3GPP TSG CN WG2 Meeting #30   *N2-030437*
Sophia Antipolis, France, August 25th – 29th 2003

Title:	LS on SA3 on Legal Interception of SCP initiated calls
Response to:	-
Release:	Rel-5
Work Item:	CAMEL4

Source:	Nokia
To:	SA3 LI
Cc:	

Contact Person:
    Name: Keijo Palviainen
    Tel. Number:
    E-mail Address: Keijo.Palviainen@nokia.com

Attachments: None

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1. Overall Description:

CN2 wants to get SA3 view on the legal interception of SCP initiated calls.

Brief description:
In 3GPP Rel-5 CAMEL phase 4 the Service Control Point (SCP) is able to initiate calls on behalf of a CAMEL subscriber using CAP-InitiateCallAttempt operation. The SCP may select certain MSC in the HPLMN or in the VPLMN of the served subscriber. The service may be e.g. a wake-up call, once the destination party answers he/she is given an announcement. Alternatively, SCP may build a conference call. As the parties answer, they are joined to the conference. The conference service is very similar to the multiparty call except the SCP initiates the call, not the user directly. The user may request the conference from the SCP e.g. using SMS, USSD, or HTML web page – but this is entirely outside of CAMEL scope how the service is run.
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Some key facts:
1. SCP may either ask the Mobile Station Roaming Number (MSRN) first and then initiate the call to an MSC with the MSRN, or alternatively, initiate the call using the MSISDN of the served party. Usage of the MSRN or MSISDN is per called party (leg), each leg may be created either with the MSRN or MSISDN.
2. Calls to PSTN or any other E.164 numbers are allowed as well.
3. Only the first CAP-InitiateCallAttempt (ICA) operation contains a Calling Party Number parameter. This parameter is copied to the ISUP Calling Party Number parameter. The subsequent ICAs do not have such parameter, and these calls legs use the Calling Party Address of the first ICA.
4. CAMEL specification does not mandate what the SCP populates into Calling Party Number. It may be the served party's MSISDN, or the company's PBX exchange number, or anything else.
5. Standard MAP protocol does not convey information on legal interception. Therefore, the SCP does not know about LI either.

Key problems:
A. The MSC/SSP handling the SCP initiated calls does not necessarily know the identity of the served CAMEL subscriber, even if he/she may be one of the parties in the calls. This is true especially if
    - Call is initiated using MSRN, and
    - The served party is roaming in foreign country, and
    - The Calling Party Number does not identify the CAMEL user.
B. If the SCP service logic initiates the calls to foreign VMSCs directly, there is no way of listening/recording the calls.

C. Intercepted user may create conferences of 2-6 parties, and participate to the call each time from a different number.

2. Actions:

To SA3 group.

ACTION: CN2 asks SA3 to consider the issue and answer to the following questions:

1. Do SA3 specifications cover all the problem cases, especially the *key problem* cases?

2. Will SA3 make any changes to their specifications to clarify the topic?

3. Shall CN2 modify their specifications due to the issue? Especially,

    - Deny SCP initiated calls to non-HPLMN VPLMNs (Denial would be a limitation to SA1 requirements)?

    - Recommend/mandate the Calling Party Number to identify the served party identity, and use that for LI? This would reduce the CAMEL service flexibility.

    - Something else.

4. Provide a brief summary to CN2 how SA3 expects SCP initiated calls to be intercepted, especially the *key problem* cases.

3. Date of Next CN2 Meetings:

CN2 #31   27th – 31st October 2003   Bangkok