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Contents

Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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Introduction

The present document has been produced by the 3GPP TSG SA to standardise Lawful Interception of telecommunications. The present document describes protocols and procedures for Lawful Interception based on 3GPP specifications. These protocols and procedures cover both internal 3GPP interfaces (those required to intercept communications and manage interception within a 3GPP network) and external handover interfaces (those used for delivery of intercepted communications to Law Enforcement, or handling of warrants).

Lawful Interception needs to be done in accordance with the applicable national or regional laws and technical regulations. Such national laws and regulations define the extent to which capabilities in the present document are applicable in specific jurisdictions.

1 Scope

The present document specifies the protocols and procedures required to perform Lawful Interception within a 3GPP network. The present document addresses both internal interfaces used internally with a 3GPP network and external handover interfaces used to handover intercepted communications to law enforcement.

The present document describes the detailed targeting of communications in each point of interception within a 3GPP network and the information that a point of interception needs to be able to capture. Furthermore, the detailed data formats for both the internal and external interfaces are also defined.

National regulations determine the applicable set of information that needs to be handed over or excluded from handover to law enforcement for a given 3GPP operator service.

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 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System".

[3] 3GPP TS 33.126: "Lawful Interception Requirements".

[4] 3GPP TS 23.502: "Procedures for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[5] 3GPP TS 33.127: "Lawful Interception (LI) Architecture and Functions".

[6] ETSI TS 103 120: " Lawful Interception (LI); Interface for warrant information".

[7] ETSI TS 103 221-1: "Lawful Interception (LI); Internal Network Interfaces; Part 1: X1".

[8] ETSI TS 103 221-2: "Lawful Interception (LI); Internal Network Interfaces; Part 2: X2/X3".

[9] ETSI TS 102 232-1: "Lawful Interception (LI); Handover Interface and Service-Specific Details (SSD) for IP delivery; Part 1: Handover specification for IP delivery".

[10] ETSI TS 102 232-7: "Lawful Interception (LI); Handover Interface and Service-Specific Details (SSD) for IP delivery; Part 7: Service-specific details for Mobile Services".

[11] 3GPP TS 33.501: "Security Architecture and Procedures for the 5G System".

[12] 3GPP TS 33.108: "3G security; Handover interface for Lawful Interception (LI)".

[13] 3GPP TS 24.501: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for 5G System (5GS)".

[14] 3GPP TS 24.007: "Mobile radio interface signalling layer 3; General Aspects".

[15] 3GPP TS 29.244: "Interface between the Control Plane and the User Plane nodes".

[16] 3GPP TS 29.502: "5G System; Session Management Services; Stage 3".

[17] 3GPP TS 29.571: "5G System; Common Data Types for Service Based Interfaces; Stage 3".

[18]   3GPP TS 23.040: "Technical realization of the Short Message Service (SMS)".

[19]   3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification ".

[20]   OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C: "Open Mobile Alliance; Mobile Location Protocol, Candidate Version 3.5", https://www.openmobilealliance.org/release/MLS/V1_4-20181211-C/OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C.pdf.

[21]   3GPP TS 29.540: "5G System; SMS Services; Stage 3".

[22]   3GPP TS 29.518: "5G System; Access and Mobility Management Services; Stage 3".

[23]   3GPP TS 38.413: "NG Application Protocol (NGAP)".

[24]   3GPP TS 29.572: "Location Management Services; Stage 3".

[25]   3GPP TS 29.503: "5G System; Unified Data Management Services".

[26]   IETF RFC 815: "IP DATAGRAM REASSEMBLY ALGORITHMS".

[27]   IETF RFC 2460: "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification".

[28]   IETF RFC 793: "TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL".

[29]   IETF RFC 768: "User Datagram Protocol".

[30]   IETF RFC 4340: "Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP)".

[31]   IETF RFC 4960: "Stream Control Transmission Protocol".

[32]   IANA (www.iana.org): Assigned Internet Protocol Numbers, "Protocol Numbers".

[33]   IETF RFC 6437: "IPv6 Flow Label Specification".

[34]   IETF RFC 791: "Internet Protocol".

[35]   Open Geospatial Consortium OGC 05-010: "URNs of definitions in ogc namespace".

[36]   3GPP TS 33.107: "3G security; Lawful interception architecture and functions".

[37]   3GPP TS 37.340: "Evolved Universal Radio Access (E-UTRA) and NR-Multi-connectivity; Stage 2".

3   Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

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].

3.2   Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

<symbol>   <Explanation>

3.3 Abbreviations

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

ADMF	LI Administration Function
CC	Content of Communication
CSP	Communication Service Provider
CUPS	Control and User Plane Separation
IRI	Intercept Related Information
LALS	Lawful Access Location Services
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LEMF	Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility
LI	Lawful Interception
LICF	Lawful Interception Control Function
LI_HI1	LI_Handover Interface 1
LI_HI2	LI_Handover Interface 2
LI_HI3	LI_Handover Interface 3
LI_HI4	LI_Handover Interface 4
LIPF	Lawful Interception Provisioning Function
LIR	Location Immediate Request
LI_SI	Lawful Interception System Information Interface
LI_X1	Lawful Interception Internal Interface 1
LI_X2	Lawful Interception Internal Interface 2
LI_X3	Lawful Interception Internal Interface 3
LTF	Location Triggering Function
MDF	Mediation and Delivery Function
MDF2	Mediation and Delivery Function 2
MDF3	Mediation and Delivery Function 3
NPLI	Network Provided Location Information
O&M	Operations and Management
POI	Point Of Interception
SIRF	System Information Retrieval Function
SOI	Start Of Interception
TF	Triggering Function
xCC	LI_X3 Communications Content.
xIRI	LI_X2 Intercept Related Information

4 General

4.1 Introduction

The present document provides details of the internal and external interfaces required for a network operator, access provider and/or service provider to provide the necessary information to a Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) required to meet LI requirements. LI requirements for 3GPP networks and services are given in TS 33.126 [3].

