**3GPP TSG-SA WG6 Meeting #52 bis S6-230372 rev1**

**e-meeting, 11th – 20th January 2023 (revision of 230282 rev2)**

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| --- |
| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **23.558** | **CR** |  **0224** | **rev** | **4** | **Current version:** | **18.1.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **x** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **x** |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | Common EAS discovery merge |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Convida Wireless LLC |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | SA6 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | EDGEAPP\_Ph2 |  | ***Date:*** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** |  |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | To provide support for Common EAS in service provisioning. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | Terminology and abbreviations for the Common EAS feature are provided in clause 3.A high-level description of the Common EAS feature is provided in clause 8.5.1.In clause 6.3.4 the AIR functionality is described as optional at ECS.In the EAS discovery request clause 8.5.3.2 AGCE Profile has been added as optional IE of the filter. AGCE Profile is used for Common EAS discovery as discussed in all the TR solutions merged (27-31). In the 8.5.2.2 discovery request/response clause, text has been added to clarify how the AGCE Profile is used for determining Common EAS In the EAS information provisioning clause, text has been added to clarify that the EES can determine whether an AC receives serves from an EAS when this indication is provided. For the Common EAS selection, this is the point in which there may be an update to the list of AGCE IDs that the EES is tracking that it serves. Note however that this update is necessary only when a AGCE ID is first received, and not for each subsequent AC. The scope of this solution is represented by the following assumptions about the Common EAS solution scope or usecase:1: Solution should include ECS deployments with and without a central repository functionality (AIR) storing (EES, AGCE ID) information, for the EESs already providing services to the AGCE.2. SP results when AIR functionality is available should be determined using (EES, AGCE ID) information at the ECS. When AIR is not supported, information about EESs currently serving AGCE ID is not stored at ECS, therefore not considered for the SP results.3: The Common EAS criteria for supporting AGCE should be able to be differentiated from those needed for supporting the same service for a single AC.4: An AGCE should be able to be formed from ACs with different AC ID 5. The same SP request or discovery request should be able to be used for AGCE-related SP/ discovery and for non-AGCE related ones, i.e. AGCE-related functionality does not rely upon sending separate messages. |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | TS lacks EAS discovery enhancements for Common EAS support based on the merge of the TR solutions |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3; 6.3.4; 8.5.1; 8.5.2.2; 8.5.3.2; 8.15; |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **x** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **x** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **x** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** | KI#17, sol 27, 28, 29, 30 |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | Rev 1 corrects cover page.Rev 2 simplifies by removing changes which supported the ability for ECS to store info about (EES, AGCE ID) when not supporting AIR. In addition, in Rev 2 a list of assumptions has been added to the summary of change in the cover sheet.Rev 3 further streamlines the procedures. It also introduces the changes in clause 3 and 6.3.4. |

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

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms 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].

**AC Group with Common EAS:** A set of Application Clients for which the use of services from a single common EAS is necessary or beneficial to meet specific application requirements (e.g. strict latencies, no inter-EAS synchronization).

**Application Context:** A set of data about the Application Client that resides in the Edge Application Server.

**Application Context Relocation**: Refers to the end-to-end service continuity procedure described in clause 8.8.

**Application Context Transfer**: Refers to the transfer of the Application Context between the source Edge Application Server and the target Edge Application Server, which is a part of the service continuity procedure described in clause 8.8.

**Application Server**: Application software resident in the cloud performing the server function.

**Edge Computing:** A concept, as described in 3GPP TS 23.501 [2], that enables operator and 3rd party services to be hosted close to the UE's access point of attachment, to achieve an efficient service delivery through the reduced end-to-end latency and load on the transport network.

**Edge Computing Service Provider**: A mobile network operator or a 3rd party service provider offering Edge Computing service.

**Edge Data Network:** A local Data Network that supports the architecture for enabling edge applications.

**EEC Context:** A set of data about the Edge Enabler Client that resides in the Edge Enabler Server.

**Edge Enabler Layer:** Refers to the overall functionality provided by the entities such as Edge Enabler Client, Edge Enabler Server, and Edge Configuration Server, in support of applications as per the architecture defined in clause 6.

