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Technical Specification

**Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM);
Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);
International Mobile station Equipment Identities (IMEI)
(3G TS 22.016 version 3.2.0 Release 1999)**



Reference

RTS/TSGS-0122016UR1

Keywords

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Foreword

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Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3GPP.

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Version x.y.z

where:

- x the first digit:
 - 1 presented to TSG for information;
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 - 3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.
- y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
- z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the specification;

1 Scope

The present document defines the principal purpose and use of International Mobile station Equipment Identities (IMEI).

TS 23.003 describes the technical manner of numbering, addressing and identification.

Note: The present document covers description for GSM only. The document needs to be updated to make it applicable to 3GPP.

1.1 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.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.
- For this Release 1999 document, references to GSM documents are for Release 1999 versions (version 8.x.y).

[1] GSM 01.04: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Abbreviations and acronyms"

[2] TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".

[3] ISO/IEC 7812 (1989): "Identification cards - Numbering system and registration procedure for issuer identifiers".

[4] TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

1.2 Definitions and abbreviations

In addition to the following, abbreviations used in the present document are listed in GSM 01.04 [1] and TR 21.905 [4].

International Mobile Station Equipment Identity (IMEI) : An "International Mobile Station Equipment Identity" is a unique number which shall be allocated to each individual mobile station equipment in the PLMN and shall be unconditionally implemented by the MS manufacturer.

2 General

An MS can only be operated if a valid "International Mobile Subscriber Identity" (IMSI) is present. An IMSI is primarily intended for obtaining information on the use of the PLMN by subscribers for individual charging purposes.

Besides the IMSI, the implementation of IMEI is found necessary in order to obtain knowledge about the presence of specific mobile station equipment in the network, disregarding whatever subscribers are making use of these equipments.

The main objective is to be able to take measures against the use of stolen equipment or against equipment of which the use in the PLMN can not or no longer be tolerated for technical reasons.

The IMEI is incorporated in an MS module which is contained within the MS equipment. The IMEI shall not be changed after the ME's final production process. It shall resist tampering, i.e. manipulation and change, by any means (e.g. physical, electrical and software).

NOTE: This requirement is valid for new GSM MEs type approved after 1st June 2002. However, this requirement is applicable to all UEs of UMTS from start of production.

This implementation of each individual module should be carried out by the manufacturer who is also responsible for ascertaining that each IMEI is unique and keeping detailed records of produced and delivered MS.

3 Composition of IMEI

The composition of the IMEI shall be such that each individual mobile station equipment can be separately identified.

Information is contained in the IMEI by which the PLMN, after requesting it, can immediately decide whether or not to accept calls made by means of this equipment.

Secondly, the IMEI shall directly or indirectly contain all information which is necessary for the network operator to make relations through its administrative system to trace the equipment to its origin of production. TS 23.003 [2] describes the structure of the IMEI in detail.

The IMEI is complemented by a check digit. The check digit is not part of the digits transmitted at IMEI check occasions, as described below. The Check Digit shall avoid manual transmission errors, e.g. when customers register stolen MEs at the operators customer care desk.

NOTE: The Check Digit is not applied to the Software Version Number.

4 Use of the equipment identity register

A network operator can make administrative use of the IMEI in the following manner:

Three registers are defined, known as "white lists", "grey lists" and "black lists". The use of such lists is at the operators' discretion.

The **white list** is composed of all **number series** of equipment identities that are permitted for use.

The **black list** contains all equipment identities that belong to equipment that need to be barred.

Besides the black and white list, administrations have the possibility to use a **grey list**. Equipments on the grey list are not barred (unless on the black list or not on the white list), but are tracked by the network (for evaluation or other purposes).

5 Procedure

It shall be possible to perform the IMEI check at any access attempt, except IMSI detach, and during an established call at any time when a dedicated radio resource is available, in accordance with the security policy of the PLMN operator.

The network shall terminate any access attempt or ongoing call when receiving any of the answers "black-listed" (i.e., on the black list) or "unknown" equipment (i.e., not on the white list) from the EIR. An indication of "illegal ME" shall in these cases be given to the user. Furthermore this is equivalent to an authentication failure hence any call establishment or any location updating is forbidden for the MS, it cannot answer to paging, it is just allowed to perform Emergency Calls. Emergency calls must never be terminated as a result of the IMEI check procedure.

6 Use of IMEI in case of emergency calls

Emergency calls can in some PLMNs be made without having to send the subscriber identity (IMSI) to the network. In this case the misuse of MS equipments after placing invalid emergency calls can be restrained by using the equipment identity.

The network request for the equipment identity is sent to the MS after the emergency call has been set-up. The procedure is the same as for normal call set-up.

7 MS Software Version Number (SVN)

A Software Version Number (SVN) field shall be provided. This allows the ME manufacturer to identify different software versions of a given type approved mobile.

The SVN is a separate field from the IMEI, although it is associated with the IMEI, and when the network requests the IMEI from the MS, the SVN (if present) is also sent towards the network.

The white list shall use the IMEI, The Black and Grey Lists may also use the SVN.

Annex A:
Void

Annex B: Change history

Change history						
TSG SA#	Spec	Version	CR	<Phase>	New Version	Subject/Comment
Jun 1999	GSM 02.16	7.0.0				Transferred to 3GPP SA1
SA#04	22.016				3.0.0	
SA#05	22.016	3.0.0	001	R99	3.0.1	Editorial update of references for GSM/3GPP use
SA#06	22.016	3.0.1	002	R99	3.1.0	Modification of section 2 to enhance IMEI security
SA#08	22.016	3.1.0	003r1	R99	3.2.0	IMEI coding
SA#08	22.016	3.1.0	004	R99	3.2.0	Modification of section 2 to delete unnecessary information about phases and releases removed

History

Document history		
V3.1.0	January 2000	Publication
V3.2.0	June 2000	Publication