**3GPP TSG-SA2 Meeting #138-E *S2-2003269***

**Online, 20th Apr 2020 – 23rd Apr 2020 (Was *S2-2003190R08)***

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **23.501** | **CR** | **2269** | **rev** | **2** | **Current version:** | **16.4.0** |  |
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| *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 |  | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **x** |

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| ***Title:***  | Enablers for multiple SCPs (23.501) |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Oracle Corporation, Verizon UK Ltd, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai-Bell, Samsung, Ericsson, ITRI, CATT, AT&T, ZTE, InterDigital. |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | SA2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | 5G\_eSBA |  | ***Date:*** | 2020-04-24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-16 |
|  | *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-12 (Release 12)**Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)* |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | This CR addresses the 23.501 aspects of the issue of handling Multiple SCPs (This covers both model C and model D defined in 23.501 Annex E). |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | The SCP can register its profile information in the NRF. SCP can then use it to discover the next hop SCP. This can be useful to route a service request from a consumer to a producer via one or more SCPs. 23.502 related aspects are covered in a corresponding CR.This revision adds Verizon UK Ltd to the co-sign list. |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | There will not be a way to route a service request from a consumer to a producer via multiple SCPs. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 6.2.6, 6.2.6.1(New), 6.2.6.2(New), 6.2.6.3(New), 6.2.19, 6.3.X, 7.2.6 |
|  |  |
|  | **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:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

1st change

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 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 TR 21.905 [1].

**5GLAN Group:** A set of UEs using private communication for 5G LAN-type service.

**5G Access Network:** An access network comprising a NG-RAN and/or non-3GPP AN connecting to a 5G Core Network.

**5G Core Network:** The core network specified in the present document. It connects to a 5G Access Network.

**5G LAN-Type Service:** A service over the 5G system offering private communication using IP and/or non-IP type communications.

**5G LAN-Virtual Network:** A virtual network over the 5G system capable of supporting 5G LAN-type service.

**5G QoS Flow:** The finest granularity for QoS forwarding treatment in the 5G System. All traffic mapped to the same 5G QoS Flow receive the same forwarding treatment (e.g. scheduling policy, queue management policy, rate shaping policy, RLC configuration, etc.). Providing different QoS forwarding treatment requires separate 5G QoS Flow.

**5G QoS Identifier:** A scalar that is used as a reference to a specific QoS forwarding behaviour (e.g. packet loss rate, packet delay budget) to be provided to a 5G QoS Flow. This may be implemented in the access network by the 5QI referencing node specific parameters that control the QoS forwarding treatment (e.g. scheduling weights, admission thresholds, queue management thresholds, link layer protocol configuration, etc.).

**5G System:** 3GPP system consisting of 5G Access Network (AN), 5G Core Network and UE.

**5G-BRG:** The 5G-BRG is a 5G-RG defined in BBF.

**5G-CRG:** The 5G-CRG is a 5G-RG specified in DOCSIS MULPI [89].

**5G-RG:** A 5G-RG is a RG capable of connecting to 5GC playing the role of a UE with regard to the 5G core. It supports secure element and exchanges N1 signalling with 5GC. The 5G-RG can be either a 5G-BRG or 5G-CRG.

**Access Traffic Steering:** The procedure that selects an access network for a new data flow and transfers the traffic of this data flow over the selected access network. Access traffic steering is applicable between one 3GPP access and one non-3GPP access.

**Access Traffic Switching:** The procedure that moves all traffic of an ongoing data flow from one access network to another access network in a way that maintains the continuity of the data flow. Access traffic switching is applicable between one 3GPP access and one non-3GPP access.

**Access Traffic Splitting:** The procedure that splits the traffic of a data flow across multiple access networks. When traffic splitting is applied to a data flow, some traffic of the data flow is transferred via one access and some other traffic of the same data flow is transferred via another access. Access traffic splitting is applicable between one 3GPP access and one non-3GPP access.

**Allowed NSSAI**: NSSAI provided by the Serving PLMN during e.g. a Registration procedure, indicating the S-NSSAIs values the UE could use in the Serving PLMN for the current Registration Area.