**Edge Hosting Environment:** An environment providing support required for Edge Application Server's execution.

3.2 Symbols

None.

3.3 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].

AC Application Client

ACID Application Client Identification

ACR Application Context Relocation

ACT Application Context Transfer

AF Application Function

AGCE AC Group with Common EAS

AIR AGCE Information Repository

ASP Application Service Provider

DN Data Network

DNAI Data Network Access Identifier

DNN Data Network Name

EAS Edge Application Server

EASID Edge Application Server Identification

ECS Edge Configuration Server

ECSP Edge Computing Service Provider

EDN Edge Data Network

EEC Edge Enabler Client

EECID Edge Enabler Client Identification

EEL Edge Enabler layer

EES Edge Enabler Server

EESID Edge Enabler Server Identification

FQDN Fully Qualified Domain Name

GPSI Generic Public Subscription Identifier

GSM Global System for Mobile Communications

GSMA GSM Association

LADN Local Area Data Network

NEF Network Exposure Function

OP Operator Platform

OPG Operator Platform Group

S-EAS Source Edge Application Server

S-EES Source Edge Enabler Server

SCEF Service Capability Exposure Function

SSID Service Set Identifier

T-EAS Target Edge Application Server

T-EES Target Edge Enabler Server

TAI Tracking Area Identity

\* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \*

### 6.3.4 Edge Configuration Server (ECS)

ECS provides supporting functions needed for the EEC to connect with an EES.

Functionalities of ECS are:

a) provisioning of Edge configuration information to the EEC. The Edge configuration information includes the following:

1) the information for the EEC to distinguish amongst the EESs (e.g. EDN service area); and

2) the information for establishing a connection with EESs (such as URI);

b) providing the T-EES information to the S-EES;

NOTE: The ECS can be deployed in the MNO domain or can be deployed in 3rd party domain by service provider.

c) supporting the functionalities of registration (i.e., registration, update, and de-registration) for the EES(s);

d) supporting the functionalities of API invoker and API exposing function as specified in 3GPP TS 23.222 [6]; and

e) interacting with 3GPP Core Network for accessing the capabilities of network functions either directly (e.g. via PCF) or indirectly (i.e. SCEF/NEF/SCEF+NEF).

f) optionally supporting AGCE Information Repository (AIR) functionality by storing information about the AGCEs the registered EESs are serving, i.e., AGCE IDs for which at least one member AC is connected to a Common EAS registered to the EES.

\* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \*

8.5 EAS discovery

8.5.1 General

Discovery procedures enable entities in an edge deployment to obtain information about EAS and their available services, based on specified criteria of interest.

EAS discovery enables the EEC to obtain information about available EASs of interest. The discovery of the EASs is based on matching EAS discovery filters provided in the request.

When multiple EASs are discovered for a specific AC, the EEC may select one or more EASs to enable AC communication with one of the selected EASs. The selection algorithm is outside the scope of this specification. Once the EAS is selected, the EEC may subscribe for the ACR event notifications at the EES of the selected EAS, as described in clause 8.8.3.5.2. The EDN configuration information received from ECS may be used for establishing a connection to EAS(s).

EAS discovery may be initiated by the EEC when a certain trigger condition at the UE is met. Some examples are as follows:

- AC related updates available at the EEC (e.g. due to AC installation/re-installation/activation), AC requesting application server access;

- Lifetime received via EAS discovery response specified in clause 8.5.3 is expired; or

- EEC detects the need of application context relocation as in clause 8.8.

NOTE: When the EEC decides to perform EAS discovery is up to EEC implementation.