The high-level architecture that defines the necessary interfaces is specified in TS 33.127 [5]. The generic high-level architecture is as follows:
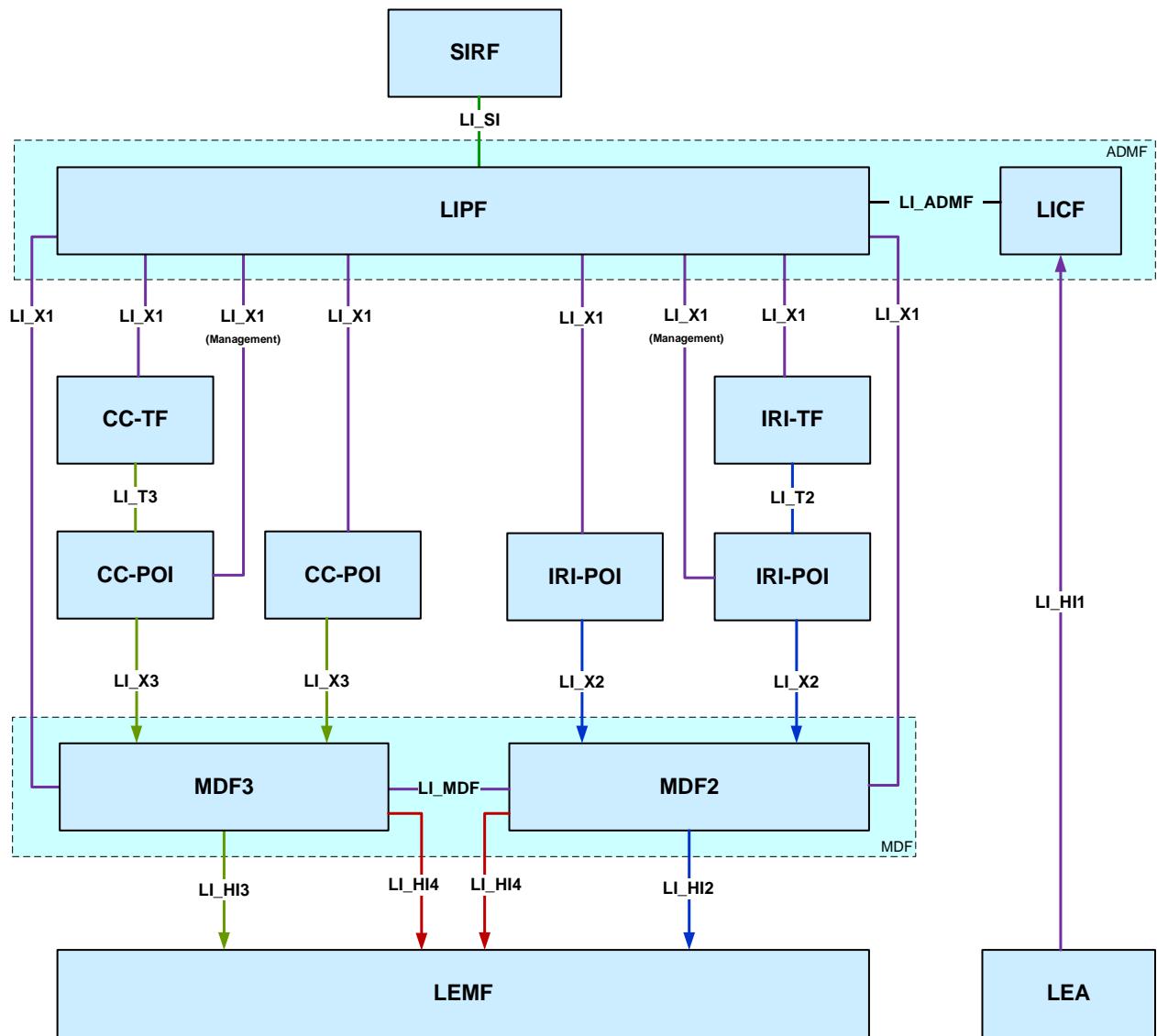
The specification of the interfaces is split into two parts:

- Internal interfaces used between an operator's network functions are described in clause 4.2.

- External interfaces used in communicating with a LEA are described in clause 4.3.

4.2 Basic principles for internal interfaces

This clause lists the internal interfaces shown in clause 4.1, indicates the protocol used to realise each interface, and gives a reference to the relevant clauses of the present document that specify how the protocol is to be used for the given interface.

Table 4.2-1: Internal interfaces and related protocols

Interface	Description	Protocol used to realise interface	Usage
LI_SI	Used to provide system information to the LIPF from the SIRF.	Out of scope of the present document.	
LI_X1	Used to configure and audit Directly-provisioned POIs, TFs and MDFs.	ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7].	See clause 5.2.2
LI_X1 (Management)	Used to audit Triggered POIs.	ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7].	See clause 5.2.3
LI_X2	Used to pass xIRI from IRI-POIs to the MDF2.	ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8].	See clause 5.3.2
LI_X3	Used to pass xCC from CC-POIs to the MDF3.	ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8].	See clause 5.3.3
LI_T2	Used to pass triggering information from the IRI-TF to a Triggered IRI-POI.	ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7].	See clause 5.2.4
LI_T3	Used to pass triggering information from a CC-TF to a Triggered CC-POI.	ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7].	See clause 5.2.4
LI_ADMF	Used to pass intercept provisioning information form the LICF to the LIPF.	Out of scope of the present document.	
LI_MDF	Used by MDF2 and MDF3 in interactions necessary to correctly generate CC and IRI from xCC and xIRI.	Out of scope of the present document.	

