

**Source:** SA1

**Title:** CRs to 21.905 and 22.101 on Subscription and Provisioning for Rel-5

**Document for:** Approval

**Agenda Item:** 7.1.3

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Spec	CR	Rev	Phase	Cat	Subject	Version-Current	Version-New	Doc-2nd-Level
21.905	010		Rel-5	D	Addition of definition of Service Provider and Subscription. Modification of definition of Subscriber	4.2.0	5.0.0	S1-010537
22.101	073		Rel-5	C	Subscription and Provisioning	5.2.0	5.3.0	S1-010574

CR-Form-v3

## CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **21.905 CR 010** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **4.2.0** ⌘

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**Proposed change affects:** ⌘ (U)SIM  ME/UE  Radio Access Network  Core Network

<b>Title:</b>	⌘	Addition of definition of Service Provider and Subscription. Modification of definition of Subscriber	
<b>Source:</b>	⌘	SA1	
<b>Work item code:</b>	⌘	Vocabulary	<b>Date:</b> ⌘ 11 May– 2001
<b>Category:</b>	⌘	<b>D</b>	<b>Release:</b> ⌘ REL-5
		<i>Use <u>one</u> of the following categories:</i> <b>F</b> (essential correction) <b>A</b> (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release) <b>B</b> (Addition of feature), <b>C</b> (Functional modification of feature) <b>D</b> (Editorial modification) Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	<i>Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:</i> <b>2</b> (GSM Phase 2) <b>R96</b> (Release 1996) <b>R97</b> (Release 1997) <b>R98</b> (Release 1998) <b>R99</b> (Release 1999) <b>REL-4</b> (Release 4) <b>REL-5</b> (Release 5)

<b>Reason for change:</b>	⌘	In the past there has been – repeatedly – a lot of discussion on “Subscription”, “Subscriber” and “Service Provider”. This CR tries to provide clarification on that subject.
<b>Summary of change:</b>	⌘	Terms: Subscriber is clarified, Service Provider and Subscription are introduced
<b>Consequences if not approved:</b>	⌘	Uncertainty on terminology

<b>Clauses affected:</b>	⌘	Chapter “S”
<b>Other specs affected:</b>	⌘	<input type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications    ⌘ <input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> O&M Specifications
<b>Other comments:</b>	⌘	

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- 1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.
- 2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under <ftp://www.3gpp.org/specs/> For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 TSG meetings.

- 3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

## S

**SDU error probability:** The ratio of total incorrect service data units (SDUs) to total successfully transferred service data units plus incorrect service data units in a specified sample (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

**SDU loss probability:** The ratio of total lost service data units (SDUs) to total transmitted service data units in a specified sample (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

**SDU misdelivery probability:** The ratio of total misdelivered service data units (SDUs) to total service data units transferred between a specified source and destination user in a specified sample (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

**SDU transfer delay:** The value of elapsed time between the start of transfer and successful transfer of a specified service data unit (SDU) (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

**SDU transfer rate:** The total number of successfully transferred service data units (SDUs) in a transfer sample divided by the input/output time for that sample. The input/output time is the larger of the input time or the output time for the sample (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

**Seamless handover:** "Seamless handover" is a handover without perceptible interruption of the radio connection.

**Sector:** A "sector" is a sub-area of a cell. All sectors within one cell are served by the same base station. A radio link within a sector can be identified by a single logical identification belonging to that sector.

**Security:** The ability to prevent fraud as well as the protection of information availability, integrity and confidentiality.

**Seed:** Deployed ODMA relay node with or without a display/keypad.

**Selected PLMN:** This is the PLMN that has been selected by the non-access stratum, either manually or automatically.

**Service:** Set of functions offered to a user by an organisation.

**Service-less UE:** A UE that has only the Baseline capabilities.

**Service Access Point:** A conceptual point where a protocol layer offers access to its services to upper layer.

**Service Area:** The Service Area is defined in the same way as the Service Area according to ITU-T Recommendation Q.1001 [4]. In contrast to the PLMN area it is not based on the coverage of a PLMN. Instead it is based on the area in which a fixed network user can call a mobile user without knowing his location. The Service Area can therefore change when the signalling system is being extended, for example.