In use cases where it is necessary or beneficial for different ACs to use services from a single common EAS the ACs are said to be part of an AC Group with Common EAS (AGCE). It is assumed that such ACs have the means to be provided with common information (e.g. by a cloud application server) which forms the AGCE Profile. It is also assumed that information necessary to determine the AGCE Profile and which ACs should be provided with the same AGCE Profile is available to enable this provisioning. Dependent on the application, the distribution of the AGCE Profile can be triggered by different events, e.g., upon explicit request or when a certain minimum number of group members are determined.

NOTE 1: How the AGCE Profile information is derived and then provided to the ACs is out of scope of this specification.

\* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \*

8.5.2.2 Request-response model

Pre-conditions:

1. The EEC has received information (e.g. URI, IP address) related to the EES;

2. The EEC has received appropriate security credentials authorizing it to communicate with the EES as specified in clause 8.11; and

3. The EES is configured with ECSP's policy for EAS discovery.

NOTE 1: Details of ECSP's policy are out of scope.

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**Figure 8.5.2.2-1: EAS Discovery procedure**

1. The EEC sends an EAS discovery request to the EES. The EAS discovery request includes the requestor identifier [EECID] along with the security credentials and may include EAS discovery filters and may also include UE location to retrieve information about particular EAS(s) or a category of EASs, e.g. gaming applications, or Edge Applications Server(s) available in certain service areas, e.g. available on a UE's predicted or expected route.

2. Upon receiving the request from the EEC, the EES checks if the EEC is authorized to discover the requested EAS(s). The authorization check may apply to an individual EAS, a category of EASs or to the EDN, i.e. to all the EASs. If UE's location information is not already available, the EES obtains the UE location by utilizing the capabilities of the 3GPP core network as specified in clause 8.10.3.

If EAS discovery filters are provided by the EEC, the EES identifies the EAS(s) based on the provided EAS discovery filters and the UE location.

If the List of AC characteristics is provided and includes an AGCE Profile, the EES checks whether it already serves the AGCE ID, i.e., at least one other AGCE member AC is connected to a Common EAS registered to this EES. If the EES already serves the AGCE ID, then it provides the Common EAS already in use as result corresponding to the AGCE Profile filter. If the EES does not already serve the AGCE ID, the EES identifies a corresponding common EAS based on the List of Common EAS criteria in the AGCE Profile. If the AGCE Profile does not include the List of Common EAS criteria IE, the EES determines Common EAS based on the List of EAS characteristics in the EAS discovery filter, and local policies.

If the EEC indicates that service continuity support is required, the EES shall take the indication which ACR scenarios are supported by the AC and the EEC and which of these are preferred by the AC into consideration.

 When EAS discovery filters are not provided, then:

- if available, the EES identifies the EAS(s) based on the UE-specific service information at the EES and the UE location;

- EES identifies the EAS(s) by applying the ECSP policy (e.g. based only on the UE location);

NOTE 2: Details of the UE-specific service information and how it is available at the EES is out of scope.

NOTE 3: Both steps are evaluated prior to sending a response.

Upon receiving the request from the EEC, the EES may trigger the EAS management system to instantiate the EAS that matches with EAS discovery filter IEs (e.g. ACID) as in clause 8.12.

3. If the processing of the request was successful, the EES sends an EAS discovery response to the EEC, which includes information about the discovered EASs. For discovered EASs, this includes endpoint information. Depending on the EAS discovery filters received in the EAS discovery request, the response may include additional information regarding matched capabilities, e.g. service permissions levels, KPIs, AC locations(s) that the EASs can support, ACR scenarios supported by the EAS, etc. The EAS discovery response may contain a list of EASs. This list may be based on EAS discovery filters containing a Geographical or Topological Service Area, e.g. a route, included in the EAS discovery request by the EEC.

If the EES is unable to determine the EAS information using the inputs in the EAS discovery request, UE-specific service information at the EES or the ECSP policy, the EES shall reject the EAS discovery request and respond with an appropriate failure cause.

 If the EEC is not registered with the EES, and ECSP policy requires the EEC to perform EEC registration prior to EAS discovery, the EES shall include an appropriate failure cause in the EAS discovery response indicating that EEC registration is required.

