

# **TLN WRO Technical Processes type Document**

< Lawful intercept procedures >



## Document Housekeeping

### Document Category and type

| CAT                 | TYPE | DOC ID              | Comment   |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|---|
| Technical Processes | TPRC | TLN-WRO-TA-T-T-PAAC | Technical Process type documents (TPRC) describes technical procedures for exchanging information and interacting between Telenet and the AO. |

### Document Authorization

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### Document Effective Date

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## List of Appendixes

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# 1 **Abstract**

- (1) This document describes how the TLN WRO ensures that an AO can comply with its lawful intercept requirements.

The feasibility of the technical designs and methods described in this document are subject to verification by a Proof of Concept (POC) test organized by Telenet and may be changed or updated depending on the outcome of this POC.

## 2 Glossary and Abbreviations

CC: Content of Communication  
EIF: External Interception Functions  
ETSI: European Telecommunication Standards Institute  
GRE: Generic Routing Encapsulation  
GTC: GRE Tunnel Concentrator  
HI: Handover Initiation  
IIF: Internal Interception Functions  
IRI: Intercept Related Information  
LEA: Law Enforcement Agency  
LEMF: Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility  
RPOI: Regional Point of Interconnection

### **3 Technical process : < Lawful intercept procedures>**

#### **3.1 Detailed scope and purpose**

- (2) This procedure describes how the TLN WRO ensures that a AO can comply with its lawful intercept requirements.
- (3) The AO will be fully responsible for implementation and execution of all lawful intercept requirements as imposed by the LEA. An LEA is any agency or mandated person as described by Belgian legislation to request lawful intercept from an electronic communications network or service operator. The involvement of TLN will be limited to providing the required technical information and documentation to enable the AO to set-up its interception system during the initial implementation and test project executed to allow an operator to become AO/Beneficiary of the TLN WRO.
- (4) The AO shall fully respect all relevant Belgian legislation, make itself known to the relevant LEAs in due course and discharge TLN from any lawful intercept request from an LEA relating to AO's End Users.

#### **3.2 Application domain**

- (5) This technical process is applicable in all cases where an AO wants to become a AO for any of the Telenet Wholesale Reference Offers :
  - Annex Interactive Services (AIDTV) (option on ROTV)
  - Telenet Reference Offer Broadband Services (ROBB)
- (6) This technical process will be applicable and executed separately for each Reference Offer or option on a Reference Offer the AO desires to become AO of.

### **4 Technical process : < Lawful intercept procedures>**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

- (7) This section describes how the TLN WRO ensures that a AO can comply with its lawful intercept requirements.
- (8) TLN transports the traffic belonging to the AO End Users in such a way through its network that the AO is in a position to meet its lawful obligations in the standard ETSI lawful intercept framework.

## 4.2 ETSI Lawful Intercept Framework

(9) The standard ETSI lawful intercept framework is shown in figure 5-1 below.

