

3GPP TSG CN Plenary

Tdoc NP-010176

**Meeting #11, Palm Springs, CA, U.S.A.
14th – 16th March 2001**

Source: Motorola

Title: Except from latest version of TS 23.228 on Identification of Users

Document for: Information

Introduction

The following text is taken from the draft version of TS23.228 version 2.0 which is subject to email approval prior to presentation at SA#11. The modified text on IM identities was agreed at SA2#17 and the purpose of the current email approval is only to deal with any necessary editorial corrections needed. SA2#17 agreed in principle to send a Reply Liaison Statement to CN1 containing this information however the text of the actual liaison is pending email approval.

4.3.3 Identification of users

There are various identities that may be associated with a user of IP multimedia services. This section describes these identities and their use.

4.3.3.1 Private user identities

Every IM CN subsystem subscriber shall have a private user identity. The private identity is assigned by the home network operator, and used, for example, for Registration, Authorisation, Administration, and Accounting purposes. This identity shall take the form of a Network Access Identifier (NAI) as defined in RFC 2486 [14].

Note: It is possible for a representation of the IMSI to be contained within the NAI for the private identity.

The Private User Identity is not used for routing of SIP messages.

The Private User Identity shall be contained in all Registration requests, (including Re-registration and De-registration requests) passed from the UE to the home network.

The Private User Identity shall be securely stored on the USIM (it shall not be possible for the UE to modify the Private User Identity)

The Private User Identity is a unique global identity defined by the Home Network Operator, which may be used within the home network to uniquely identify the user from a network perspective.

The Private User Identity shall be permanently allocated to a user (it is not a dynamic identity), and is valid for the duration of the user's subscription with the home network.

The Private User Identity is used to identify the user's information (for example authentication information) stored within the HSS (for use for example during Registration).

The Private User Identity may be present in charging records based on operator policies.

The Private User Identity identifies the subscription (e.g. IM service capability) not the user.

The Private User Identity is authenticated only during registration of the subscriber, (including re-registration and de-registration).

The HSS and S-CSCF need to obtain and store the Private User Identity.

4.3.3.2 Public user identities

Every IM CN subsystem subscriber shall have one or more public user identities [8]. The public user identity/identities are used by any user for requesting communications to other users.

Note: For example, this might be included on a business card.

Both telecom numbering and Internet naming schemes can be used to address users depending on the Public User identities that the users have.

The public user identity/identities shall take the form of SIP URL (as defined in RFC2543 [12] and RFC2396 [13]) or E.164 numbers.

At least one Public User Identity shall be securely stored on the USIM (it shall not be possible for the UE to modify the Public User Identity), but it is not required that all additional Public User Identities be stored on the USIM.

Public User Identities are not authenticated by the network during registration.

Public User Identities may be used to identify the user's information within the HSS (for example during mobile terminated session set-up).

4.3.3.3 Routing of SIP signalling within the IP multimedia subsystem

Routing of SIP signalling within the IMS shall use SIP URLs. E.164 [2] format public user identities shall not be used for routing within the IMS, and session requests based upon E.164 format public user identities will require conversion into SIP URL format for internal IMS usage.

4.3.3.4 Relationship of private and public user identities

The home network operator is responsible for the assignment of the private user identifier, and public user identifiers; other identities that are not defined by the operator may also exist.

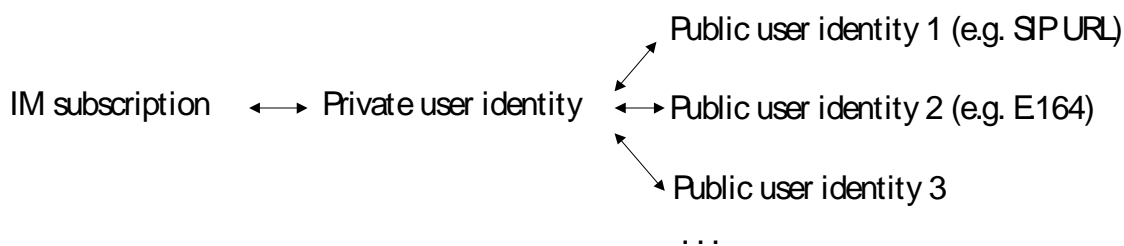


Figure 4.35: Relationship of the private user identity and public user identities

The home domain name of the subscriber shall be stored securely on the USIM, (it shall not be possible for the UE to modify the home domain name).

The storage location of the Private User Identity, Public User Identity and home domain name for a standalone SIP Client could be stored on the USIM.

Editors Note: Mechanisms used to extract the Private User Identity, Public User Identity and home domain name from the USIM (e.g. when an external SIP TE is used) are for further study of the groups T2, T3 and SA3.

It is not a requirement for a user to be able to register on behalf of another user or for a device to be able to register on behalf of another device or for combinations of the above for the IM CN subsystem for this release.

Editor's Note: Public User Identity Portability issues are FFS.

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