**3GPP TSG-SA WG1 Meeting #92e S1-204228**

**Electronic Meeting, 10 - 19 November 2020** *(revision of S1-20xxxx)*

Title: FS\_GET Feature affected by Extraterritoriality – lawful intercept

Agenda Item: 7.5.1

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*Abstract: This contribution proposes a section on LI for the FS\_GET TR 22.926.*

===================First Proposed Change==========================

# 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*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 22.011: Service accessibility

[3] https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\_agreements/texts/unclos/part7.htm

[x] 3GPP TS 33.106: "Lawful interception requirements"

=================== Second Proposed Change==========================

## 6.x Lawful Intercept

Interception requirements are subject to national law and international treaties and should be interpreted in accordance with applicable national policies.

Lawful Intercept requirements may apply both on the HPLMN and the VPLMN. In both the HPLMN and the VPLMN, the operator will have to provide Intercept Related Information and Content of Communication.

Requirements universally called out in regional interception regulatory requirements are supported by the system defined in [x]. There may also be requirements unique to a specific region or country.

In many cases, national regulation will require that LI activity is performed entirely within a particular legal jurisdiction. This may e.g. imply that the satellite ground station and/or base station and the core network all have to be in the same country as the UE. It should therefore be possible to route satellite communication to the right core network based on UE location.

Location Dependent Interception, (LDI) allows a 3GPP network to service multiple interception jurisdictions within its service area. Multiple law enforcement agencies with their own interception areas can be served by the 3GPP network. All the information or rules given for interception within a 3GPP network apply to interception within an Interception Area (IA) when LDI is invoked. A target may be marked in one or more different IAs within the same 3GPP network.

Depending on national requirements, the network operator may be required to report the location of a LI target at the beginning and end of a call and/or session. It may also be a national requirement for the CSP to report the location:

- during on-going communications;

- for any mobility management event detected in the 3GPP core network which includes a target’s location change or update.

The location information associated with target communication reported to the law enforcement agency shall be at least location information trusted by the 3GPP network (i.e. the location information is either 3GPP network derived or verified).