IPv6 datagram, the source address field shall be set to the IPv6 address in the UP_IP6_ADDRESS notify payload and the destination address field shall be set to the IPv6 address in the INTERNAL_IP6_ADDRESS attribute; and

C) the next header field shall be set to 2FH;

2) the inner IPv6 datagram shall be protected employing the ESP protocol in tunnel mode as specified in IETF RFC 4303 [11] where:

A) the SPI field in the ESP packet shall be set to the SPI of the user plane IPsec SA; and

B) the next header field in the ESP packet shall be set to 29H;

and the inner IPv6 datagram encapsulating the GRE encapsulated user data can be fragmented as described in IETF RFC 8200 [25] before being protected by ESP protocol; and

3) if the DSCP field is associated with the user plane IPsec SA, the DSCP field as specified in IETF RFC 2474 [26] of the IP packet encapsulating the ESP protected inner IPv6 datagram shall be set to the value of the DSCP field included in the 5G_QOS_INFO Notify payload; and

4) theIP packet encapsulating the ESP protected inner IPv6 datagram shall be sent to the peer for the SPI of the user plane IPsec SA.

If a user data packet message is transmitted over non-3GPP access between the UE and the N3IWF, the user data packet message shall be encapsulated in the payload of an inner IP datagram which is further encapsulated by ESP protocol in tunnel mode as specified in IETF RFC 4303 [11]. In order to avoid any IP fragmentation by the sending entity over the non-3GPP access network, the maximum inner IP datagram length shall be set by the sending entity such that the length of the resulting outer IP datagram does not exceed the MTU of the non-3GPP access network. If the length of the user data packet message exceeds the payload size corresponding to the maximum inner IP datagram length and IP fragmentation is needed:

- the inner IP IPv4 datagram or inner IP IPv6 datagram shall be fragmented; and

- the IP packet encapsulating the ESP protected inner IPv4 datagram and the IP packet encapsulating the ESP protected inner IPv6 datagram shall not be fragmented.

9 Parameters and coding

9.1 General

9.2 3GPP specific coding information

9.2.1 GUAMI

The purpose of the GUAMI information element is to provide the globally unique AMF ID.

The GUAMI information element is coded as shown in figures 9.2.1.1 and table 9.2.1.1.

The GUAMI is a type 3 information element with a length of 7 octets.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
GUAMI IEI								octet 1
MCC digit 2				MCC digit 1				octet 2
MNC digit 3				MCC digit 3				octet 3
MNC digit 2				MNC digit 1				octet 4
AMF region ID								octet 5
AMF set ID								octet 6
AMF set ID (continued)				AMF pointer				octet 7

Figure 9.2.1.1: GUAMI information element

Table 9.2.1.1: GUAMI information element

MCC, Mobile country code (octet 2, octet 3 bits 1 to 4) The MCC field is coded as in ITU-T Recommendation E.212 [21], Annex A. MNC, Mobile network code (octet 4, octet 3 bits 5 to 8). The coding of this field is the responsibility of each administration but BCD coding shall be used. The MNC shall consist of 2 or 3 digits. If a network operator decides to use only two digits in the MNC, bits 5 to 8 of octet 3 shall be coded as "1111".

9.2.2 Establishment cause for non-3GPP access

The purpose of the Establishment cause for non-3GPP access information element is to provide the establishment cause for non-3GPP access.

The Establishment cause for non-3GPP access information element is coded as shown in figures 9.2.2.1 and table 9.2.2.1.

The Establishment cause for non-3GPP access is a type 3 information element with length of 2 octets.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Establishment cause for non-3GPP access IEI								octet 1
0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	N3AEC				octet 2

Figure 9.2.2.1: Establishment cause for non-3GPP access information element

Table 9.2.2.1: Establishment cause for non-3GPP access information element

Establishment cause for non-3GPP access (N3AEC) (octet 2 bits 1 to 4)
Bits 4 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 emergency 0 0 0 1 highPriorityAccess 0 0 1 1 mo-Signalling 0 1 0 0 mo-Data 1 0 0 0 mps-PriorityAccess 1 0 0 1 mcs-PriorityAccess All other values are spare values. The receiving entity shall treat a spare value as 0100, "MO data".

9.2.3 PLMN ID

The purpose of the PLMN ID information element is to indicate the PLMN identity of the selected PLMN.