**Service attribute:** A specified characteristic of a telecommunication service (source: ITU-T I.112).

NOTE: the value(s) assigned to one or more service attributes may be used to distinguish that telecommunications service from others.

**Service bit rate:** The bit rate that is available to a user for the transfer of user information (source: ITU-T I.113).

**Service Capabilities:** Bearers defined by parameters, and/or mechanisms needed to realise services. These are within networks and under network control.

**Service Capability Feature:** Functionality offered by service capabilities that are accessible via the standardised application interface

**Service Capability Server:** Network functionality providing open interfaces towards the functionality offered by UMTS service capabilities.

**Service category or service class:** A service offered to the users described by a set of performance parameters and their specified values, limits or ranges. The set of parameters provides a comprehensive description of the service capability.

**Service Control:** The ability of the user, home environment or serving environment to determine what a particular service does, for a specific invocation of that service, within the limitations of that service.

**Service Data Unit (SDU):** In the reference model for OSI, an amount of information whose identity is preserved when transferred between peer (N+1)-layer entities and which is not interpreted by the supporting (N)-layer entities (source: ITU-T X.200 / ISO-IEC 7498-1).

**Service delay:** The time elapsed from the invocation of the service request, to the corresponding service request indication at the Service Receiver, indicating the arrival of application data.

**Service Execution Environment:** A platform on which an application or programme is authorised to perform a number of functionalities; examples of service execution environments are the user equipment, integrated circuit card and a network platform or any other server.

**Service Feature:** Functionality that a UMTS system shall offer to enable provision of services. Services, are made up of different service features.

**Service Implementation Capabilities:** Set of implementation capabilities, in each technical domain, required to enable a UE to support a set of UE Service Capabilities.

**Service model:** A general characterisation of services based upon a QoS paradigm, without specifying the actual performance targets.

**Service Provider:** A Service Provider is either a network operator or an other entity that provides services to a subscriber (e.g. a MVNO)

**Service receiver:** The entity which receives the service request indication primitive, containing the SDU.

**Service relationship:** The association between two or more entities engaged in the provision of services.

**Service request:** This is defined as being one invocation of the service through a service request primitive.

**Service requester:** The entity which requests the initiation of a GPRS operation, through a service request.

**Service subscriber:** Entity which subscribes to the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) service.

**Services (of a mobile cellular system):** The set of functions that the mobile cellular system can make available to the user.

**Serving Network:** The serving network provides the user with access to the services of home environment.

**Serving RNS:** A role an RNS can take with respect to a specific connection between an UE and UTRAN. There is one Serving RNS for each UE that has a connection to UTRAN. The Serving RNS is in charge of the RRC connection between a UE and the UTRAN. The Serving RNS terminates the Iu for this.

**Settlement:** Payment of amounts resulting from the accounting process.

**Shared Channel:** A radio resource (transport channel or physical channel) that can be shared dynamically between several UEs.

**Short time:** Time, typically in number of minutes, to perform the off-line mechanism used for accounting.

**Signalling:** The exchange of information specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections, and with management, in a telecommunications network (source: ITU-T I.112).

**Signalling connection:** An acknowledged-mode link between the user equipment and the core network to transfer higher layer information between the entities in the non-access stratum.

**Signalling link:** Provides an acknowledged-mode link layer to transfer the UE-UTRAN signalling messages as well as

UE - Core Network signalling messages (using the signalling connection).

**SIM application toolkit procedures:** Defined in GSM 11.14 [27].

**SIM code:** Code which when combined with the network and NS codes refers to a unique SIM. The code is provided by the digits 8 to 15 of the IMSI

**SIM code group:** Combination of the SIM code and the associated network subset and network codes (it is equivalent to the IMSI).

**SIM personalisation:** Enables a user to personalise a ME so that it may only be used with particular SIM(s).

**Simultaneous use of services:** The concurrent use of a circuit-mode service (voice or data) and packet-mode services (GPRS) by a single mobile station.