4.3 Basic principles for external handover interfaces

This clause lists the external handover interfaces shown in clause 4.1, indicates the protocol used to realise each interface, and gives a reference to the relevant clauses of the present document that specify how the protocol is to be used for the given interface.

Table 4.3-1: External handover interfaces and related protocols

Interface	Description	Protocol used to realise interface	Usage
LI_HI1	Used to send warrant and other interception request information from LEA to operator.	ETSI TS 103 120 [6] shall be supported Other methods (e.g. manual exchange) may be used depending on national regulatory requirements.	See section 5.4
LI_HI2	Used to send IRI from the MDF2 to the LEMF	ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] and ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10] shall be supported	See section 5.5
LI_HI3	Used to send CC from the MDF3 to the LEMF	ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] and ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10] shall be supported	See section 5.5
LI_HI4	Used to send LI notification information from MDF2/3 to LEMF	ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] and ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10] shall be supported	See section 5.6

5 Transport and Communications Protocol

5.1 General

This clause describes the protocols used for each of the interfaces at a level which is agnostic of the subject service or network. Additional specific fields or behaviours are given in the relevant parts of clauses 6 and 7.

5.2 Protocols for LI_X1 and LI_T interfaces

5.2.1 General usage of ETSI TS 103 221-1

Functions having an LI_X1, LI_T2 or LI_T3 interface shall support the use of ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] to realise the interface.

In the event of a conflict between ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] and the present document, the terms of the present document shall apply.

The LIPF and MDF2/3 shall maintain a mapping between internal interception identifiers (XIDs) and external interception identifiers (LIIDs), as defined by TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 5.1.2. In case of multiple interceptions for a single target identifier, it is an implementation decision for the LIPF/TF whether multiple XIDs are used (i.e. a one-to-one mapping between XID and LIID is maintained) or whether the single XID is used and mapped to multiple LIIDs at the MDF2/3. Clauses 6 and 7 give further details for specific networks or services (e.g. minimum supported target identifier formats).

In the event that a request issued over the interface fails, or an error is reported, the LIPF should raise an alert in the appropriate LI Operations and Management (O&M) system. Further procedures (e.g. retrying a failed request) are left to CSP policy to define.

A failure of LI shall not impact the target's or other users' services.

5.2.2   Usage for realising LI_X1

For the purposes of realising LI_X1 between the LIPF and a POI, MDF or TF, the LIPF plays the role of the "ADMF" as defined in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] reference model (clause 4.2), and the POI, MDF or TF plays the role of the "NE".

5.2.3   Usage for realising LI_X1 (management)

For the purposes of realising LI_X1 between the LIPF and a triggered POI, the LIPF plays the role of the "ADMF" as defined in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] reference model (clause 4.2) , and the triggered POI plays the role of the "NE".

5.2.4   Service scoping

The MDF2 and MDF3 shall be able to deliver the IRI messages and the CC to the LEMF over LI_HI2 and LI_HI3 respectively, observing the service scoping described in Clause 6.2.1.2 and Annex C of ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7].

5.2.5   Usage for realising LI_T2

For the purposes of realising LI_T2 between a TF and a triggered POI, the TF plays the role of the "ADMF" as defined in the ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] reference model (clause 4.2), and the triggered POI plays the role of the "NE".

In case the TF receives from the Triggered POI an error in the answer to a triggering message, the TF shall send a ReportTaskIssue message to the LIPF. In such case, the failure of LI shall not impact the target's or other users' services.

Unless otherwise specified, a TF shall set the Product ID field in any ActivateTask or ModifyTask message issued to a triggered POI (see ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.2.1.2). The TF shall set the Product ID to the XID of the Task object associated with the interception at the TF in order to allow correlation of LI product at the MDF2.

5.2.6   Usage for realising LI_T3

For the purposes of realising LI_T3 between a TF and a triggered POI, the TF plays the role of the "ADMF" as defined in the ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] reference model (clause 4.2), and the triggered POI plays the role of the "NE".

In case the TF receives from the Triggered POI an error in the answer to a triggering message, the TF shall send a ReportTaskIssue message to the LIPF. In such case, the failure of LI shall not impact the target's or other users' services.

Unless otherwise specified, a TF shall set the Product ID field in any ActivateTask or ModifyTask message issued to a triggered POI (see ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.2.1.2). The TF shall set the Product ID to the XID of the Task object associated with the interception at the TF in order to allow correlation of LI product at the MDF3.

5.3 Protocols for LI_X2 and LI_X3

5.3.1 General usage of ETSI TS 103 221-2

Functions having an LI_X2 or LI_X3 interface shall support the use of ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] to realise the interface.

In the event of a conflict between ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] and the present document, the terms of the present document shall apply.

The xIRI and the xCC sent using ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] shall contain the appropriate XID as received in the relevant LI_X1 provisioning message (or LI_T2/3 triggering message, as appropriate).

5.3.2 Usage for realising LI_X2

The POI sending xIRI over the LI_X2 interface shall set the PDU type field within the xIRI to "X2 PDU". (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.1).

