TSG-SA WG 1 (Services) meeting #9   **TSG S1 (00) 616**
Taastrup, Denmark 17th to 21st July 2000   **Agenda Item:**

To:	TSG-S2
Source:	TSG S1
Copy:	TSG S3, TSG S5

Contact:	Mark Cataldo (mcatald1@email.mot.com)

Title:	**Response to comments on TR22.976 (v1.4.0)**

The TSG S1 thanks TSG-S2 for their comments on TR22.976 (S2's LS in tdoc S2-001014).

S1 has already taken into account many of S2's and other TSG's comments, and incorporated them into version 1.5.0 of TR22.976 which was presented to TSG SA#8 for approval as version 2.0.0. Following TSG SA#8's comments on TR22.976, the TSG S1 will make no further updates to TR22.976, and

- generate a series of CR's to the 22-series (i.e. Stage 1 specifications) based on TR22.976 for Release 2000
- further, it is currently being proposed by the adhoc to create a new 22-series specification *IP Multimedia Core Network Subsystem (Stage 1)* for Release 2000, which will specifically address the requirements for the support of IM services in the IM CN Subsystem

and both the above will incorporate

- comments received from TSG SA#8, together with TSGS#8(00)0337 *Vision and Road-Map for UMTS Evolution*
- other comments received from TSG's

In addition to the above, the following specific points in the above S2 liaison statement are directly addressed:-

1. Emergency Services
   It is accepted that a more developed term for *Emergency Services* needs to be defined and used.
2. Personal Service Management
   Details of these requirements are being further developed as part of the VHE work within S1 (see TS 22.121).
3. IM subsystem subscription and GPRS subscription
   Subscription covers 2 keys aspects: commercial agreement with the user, and the way in which subscription data is stored and used in the network. With regard to the commercial agreement aspects, S1 does not plan to define any requirements. With regard to the way in which subscription data is stored and used in the network, this issue is still under evaluation by S1.

4. Seamless roaming and service continuity

   TR22.976 identified that this is dependent on preferences in the user's profile and the serving network's capabilities/resources on which technology may be used in the serving network to deliver a specific service to a roaming user. Thus, for example, one solution for support of Release 99 CS subscribers (as S2 suggests) may be to offer voice through the CS domain subject to the serving network's capabilities.

   Further, in the light of guidance from TSG SA#8 and current on-going work in S1 on roaming and service continuity, the requirements in this area are currently being further elaborated.

5. Seamless roaming between different access networks

   S1 has explicitly not used the term 'seamless roaming' in the case of roaming between different access networks because this can be misleading. The key issue is that subscribers demand to be able to gain access to their services in the most effective and cost efficient manner possible. In the case of potentially bandwidth hungry services, such as Multimedia with a video streaming content, there may be greater opportunity to deliver affordable and customer satisfactory service if alternative access mechanisms such as Hiperlan are used.

   In terms of specific requirements, S1 will be developing these over the next few months, but in the interim some key requirements include:

   - Registration procedures shall enable the registration of the UE to application level services in the IM sub-system to be independent of the registration for connectivity within the UMTS network. The aim of this is to enable the same application level registration procedures to be used from alternative access technologies.
   - Authentication procedures shall enable the authentication of the UE/user by application level services in the IM sub-system to be independent of the authentication for connectivity within the UMTS network,
   - It shall be possible to collect charging information in the IM sub-system, so that revenue can be recovered for IM services accessed by subscribers via different access technologies.