**Soft Handover:** Soft handover is a category of handover procedures where the radio links are added and abandoned in such manner that the UE always keeps at least one radio link to the UTRAN.

**SP code:** code which when combined with the network code refers to a unique SP. The code is provided in the GID1 file on the SIM (see Annex A.1.) and is correspondingly stored on the ME.

**SP code group:** Combination of the SP code and the associated network code.

**SP personalisation:** Allows the service provider to personalise a ME so that it can only be used with that particular service provider's SIMs.

**Speed:** A performance criterion that describes the time interval required to perform a function or the rate at which the function is performed. (The function may or may not be performed with the desired accuracy.) (source: ITU-T I.350).

**SRNC Radio Network Temporary Identifier (S-RNTI):** S-RNTI is UE identifier which is allocated by the Serving RNC and unique within this SRNC. It is allocated for all UEs having a RRC connection. S-RNTI is reallocated always when the Serving RNC for the RRC connection is changed and deallocated when the RRC connection is released.

**SRNS Relocation:** The change of Iu instance and transfer of the SRNS role to another RNS.

**Stratum:** Grouping of protocols related to one aspect of the services provided by one or several domains.

**Sub Network Management Functions:** Set of functions that are related to a network model for a set of network elements constituting a clearly defined sub-network, which may include relations between the network elements. This model enables additional functions on the sub-network level (typically in the areas of network topology presentation, alarm correlation, service impact analysis and circuit provisioning).

**Subscribed QoS:** The network will not grant a QoS greater than the subscribed. The QoS profile subscription parameters are held in the HLR. An end user may have several QoS subscriptions. For security and the prevention of damage to the network, the end user cannot directly modify the QoS subscription profile data.

**Subscriber:** A Subscriber is an entity (e.g. a user) that is engaged in a Subscription with a service provider~~The responsibility for payment of charges incurred by one or more users may be undertaken by another entity designated as a subscriber. This division between use of and payment for services has no impact on standardisation.~~

**Subscription:** A subscription describes the commercial relationship between the subscriber and the service provider.

**Suitable Cell:** This is a cell on which an UE may camp. It must satisfy certain conditions.

**Supplementary service:** A service which modifies or supplements a basic telecommunication service. Consequently, it cannot be offered to a user as a standalone service. It must be offered together with or in association with a basic telecommunication service. The same supplementary service may be common to a number of basic telecommunication services.

**System Area:** The System Area is defined as the group of PLMN areas accessible by MSs. Interworking of several PLMNs and interworking between PLMNs and fixed network(s) permit public land mobile communication services at international level.

CR-Form-v3

## CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **22. 101 CR 073** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **5.2.0** ⌘

For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.

**Proposed change affects:** ⌘ (U)SIM  ME/UE  Radio Access Network  Core Network

<b>Title:</b>	⌘ Clarification on Subscription and Provisioning		
<b>Source:</b>	⌘ SA1		
<b>Work item code:</b>	⌘ TEI5	<b>Date:</b>	⌘ 11 May– 2001
<b>Category:</b>	⌘ <b>C</b>	<b>Release:</b>	⌘ REL-5
<p>Use <u>one</u> of the following categories:</p> <p><b>F</b> (essential correction)  <b>A</b> (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)  <b>B</b> (Addition of feature),  <b>C</b> (Functional modification of feature)  <b>D</b> (Editorial modification)</p> <p>Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.</p>		<p>Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:</p> <p><b>2</b> (GSM Phase 2)  <b>R96</b> (Release 1996)  <b>R97</b> (Release 1997)  <b>R98</b> (Release 1998)  <b>R99</b> (Release 1999)  <b>REL-4</b> (Release 4)  <b>REL-5</b> (Release 5)</p>	

<b>Reason for change:</b>	⌘ In the past there has been – repeatedly – a lot of discussion on “Subscription”. This contribution tries to provide clarification on that subject. It also introduces the notion of “Provision” of services, which originally came from Supplementary Services.
<b>Summary of change:</b>	⌘ Terms: Subscriber and Subscription are clarified, Service Provider, Provision are introduced
<b>Consequences if not approved:</b>	⌘ Uncertainty on terminology

