**3GPP TSG-SA WG6 Meeting #49-e S6-221068**

**e-meeting, 16th – 25th May 2022 ( revision of S6-22xxxx)**

**Source: China Mobile**

**Title: Update Annex A.4-** **ETSI MEC and EDGEAPP system comparison**

**Spec: 3GPP TR 23.700-98**

**Agenda item: 9.8**

**Document for: Approval**

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**1. Introduction**

This paper proposes a solution for service differentiation in KI#5.

**2. Reason for Change**

Supplemet of ETSI MEC and EDGEAPP system comparison on MEC APP registration and EAS service APIs registration

**3. Conclusions**

<Conclusion part (optional)>

**4. Proposal**

It is proposed to agree the following changes to 3GPP TR 23.700-98.

\* \* \* First Change \* \* \* \*

## A.4 EAS registration and EAS discovery

In R17 of EDGEAPP, the EAS Registration procedure is defined to allow an EAS to provide its information to an EES in order to enable its discovery as defined in clause 8.4.3 of 3GPP TS 23.558 [2]. The EAS discovery procedure is used to provide EAS information to the EEC. After the EEC is provisioned with the EAS information, it can establish a connection to the EAS. Besides, in the service continuity scenario, the source EAS may send an EAS discovery request to the EES to discover a target EAS (providing same functionality as the source EAS) to serve the UE as defined in clause 8.8.3.2 of 3GPP TS 23.558 [2].

However, in current ETSI MEC specification, no APIs for MEC Application registration is defined because it is assumed that all MEC Application are on-boarded and managed by MEC Orchestrator, which was specified in ETSI GS MEC 010-2 [13]. API for MEC Application discovery is not defined since the existing MEC service is either defined from the MEC Application's perspective or it is consumed by the MEC Application rather than the UE.

Therefore, the comparison EAS registration and EAS discovery of EDGEAPP [2] and ETSI MEC specification [13] shows that:

**[Observation A.4-1]** The EAS registration and EAS discovery mechanism is defined in R17 of SA6 and ETSI MEC introduced MEC application registration (ETSI GS MEC 011 v3.0.6). It is FFS whether and how to address such differences in SA6, e.g., in support of ETSI MEC.

**[Observation A.4-2]** ETSI MEC platform(MEP) supports service registration. In the registration parameter “ServiceInfo”，there is a mandatory field“consumedLocalOnly”used to indicate whether the service can only be consumed by the MEC applications located in the same locality, which means ETSI MEC services (produced by Authorized MEC APPs) registered and exposed on MEP can be invoked by MEC consumer APPs deployed on the same or another MEC host.

**[Observation A.4-3]** According to the Key issue #2 in clause 4.2, ~~T~~the EAS can act as a service provider and EES ~~act as a CAPIF provider by implementing~~ implement CAPIF core function，so different services will be ~~available~~ discoverable at different EESs. In ETSI MEC, how the MEC services registered and exposed on MEP can be discovered and invoked by MEC consumer APPs deployed on another MEC host is not defined, while in EDGEAPP, as EES supports CAPIF core function, the service APIs ~~exposed~~ published on EES1 can be discovered by EAS registered on EES2 through CAPIF-6 or CAPIF-6e.

#### **7.X.2.2 Procedure**

### **7.X.3 Solution evaluation**

This clause provides an evaluation of the solution.