3GPP TSG SA WG5 Meeting 140-e rapporteur call TDoc S5-abcd

**electronic meeting,**

**Source: Moderator (SA5 Vice Chair(Huawei))**

**Title: Preparation of checking the Rel-17 work progress**

**Document for: discussion**

**Agenda Item:**

**List of ongoing OAM Rel-17 Work items and Studies included in the SA5#140e agenda**

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| **6.4** | **Rel-17 Operations, Administration, Maintenance and Provisioning (OAM&P)** | **Acronym** | **Rappor****teur** | **Completion status at SA5#140e** | **Target date (needs update?)** |
| 6.4.1 | Management of non-public networksPotential technical topics which need early attention/discussion.- Exposure of management services and management data related to NPN, such as local area based exposure of management services for network level and service level, and the corresponding performance measurements and/or KPIs.***Some key comments during SA5#140e captured as below:***1. [TEF] My suggestion is not to capture a solution (section 6.x) related to capability exposure in this TS -- we need to await for TR 28.824 ending, until recommendations on the way forward are available. Use cases (section 5.x) on capability exposure are however more than welcome.
* ***[Huawei] We are not quite sure whether TR 28.824 can finish or not in next SA5 meeting, i.e. SA5#141e. Considering the Rel-17 schedule of SA5, let a TS wait a TR maybe is not so good from release time pov. Or we can continue solution discussion for PNI-NPN capability exposure in this WID and if the output is ok for the group, then we can consider to put the agreed output into 28.824 as well for the PNI-NPN slicing scenario. WDYT?***

[TEF 18.11] I see your point. However, I see two problems:* If  the PNI-NPN is provisioned using a network slice -> how can we capture a normative solution in TSs when solutions are  being scouted and assessed (in early stage) in a parallel study item, i.e. FS\_NSCE?
* If the PNI-NPN is provisioned using a DNN, then we remove dependencies with FS\_NSCEW. But then, it is difficult for me to ‘buy’ a solution when there are questions that are not yet clear: what does NPN MnS mean? Where is it defined? What is the relationship with existing MnSs?...
 | OAM\_NPN | Huawei | 85% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.2 | Enhancement on Management Aspects of 5G Service-Level Agreement | EMA5SLA | China Mobile | 85% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.3 | Management of MDT enhancement in 5G | e\_5GMDT | Ericsson | 95% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.4 | Additional NRM features | adNRM | Nokia | 80% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.5 | Enhancement of QoE Measurement Collection | eQoE | Ericsson | 60% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.6 | Enhancements of 5G performance measurements and KPIs | ePM\_KPI\_5G | Intel | 80% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.7 | Management of the enhanced tenant concept | eMEMTANE | Huawei | 45% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.8 | Management data collection control and discovery | MADCOL | Nokia | 40% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.9 | Autonomous network levels | ANL | China Mobile | 100% | SA#94 (Dec. 2021) |
| 6.4.10 | Intent driven management service for mobile networks | IDMS\_MN | Huawei | 80% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.11 | Network policy management for 5G mobile networks based on NFV scenarios | NPM | China Mobile | 100% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.12 | Enhanced Closed loop SLS Assurance | eCOSLA | Ericsson | 80% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.13 | Self-Organizing Networks (SON) for 5G networks | eSON\_5G | Intel | 90% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.14 | Enhancement of Handover Optimization | E\_HOO | Ericsson | 90% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.15 | Enhancements on EE for 5G networks | EE5GPLUS | Orange | 100% | SA#94 (Dec. 2021) |

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| 6.4.16 | Discovery of management services in 5G | 5GDMS | Huawei | 95% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.17 | Management Aspects of 5G Network Sharing | MANS | China Unicom | 60% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.18 | Enhancements of Management Data Analytics Service | eMDAS | Intel, NEC | 45% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.19 | Plug and connect support for management of Network Functions | PACMAN | Ericsson | 70% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.20 | File Management | FIMA | Nokia | 75% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.21 | Edge Computing Management | ECM | Samsung, Intel | 50% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.22 | Improved support for NSA in the service-based management architecture | NSA\_SBMA | Huawei, Ericsson | 20% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.23 | Access control for management service | MSAC | Nokia | 50% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.4.24 | Network slice provisioning enhancement *(preliminary work before SA approval)* | eNETSLICE\_PRO | Samsung | 0% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| **6.5** | **OAM&P Studies** |  |  |  |  |
| 6.5.1 | Study on new aspects of EE for 5G networks | FS\_EE5G | Orange | 100% | SA#94 (Dec. 2021) |
| 6.5.2 | Study on network slice management enhancement (revised to include security aspects) | FS\_NSMEN | Huawei, Nokia | 100% | SA#94 (Dec. 2021) |
| 6.5.3 | Study on YANG PUSH  | FS\_YANG | Ericsson | 10% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.5.4 | Study on network slice management capability exposure | FS\_NSCE | Alibaba Group | 65% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.5.5 | Study on continuous integration continuous delivery support for 3GPP NFs | FS\_CICDNS | Lenovo, China Mobile | 75% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.5.6 | Study on enhancement of service based management architecture | FS\_eSBMA | Huawei, Ericsson | 45% | SA#95 (Mar. 2022) |
| 6.5.7 | Study on Management Aspects of 5G Network Sharing | FS\_MANS | China Unicom | 100% | SA#94 (Dec. 2021) |