**Allowed Area:** Area where the UE is allowed to initiate communication as specified in clause 5.3.2.3.

**AMF Region:** An AMF Region consists of one or multiple AMF Sets.

**AMF Set:** An AMF Set consists of some AMFs that serve a given area and Network Slice(s). AMF Set is unique within an AMF Region and it comprises of AMFs that support the same Network Slice(s). Multiple AMF Sets may be defined per AMF Region. The AMF instances in the same AMF Set may be geographically distributed but have access to the same context data.

**Application identifier:** An identifier that can be mapped to a specific application traffic detection rule.

**AUSF Group ID:** This refers to one or more AUSF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. An AUSF Group consists of one or multiple AUSF Sets.

**Binding Indication:** Information included by a NF service producer to a NF service consumer in request responses or notifications to convey the scope within which selection/reselection of target NF/NF Services may be performed, or information included by the NF service consumer in requests or subscriptions to convey the scope within which selection/reselection of notification targets or the selection of other service(s) that the NF consumer produces for the same data context may be performed. See clause 6.3.1.0.

**Configured NSSAI:** NSSAI provisioned in the UE applicable to one or more PLMNs.

**CHF Group ID:** This refers to one or more CHF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs.

**Delegated Discovery:** This refers to delegating the discovery and associated selection of NF instances or NF service instances to an SCP.

**Direct Communication:** This refers to the communication between NFs or NF services without using an SCP.

**DN Access Identifier (DNAI):** Identifier of a user plane access to one or more DN(s) where applications are deployed.

**Emergency Registered:** A UE is considered Emergency Registered over an Access Type in a PLMN when registered for emergency services only over this Access Type in this PLMN.

**Endpoint Address:** An address in the format of an IP address or FQDN, which is used to determine the host/authority part of the target URI. This Target URI is used to access an NF service (i.e. to invoke service operations) of an NF service producer or for notifications to an NF service consumer.

**En-gNB:** as defined in TS 37.340 [31].

**Expected UE Behaviour:** Set of parameters provisioned by an external party to 5G network functions on the foreseen or expected UE behaviour, see clause 5.20.

**Fixed Network Residential Gateway:** A Fixed Network RG (FN-RG) is a RG that it does not support N1 signalling and it is not 5GC capable.

**Fixed Network Broadband Residential Gateway:** A Fixed Network RG (FN-BRG) is a FN-RG specified in BBF TR‑124 [90].

**Fixed Network Cable Residential Gateway:** A Fixed Network Cable RG (FN-CRG) is a FN-RG with cable modem specified in DOCSIS MULPI [89].

**Forbidden Area:** An area where the UE is not allowed to initiate communication as specified in clause 5.3.2.3.

**GBR QoS Flow:** A QoS Flow using the GBR resource type or the Delay-critical GBR resource type and requiring guaranteed flow bit rate.

**IAB-donor:** This is a NG-RAN node that supports Integrated access and backhaul (IAB) feature and provides connection to the core network to IAB-nodes. It supports the CU function of the CU/DU architecture for IAB defined in TS 38.401 [42].

**IAB-node:** A relay node that supports wireless in-band and out-of-band relaying of NR access traffic via NR Uu backhaul links. It supports the UE function and the DU function of the CU/DU architecture for IAB defined in TS 38.401 [42].

**Indirect Communication:** This refers to the communication between NFs or NF services via an SCP.

**Initial Registration:** UE registration in RM-DEREGISTERED state as specified in clause 5.3.2.

**Intermediate SMF (I-SMF):** An SMF that is inserted to support a PDU session as the UE is located in an area which cannot be controlled by the original SMF because the UPF(s) belong to a different SMF Service Area.

**Local Area Data Network:** a DN that is accessible by the UE only in specific locations, that provides connectivity to a specific DNN, and whose availability is provided to the UE.

**Local Break Out (LBO):** Roaming scenario for a PDU Session where the PDU Session Anchor and its controlling SMF are located in the serving PLMN (VPLMN).

**LTE-M:** a 3GPP RAT type Identifier used in the Core Network only, which is a sub-type of E-UTRA RAT type, and defined to identify in the Core Network the E-UTRA when used by a UE indicating Category M.

**MA PDU Session:** A PDU Session that provides a PDU connectivity service, which can use one access network at a time, or simultaneously one 3GPP access network and one non-3GPP access network.

**Mobility Pattern:** Network concept of determining within the AMF the UE mobility parameters as specified in clause 5.3.2.4.

