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**ETSI**

European Telecommunications Standards Institute

**ETSI Secretariat**

**Postal address:** F-06921 Sophia Antipolis CEDEX - FRANCE

**Office address:** 650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia Antipolis - Valbonne - FRANCE

**X.400:** c=fr, a=atlas, p=etsi, s=secretariat - **Internet:** secretariat@etsi.fr

Tel.: +33 92 94 42 00 - Fax: +33 93 65 47 16

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## Foreword

ETSI Technical Reports (ETRs) are informative documents resulting from ETSI studies which are not appropriate for European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) or Interim-European Telecommunication Standard (I-ETS) status. An ETR may be used to publish material which is either of an informative nature, relating to the use or application of ETSs or I-ETSs, or which is immature and not yet suitable for formal adoption as an ETS or I-ETS.

This ETR constitutes Part 11 of a multi-part ETR, with the following titles:

- ETR 055-1: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 1: Principles and objectives".
- ETR 055-2: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 2: General service description".
- ETR 055-3: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 3: Service aspects of charging, billing and accounting".
- ETR 055-4: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 4: Service requirements on security mechanisms".
- ETR 055-5: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 5: UPT terminals and UPT access devices".
- ETR 055-6: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 6: UPT subscription and service profile".
- ETR 055-7: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 7: User procedures and user states".
- ETR 055-8: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 8: Man-machine interface aspects".
- ETR 055-9: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 9: Service requirements on numbering, addressing and identification".
- ETR 055-10: "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 10: Supplementary services".
- ETR 055-11 "Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT); The service concept Part 11: Service requirements on protection of third parties".

## Introduction

Universal Personal Telecommunications (UPT) provides personal mobility for UPT users by allowing them to register for incoming or outgoing UPT calls to a terminal of their choice. UPT users may make use of existing and available terminals and subscriber lines. In principle, such temporary "usage" could conflict with the use of the terminal by the owners or line subscribers.

This ETR describes some of the items which could infringe the rights of a third party and outlines UPT mechanisms which may be needed to take into account third party rights. Implementation of these mechanisms may need to be phase related.

NOTE: Third party privacy issues in general may well be dictated by country specific, or European wide legislation, for example, European Directives on data protection and the use of Calling Line Identification (CLI). Such overriding legislation should be studied before determining what actions might be needed within the scope of UPT.

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## 1 Scope

This ETSI Technical Report (ETR) specifies service requirements designed to protect the rights of third parties involved, either deliberately, or inadvertently, with Universal Personal Telecommunications (UPT). From a UPT perspective, a third party is the owner or line subscriber of a physical terminal which is used to make or receive a UPT call or is otherwise involved with a UPT service feature.

## 2 General requirements

Third parties should not, in principle, suffer in terms of privacy or freedom of actions as a result of UPT activities by UPT users. In addition, the introduction of UPT or the activities of any UPT user should in no way harm the serving network or degrade the quality of service of non-UPT services.

A basic assumption which must be made when considering the rights of third parties is that a terminal subscriber/user may know nothing about UPT.

## 3 Privacy issues

The following points describe typical scenarios which could interfere with the rights or privacy of a third party and restrict the ability of a third party to use a physical terminal:

- a) receipt of unwanted or nuisance UPT calls:

a UPT user may have either inadvertently redirected the UPT user's calls to an incorrect physical terminal, or inadvertently left a registration in place. The user of the physical terminal may be severely inconvenienced by the receipt of unwanted UPT calls and thus mechanisms are needed to prevent the receipt of UPT calls;

- b) outcall registrations interfering with the normal use of a physical terminal:

an outgoing registration may interfere with, or prevent, the normal use of a physical terminal. In addition, outcall registrations could also be used for espionage purposes; if an outcall registration was effected and was unknown to the normal terminal user, then the UPT user could obtain a complete log of all calls made by the terminal user.

Therefore, the subscriber or user of a terminal may wish to either prevent, or be aware of, outcall registrations. A mechanism to remove an outcall registration should also be provided;

- c) loss of information privacy:

a terminal subscriber may wish to keep secret the terminal's directory number. Care should be taken to ensure that use of UPT does not violate this.

## 4 UPT mechanisms provided for third parties

### 4.1 Default conditions

Various default conditions are possible:

- a) no UPT allowed unless specifically agreed by the terminal subscriber.

This option gives high protection but could severely limit the UPT service. It will also be very difficult to implement;

- b) full UPT access without specific agreement of terminal subscriber.

This option benefits UPT, but offers little security to third parties without other, supplementary, mechanisms;

- c) full UPT access without specific agreement of terminal subscriber but with supplementary mechanisms designed to protect the rights of the terminal subscriber, for example, special dial tone or voice announcements.

This may be the optimum solution, but may be difficult to implement for all UPT implementation phases and may well be dependent upon the capabilities of the serving network;

- d) limited UPT access without specific agreement of terminal subscriber, plus supplementary mechanisms designed to protect the rights of the terminal subscriber.

Limited access could mean, for example, excluding remote registration, allowing only registrations which will expire after a short time period.

#### **4.2 Restrictions on UPT users**

Restrictions in remote registrations, for incoming and outgoing UPT calls, may be used to prevent UPT users from registering, intentionally or unintentionally, to terminal addresses owned by third parties.

#### **4.3 Indications**

Indications should be given to the user of a terminal when the terminal has a registration for incoming and/or outgoing UPT calls. Indications could be special dial tones, voice announcements, or prompts, indicators on the terminal, etc..

#### **4.4 Procedures for third parties**

Procedures should be provided which are intended for the protection of the privacy and security of third parties (e.g. terminal owner or subscriber of terminal address). These procedures are intended to be carried out by third parties. The exact procedures may depend upon the capabilities of the serving network.

##### **4.4.1 Reset of registrations for incoming UPT calls**

Reset of registrations for incoming UPT calls is a means for a third party to explicitly deregister all UPT users which may have registered for incoming UPT calls to a terminal address. This procedure cancels all registrations for incoming UPT calls to a specific terminal address. No announcement is given to the deregistered UPT users.

##### **4.4.2 Blocking/deblocking of registrations for incoming UPT calls**

The blocking of registrations for incoming UPT calls is a means for a third parties to prohibit UPT users to register for incoming calls to a specific terminal address. When this procedure has been carried out, any attempts by UPT users to register for incoming UPT calls to the terminal address will be rejected. This effect may be reversed with a deblocking procedure.

##### **4.4.3 Blocking/deblocking of incoming UPT calls**

The blocking of incoming UPT calls is a means for third parties to block all incoming UPT calls to a specific terminal address. When this procedure has been carried out, any incoming UPT calls will be rejected, even if a successful registration for incoming calls has been carried out by a UPT user and an announcement will be given to the calling users to this effect. No announcements will be given to the UPT users, neither to those already registered nor during subsequent registration attempts for incoming UPT calls. This effect may also be reversed with a deblocking procedure.

##### **4.4.4 Reset of registration for outgoing UPT calls**

The reset of registration for outgoing UPT calls is a means for third parties to explicitly deregister the UPT user who has registered for outgoing calls to a specific terminal address. No announcement will be given to the deregistered UPT user.



#### **4.4.5 Suspension of registration for outgoing UPT calls**

The suspension of registration for outgoing UPT calls is a means for third parties to temporarily override a registration for outgoing UPT calls to a specific terminal address. When this procedure has been carried out, a normal outgoing call (charged to the terminal address or otherwise as appropriate) can be made. When the call is terminated, the registration for outgoing UPT calls is resumed.

## History

Document history	
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