If the UE location and predicted/expected UE locations, provided in the EAS discovery request, are outside the Geographical or Topological Service Area of an EAS, then the EES shall not include that EAS in the discovery response. The discovery response may include EAS(s) that cannot serve the UE at its current location if a predicted/expected UE location was provided in the EAS discovery request.

Upon receiving the EAS discovery response, the EEC uses the endpoint information for routing of the outgoing application data traffic to EAS(s), as needed, and may provide necessary notifications to the AC(s). The EEC may use the border or overlap between EAS Geographical Service Areas for service continuity purposes. The EEC may cache the EAS information (e.g. EAS endpoint) for subsequent use and avoid the need to repeat step 1. If the Lifetime IE is included in the response, the EEC may cache the EAS information only for the duration specified by the Lifetime IE.

NOTE 4: Within the duration specified by the Lifetime IE, the cached EAS Profile can be updated (e.g. according to notifications from the EES for changes of EAS information due to EAS status change) or the cached EAS Profile can be invalidated due to new EAS information discovery (e.g. due to UE mobility). The EEC can update or invalidate the cached EAS information (e.g. on PDU Session Release or Modification Command).

NOTE 5: The AC can cache the EAS information (e.g. EAS endpoint) for subsequent use. In the case of the cached information needing to be updated or invalidated, the mechanisms for the EEC to notify the AC is up to implementation and is not specified in the current release of the present document.

NOTE 6: The EEC can use the EAS information provided by the discovery procedure to perform service continuity planning, for example when ultra-low latency ACR is required.

If the EAS discovery request fails, the EEC may resend the EAS discovery request, taking into account the received failure cause. If the failure cause indicated that EEC registration is required, the EEC shall perform an EEC registration before resending the EAS discovery request.

\* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \*

8.5.3.2 EAS discovery request

Table 8.5.3.2-1 describes information elements for the EAS discovery request. Table 8.5.3.2-2 provides further detail about the EAS Discovery Filter information element.

**Table 8.5.3.2-1: EAS discovery request**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Information element** | **Status** | **Description** |
| Requestor identifier | M | The ID of the requestor (e.g. EECID) |
| UE Identifier | O | The identifier of the UE (i.e. GPSI or identity token) |
| Security credentials | M | Security credentials resulting from a successful authorization for the edge computing service. |
| EAS discovery filters | O | Set of characteristics to determine required EASs, as detailed in Table 8.5.3.2-2.  |
| UE location  | O | The location information of the UE. The UE location is described in clause 7.3.2.  |
| Target DNAI (NOTE) | O | Target DNAI information which can be associated with potential T-EAS(s) |
| EEC Service Continuity Support | O | Indicates if the EEC supports service continuity or not. The IE also indicates which ACR scenarios are supported by the EEC or, if this message is sent by the EEC to discover a T‑EAS, which ACR scenario(s) are intended to be used for the ACR. |
| EES Service Continuity Support (NOTE) | O | The IE indicates if the S-EES supports service continuity or not. The IE also indicates which ACR scenarios are supported by the S-EES or, if the EAS discovery is used for an S‑EES executed ACR according to clause 8.8.2.5, which ACR scenario is to be used for the ACR. |
| EAS Service Continuity Support (NOTE) | O | The IE indicates if the S-EAS supports service continuity or not. The IE also indicates which ACR scenarios are supported by the S-EAS or, if the EAS discovery is used for an S‑EAS decided ACR according to clause 8.8.2.4, which ACR scenario is to be used for the ACR. |
| NOTE: This IE shall not be included when the request originates from the EEC. |