**Mobility Registration Update:** UE re-registration when entering new TA outside the TAI List as specified in clause 5.3.2.

**MPS-subscribed UE:** A UE having a USIM with MPS subscription.

**NB-IoT UE Priority:** Numerical value used by the NG-RAN to prioritise between different UEs accessing via NB-IoT.

**NGAP UE association:** The logical per UE association between a 5G-AN node and an AMF.

**NGAP UE-TNLA-binding:** The binding between a NGAP UE association and a specific TNL association for a given UE.

**Network Function:** A 3GPP adopted or 3GPP defined processing function in a network, which has defined functional behaviour and 3GPP defined interfaces.

NOTE 1: A network function can be implemented either as a network element on a dedicated hardware, as a software instance running on a dedicated hardware, or as a virtualised function instantiated on an appropriate platform, e.g. on a cloud infrastructure.

**Network Instance**: Information identifying a domain. Used by the UPF for traffic detection and routing.

**Network Slice:** A logical network that provides specific network capabilities and network characteristics.

**Network Slice instance:** A set of Network Function instances and the required resources (e.g. compute, storage and networking resources) which form a deployed Network Slice.

**Non-GBR QoS Flow:** A QoS Flow using the Non-GBR resource type and not requiring guaranteed flow bit rate.

**NSI ID:** an identifier for identifying the Core Network part of a Network Slice instance when multiple Network Slice instances of the same Network Slice are deployed, and there is a need to differentiate between them in the 5GC.

**NF instance:** an identifiable instance of the NF.

**NF service:** a functionality exposed by a NF through a service based interface and consumed by other authorized NFs.

**NF service instance:** an identifiable instance of the NF service.

**NF service operation:** An elementary unit a NF service is composed of.

**NF Service Set:** A group of interchangeable NF service instances of the same service type within an NF instance. The NF service instances in the same NF Service Set have access to the same context data.

**NF Set:** A group of interchangeable NF instances of the same type, supporting the same services and the same Network Slice(s). The NF instances in the same NF Set may be geographically distributed but have access to the same context data.

**NG-RAN:** A radio access network that supports one or more of the following options with the common characteristics that it connects to 5GC:

1) Standalone New Radio.

2) New Radio is the anchor with E-UTRA extensions.

3) Standalone E-UTRA.

4) E-UTRA is the anchor with New Radio extensions.

**Non-Allowed Area:** Area where the UE is allowed to initiate Registration procedure but no other communication as specified in clause 5.3.2.3.

Non-Public Network: See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Non-Seamless Non-3GPP offload:** The offload of user plane traffic via non-3GPP access without traversing either N3IWF/TNGF or UPF.

**PCF Group ID:** This refers to one or more PCF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. A PCF Group consists of one or multiple PCF Sets.

**Pending NSSAI:** NSSAI provided by the Serving PLMN during a Registration procedure, indicating the S-NSSAI(s) for which the network slice-specific authentication and authorization procedure is pending.

**PDU Connectivity Service:** A service that provides exchange of PDUs between a UE and a Data Network.

**PDU Session:** Association between the UE and a Data Network that provides a PDU connectivity service.

**PDU Session Type:** The type of PDU Session which can be IPv4, IPv6, IPv4v6, Ethernet or Unstructured.

**Periodic Registration Update:** UE re-registration at expiry of periodic registration timer as specified in clause 5.3.2.

**Private communication:** See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Public network integrated NPN:** A non-public network deployed with the support of a PLMN.

**(Radio) Access Network**: See 5G Access Network.

**RAT type:** Identifies a the transmission technology used in the access network for both 3GPP accesses and non-3GPP Accesses, for example, NR, NB-IOT, Untrusted Non-3GPP, Trusted Non-3GPP, Trusted IEEE 802.11 Non-3GPP access, Wireline, etc.

**Requested NSSAI:** NSSAI provided by the UE to the Serving PLMN during registration.

**Residential Gateway:** The Residential Gateway (RG) is a device providing, for example voice, data, broadcast video, video on demand, to other devices in customer premises.

**Routing Binding Indication:** Information included in a request or notification and that can be used by the SCP for discovery and associated selection to of a suitable target. See clauses 6.3.1.0 and 7.1.2

**Routing Indicator:** Indicator that allows together with SUCI/SUPI Home Network Identifier to route network signalling to AUSF and UDM instances capable to serve the subscriber.