Where a single xIRI is sent as a result of a network procedure (i.e. as result of several signaling messages exchanged between the target UE and the network), the POI sending the xIRI shall set the Payload Direction field (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.2.6) based on the initiator of the network procedure.

Unless otherwise specified by the relevant clause, the payload shall consist of a BER-encoded TS33128Payloads.XIRIPayload structure. The payload format (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.4) shall be set according to the relevant clause of the present document (the value 2 is used for TS 33128Payloads.XIRIPayload).The TLS transport profile (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 6) shall be supported and used by default.

Unless otherwise specified, xIRI shall include the timestamp and sequence number conditional attribute fields, with the timestamp value set to the time at which the event occurred.

Unless otherwise specified, the LI_X2 "matched target identifier" conditional attribute shall be set to indicate what target identity was matched to generate the xIRI (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.3.18).

Unless otherwise specified, the LI_X2 "other target identifier" conditional attribute (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.3.19) may be omitted by the POI if the other target identifiers known to the POI are already included in the payload.

5.3.3 Usage for realising LI_X3

The POI sending xCC over the LI_X3 interface shall set the PDU type field in the xCC to "X3 PDU" (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.1).

The payload format shall be specified according to the relevant clause of the present document.

NOTE: ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] specifies in clause 6 a default profile which is mandatory to support, but allows further profiles to be defined. In scenarios where it may not be possible to achieve the necessary LI data rates based on the default profile, alternative profiles may be considered (e.g. based on UDP, multi path TCP or other protocols). Any alternative profile needs to ensure that LI reliability, security and completeness requirements as specified in TS 33.126 [3] are met.

5.4 Protocols for LI_HI1

5.4.1 General

Functions having an LI_HI1 interface shall support the use of ETSI TS 103 120 [6] to realise the interface.

In the event of a conflict between ETSI TS 103 120 [6] and the present document, the terms of the present document shall apply.

5.4.2 Service scoping

5.4.2.1 General

The interception product shall be delivered to the LEMF over LI_HI2 and LI_HI3, observing the service scoping described in the following clauses.

5.4.2.2 CSP service type

- Voice.

- Data.

- Messaging (e.g. SMS/MMS).

- Push-to-Talk (including MCPTT).

- LALS (the Target Positioning service, per TS 33.127 [5], clause 7.3.3.2).

The LIPF shall be able to provision the POI, TFs and the MDF2/MDF3 according to the CSP service type(s) applicable to a warrant.

When multiple service types are applicable to a target due to multiple warrants, the MDF2/MDF3 shall be able to deliver interception product to each LEMF based on the CSP service type(s) of the respective warrant.

5.4.2.3 Delivery type

- IRI, or

- IRI and CC.

The LIPF shall be able to provision the POI, TF and the MDF2/MDF3 according the delivery type(s) applicable to a warrant.

When different delivery types are applicable to a target due to multiple warrants, the MDF2/MDF3 shall be able to deliver IRI/CC to each LEMF based on the delivery type(s) of the respective warrant.

5.4.2.4 Location Reporting

- Report location only at the beginning and end of a session.

- Report location every time the target location information is detected at the POI (including location update with no physical change of location).

The LIPF shall be able to provision the POI and the MDF2 with an indication of which location reporting type is applicable to a warrant.

When different location reporting types are applicable to a target due to multiple warrants, then POI may be provisioned as if the reporting of all location information occurrences at the POI is required, with MDF2 restricting the delivery of location to the LEMF as per the provisioned information for a warrant.

5.4.2.5 LALS Triggering

- This option is used to activate the LALS triggered location service (TS 33.127 [5], clause 7.3.3.3) for the target.

The LIPF shall be able to provision the LTF associated with a POI or MDF2 with the LALS triggered location service parameters provided in the warrant or use a default set of parameters.

5.4.2.6 Roaming Interception

- Stop interception when the target is roaming outbound internationally.

NOTE 1: The definition of international roaming for LI purposes could vary per jurisdiction.

NOTE 2: The method used to achieve the roaming related service scoping is not described in the present document.

5.5 Protocols for LI_HI2 and LI_HI3

5.5.1 General

Functions having an LI_HI2 or LI_HI3 interface shall support the use of ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] and ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10] to realise the interface.

In the event of a conflict between either specification and the present document, the terms of the present document shall apply.

5.5.2 Usage for realising LI_HI2

The IRI messages sent over LI_HI2 are structured as a header and a payload. The header contains general information like LIID, timestamp, correlation information (as for example defined in ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9]). The payload contains intercept related information based on information that the MDF2 has received from sources in the network, such as the IRI-POI as described in clauses 6 and 7 of the present document. Details of the IRI messages can be found in Annex A of the present document. Messages defined as passing over the LI_HI2 interface shall be passed as the payload of the threeGPP33128DefinedIRI field (see TS ETSI 102 232 -7 [10] clause 15).

5.5.3 Usage for realising LI_HI3

The CC sent over LI_HI3 is structured as a header and a payload. The header contains general information like LIID, timestamp, correlation information (as for example defined in ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9]). The payload contains content of communication based on information that the MDF3 has received from sources in the network, such as the CC-POI as described in clauses 6 and 7 of the present document. Details of the CC can be found in Annex A of the present document. CC defined as passing over the LI_HI3 interface shall be passed as the payload of the threeGPP33128DefinedCC field (see ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10] clause 15).

NOTE: ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] specifies in clause 6.4 a transport layer based on TCP. However, based on agreement between network operator and LEA, in scenarios where it may not be possible to achieve the necessary LI data rates based on the transport layer based on single TCP connection, alternative profiles may be considered (e.g. based on UDP, multi path TCP or other protocols). Any alternative profile needs to ensure that LI reliability, security and completeness requirements as specified in TS 33.126 [3] are met.

