**3GPP TSG-SA WG6 Meeting #51-e S6-222646rev2**

**e-meeting, 10th – 19th October 2022 (revision of S6-222646)**

**Source: Apple**

**Title: Pseudo-CR on Update of the evaluation of solution #29**

**Spec: 3GPP TR 23.700-98, v1.2.0**

**Agenda item: 9.8**

**Document for: Approval**

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**1. Introduction**

The present contribution suggests an update of the evaluation of solution #29 for Key issue #17: Discovery of a common EAS.

**2. Reason for Change**

The current solution evaluation does not capture how the EEL achieves the goal of determining the common EAS so that the latency for all the ACs in the session is approximately the same.

It is proposed to add clarification to the evaluation to highlight that with the solution the expected group geographical service area or location information of other UEs involved in the multi-user session, which is provided by the AC(s)/EEC(s) during service provisioning and EAS discovery, can assist with this.

**3. Conclusions**

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**4. Proposal**

It is proposed to agree the following changes to 3GPP TR 23.700-98, v1.2.0.

### 7.29.3 Solution evaluation

The proposed solution addresses Key Issue #17, discovery of a common EAS. It introduces a new AC Group profile IE, with group specific attributes that provide information that can enable the Edge Enabler Layer to select an appropriate common EES (as part of service provisioning) and then common EAS (as part of EAS discovery) based on the application layer requirements.

The dynamic information contained in the AC Group profile IE would be made available at runtime through an AC’s interaction with the AS to which it is registered. The information provided by the AS may include either an expected group geographical service area or location information of other UEs involved in the multi-user session. It is assumed that if this geographical information (i.e., expected group geographical service area or location information of other UEs) is provided by the AC(s)/EEC(s) to the EEL during service provisioning and EAS discovery, and more than one EAS is available to provide the same service in different locations, the geographical information can assist the ECS with determining the common EES and the EES with determining the common EAS most suitable to meet the latency requirements of the multi-user session.

Location information of other UEs involved in the multi-user session will not be provided to each AC by the AS unless the users involved in the multi-user session have consented to sharing of their individual UE location information. The application layer mechanism for a user to share consent with the AS is outside the scope of SA6.

This solution does not introduce impact on Rel-17 architecture.