**Table 8.5.3.2-2: EAS discovery filters**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Information element** | **Status** | **Description** |
| List of AC characteristics (NOTE 1) (NOTE 4) | O | Describes the ACs for which a matching EAS is needed.  |
| > AC profile (NOTE 2)  | O | AC profile containing parameters used to determine matching EAS. AC profiles are further described in Table 8.2.2-1. |
| > AGCE Profile  | O | AGCE Profile as described in Table 8.2.Y1-1  |
| List of EAS characteristics (NOTE 1, NOTE 3) | O | Describes the characteristic of required EASs. |
| > EASID | O | Identifier of the required EAS. |
| > EAS provider identifier | O | Identifier of the required EAS provider |
| > EAS type | O | The category or type of required EAS (e.g. V2X) |
| > EAS schedule | O | Required availability schedule of the EAS (e.g. time windows) |
| > EAS Geographical Service Area | O | Location(s) (e.g. geographical area, route) where the EAS service should be available. |
| > EAS Topological Service Area  | O | Topological area (e.g. cell ID, TAI) for which the EAS service should be available. See possible formats in Table 8.2.7-1. |
| > Service continuity support | O | Indicates if the service continuity support is required or not. |
| > Service permission level | O | Required level of service permissions e.g. trial, gold-class |
| > Service feature(s) | O | Required service features e.g. single vs. multi-player gaming service |
| NOTE 1: Either "List of AC characteristics" ,or "List of EAS characteristics" shall be present.NOTE 2: "Preferred ECSP list" IE shall not be present.NOTE 3: The "List of EAS characteristics" IE must include at least one optional IE, if used as an EAS discovery filter.NOTE 4: Only one of the following IEs (i.e. “AC profile”, “AGCE Profile”) shall be present in each member of the "List of AC characteristics" |

\* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \*

8.15 EAS Information provisioning

8.15.1 General

EAS information provisioning procedure allows the EEC to exchange information with the EES about selected EAS or ACR scenario selection.

When service continuity is required, service continuity scenarios may be combined to perform ACR detection in one or more of the EEC, the EES and the EAS; the related procedures are specified in clauses 8.15.2, 8.6.3 and referred to in clause 8.8.2. The selection of ACR scenario(s) may be performed by the EEC or the EES for a given AC and the selected EAS from the common supported ACR scenarios of AC, EEC, selected EES and selected EAS.

The EAS information provisioning request types supported are:

- “ACR scenario selection announcement”. Inform the EES about the EAS that has been selected by the EEC and may provide the selected ACR scenario list to the EES.

- “ACR scenario selection request”. Inform the EES to perform ACR scenario selection.

- “EAS selection”. Inform the EES of EAS selection and start of application services.

8.15.2 Procedure

8.15.2.1 General

8.15.2.2 EAS Information provisioning

Pre-conditions :

1. The EEC has performed service provisioning procedure

2. The EEC has performed the EAS discovery procedure

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**Figure 8.15.2.2-1: EAS information provisioning procedure**

1. The EEC sends the EAS information provisioning request to the EES:

a- “ACR scenario selection announcement”. The request may include ACR scenario list selected by the EEC, EEC security credentials, selected EASID, selected EAS endpoint, EECID and ACID.

b- “ACR scenario selection request”. The request may include AC profile, EEC service continuity support, EEC security credentials, EECID and ACID.

2. Upon receiving the request from the EEC, the EES validates the EEC information request and verifies if the EEC is authorized for this operation.

a- “ACR scenario selection announcement”. The EES may send the ACR Selection notification to the selected EAS if the EAS has subscribed and if EES allows EEC based ACR scenario selection. Otherwise, EES may respond with status failure and include appropriate reason.

b- “ACR scenario selection request”. The EES selects the ACR scenario list and may send the ACR Selection notification to the selected EAS if the EAS has subscribed. The EES may include the ACR scenario list in the EAS information provisioning response.

If the request contains selected EAS ID and selected EAS Endpoint, the EES may apply the EAS traffic influence with the N6 routing information of the EAS in the 3GPP Core Network, based on application KPIs and if the EAS traffic influence was not done before.