<b>Clauses affected:</b>	⌘ 2, 3, 15.1, new chapter 15.2
<b>Other specs affected:</b>	⌘ <input type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications ⌘ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications ⌘ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> O&M Specifications ⌘ <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Other comments:</b>	⌘

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## 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

### 2.1 Normative references

- [1] 3GPP TS 22.105 “Services and Service Capabilities”
- [2] 3GPP TS 22.121: "Virtual Home Environment (VHE), Stage 1"
- [3] 3GPP TS 22.038: "SIM application toolkit, stage 1"
- [4] 3GPP TS 22.001: " Principles of Circuit telecommunication services supported by a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN)".
- [5] 3GPP TS 22.004: General on supplementary services"
- [6] 3GPP TS 22.030: "Man-Machine Interface (MMI) of the User Equipment (UE)"
- [7] 3GPP TS 22.066: "Support of Mobile Number Portability (MNP); Service description; Stage 1"
- [8] 3GPP TS 22.079: " Support of Optimal Routing; Stage 1"
- [9] 3GPP TS 22.129: "Handover Requirements between UMTS and GSM or other Radio Systems"
- [10] 3GPP TS 33.102: "Security Architecture"
- [11] 3GPP TS 22.011: "Service Accessibility"
- [12] 3GPP TS 22.016: "International mobile Station Equipment Identities (IMEI)"
- [13] 3GPP TS 24.008: " Mobile Radio Interface Layer 3 Specification"
- [14] 3GPP TS 22.003: "Circuit Teleservices supported by a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN)"
- [15] 3GPP TS 21.133: "Security Threats and Requirements"
- [16] 3GPP TS 33.120: "Security Principles"
- [17] 3GPP TS 22.042: "Network Identity and Time Zone, Service Description, Stage 1"
- [18] GSM 02.09: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Security Aspects"
- [19] 3GPP TS 31.102: "USIM Application Characteristics"
- [20] 3GPP TS 22.121: "Architectural Requirements for Release 99"
- [21] 3GPP TS 22.002: “Circuit Bearer Services (BS) supported by a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN)”
- [22] 3GPP TS 22.060: “General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)”
- [23] 3GPP TS 29.002: “Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification ”

- [24] 3GPP TR 23.972: "Circuit Switched Multimedia Telephony".
- [25] 3GPP TS 22.140: "Multimedia messaging service; Stage 1".
- [26] 3GPP TS 22.226: "Global Text Telephony, Stage 1."
- [27] 3GPP TS 22.IM: "IP multimedia (IM) CN subsystem, stage 1"
- [28] RFC2543: "SIP: Session Initiation Protocol"
- [29] [3GPP TSR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications"](#)

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## 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this TS, the following definitions apply:

**Authentication:** a property by which the correct identity of an entity or party is established with a required assurance. The party being authenticated could be a user, subscriber, home environment or serving network.

**Bearer:** a bearer capability of defined capacity, delay and bit error rate, etc.

**Bearer capability:** a transmission function which the user equipment requests to the network.

**Confidentiality:** the avoidance of disclosure of information without the permission of its owner.

**Home Environment:** the home environment is responsible for enabling a user to obtain services in a consistent manner regardless of the user's location or terminal used (within the limitations of the serving network and current terminal).

**IC Card:** a card holding an Integrated Circuit containing subscriber, end user, authentication and/or application data for one or more applications.

**Integrity:** (in the context of security) is the avoidance of unauthorised modification of information.

**Mobility:** the ability for the user to communicate whilst moving independent of location.

**Multimedia service:** Multimedia services are services that handle several types of media such as audio and video in a synchronised way from the user's point of view. A multimedia service may involve multiple parties, multiple connections, and the addition or deletion of resources and users within a single communication session.

**Number:** A string of decimal digits that uniquely indicates the public network termination point. The number contains the information necessary to route the call to this termination point.