5.6 Protocols for LI_HI4

5.6.1 General

Functions having an LI_HI4 shall support the use of ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] to realise the interface.

In the event of a conflict between ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] and the present document, the terms of the present document shall apply.

5.6.2 Usage for realising LI_HI4

The LI Notification messages sent over LI_HI4 are structured as a header and a payload. The header contains general information like LIID, timestamp (as for example defined in ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9]). The payload contains the administrative information such as notification. Details of the LI Notification messages can be found in Annex B of the present document.

Where the LI_HI4 interface is present alongside an LI_HI2 interface or LI_HI3 interface, the LI Notification messages shall be transmitted along the same connection as the IRI messages or CC. Where ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] is used for LI_HI2 or LI_HI3, messages defined as passing over the LI_HI4 interface shall be passed as the contents of the operatorLeaMessage field.

The MDF2/3 shall support generation LI Notification messages for at least the following events:

- Activation of an interception at the MDF2/3 via LI_X1.

- Modification of an interception at the MDF2/3 via LI_X1.

- Deletion of an interception at the MDF2/3 via LI_X1.

6 Network Layer Based Interception

6.1 Introduction

This clause describes any remaining fields, behaviours or details necessary to implement the required LI interfaces for specific 3GPP-defined network deployments which are not described in clauses 4 and 5.

6.2 5G

6.2.1 General

This clause describes the LI interfaces specific to LI for 5G networks.

6.2.2 LI at AMF

6.2.2.1 Provisioning over LI_X1

The IRI-POI present in the AMF is provisioned over LI_X1 by the LIPF using the X1 protocol as described in clause 5.2.2.

The POI in the AMF shall support the following target identifier formats in the ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] messages (or equivalent if ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] is not used):

- SUPIIMSI.

- SUPINAI.

- PEIIMEI.

- PEIIMEISV.

- GPSIMSISDN.

- GPSINAI.

6.2.2.2 Generation of xIRI over LI_X2

6.2.2.2.1 General

The IRI-POI present in the AMF shall send the xIRIs over LI_X2 for each of the events listed in TS 33.127 [5] clause 6.2.2.4, the details of which are described in the following sub-clauses.

If the AMF receives one or more cell IDs in an N2 message (as specified in TS 38.413 [23]), the POI associated with the AMF shall report all of them.

6.2.2.2.2 Registration

The IRI-POI in the AMF shall generate an xIRI containing an AMFRegistration record when the IRI-POI present in the AMF detects that a UE matching one of the target identifiers provided via LI_X1 has successfully registered to the 5GS via 3GPP NG-RAN or non-3GPP access. Accordingly, the IRI-POI in the AMF generates the xIRI when the following event is detected:

- AMF sends a N1: REGISTRATION ACCEPT message to the target UE and the UE 5G Mobility Management (5GMM) state for the access type (3GPP NG-RAN or non-3GPP access) within the AMF is changed to 5GMM-REGISTERED.

Table 6.2.2-1: Payload for AMFRegistration record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
registrationType	Specifies the type of registration, see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.7. This is derived from the information received from the UE in the REGISTRATION REQUEST message.	M
registrationResult	Specifies the result of registration, see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.6.	M
slice	Provide, if available, one or more of the following: - allowed NSSAI (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.37). - configured NSSAI (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.37). - rejected NSSAI (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.46). This is derived from the information sent to the UE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message.	C
sUPI	SUPI associated with the registration (see clause 6.2.2.4).	M
sUCI	SUCI used in the registration, if available.	C
pEI	PEI provided by the UE during the registration, if available.	C
gPSI	GPSI obtained in the registration, if available as part of the subscription profile.	C
gUTI	5G-GUTI provided as outcome of initial registration or used in other cases, see TS 24.501 [13] clause 5.5.1.2.2.	M
location	Location information determined by the network during the registration, if available. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C
non3GPPAccessEndpoint	UE's local IP address used to reach the N3IWF, if available. IP addresses are given as 4 octets (for IPv4) or 16 octets (for IPv6) with the most significant octet first (network byte order).	C

6.2.2.2.3 Deregistration

The IRI-POI in the AMF shall generate an xIRI containing an AMFDeregistration record when the IRI-POI present in the AMF detects that a UE matching one of the target identifiers provided via LI_X1 has deregistered from the 5GS. Accordingly, the IRI-POI in AMF generates the xIRI when any of the following events is detected:

- For network initiated de-registration, when the AMF receives the N1: DEREGISTRATION ACCEPT message from the target UE or when implicit deregistration timer expires; and in both cases the UE 5GMN state for the access type (3GPP NG-RAN or non-3GPP access) within the AMF is changed to 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.

- For UE initiated de-registration, when the AMF sends the N1: DEREGISTRATION ACCEPT message to the target UE or when the AMF receives the N1: DEREGISTRATION REQUEST message from the target UE with deregistration type value of "switch off"; and in both cases the UE 5GMN state for the access type (3GPP NG-RAN or non-3GPP access) within the AMF is changed to 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.