**SCP Domain**: A configured group of one or more SCPs that can reach certain NF instances or SCPs directly, i.e. without passing through an intermediate SCP.

**SNPN enabled UE:** A UE configured to use stand-alone Non-Public Networks.

**SNPN access mode:** A UE operating in SNPN access mode only selects stand-alone Non-Public Networks over Uu.

**Service based interface:** It represents how a set of services is provided/exposed by a given NF.

**Service Continuity:** The uninterrupted user experience of a service, including the cases where the IP address and/or anchoring point change.

**Service Data Flow Filter:** A set of packet flow header parameter values/ranges used to identify one or more of the packet (IP or Ethernet) flows constituting a Service Data Flow.

**Service Data Flow Template:** The set of Service Data Flow filters in a policy rule or an application identifier in a policy rule referring to an application detection filter, required for defining a Service Data Flow.

**Session Continuity:** The continuity of a PDU Session. For PDU Session of IPv4 or IPv6 or IPv4v6 type "session continuity" implies that the IP address is preserved for the lifetime of the PDU Session.

**SMF Service Area:** The collection of UPF Service Areas of all UPFs which can be controlled by one SMF.

**Stand-alone Non-Public Network:** A non-public network not relying on network functions provided by a PLMN

**Subscribed S-NSSAI**: S-NSSAI based on subscriber information, which a UE is subscribed to use in a PLMN

**Time Sensitive Communication (TSC):** A communication service that supports deterministic communication and/or isochronous communication with high reliability and availability. It is about providing packet transport with QoS characteristics such as bounds on latency, loss, and reliability, where end systems and relay/transmit nodes can be strictly synchronized.

**TSN working domain:** Synchronization domain for a localized set of devices collaborating on a specific task or work function in a TSN network, corresponding to a gPTP domain defined in IEEE 802.1AS [104].

**UDM Group ID:** This refers to one or more UDM instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. An UDM Group consists of one or multiple UDM Sets.

**UDR Group ID:** This refers to one or more UDR instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. An UDR Group consists of one or multiple UDR Sets.

**UPF Service Area**: An area consisting of one or more TA(s) within which PDU Session associated with the UPF can be served by (R)AN nodes via a N3 interface between the (R)AN and the UPF without need to add a new UPF in between or to remove/re-allocate the UPF.

**Uplink Classifier:** UPF functionality that aims at diverting Uplink traffic, based on filter rules provided by SMF, towards Data Network.

**WB-E-UTRA:** In the RAN, WB-E-UTRA is the part of E-UTRA that excludes NB-IoT. In the Core Network, WB-E-UTRA also excludes LTE-M.

**Wireline 5G Access Network:** The Wireline 5G Access Network (W-5GAN) is a wireline AN that connects to a 5GC via N2 and N3 reference points. The W-5GAN can be either a W-5GBAN or W-5GCAN.

**Wireline 5G Cable Access Network:** The Wireline 5G Cable Access Network (W-5GCAN) is the Access Network defined in CableLabs.

**Wireline BBF Access Network:** The Wireline 5G BBF Access Network (W-5GBAN) is the Access Network defined in BBF.

**Wireline Access Gateway Function (W-AGF):** The Wireline Access Gateway Function (W-AGF) is a Network function in W-5GAN that provides connectivity to the 5G Core to 5G-RG and FN-RG.

NOTE 2: If one AUSF/PCF/UDR/UDM group consists of multiple AUSF/PCF/UDR/UDM Sets, AUSF/PCF/UDR/UDM instance from different Set may be selected to serve the same UE. The temporary data which is not shared across different Sets may be lost, e.g. the event subscriptions stored at one UDM instance are lost if another UDM instance from different Set is selected and no data shared across the UDM Sets.

2nd change

### 6.2.6 NRF

#### 6.2.6.1 General

The Network Repository Function (NRF) supports the following functionality:

- Supports service discovery function. Receive NF Discovery Request from NF instance or SCP, and provides the information of the discovered NF instances (be discovered) to the NF instance or SCP.

- Supports P-CSCF discovery (specialized case of AF discovery by SMF).

- Maintains the NF profile of available NF instances and their supported services.

- Maintains SCP profile of available SCP instances.

- Supports SCP discovery by SCP instances.