The PLMN ID is a type 4 information element with a length of 5 octets.

The PLMN ID information element is coded as shown in figure 9.2.3.1 and table 9.2.3.1.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
PLMN ID IEI								octet 1
Length of PLMN ID contents								octet 2
MCC digit 2				MCC digit 1				octet 3
MNC digit 3				MCC digit 3				octet 4
MNC digit 2				MNC digit 1				octet 5

Figure 9.2.3.1: PLMN ID information element

Table 9.2.3.1: PLMN ID information element

MCC, Mobile country code (octet 3, octet 4 bits 1 to 4) The MCC field is coded as in ITU-T Recommendation E.212 [42], Annex A MNC, Mobile network code (octet 5, octet 4 bits 5 to 8). The coding of this field is the responsibility of each administration but BCD coding shall be used. The MNC shall consist of 2 or 3 digits. If a network operator decides to use only two digits in the MNC, bits 5 to 8 of octet 4 shall be coded as "1111". Mobile equipment shall accept MNC coded in such a way.

9.2.4 IKEv2 Notify Message Type value

9.2.4.1 General

The IKEv2 Notify Message Type is specified in IETF RFC 7296 [6].

The Notify Message Type with a value (in decimal) in the range 0 - 16383 are intended for reporting errors, where:

- value range between 0 and 8191 is defined in IETF RFC 7296 [6];
- value range between 8192 and 16383 is reserved for private error usage;

The Notify Message Type with a value (in decimal) in the range 16384 - 65535 are intended for reporting status, where:

- value range between 16384 and 40959 is defined in IETF RFC 7296 [6];

- value range between 40960 and 65535 is reserved for private status usage.;

9.2.4.2 Private Notify Message - Error Types

The Private Notify Message Error Types defined in table 9.2.4.2-1 are error notifications which indicates an error while negotiating an IKEv2 SA or IPsec SA. Refer to table 9.2.4.2-1 for more details on what each error type means.

Table 9.2.4.2-1: Private Error Types

Notify Message	Value (in decimal)	Descriptions
CONGESTION	15500	This error type is used to indicate that the requested service was rejected because of congestion in the network.

In the present specification, only the private notify message error type values between 15500 and 15599 shall be allocated to a Notify payload.

The private notify message error type values:

- between 9950 and 9999;
- between 10950 and 10999;
- between 11950 and 11999;
- between 12950 and 12999;
- between 13950 and 13999; and
- between 14950 and 14999;

shall not be allocated to a Notify payload defined in the present specification.

9.2.4.3 Private Notify Message - Status Types

The Private Notify Message Status Types defined in table 9.2.4.3-1 are used to indicate status notifications or additional information in a Notify payload which may be added to an IKEv2 message or IKE_AUTH request or IKE_AUTH response message according to the procedures described in the present document. Refer to table 9.2.4.3-1 for more details on what each status type means.

Table 9.2.4.3-1: Private Status Types

Notify Message	Value (in decimal)	Descriptions
5G_QOS_INFO	55501	This status when present indicates 5G_QOS_INFO Notify payload encoded according to subclause 9.3.1.1
NAS_IP4_ADDRESS	55502	This status when present indicates NAS_IP4_ADDRESS Notify payload encoded according to subclause 9.3.1.2.
NAS_IP6_ADDRESS	55503	This status when present indicates NAS_IP6_ADDRESS Notify payload encoded according to subclause 9.3.1.3.
UP_IP4_ADDRESS	55504	This status when present indicates UP_IP4_ADDRESS Notify payload encoded according to subclause 9.3.1.4.
UP_IP6_ADDRESS	55505	This status when present indicates UP_IP6_ADDRESS Notify payload encoded according to subclause 9.3.1.5.
NAS_TCP_PORT	55506	This status when present indicates NAS_TCP_PORT Notify payload encoded according to subclause 9.3.1.6.
N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER	55507	This status when present indicates N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload encoded according to subclause 9.3.1.7.

In the present specification, only the private notify message error type values between 55500 and 55599 shall be allocated to a Notify payload.

The private notify message status type values:

- between 49950 and 49999;
- between 50950 and 50999;
- between 51950 and 51999;
- between 52950 and 52999;
- between 53950 and 53999; and
- between 54950 and 54999;

shall not be allocated to a Notify payload defined in the present specification.