Table 6.2.2-2: Payload for AMFDeregistration record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
deregistrationDirection	Indicates whether the deregistration was initiated by the network or by the UE.	M
accessType	Indicates the access for which the deregistration is handled, see TS 24.501 [13], clause 9.11.3.20.	M
sUPI	SUPI associated with the deregistration (see clause 6.2.2.4), if available.	C
sUCI	SUCI used in the deregistration, if available (see NOTE).	C
pEI	PEI used in the deregistration, if available (see NOTE).	C
gPSI	GPSI associated to the deregistration, if available as part of the subscription profile.	C
gUTI	5G-GUTI used in the deregistration, if available, see TS 24.501 [13], clause 5.5.2.2.1 (see NOTE).	C
cause	Indicates the 5GMM cause value for network-initiated deregistration, see TS 24.501 [13], clause 9.11.3.2.	C
location	Location information determined by the network during the deregistration, if available. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C
NOTE: At least one among SUCI, PEI and GUTI shall be provided.		

6.2.2.2.4 Location update

The IRI-POI in the AMF shall generate an xIRI containing an AMFLocationUpdate record each time the IRI-POI present in an AMF detects that the target's UE location is updated due to target's UE mobility or as a part of an AMF service procedure and the reporting of location information is not restricted by service scoping. The generation of such separate xIRI is not required if the updated UE location information is obtained as a part of a procedure producing some other xIRIs (e.g. mobility registration). In that case the location information is included into the respective xIRI.

The UE mobility events resulting in generation of an AMFLocationUpdate xIRI include the *N2 Path Switch Request* (*Xn based inter NG-RAN handover* procedure described in 3GPP TS 23.502 [4], clause 4.9.1.2) and the *N2 Handover Notify* (*Inter NG-RAN node N2 based handover* procedure described in 3GPP TS 23.502 [4], clause 4.9.1.3).

The AMFLocationUpdate xIRI is also generated when the AMF receives an NG-RAN NGAP *PDU Session Resource Modify Indication* message as a result of Dual Connectivity activation/release for the target's UE, as described in 3GPP TS 37.340 [37], clause 10.

Optionally, based on operator policy, other NG-RAN NGAP messages that do not generate separate xIRI but carry location information (e.g. RRC INACTIVE TRANSITION REPORT) may trigger the generation of an xIRI AMFLocationUpdate record.

Additionally, based on regulatory requirements and operator policy, the location information obtained by AMF from NG-RAN or LMF in the course of some service operation (e.g. emergency services, LCS) may generate xIRI AMFLocationUpdate record. The AMF services providing the location information in these cases include ProvideLocInfo, ProvidePosInfo, NotifiedPosInfo and AmfEventReport (see TS 29.518 [22]).

Table 6.2.2-3: Payload for AMFLocationUpdate record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
sUPI	SUPI associated with the location update (see clause 6.2.2.4).	M
sUCI	SUCI associated with the location update, if available, see TS 24.501 [13].	C
pEI	PEI associated with the location update, if available.	C
gPSI	GPSI associated with the location update, if available as part of the subscription profile.	C
gUTI	5G-GUTI associated with the location update, if available, see TS 24.501 [13].	C
location	Updated location information determined by the network. Depending on the service or message type from which the location information is extracted, it may be encoded in several forms (Annex A): 1) as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*) in the case the information is obtained from an NGAP message, except the LOCATION REPORT message (see TS 38.413 [23]); 2) as a *locationInfo* parameter (*location>locationInfo*) in the case the information is obtained from a **ProvideLocInfo** (TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.4.6.2.6); 3) as a *locationPresenceReport* parameter (*location>locationPresenceReport*) in the case the information is obtained from an **AmfEventReport** (TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.2.5) with event type **Location-Report** or **Presence-In-AOI-Report;** 4) as a *positionInfo* parameter (*location>positioningInfo>positionInfo*) in the case the information is obtained from a **ProvidePosInfo** (TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.4.6.2.3) or a **NotifiedPosInfo** (TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.4.6.2.4).	M

6.2.2.2.5 Start of interception with registered UE

The IRI-POI in the AMF shall generate an xIRI containing an AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE record when the IRI-POI present in the AMF detects that interception is activated on a UE that has already been registered in the 5GS (see clause 6.2.2.4 on identity privacy). A UE is considered already registered to the 5GS when the 5GMM state for the access type (3GPP NG-RAN or non-3GPP access) for that UE is 5GMM-REGISTERED. Therefore, the IRI-POI present in the AMF shall generate the xIRI AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE record when it detects that a new interception for a UE is activated (i.e. provisioned by the LIPF) and the 5G mobility management state for the access type (3GPP NG-RAN or non-3GPP access) within the AMF for that UE is 5GMM-REGISTERED. If the UE is registered over both 3GPP NG-RAN and non-3GPP access, the IRI-POI present in the AMF shall generate an xIRI containing an AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE record for each access type.

Table 6.2.2-4: Payload for AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
registrationResult	Specifies the result of registration, see TS 24.501 [13], clause 9.11.3.6.	M
registrationType	Specifies the type of registration, see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.7, if available.	C
slice	Provide, if available, one or more of the following: - allowed NSSAI (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.37). - configured NSSAI (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.37). - rejected NSSAI (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.46). This is derived from the information that was sent to the UE in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message. IRI-POI in AMF can include this information if and only if it retained the information that it had previously sent in the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message to the UE.	C
sUPI	SUPI associated with the registration (see clause 6.2.2.4).	M
sUCI	SUCI used in the registration, if available.	C
pEI	PEI provided by the UE during the registration, if available.	C
gPSI	GPSI obtained in the registration, if available as part of the subscription profile.	C
gUTI	5G-GUTI provided as outcome of initial registration or used in other cases, see TS 24.501 [13], clause 5.5.1.2.2.	M
location	Location information, if available. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C
non3GPPAccessEndpoint	UE's local IP address used to reach the N3IWF, if available. IP addresses are given as 4 octets (for IPv4) or 16 octets (for IPv6) with the most significant octet first (network byte order).	C
timeOfRegistration	Time at which the last registration occurred, if available. This is the time stamp when the REGISTRATION ACCEPT message is sent to the UE or (when applicable) when the REGISTRATION COMPLETE is received from the UE. Shall be given qualified with time zone information (i.e. as UTC or offset from UTC, not as local time).	C

The IRI-POI present in the AMF generating an xIRI containing an AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE record shall set the Payload Direction field in the PDU header to *not applicable* (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.2.6).