- Notifies about newly registered/updated/ deregistered NF and SCP instances along with its potential NF services to the subscribed NF service consumer or SCP.

- Maintains the health status of NFs and SCP.

In the context of Network Slicing, based on network implementation, multiple NRFs can be deployed at different levels (see clause 5.15.5):

- PLMN level (the NRF is configured with information for the whole PLMN),

- shared-slice level (the NRF is configured with information belonging to a set of Network Slices),

- slice-specific level (the NRF is configured with information belonging to an S-NSSAI).

In the context of roaming, multiple NRFs may be deployed in the different networks (see clause 4.2.4):

- the NRF(s) in the Visited PLMN (known as the vNRF) configured with information for the visited PLMN.

- the NRF(s) in the Home PLMN (known as the hNRF) configured with information for the home PLMN, referenced by the vNRF via the N27 interface.

#### 6.2.6.2 NF profile

NF profile of NF instance maintained in an NRF includes the following information:

- NF instance ID.

- NF type.

- PLMN ID.

- Network Slice related Identifier(s) e.g. S-NSSAI, NSI ID.

- FQDN or IP address of NF.

- NF capacity information.

- NF priority information.

NOTE 1: This parameter is used for AMF selection, if applicable, as specified in clause 6.3.5. See clause 6.1.6.2.2 of TS 29.510 [58] for its detailed use.

- NF Set ID.

- NF Service Set ID of the NF service instance.

- NF Specific Service authorization information.

- if applicable, Names of supported services.

- Endpoint Address(es) of instance(s) of each supported service.

- Identification of stored data/information.

NOTE 2: This is only applicable for a UDR profile. See applicable input parameters for Nnrf\_NFManagement\_NFRegister service operation in TS 23.502 [3] clause 5.2.7.2.2. This information applicability to other NF profiles is implementation specific.

- Other service parameter, e.g., DNN or DNN list, notification endpoint for each type of notification that the NF service is interested in receiving.

- Location information for the NF instance.

NOTE 3: This information is operator specific. Examples of such information can be geographical location, data center.

- TAI(s).

- NF load information.

- Routing Indicator, for UDM and AUSF.

- One or more GUAMI(s), in the case of AMF.

- SMF area identity(ies) in the case of UPF.

- UDM Group ID, range(s) of SUPIs, range(s) of GPSIs, range(s) of internal group identifiers, range(s) of external group identifiers for UDM.

- UDR Group ID, range(s) of SUPIs, range(s) of GPSIs, range(s) of external group identifiers for UDR.

- AUSF Group ID, range(s) of SUPIs for AUSF.

- PCF Group ID, range(s) of SUPIs for PCF.

- HSS Group ID, set(s) of IMPIs, set(s) of IMPU, for HSS.

- Supported Analytics ID(s), NWDAF Serving Area information (i.e. list of TAIs for which the NWDAF can provide analytics) if available in the case of NWDAF.

NOTE 4: The NWDAF's Serving Area information is common to all its supported Analytics IDs.

- Event ID(s) supported by AFs, in the case of NEF.

- Application ID(s) supported by AFs, in the case of NEF.

NOTE 5: This is applicable when NEF exposes AF information for analytics purpose as detailed in TS 23.288 [86].

NOTE 6: It is expected service authorization information is usually provided by OA&M system, and it can also be included in the NF profile in the case that e.g. an NF instance has an exceptional service authorization information.

NOTE 7: The NRF may store a mapping between UDM Group ID and SUPI(s), UDR Group ID and SUPI(s), AUSF Group ID and SUPI(s) and PCF Group ID and SUPI(s), to enable discovery of UDM, UDR, AUSF and PCF using SUPI, SUPI ranges as specified in clause 6.3 or interact with UDR to resolve the UDM Group ID/UDR Group ID/AUSF Group ID/PCF Group ID based on UE identity, e.g. SUPI (see clause 6.3.1 for details).

- IP domain list as described in clause 6.1.6.2.21 of TS 29.510 [58], Range(s) of (UE) IPv4 addresses or Range(s) of (UE) IPv6 prefixes, in the case of BSF.

#### 6.2.6.3 SCP profile

SCP profile maintained in an NRF includes the following information:

- SCP ID.

- FQDN or IP address of SCP.

- Indication that the profile is of an SCP (e.g. NF type parameter set to type SCP). - SCP capacity information.