A number can be in a format determined nationally or in an international format. The international format is known as the International Public Telecommunication Number which includes the country code and subsequent digits, but not the international prefix.

**Number portability:** where the provision of directory numbers is independent of home environment and/or serving network.

**One Stop Billing:** one bill for all charges incurred using PLMN services.

**Quality of Service:** the collective effect of service performances, which determine the degree of satisfaction of a user of a service. It is characterised by the combined aspects of performance factors applicable to all services, such as:

- service operability performance;
- service accessibility performance;
- service retention performance;

- service integrity performance;
- and other factors specific to each service.

**Roaming:** the ability for a user to function in a serving network.

**Security:** the ability to prevent fraud as well as the protection of information availability, integrity and confidentiality.

**Service:** is set of functions offered to a user by an organisation.

**Service Control:** is the ability of the user, home environment or serving environment to determine what a particular service does, for a specific invocation of that service, within the limitations of that service.

**Service Provider:** A Service Provider is either a network operator or an other entity that provides services to a subscriber (e.g. a MVNO)

**Serving Network:** the serving network provides the user with access to the services of home environment.

**Subscriber:** A Subscriber is an entity (e.g. a user) that is engaged in a Subscription with a service provider. the responsibility for payment of charges incurred by one or more users may be undertaken by another entity designated as a subscriber. This division between use of and payment for services has no impact on standardisation.

**Supplementary service:** is a service which modifies or supplements a basic telecommunication service. Consequently, it cannot be offered to a customer as a standalone service. It must be offered together with or in association with a basic telecommunication service. The same supplementary service may be common to a number of telecommunication services.

**Teleservice:** is a type of telecommunication service that provides the complete capability, including terminal equipment functions, for communication between users according to standardised protocols and transmission capabilities established by agreement between operators.

**User:** is a logical, identifiable entity which uses services.

**User Profile:** is the set of information necessary to provide a user with a consistent, personalised service environment, irrespective of the user's location or the terminal used (within the limitations of the terminal and the serving network).

**User Equipment:** is a combination of mobile equipment (ME) and SIM/USIM.

**USIM:** User Service Identity Module is an application residing on the IC-Card used for accessing services with appropriate security.

**Virtual Home Environment:** the virtual home environment is a system concept for personalised service portability between serving networks and between terminals.

Further 3G-related definitions are given in 3G TSR 21.905 [29].

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this TS, the following abbreviations apply:

BER	Bit Error Rate
CN	Core Network
DTMF	Dual Tone Multiple Frequency
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
IMT-2000	International Mobile Telecommunications 2000
IN	Intelligent Network
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LAN	Local Area Network
ME	Mobile Equipment
MMI	Man Machine Interface

MO	Mobile Origination
MT	Mobile Termination
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PBX	Private Branch eXchange
PC	Personal Computer
PCMCIA	Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
PIN	Personal Identity Number
PNP	Private Numbering Plan
POTS	Plain Old Telephony Service
QoS	Quality of Service
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SMS	Short Message Service
TDD	Time Division Duplex
UICC	UMTS IC Card
UE	User Equipment
USIM	User Service Identity Module
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
VHE	Virtual Home Environment

Further 3G-related abbreviations are given in 3G TR 21.905 [29].

==== next Change =====

# 15 Relationship between subscription and service delivery

## 15.1 Subscription

A subscription describes the commercial relationship between the subscriber and the ~~network operator or~~ service provider. The subscription identifies:

- ~~the services and related services information that are available to the user;~~
- ~~the identity of the subscriber;~~  
Note: The identity of a subscriber in the CS-CN domain and PS-CN domain (e.g. her IMSI) may potentially be different to her identity in the IM-CN subsystem