6.2.2.2.6 AMF unsuccessful procedure

The IRI-POI in the AMF shall generate an xIRI containing an AMFUnsuccessfulProcedure record when the IRI-POI present in the AMF detects an unsuccessful procedure for a UE matching one of the target identifiers provided via LI_X1.

Accordingly, the IRI-POI in the AMF generates the xIRI when any of the following events is detected:

- AMF sends a N1: REGISTRATION REJECT message to the target UE and the UE 5G Mobility Management (5GMM) state for the access type (3GPP NG-RAN or non-3GPP access) within the AMF is changed to 5GMM-DEREGISTERED.

- AMF aborts a registration procedure before the UE 5G Mobility Management (5GMM) state for the access type (3GPP NG-RAN or non-3GPP access) within the AMF is changed to 5GMM-REGISTERED.

- AMF sends a SERVICE REJECT message to the target UE including a PDU session establishment reject message type.

- AMF aborts a UE-initiated NAS transport procedure with payload container type IE set to "SMS".

Unsuccessful registration shall be reported only if the target UE has been successfully authenticated.

Table 6.2.2-5: Payload for AMFUnsuccessfulProcedure record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
failedprocedureType	Specifies the procedure which failed at the AMF.	M
failureCause	Provides the value of the 5GSM or 5GMM cause, see TS 24.501 [13], clauses 9.11.3.2 and 9.11.4.2.	M
requestedSlice	Slice requested for the procedure, if available, given as a NSSAI (a list of S-NSSAI values as described in TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.37).	C
sUPI	SUPI associated with the procedure, if available (see NOTE).	C
sUCI	SUCI used in the procedure, if applicable and if available (see NOTE).	C
pEI	PEI used in the procedure, if available (see NOTE).	C
gPSI	GPSI used in the procedure, if available (see NOTE).	C
gUTI	5G-GUTI used in the procedure, if available, see TS 24.501 [13], clause 9.11.3.4 (see NOTE).	C
location	Location information determined during the procedure, if available. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C
NOTE: At least one identity shall be provided, the others shall be provided if available.		

6.2.2.3 Generation of IRI over LI_HI2

When an xIRI is received over LI_X2 from the IRI-POI in AMF, the MDF2 shall generate the corresponding IRI message and deliver over LI_HI2 without undue delay. The IRI message shall contain a copy of the relevant record received in the xIRI over LI_X2. This record may be enriched with any additional information available at the MDF (e.g. additional location information).

The timestamp field of the psHeader structure shall be set to the time at which the AMF event was observed (i.e. the timestamp field of the X2 PDU).

The threeGPP33128DefinedIRI field in ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10] clause 15 shall be populated with the BER-encoded IRIPayload.

When an additional warrant is activated on a target UE and the LIPF uses the same XID for the additional warrant, the MDF2 shall be able to generate and deliver the IRI message containing the AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE record to the LEMF associated with the additional warrant without receiving a corresponding xIRI. The payload of the AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE record is specified in table 6.2.2-4.

6.2.2.4 Identity privacy

The AMF shall ensure for every registration (including re-registration) that SUPI has been provided by the UDM to the AMF and that the SUCI to SUPI mapping has been verified as defined in TS 33.501 [11]. This shall be performed regardless of whether the SUPI is a target of interception, and whether the null encryption algorithm is used for the SUCI. The AMF shall maintain the SUPI to SUCI mapping for at least the lifetime of the registration in order to allow interception based on SUPI after the initial registration.

6.2.3 LI for SMF/UPF

6.2.3.1 Provisioning of SMF over LI_X1

The IRI-POI, IRI-TF and CC-TF present in the SMF are provisioned over LI_X1 by the LIPF using the X1 protocol as described in clause 5.2.2.

The POI/TF in the SMF shall support the following target identifier formats in the ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] messages (or equivalent if ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] is not used):

- SUPIIMSI.

- SUPINAI.

- PEIIMEI.

- PEIIMEISV.

- GPSIMSISDN.

- GPSINAI.

If packet header reporting is required, parameters specified in table 6.2.3-9: ActivatePDHReporting parameters shall be provided as part of the LI_X1 provisioning message.

6.2.3.2 Generation of xIRI at IRI-POI in SMF over LI_X2

6.2.3.2.1 General

The IRI-POI present in the SMF shall send the xIRIs over LI_X2 for each of the events listed in TS 33.127 [5] clause 6.2.3.3, the details of which are described in the following sub-clauses.

6.2.3.2.2 PDU session establishment

The IRI-POI in the SMF shall generate an xIRI containing an SMFPDUSessionEstablishment record when the IRI-POI present in the SMF detects that a PDU session has been established for the target UE. The IRI-POI present in the SMF shall generate the xIRI for the following events:

- For a non-roaming scenario, the SMF (or for a roaming scenario, V-SMF in the VPLMN), sends the N1 NAS message (via AMF) PDU SESSION ESTABLISHMENT ACCEPT to the UE and the 5G Session Management (5GSM) state within the SMF is changed to PDU SESSION ACTIVE (see TS 24.501 [13]).