9.3 IETF RFC coding information

9.3.1 IKEv2 Notify payloads

9.3.1.1 5G_QOS_INFO Notify payload

The 5G_QOS_INFO payload is used to indicate the PDU session identity, zero or more QFIs, optionally a DSCP value associated with the child SA and an indication of whether the child SA is the default child SA.

The 5G_QOS_INFO payload is coded according to figure 9.3.1.1-1 and table 9.3.1.1-1.

Bits								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Protocol ID								1
SPI Size								2
Notify Message Type								3 - 4
Length								5
PDU Session Identity								6
Number of QFIs								7
QFI List								8 - x
0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	DCSI	DSCPI	x+1
DSCP								x+2*

Figure 9.3.1.1-1: 5G_QOS_INFO Notify payload format

Table 9.3.1.1-1: 5G_QOS_INFO Notify payload value

Octet 1 is defined in IETF RFC 7296 [6] Octet 2 is SPI Size field. It is set to 0 and there is no Security Parameter Index field. Octet 3 and Octet 4 is the Notify Message Type field. The Notify Message Type field is set to value 55501 to indicate the 5G_QOS_INFO. Octet 5 is the Length field. This field indicates the length in octets of the 5G_QOS_INFO Value field. Octet 6 is PDU Session Identity field. This field indicates the PDU session associated with the child SA for user plane. Octet 7 is Number of QFIs field. This field indicates the number of QFIs in the QFI list. Octets 8 to octet x is QFI List field. This field indicates those QoS flows associated with the child SA. Every QFI is coded as the QFI field in the QoS rule defined in 3GPP TS 24.501 [4]. Octet x+1, bit 0 is the DSCP included field (DSCPI). 0 DSCP field is not included. 1 DSCP field is included. Octet x+1, bit 1 is the indication of whether the child SA is the default child SA (DCSI). 0 the child SA is not the default child SA. 1 the child SA is the default child SA. Octet x+2 is the DSCP field. If included, this field indicates the DSCP marking for all IP packets sent over this child SA.

9.3.1.2 NAS_IP4_ADDRESS Notify payload

The NAS_IP4_ADDRESS payload is used to indicate the inner IPv4 address of the N3IWF for NAS message transport.

The NAS_IP4_ADDRESS payload is coded according to figure 9.3.1.2-1 and table 9.3.1.2-1.

Bits								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Protocol ID								1
SPI Size								2
Notify Message Type								3 - 4
IPv4 address								5 - 8

Figure 9.3.1.2-1: NAS_IP4_ADDRESS Notify payload format

Table 9.3.1.2-1: NAS_IP4_ADDRESS Notify payload value

Octet 1 is defined in IETF RFC 7296 [6] Octet 2 is SPI Size field. It is set to 0 and there is no Security Parameter Index field. Octet 3 and Octet 4 is the Notify Message Type field. The Notify Message Type field is set to value 55502 to indicate the NAS_IP4_ADDRESS. Octet 5 to octet 8 is the IPv4 address field. The IPv4 address field contains the inner IPv4 address of the N3IWF for NAS message transport.

9.3.1.3 NAS_IP6_ADDRESS Notify payload

The NAS_IP6_ADDRESS payload is used to indicate the inner IPv6 address of the N3IWF for NAS message transport.

The NAS_IP6_ADDRESS payload is coded according to figure 9.3.1.3-1 and table 9.3.1.3-1.

Bits								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Protocol ID								1
SPI Size								2
Notify Message Type								3 - 4
IPv6 address								5 - 20

Figure 9.3.1.3-1: NAS_IP6_ADDRESS Notify payload format

Table 9.3.1.3-1: NAS_IP6_ADDRESS Notify payload value

Octet 1 is defined in IETF RFC 7296 [6] Octet 2 is SPI Size field. It is set to 0 and there is no Security Parameter Index field. Octet 3 and Octet 4 is the Notify Message Type field. The Notify Message Type field is set to value 55503 to indicate the NAS_IP6_ADDRESS. Octet 5 to octet 20 is the IPv6 address field. The IPv6 address field contains the inner IPv6 address of the N3IWF for NAS message transport.

9.3.1.4 UP_IP4_ADDRESS Notify payload

The UP_IP4_ADDRESS payload is used to indicate the inner IPv4 address of the N3IWF for GRE user data packet transport.