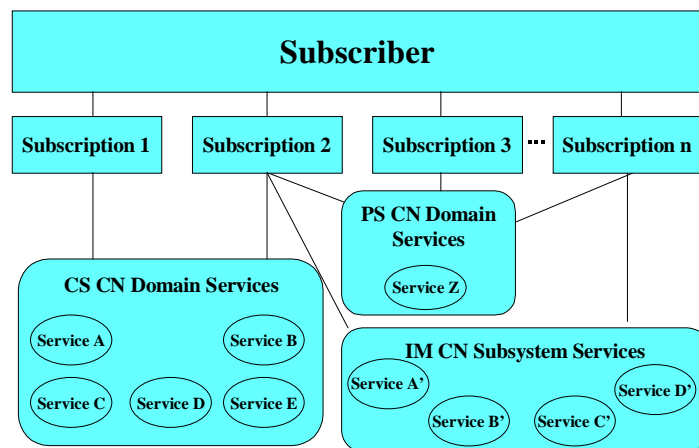


Figure 3: Subscriber, subscription and services relationship

~~Each~~ A subscription to a network operator may provide the user with access to one or more domains. A Subscription and shall identify the set of services, within particular domains, to which the user has access (see figure 3); each subscription may specify a different set of services. These services may be provided by the CS-CN Domain and/or a PS-CN Domain and/or an IM-CN subsystem. Subscriptions relate to services such as Basic Services (e.g. Teleservices, Bearer services), GPRS services and IM-Services (IP-based multimedia services)-, which are typically provided by network operators, and to value added services which typically are provided by network operators and/or other entities that provide services to a subscriber ~~In particular, the GPRS service profile and information on the allowed QoS parameter ranges shall be contained in the PS-CN-Domain subscription.~~

The subscription identifies:

- the services and related services information that are made available to the subscriber by the service provider ;

In addition a subscription to a network operator may identify:

- the domains to which the user has been granted access by the network operator. In particular, the GPRS service profile and information on the allowed QoS parameter ranges shall be contained in the subscription.

- the identity of the subscriber within these domains.

Note: The identity of a subscriber in the CS CN domain and PS CN domain (e.g. her IMSI) may potentially be different to her identity in the IM CN subsystem

## 15.2 Other concepts associated with services

### Provision of services:

An action to make a service available to a subscriber. The provision may be:

- general: where the service is made available to all subscribers (subject to compatibility restrictions enforced) without prior arrangements being made with the service provider;
- pre-arranged: where the service is made available to an individual subscriber only after the necessary arrangements have been made with the service provider.

### Withdrawal:

An action taken by the service provider to remove an available service from a subscriber's access. The withdrawal may be:

- general: where the service is removed from all subscribers provided with the service;
- specific: where the service is removed on an individual basis from subscribers provided with the service.

NOTE: Access to the IM subsystem requires IP connectivity provided, for example, through ~~a subscription~~ provision of the PS CN domain.

## 15.23 Requirements concerning service delivery

In general it is a requirement to allow the use of independent services simultaneously (i.e. Basic, GPRS, IP multimedia and operator specific).

1. The network usage shall be based on the services identified within the subscription, the terminal capabilities and, where applicable, roaming agreements between operators.
2. The Home environment shall be able to decide on the service delivery in a roaming scenario. I.e. it shall control how services are delivered in line with the subscription.
3. If an offered or required service (e.g. voice) could be provided with different technologies within the serving network, the decision on service delivery shall be based on preferences identified in the user profile and serving network capabilities and conditions (e.g. load).
4. If the user profile does not allow an alternative service delivery method and the requested delivery method is not available in the serving network the service shall not be provided to the subscriber. This applies also to data bearer services with defined QoS parameters (or parameter ranges).

Examples:

- A terminating voice call for a subscriber with a dual/multi mode terminal (e.g. UTRAN/GERAN) could be delivered in a hybrid network as IM service or CS voice call (TS11). The delivery decision is based on the preferences of service delivery within the user profile and the network conditions. If there is no preference information of the Home environment available the decision is made only on the network conditions from the serving network.
- A terminating data service (e.g. GPRS with QoS for real time audio) where the network cannot provide the QoS at call setup. Both the originating and terminating application shall be informed about the possible QoS configuration for that call. The further handling (setup continuation, termination) depends on the decisions of the applications.