- SCP load information.

- SCP priority

- Location information for the SCP (see locality in 29.510 [58] clause 6.1.6.2.2).- Served Location(s) (see servingScope in 29.510 [58] clause 6.1.6.2.2).

- Network Slice related Identifier(s) e.g. S-NSSAI, NSI ID.

- Remote PLMNs reachable through SCP.

- Endpoint addresses accessible via the SCP

- Interconnected SCP IDs

- Interconnected NF IDs

- NF sets of NFs served by the SCP.- SCP Domain the SCP belongs to. If an SCP belongs to more than one SCP Domain, the SCP will be able bridge these domains, i.e. sending messages between these domains.NOTE x: Service definition defines optional and mandatory parameters, see TS 23.502 [3]3rd change

### 6.2.19 SCP

The Service Communication Proxy (SCP) includes one or more of the following functionalities. Some or all of the SCP functionalities may be supported in a single instance of an SCP:

- Indirect Communication (see clause 7.1.1 for details).

- Delegated Discovery (see clauses 7.1.1 and 6.3.1 for details).

- Message forwarding and routing to destination NF/NF service.

- Message forwarding and routing to a next hop SCP.

- Communication security (e.g. authorization of the NF Service Consumer to access the NF Service Producer API), load balancing, monitoring, overload control, etc.

- Optionally interact with UDR, to resolve the UDM Group ID/UDR Group ID/AUSF Group ID/PCF Group ID/CHF Group ID/HSS Group ID based on UE identity, e.g. SUPI or IMPI/IMPU (see clause 6.3.1 for details).

NOTE 1: Communication security, e.g. authorization of the NF Service Consumer to access the NF Service Producer's API is specified in TS 33.501 [29].

NOTE 2: Load balancing, monitoring, overload control functionality provided by the SCP is left up to implementation.

The SCP may be deployed in a distributed manner.

NOTE 3: More than one SCP can be present in the communication path between NF Services.

SCPs can be deployed at PLMN level, shared-slice level and slice-specific level. It is left to operator deployment to ensure that SCPs can communicate with relevant NRFs.

In order to enable SCPs to route messages through several SCPs (i.e., next SCP hop discovery, see subclaus 6.3.X), an SCP may register its profile in the NRF. Alternatively, local configuration may be used.

4th change

### 6.3.X SCP discovery and selection

An NF is configured with its serving SCP(s).

In a deployment where several SCPs are deployed, a message may traverse several SCP instances until reaching its final destination. A SCP may discover and select a next hop SCP by querying the Nnrf\_NFDiscovery Service of the NRF or it may be configured with next SCP in the message path.

An SCP may use the SCP profile parameters in clause 6.2.6.3 as discovery parameters in Nnrf\_NFDiscovery. The parameter(s) to be used depend(s) on network deployment. The NRF returns a list SCP Profiles as per the provided discovery parameters.

If an SCP receives a Routing Binding Indication within a service or notification request and decides to forward that request to a next-hop SCP, it shall include the Routing Binding Indication in the forwarded request.

NOTE 1: It is up to SCP implementation, deployment specific configuration and operator policies as to how the SCP will use information retrieved from the NRF to resolve the optimal route to a producer.

Based on SCP configuration, an SCP deciding to address a next-hop SCP for a service request may then delegate the NF (instance) and/or service (instance) selection to subsequent SCPs and provide discovery and selection parameters to the next-hop SCP.

5th change

### 7.2.6 NRF Services

The following NF services are specified for NRF:

Table 7.2.6-1: NF Services provided by NRF

| Service Name | Description | Reference in TS 23.502 [3] |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nnrf\_NFManagement | Provides support for register, deregister and update service to NF, NF services, SCP. Provide consumers and SCP with notifications of newly registered/updated/deregistered NF along with its NF services. | 5.2.7.2 |
| Nnrf\_NFDiscovery | Enables one NF service consumer or SCP to discover a set of NF instances with specific NF service or a target NF type. Also enables one NF service consumer or SCP to discover a specific NF service. Also enables a SCP to discover a next hop SCP. | 5.2.7.3 |
| Nnrf\_AccessToken | Provides OAuth2 2.0 Access Tokens for NF to NF authorization as defined in TS 33.501 [29]. | 5.2.7.4 |

End of changes