 If the request is for selected EAS and contains AGCE ID, the EES considers the selected EAS as Common EAS for the AGCE ID and considers itself to service the AGCE. For each AGCE it services, the EES maintains locally an association between its own EES ID and the AGCE ID, i.e. the (EES ID, AGCE ID tuple, until it determines that the Common EAS no longer provides services to any member of this AGCE. In addition, if the ECS provides AIR functionality, the EES may provide ECS the (EES ID, AGCE ID) tuple to inform the ECS that it serves the AGCE ID.

NOTE 1: The EES procedure to inform the ECS that it serves the AGCE ID does not need to be performed if the AGCE ID has been previously associated with the EES ID, e.g. for other ACs which are part of the AGCE.

Editor’s Note: How the EES determines whether ECS implements AIR functionality is FFS.

Editor’s Note: How the EES informs ECS that it serves an AGCE ID is FFS.

NOTE 2: EES can also influence the EAS traffic in advance.

NOTE 3: It is up to the AC to decide when to connect to the selected EAS (either immediately or wait for a while) once the AC knows the selected EAS.

3. If the processing of the request was successful, the EES sends an EAS information provisioning response to the EEC indicating a successful status; otherwise, the EES shall indicate a failure status and include appropriate reasons.

The EEC, EES and EAS use the selected ACR scenario list to determine if they should perform ACR detection and/or ACR decision.

NOTE 4 Other ACR selection criteria are out of scope of the current specification.

NOTE 5: The common supported ACR scenarios is decided as part of the EAS discovery and selection procedure.

NOTE 6: Whether the EES or EEC selects ACR scenario(s) for each selected EAS considering AC service KPI within AC profile (e.g. connection bandwidth, request rate, response time) is implementation specific.

Editor's note: The procedure, if the EEC or EES does not have sufficient information to decide ACR scenario selection, is FFS.

8.15.3 Information flows

8.15.3.1 General

The information flows are specified for EAS information provisioning request and response.

8.15.3.2 EAS information provisioning request

Table 8.15.3.2-1 describes the information elements for EAS information provisioning request from the EEC to the EES.

**Table 8.15.3.2-1: EAS information provisioning request**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Information element** | **Status** | **Description** |
| EECID | M | The identifier of the EEC. |
| ACID | M | The identifier of the AC. |
| Security credentials | M | Security credentials resulting from a successful authorization for the edge computing service. |
| Selected EAS ID | O | The identifier of the selected EAS. |
| Selected EAS Endpoint | O | The endpoint of the selected EAS. |
| Request type | O | Request types:- ACR scenario selection announcement- ACR scenario selection request- EAS selection |
| Selected ACR scenario list (see NOTE 1) | O | The list of ACR scenarios selected by the EEC. |
| AC Profile (see NOTE 2, NOTE 3) | O | AC Profile as described in Table 8.2.2-1. |
| AGCE ID (NOTE 4) | O | AGCE IDs as described in Table 8.2.Y1. |
| EEC Service Continuity Support (NOTE 2) | O | Indicates if the EEC supports service continuity or not. The IE also indicates which ACR scenarios are supported by the EEC. |
| NOTE 1: The IE may be present only if Selected EASID and Selected EAS Endpoint are present and Request type is “ACR scenario selection announcement”.NOTE 2: The IEs are present only if request type is “ACR scenario selection request”.NOTE 3: The IE is present if AC Profile is not shared to EES previously.NOTE 4: This IE may be present only if the request type is “EAS selection”. |

8.15.3.3 EAS information provisioning response

Table 8.15.3.2-1 describes the information elements for EAS information provisioning response from the EES to the EEC.

**Table 8.15.3.2-1: EAS information provisioning response**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Information element** | **Status** | **Description** |
| Successful response (see NOTE 1) | O | Indicates that the request was successful. |
| > Selected ACR scenario list (see NOTE 2) | O | The list of ACR scenarios selected by the EES. |
| Failure response (see NOTE 1) | O | Indicates that the request failed. |
| > Cause | O | Indicates the failure cause. |
| NOTE 1: One of these IEs shall be present in the message.NOTE 2: Only if request type is “ACR scenario selection request”. |