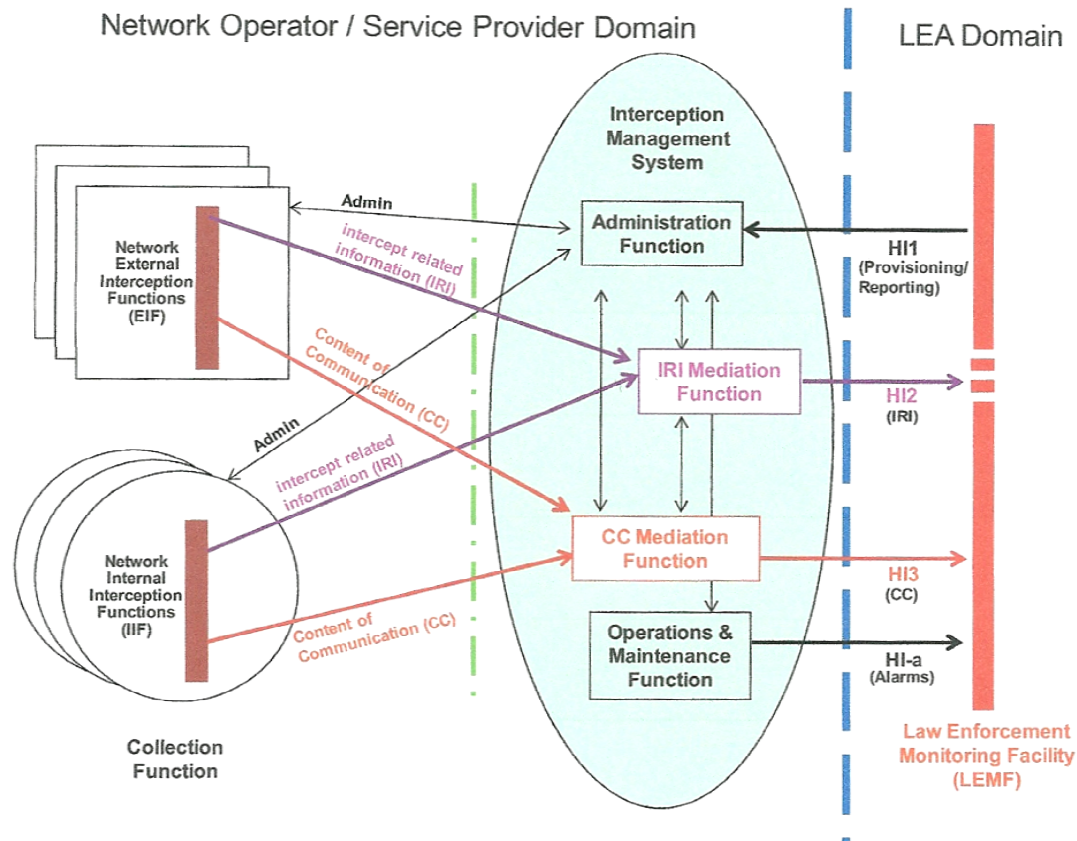


Figure 4-1

(10) The standard ETSI lawful intercept framework has 4 main interaction interfaces between the operator domain and the LEA domain :

- management functions (HI1)
- call(session) related data (HI2)
- call(session) content (HI3)
- Alarming (HI-a)

(11) The installation and set-up of all required technical and administrative platforms required to meet its lawful interception obligations for its End Users is the full responsibility of the AO.



- (12)The responsibility of Telenet in this domain is limited to the transport of the AO's End User traffic in such a way that the AO is capable of implementing the required LEA interfaces as described below.

### 4.3 HI1 Interface

- (13)This is the interface between the LEA and the AO lawful interception management system that allows the LEA to issue administrative "orders" to put a given AO End User under "interception".
- (14)As the AO has full control and ownership over its own End Users and access to all their required administration data it is fully capable to implement this interface without any involvement of TLN.

### 4.4 HI2 Interface

- (15)This is the interface between the AO lawful interception management system and the LEA that will deliver to the LEA (after that the LEA issued an administrative "order" via the HI1 interface to put a given AO's End User under "interception") the required "call/session" related data (like IP address, e-mail address, application level user identifications, ...) that will allow the LEA to indentify the AO End User.
- (16)As the AO has full control over the IP address allocation, it knows the relationship between current IP address and MAC address of the AO CPE modem and is hence fully capable to implement this interface without any involvement of TLN.
- (17)Furthermore as TLN is not involved in any way in providing AO End User e-mail or providing application level access to AO End User management portals, the AO can also provide data related to this fully independent from TLN to the LEA.

### 4.5 HI3 Interface

- (18)This is the interface between the AO lawful interception management system and the LEA that will deliver to the LEA (after that the LEA issued an administrative "order" via the HI1 interface to put a given AO End User under "interception") the data content streams flowing through/from the AO End User premises and the AO network.
- (19)As TLN is using Layer 2 GRE tunneling, all AO End User traffic including the MAC frame layer is forwarded transparently towards the AO network (via the GTC's at the RPOI's) and hence the AO is fully capable to implement this interface without any involvement of TLN.

## 4.6 HI-a Interface

- (20) This is the alarming interface between the AO lawful interception management system and the LEA that can signal any “anomalies” in the interworking between the AO lawful interception management system and the technical systems of the LEA.
- (21) As the AO lawful interception management system is owned by the AO it is fully capable to implement this interface without any involvement of TLN.