The UP_IP4_ADDRESS payload is coded according to figure 9.3.1.4-1 and table 9.3.1.4-1.

Bits 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Protocol ID								1
SPI Size								2
Notify Message Type								3 - 4
IPv4 address								5 - 8

Figure 9.3.1.4-1: UP_IP4_ADDRESS Notify payload format

Table 9.3.1.4-1: UP_IP4_ADDRESS Notify payload value

Octet 1 is defined in IETF RFC 7296 [6] Octet 2 is SPI Size field. It is set to 0 and there is no Security Parameter Index field. Octet 3 and Octet 4 is the Notify Message Type field. The Notify Message Type field is set to value 55504 to indicate the UP_IP4_ADDRESS. Octet 5 to octet 8 is the IPv4 address field. The IPv4 address field contains the inner IPv4 address of the N3IWF for GRE user data packet transport.

9.3.1.5 UP_IP6_ADDRESS Notify payload

The UP_IP6_ADDRESS payload is used to indicate the inner IPv6 address of the N3IWF for GRE user data packet transport.

The UP_IP6_ADDRESS payload is coded according to figure 9.3.1.5-1 and table 9.3.1.5-1.

Bits 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Protocol ID								1
SPI Size								2
Notify Message Type								3 - 4
IPv4 address								5 - 20

Figure 9.3.1.5-1: UP_IP6_ADDRESS Notify payload format

Table 9.3.1.5-1: UP_IP6_ADDRESS Notify payload value

Octet 1 is defined in IETF RFC 7296 [6] Octet 2 is SPI Size field. It is set to 0 and there is no Security Parameter Index field. Octet 3 and Octet 4 is the Notify Message Type field. The Notify Message Type field is set to value 55505 to indicate the UP_IP6_ADDRESS. Octet 5 to octet 20 is the IPv6 address field. The IPv4 address field contains the inner IPv6 address of the N3IWF for GRE user data packet transport.

9.3.1.6 NAS_TCP_PORT Notify payload

The NAS_TCP_PORT payload is used to indicate the port number for the connection of the inner TCP transport protocol for the NAS message transport.

The NAS_TCP_PORT payload is coded according to figure 9.3.1.6-1 and table 9.3.1.6-1.

Bits 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Protocol ID								1
SPI Size								2
Notify Message Type								3 – 4
Port Number								5 - 6

Figure 9.3.1.6-1: NAS_TCP_PORT Notify payload format

Table 9.3.1.6-1: NAS_TCP_PORT Notify payload value

Octet 1 is defined in IETF RFC 7296 [6] Octet 2 is SPI Size field. It is set to 0 and there is no Security Parameter Index field. Octet 3 and Octet 4 is the Notify Message Type field. The Notify Message Type field is set to value 55506 to indicate the NAS_TCP_PORT. Octet 5 and octet 6 are the Port Number field which contains the port number of the connection for the inner TCP transport protocol for the NAS message transport.

9.3.1.7 N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload

The N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload is used to indicate the value of the back-off timer.

The N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload is coded according to figure 9.3.1.7-1 and table 9.3.1.7-1.

Bits 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Protocol ID								1
SPI Size								2
Notify Message Type								3-4
Backoff Timer Value								5

Figure 9.3.1.7-1: N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload format

Table 9.3.1.7-1: N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER Notify payload value

Octet 1 is defined in IETF RFC 7296 [6] Octet 2 is SPI Size field. It is set to 0 and there is no Security Parameter Index field. Octet 3 and Octet 4 is the Notify Message Type field. The Notify Message Type field is set to value 55507 to indicate the N3GPP_BACKOFF_TIMER. Octet 5 is the Backoff Timer Value field. This field indicates the value of the back-off timer. It is coded as the value part (as specified in 3GPP TS 24.007 [22] for type 4 IE) of the GPRS timer 3 information element defined in 3GPP TS 24.008 [28] subclause 10.5.7.4a (NOTE).
NOTE: The GPRS Timer 3 IEI field and the length of GPRS Timer 3 contents field of the GPRS timer 3 information element are not included in the value of the back-off timer.

9.3.2 EAP-5G method

9.3.2.1 General

The messages of EAP-5G method are EAP requests and EAP responses as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1 and use coding of the expanded method type as described in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 5.7.

The sending entity shall set the value of a spare bit to zero. The receiving entity shall ignore the value of a spare bit.

