**3GPP TSG-SA3 Meeting #84-LI-e-b *s3i220132***

**Online, , 2nd Mar 2022 - 4th Mar 2022**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **33.126** | **CR** | **0022** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.1.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **X** |

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| ***Title:***  | Clarifications to the Definition of Invocation and Activation |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | SA3LI (OTD) |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | SA3 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | LI17 |  | ***Date:*** | 2022-03-03 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19)* |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | The term "Invocation" does not appear to be used correctly in Clause 3.1. The term means to call upon or utilize and is not the same as activation. In the context of supplementary services, when a service is invoked, it is called upon to act at that time. When a service is activated, it is "turned on and ready to act". For example call forwarding can be activated, but not invoked until an incoming call arrives at which time the service is invoked and causes the diversion of the incoming call according to the call fowarding criteria. The definition of activation/deactivation do not make sense as currently defined.  |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | Update the definition of activation/deactivation and invocation to reflect eh above understanding. |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | CSPs may not be able to fully meet their LI obligations.  |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |   |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | S3i220132 |

Beginning of Changes

Beginning of First Change

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

**activation/deactivation:** The large time scale action (i.e. on the same order as subscription lifetimes, that encompass multiple sessions, e.g. subscribing to “call hold” service) that turns on/off a service or feature for a user so that it is ready to act or will no longer be available to act. In the case of lawful interception, this may apply to all or a particular subset of communications. (See also Invocation).

**Artificial Intelligence:** Artificial Intelligence is typically considered to be a system that performs some form of reasoning, planning or object management, using knowledge as well as perceived information that, in the past, required human intervention. (Definition from ATIS-I-0000068, White Paper "Evolution to an Artifical Intelligence Enabled Network" [8]).

**capture:** The action taken by the CSP to separate and copy the communications associated with a target identifier.

**Content of Communication (CC):** Information exchanged between two or more users of a communications service, excluding intercept related information. This includes information which may, as part of some communications service, be stored by one user for subsequent retrieval by another.

**context of communication:** Information needed to recreate the state known in the CSP's network of the Target Communication. For example the direction of initiation on communication (to or from), direction of data flow (to or from), direction association with the identifiers to and from addresses), actions taken by the CSP on behalf of the target or identity translations.

**Communication Service Provider (CSP):** The entity that owns or operates the network that provides a service to a subscriber.

**delivery:** The action taken by the CSP to perform the necessary correlation and processing of communications associated with a target, and delivering the result to the LEA.

**de-provisioning:** The action taken by the CSP, that may be in response to an interception termination request from the LEA, or automatically once the warrant period has expired, to remove from its network functions the information and reporting pertaining to the target.

**detection:** The action taken by the CSP to identify communications associated with a target identifier.

**edge interception:** Interception performed in less secure locations that could be at customer's premises e.g. H(e)NB, ProSe relays.

**group identifier:** A group identity provides a reference to a defined group of one or more users. The use of this group identity applies to all users in the group.

**interception:** The actions of Provisioning, Detection, Capture, Delivery, and De-Provisioning.

**interception product:** The Intercept Related Information (IRI) and/or Content of Communication (CC) generated as a result of isolating the target**'**s communications or identities for the purpose of delivery to the requesting LEA.

**Intercept Related Information (IRI):** Information or data associated with communication services involving the target identity, specifically communication associated information or data (e.g. unsuccessful communication attempts), service associated information or data, and location information.

**invocation:** The short, intra-session time scale action (i.e. the application of the hold feature in the middle of a call session) in which a service or feature is called to act. In the case of lawful interception, this may apply to all or a particular subset of communications. (See also Activation).

**Lawful Access Location Services (LALS):** A service provided by a CSP to an LEA in which action is performed by a CSP toobtain a target's location information by means of Location Services (LCS), and to provide that information to an LEA.

**Lawful Interception (LI):** Actions taken by the CSP that include: provisioning the target identity in the network to enable isolation of target communications (separating it from other users' communications), duplicating the communications for the purpose of sending the copy to the LEA, and handing over the Interception Product to the LEA that served the CSP with the warrant. An interception is associated with exactly one warrant.

**lawful interception identifiers:** Target identifying details as defined in ETSI TS 103 280 [5].

**LI delivery latency:** The time between isolation in the Point of Interception and delivery of the Product of Interception at the LEA at the agreed point of handover.

**location information:** Information relating to the geographic/ physical or logical location of a target.

**Mediation and Delivery Function (MDF):** Functions that convert the CSP internal formats and protocols to the agreed formats and protocols for handover from the CSP to the LEA.

**party role:** The role of a user identifies whether the user was for example the initiating party or the addressed party or intermediate addressed party in a communication.

**production:** The actions of Detection, Capture, and Delivery.

**provisioning:** The action taken by the CSP to insert into its network functions information that identifies the target and the specific communication services of interest to the LEA, sourced from the LEA provided warrant.

**target communication:** All communications, communication attempts (successful or not), and network interactions that originate from, are directed to, are controlled by, or are associated with, the target's identifiers, equipment, facilities or services, including actions taken by the network on behalf of the target, that are available in the CSP's network.

**target identity:** A network or service identity that uniquely identifies a target for interception from all other non-targets within one or more CSP services. One target may have one or several target identities. The target identity can be a long term subscription based identity, a short term network identity, a public identity or an internal (private) identity.

**third party:** A resource or entity which is not fully owned and fully controlled by the CSP.

**warrant:** The formal mechanism to require Lawful Interception from an LEA served to the CSP on a specific target. Depending on jurisdiction also known as: intercept request, intercept order, lawful order, court order, or judicial order (in association with supporting legislation).

End of First Change

End of All Changes