WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A first device comprising:

at least one processor; and

at least one memory including computer program codes;

the at least one memory and the computer program codes are configured to, with the at least one processor, cause the first device at least to:

determine whether a physical downlink control channel, PDCCH, addressed to a temporary cell radio network temporary identifier, indicating an uplink grant for a retransmission of a message has been received after a start of a random access contention resolution timer for monitoring the PDCCH between a second device and the first device, wherein the message is a Message 3 of a random access procedure; and

when the random access contention resolution timer is expired, in accordance with a determination that the uplink grant for the retransmission of the Message 3 has not been received after the start of the random access contention resolution timer, discard the temporary cell radio network temporary identifier and consider a contention resolution not successful.

2. The first device of claim 1, wherein the at least one memory and the computer program codes are configured to, with the at least one processor, cause the first device to:

in accordance with a determination that the uplink grant for the retransmission of the Message 3 has been received after the start of the random access contention resolution timer, determine that no contention resolution failure has occurred when the random access contention resolution timer expires.

3. The first device of claim 2, wherein the at least one memory and the computer program codes are configured to, with the at least one processor, cause the first device to:

keep monitoring the PDCCH after the expiry of the random access contention resolution timer.

4. The first device of claim 1, wherein the at least one memory and the computer program codes are configured to, with the at least one processor, cause the first device to:

start a further timer associated with a reception of the uplink grant while terminating the random access contention resolution timer; and

keep monitoring the PDCCH within a duration of the further timer.

5. The first device of claim 1, wherein the first device comprises a terminal device and the second device comprises a network device.

6. The first device of any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the random access contention resolution timer is started in a first symbol after the end of the Message 3 transmission plus a round trip time, RTT, between the first device and the second device.

7. The first device of any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the Message 3 is transmitted on a non-terrestrial network, NTN.

8. A method comprising:

determining, by a first device, whether a physical downlink control channel, PDCCH, addressed to a temporary cell radio network temporary identifier indicating an uplink grant for a retransmission of a message has been received after a start of a random access contention resolution timer for monitoring the PDCCH between a second device and the first device, wherein the message is a Message 3 of a random access procedure; and

when the random access contention resolution timer is expired, in accordance with a determination that the uplink grant for the retransmission of the Message 3 has not been received after the start of the random access contention resolution timer, discarding the temporary cell radio network temporary identifier and considering a contention resolution not successful.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the method comprises:

in accordance with a determination that the uplink grant for the retransmission of the Message 3 has been received after the start of the random access contention resolution timer, determining that no contention resolution failure has occurred when the random access contention resolution timer expires.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the method comprises:

keeping monitoring the PDCCH after the expiry of the random access contention resolution timer.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the method comprises

starting a further timer associated with a reception of the uplink grant while terminating the random access contention resolution timer; and

keeping monitoring the PDCCH within a duration of the further timer.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein the first device comprises a terminal device and the second device comprises a network device.

13. The method of any of claims 8 to 12, wherein the the random access contention resolution timer is started in a first symbol after the end of the Message 3 transmission plus a round trip time, RTT, between the first device and the second device.

14. The method of any of claims 8 to 13, wherein the Message 3 is transmitted on a non-terrestrial network, NTN.

15. An apparatus comprising:

means for determining, by a first device, whether a physical downlink control channel, PDCCH, addressed to a temporary cell radio network temporary identifier indicating an uplink grant for a retransmission of a message has been received after a start of a random access contention resolution timer for monitoring the PDCCH between a second device and the first device, wherein the message is a Message 3 of a random access procedure; and

when the random access contention resolution timer is expired, in accordance with a determination that the uplink grant for the retransmission of the Message 3 has not been received after the start of the random access contention resolution timer, discarding the temporary cell radio network temporary identifier and considering a contention resolution not successful.

16. A non-transitory computer readable medium comprising program instructions for causing an apparatus to perform at least the method of any of claims 8 to 14.