9.3.2.2 Message format

9.3.2.2.1 EAP-Request/5G-Start message

EAP-Request/5G-Start message is coded as specified in figure 9.3.2.2.1-1 and table 9.3.2.2.1-1.

Bits 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0	Octets
Code	1
Identifier	2
Length	3 - 4
Type	5
Vendor-Id	6 - 8
Vendor-Type	9 - 12
Message-Id	13
Spare	14
Extensions	15 - m

Figure 9.3.2.2.1-1: EAP-Request/5G-Start message

Table 9.3.2.2.1-1: EAP-Request/5G-Start message

Code field is set to 1 (decimal) as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1 and indicates request. Identifier field is set as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1. Length field is set as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1 and indicates the length of the EAP-Request/5G-Start message in octets. Type field is set to 254 (decimal) as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 5.7 and indicates the expanded type. Vendor-Id field is set to the 3GPP Vendor-Id of 10415 (decimal) registered with IANA under the SMI Private Enterprise Code registry. Vendor-Type field is set to EAP-5G method identifier of 3 (decimal) as specified in 3GPP TS 33.402 [10] annex C. Message-Id field is set to 5G-Start-Id of 1 (decimal). Spare field consists of spare bits. Extensions field is an optional field and consists of spare bits.

9.3.2.2.2 EAP-Response/5G-NAS message

EAP-Response/5G-NAS message is coded as specified in figure 9.3.2.2.2-1 and table 9.3.2.2.2-1.

Bits 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Code								1
Identifier								2
Length								3 - 4
Type								5
Vendor-Id								6 - 8
Vendor-Type								9 - 12
Message-Id								13
Spare								14
AN-parameter length								15-16
AN-parameter								17 - 17+x
NAS-PDU length								17+x - 18+x
NAS-PDU								19+x - n+x
Extensions								n+x+1 - z+x

Figure 9.3.2.2.2-1: EAP-Response/5G-NAS message

Table 9.3.2.2.2-1: EAP-Response/5G-NAS message

Code field is set to 2 (decimal) as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1 and indicates response. Identifier field is set as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1. Length field is set as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1 and indicates the length of the EAP-Response/5G-NAS message in octets. Type field is set to 254 (decimal) as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 5.7 and indicates the expanded type. Vendor-Id field is set to the 3GPP Vendor-Id of 10415 (decimal) registered with IANA under the SMI Private Enterprise Code registry. Vendor-Type field is set to EAP-5G method identifier of 3 (decimal) as specified in 3GPP TS 33.402 [10] annex C. Message-Id field is set to 5G-NAS-Id of 2 (decimal). Spare field consists of spare bits. AN-parameters length indicate the length of the AN-parameters field in octets AN-Parameters field is coded according to figure 9.3.2.2.2.1-2 and table 9.3.2.2.2.1-2. NAS-PDU length field indicates the length of NAS-PDU field in octets. NAS-PDU field contains a NAS message from the UE as specified in 3GPP TS 24.501 [4]. Extensions field is an optional field and consists of spare bits.

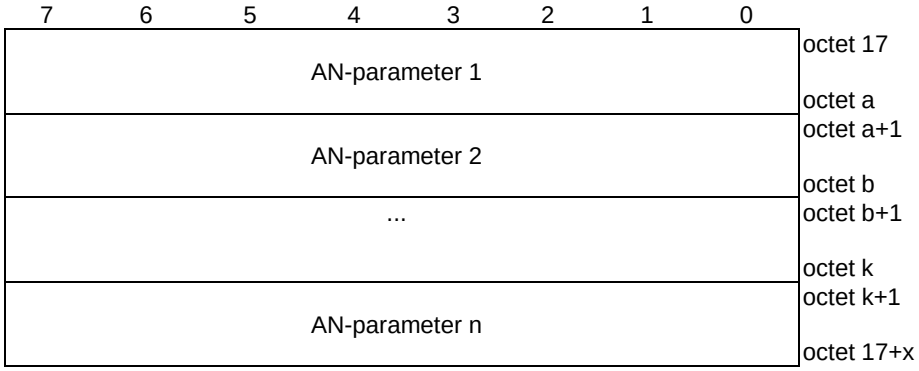

Figure 9.3.2.2.2.1-2: AN-parameters field

Table 9.3.2.2.2.1-2: AN-parameters field

Each AN-parameter field is coded according to figure 9.3.2.2.2.1-3 and table 9.3.2.2.2.1-3.

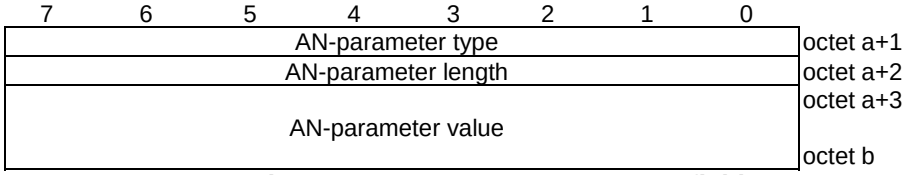

Figure 9.3.2.2.2.1-3: AN-parameter field

Table 9.3.2.2.2.1-3: AN-parameter field

The AN-parameter length field indicates the length of the AN-parameter value field. The AN-parameter type field indicates the type of the AN-parameter value field. Sending entity shall not set the AN-parameter type field to a spare value. Receiving entity shall ignore any AN-parameter field with the AN-parameter type field set to a spare value. The following AN-parameter type field values are specified: - 01H (GUAMI); - 02H (selected PLMN ID); - 03H (requested NSSAI); and - 04H (establishment cause for non-3GPP access). All other values of the AN-parameter type field are spare. Receiving entity shall ignore an AN-parameter field with the AN-parameter type field set to a spare value. When the AN-parameter type field indicates the GUAMI, the AN-parameter value field is coded as value part (as specified in 3GPP TS 24.007 [22] for type 3 information element) of GUAMI information element as specified in subclause 9.2.1. When the AN-parameter type field indicates the selected PLMN ID, the AN-parameter value field is coded according to value part of PLMN ID information element as specified in subclause 9.2.3. When the AN-parameter type field indicates the requested NSSAI, the AN-parameter value field is coded according to value part of NSSAI information element as specified in subclause 9.10.3.34 of 3GPP TS 24.501 [4]. When the AN-parameter type field indicates the establishment cause for non-3GPP access, the AN-parameter field is coded as value part (as specified in 3GPP TS 24.007 [22] for type 3 information element) of the Establishment cause for non-3GPP access information element as specified in subclause 9.2.2.

9.3.2.2.3 EAP-Request/5G-NAS message

EAP-Request/5G-NAS message is coded as specified in figure 9.3.2.2.3-1 and table 9.3.2.2.3-1.

Bits 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Code								1
Identifier								2
Length								3 - 4
Type								5
Vendor-Id								6 - 8
Vendor-Type								9 - 12
Message-Id								13
Spare								14
NAS-PDU length								15 - 16
NAS-PDU								17 - n
Extensions								n+1 - z

Figure 9.3.2.2.3-1: EAP-Request/5G-NAS message

Table 9.3.2.2.3-1: EAP-Request/5G-NAS message

Code field is set to 1 (decimal) as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1 and indicates request. Identifier field is set as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1. Length field is set as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1 and indicates the length of the EAP-Request/5G-NAS message in octets. Type field is set to 254 (decimal) as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 5.7 and indicates the expanded type. Vendor-Id field is set to the 3GPP Vendor-Id of 10415 (decimal) registered with IANA under the SMI Private Enterprise Code registry. Vendor-Type field is set to EAP-5G method identifier of 3 (decimal) as specified in 3GPP TS 33.402 [10] annex C. Message-Id field is set to 5G-NAS-Id of 2 (decimal). Spare field consists of spare bits. NAS-PDU length field indicates the length of NAS-PDU field in octets. NAS-PDU field contains a NAS message from the AMF as specified 3GPP TS 24.501 [4]. Extensions field is an optional field and consists of spare bits.

9.3.2.2.3 EAP-Request/5G-Stop message

EAP-Request/5G-Stop message is coded as specified in figure 9.3.2.2.3-1 and table 9.3.2.3.1-1.

Bits 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
Code								1
Identifier								2
Length								3 - 4
Type								5
Vendor-Id								6 - 8
Vendor-Type								9 - 12
Message-Id								13
Spare								14
Extensions								15 - m

Figure 9.3.2.2.3-1: EAP-Request/5G-Stop message

Table 9.3.2.2.3-1: EAP-Request/5G-Stop message

Code field is set to 1 (decimal) as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1 and indicates request. Identifier field is set as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1. Length field is set as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 4.1 and indicates the length of the EAP-Request/5G-Stop message in octets. Type field is set to 254 (decimal) as specified in IETF RFC 3748 [9] subclause 5.7 and indicates the expanded type. Vendor-Id field is set to the 3GPP Vendor-Id of 10415 (decimal) registered with IANA under the SMI Private Enterprise Code registry. Vendor-Type field is set to EAP-5G method identifier of 3 (decimal) as specified in 3GPP TS 33.402 [10] annex C. Message-Id field is set to 5G-Stop-Id of 4 (decimal). Spare field consists of spare bits. Extensions field is an optional field and consists of spare bits.

9.3.3 GRE encapsulated user data packet

GRE encapsulated user data packet is coded according to figure 9.3.3-1 and table 9.3.3-1.

Bits 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
GRE header								1 - 8
Payload packet								9 - x

Figure 9.3.3-1: GRE encapsulated user data packet

Table 9.3.3-1: GRE encapsulated user data packet

Octet 1 to octet 8 are the GRE header field defined in IETF RFC 2784 [14] and IETF RFC 2890 [15]. The GRE header field is coded according to figure 9.3.3-2 and table 9.3.3-2. Octet 8 to octet x are the Payload packet field. The Payload packet field contains one user data packet.

Bits								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
C	Reserved0	K	S	Reserved0				1
Reserved0					Ver			2
Protocol type								3 - 4
Key								5 - 8

Figure 9.3.3-2: GRE header field

Table 9.3.3-2: GRE header field

Bit 7 of octet 1 is the C bit defined in IETF RFC 2784 [14]. The C bit is set to zero.

Bits 6, 3, 2, 1 and 0 of octet 1 and bits 7, 6, 5, 4, and 3 of octet 2 are the Reserved0 field defined in IETF RFC 2784 [14] and IETF RFC 2890 [15].

Bit 5 of octet 1 is the K bit defined in IETF RFC 2890 [15]. The K bit is set to one.

Bit 4 of octet 1 is the S bit defined in IETF RFC 2890 [15]. The S bit is set to zero.

Bits 2, 1 and 0 of octet 2 is the Ver field defined in IETF RFC 2784 [14].

Octet 3 and octet 4 are the Protocol Type field defined in IETF RFC 2784 [14]. The Protocol Type field is set to XXX.

Octet 5 to octet 8 are the Key field defined in IETF RFC 2890 [15]. The Key field is coded according to figure 9.3.3-3 and table 9.3.3-3.

Editor's note: value of the Protocol Type field is FFS. the protocol type field contains an EtherType, to be reserved by IEEE at http://standards.ieee.org/develop/regauth/ethertype/index.html.

Bits								
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Octets
0 Spare	0 Spare	QFI						5
0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	6
0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	7
RQI	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	0 Spare	8

Figure 9.3.3-3: Key field of GRE header

Table 9.3.3-3: Key field of GRE header

RQI (octet 8, bit 7)

Bit

7

0 RQI is not indicated

1 RQI is indicated

QFI (octet 5, bits 5 to 0)

Bits

5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	QFI 0
		to				
1	1	1	1	1	1	QFI 63

9.4 NAS message envelope

NAS message envelope is used to frame the NAS message prior to its encapsulation as the TCP payload in the inner IP datagram.

NAS message envelope is encoded according to figure 9.4-1 and table 9.4-1.

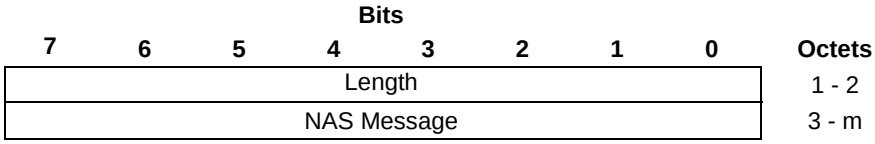

Figure 9.4-1: NAS message envelope format

Table 9.4-1: NAS message envelope value

Octet 1 and Octet 2 indicate the Length field. The Length field contains the length of the NAS message in bytes. Octet 3 to octet m indicate the NAS Message field. The NAS Message field contains the NAS message which is to be framed in prior to encapsulation as the TCP payload in the inner IP datagram of the transmitted IP packet.

Annex A (informative): Change history

Change history							
Date	**Meeting**	**TDoc**	**CR**	**Rev**	**Cat**	**Subject/Comment**	**New version**
2017-10-23	CT1#106	C1-174508				Initial Draft provided to CT1#106.	0.0.0
2017-11	CT1#106	C1-174572				Includes the contribution agreed by CT1 at CT1#106.	0.1.0
2017-12	CT1#107	C1-175315, C1-174945, C1-174947, C1-174948, C1-175317				Incorporates the agreed P-CRs for TS 24.502 from CT1#107 plus editorial changes and reference updates by the rapporteur.	0.2.0
2017-12						Additional editorial changes by the rapporteur	0.2.1
2018-02	CT1#108	C1-180055, C1-180475, C1-180691, C1-180692, C1-180700				Incorporates the agreed P-CRs for TS 24.502 from CT1#108 plus editorial changes and reference updates by the rapporteur.	0.3.0
2018-03	CT1#109	C1-181454, C1-181704, C1-181249, C1-181327, C1-181489, C1-181490, C1-181491, C1-181498, C1-181499, C1-181600, C1-181602				Incorporates the agreed P-CRs for TS 24.502 from CT1#109 plus editorial changes, reference and styles updates by the rapporteur.	0.4.0
2018-04	CT1#110	C1-182494, C1-182175, C1-182403, C1-182680, C1-182700, C1-182722, C1-182794, C1-182807, C1-182818, C1-182819, C1-182843				Incorporates the agreed P-CRs from CT1#110 plus editorial changes, reference and styles updates by the rapporteur.	0.5.0
2018-05	CT1#111	C1-183037, C1-183040, C1-183046, C1-183047, C1-183733, C1-183734, C1-183735, C1-183783, C1-183828, C1-183829				Incorporates the agreed P-CRs from CT1#111 plus editorial changes, reference and styles updates by the rapporteur.	0.6.0
2018-06	CT-80	CP-181095				Version 1.0.0 created for presentation to TSG CT#80 for information and approval.	1.0.0
2018-06	CT-80					Version 15.0.0 created after approval	15.0.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0001	2	F	Correction for providing GUAMI as part of AN parameters	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0002	2	F	Correction for coding of non-3GPP access establishment cause AN parameter	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0003	2	F	Correction for N3AN node selection	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0004	1	B	Including GUAMI as AN-parameters during registration for non-3GPP access	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0005	2	B	Coding of AN-parameters in EAP 5G-NAS message	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0007	3	B	3GPP specific IKEv2 private Notify Message Types	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0011	2	F	Changing Transport Mode to Tunnel Mode for IPsec Tunnel	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0014	1	F	Clarification on ANDSP	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0018		F	Definition of new notify payloads	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0019	1	F	Corrections for liveness check	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0022	3	F	Signalling IPsec SA establishment not accepted by the network	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0023	1	B	User plane IPsec SA establishment not accepted	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0024	2	F	NAI as identifier for non-3GPP access	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81	CP-182143	0027	1	B	IKE SA deletion procedure handling	15.1.0
2018-09	CT-81					Editorial corrections	15.1.1
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0029	2	F	Correction of name fields and protocol numbers	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0030	2	F	Correction for default user plane SA indication	15.2.0

2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0031	1	F	Correction for DSCP in outer IP header carrying uplink user data packet	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0032		F	Corrections for coding of establishment cause for non-3GPP access	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0033	1	F	Removing an editor’s note	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0034		F	Editor's note on usage of Any_PLMN entry configuration	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0036	2	F	Local deletion of IKE SA and child SAs	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0037	2	F	IKE SA and child SAs deletion by UE due to rekeying failure	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0038		F	Correction on child user plane IPsec SA establishment description	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0039		F	Resolve the editor note on liveness check	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0040	2	B	TCP protocol as inner transport layer protocol for NAS signaling	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0041	1	F	Clarification and clean up	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0043	1	F	Correction on N3AN node configuration information	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0044		F	Correcting automatic and manual mode procedures	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0045	2	F	SUPI and SUCI as user identities	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0047	2	F	Correct determination of country the UE is located in	15.2.0
2018-12	CT-82	CP-183042	0049	1	F	Backoff timer in IKE_AUTH response	15.2.0

History

Document history		
V15.0.0	June 2018	Publication
V15.1.1	October 2018	Publication
V15.2.0	April 2019	Publication