- For a home-routed roaming scenario, the SMF in the HPLMN (i.e. H-SMF) sends the N16: Nsmf_PDU_Session_Create response message with n1SmInfoToUe IE containing the PDU SESSION ESTABLISHMENT ACCEPT (see TS 29.502 [16]).

Table 6.2.3-1: Payload for SMFPDUSessionEstablishment record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
sUPI	SUPI associated with the PDU session (e.g. as provided by the AMF in the associated Nsmf_PDU_Session_CreateSMContext service operation). Shall be present except for PEI-only unauthenticated emergency sessions (see NOTE).	C
sUPIUnauthenticated	Shall be present if a SUPI is present in the message and set to "true" if the SUPI has not been authenticated, or "false" if it has been authenticated.	C
pEI	PEI associated with the PDU session if available (see NOTE).	C
gPSI	GPSI associated with the PDU session if available (see NOTE).	C
pDUSessionID	PDU Session ID See clause 9.4 of TS 24.501 [13].	M
gTPTunnelID	Contains the F-TEID identifying the GTP tunnel used to encapsulate the traffic, as defined in TS 29.244 [15] clause 8.2.3. Non-GTP encapsulation is for further study.	M
pDUSessionType	Identifies selected PDU session type, see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.4.11.	M
sNSSAI	Slice identifiers associated with the PDU session, if available. See TS 23.003 [19] clause 28.4.2 and TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.12.2.2.	C
uEEndpoint	UE endpoint address(es) if available.	C
non3GPPAccessEndpoint	UE's local IP address used to reach the N3IWF, if available. IP addresses are given as 4 octets (for IPv4) or 16 octets (for IPv6) with the most significant octet first (network byte order).	C
location	Location information provided by the AMF, if available. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C
dNN	Data Network Name associated with the target traffic, as defined in TS 23.003[19] clause 9A and described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 4.3.2.2.	M
aMFID	Identifier of the AMF associated with the target UE, as defined in TS 23.003 [19] clause 2.10.1 when available.	C
hSMFURI	URI of the Nsmf_PDUSession service of the selected H-SMF, if available. See TS 29.502 [16] clause 6.1.6.2.2.	C
requestType	Type of request as described in TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.47 if available.	C
accessType	Access type associated with the session (i.e. 3GPP or non-3GPP access) if provided by the AMF (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.11).	C
rATType	RAT Type associated with the access if provided by the AMF as part of session establishment (see TS 23.502 [4] clause 4.3.2). Values given as per TS 29.571 [17] clause 5.4.3.2.	C
sMPDUDNRequest	Contents of the SM PDU DN Request container, if available, as described in TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.4.15.	C
NOTE: At least one of the SUPI, PEI or GPSI fields shall be present.		

6.2.3.2.3   PDU session modification

The IRI-POI in the SMF shall generate an xIRI containing an SMFPDUSessionModification record when the IRI-POI present in the SMF detects that a PDU session has been modified for the target UE. The IRI-POI present in the SMF shall generate the xIRI for the following events:

- For a non-roaming scenario, the SMF (or for a roaming scenario, V-SMF in the VPLMN), receives the N1 NAS message (via AMF) PDU SESSION MODIFICATION COMMAND COMPLETE from the UE and the 5GSM state within the SMF is returned to PDU SESSION ACTIVE (see TS 24.501 [13]). This applies to the following two cases:

  - UE initiated PDU session modification.

  - Network (VPLMN) initiated PDU session modification.

- For a non-roaming scenario, the SMF (or for a roaming scenario, V-SMF in the VPLMN), sends the N1 NAS message (via AMF) PDU SESSION ESTABLISHMENT ACCEPT to the UE and the 5GSM state within the SMF remains in the PDU SESSION ACTIVE (see TS 24.501 [13]). This applies to the following case:

  - Handover from one access type to another access type happens (e.g. 3GPP to non-3GPP).

- For a home-routed roaming scenario, the SMF in the HPLMN (i.e. H-SMF) receives the N16: Nsmf_PDU_Session_Update response message with n1SmInfoFromUe IE containing the PDU SESSION MODIFICATION COMMAND COMPLETE (see TS 29.502 [16]). This applies to the following three cases:

  - UE initiated PDU session modification.

- Network (VPLMN) initiated PDU session modification.

- Network (HPLMN) initiated PDU session modification.

- For a home-routed roaming scenario, the SMF in the HPLMN (i.e. H-SMF) sends the N16: Nsmf_PDU_Session_Create response message with n1SmInfoToUe IE containing the PDU SESSION ESTABLISHMENT ACCEPT (see TS 29.502 [16]) while it had received a N16 Nsmf_PDU_Session_Create request message with an existing PDU Session Id with access type being changed. This applies to the following case:

    - Handover from one access type to another access type happens (e.g. 3GPP to non-3GPP).

Table 6.2.3-2: Payload for SMFPDUSessionModification record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
sUPI	SUPI associated with the PDU session (e.g. as provided by the AMF in the associated Nsmf_PDU_Session_CreateSMContext service operation). Shall be present except for PEI-only unauthenticated emergency sessions.	C
sUPIUnauthenticated	Shall be present if a SUPI is present in the message, and set to "true" if the SUPI was not authenticated, or "false" if it has been authenticated.	C
pEI	PEI associated with the PDU session if available.	C
gPSI	GPSI associated with the PDU session if available.	C
sNSSAI	Slice identifier associated with the PDU session, if available. See TS 23.003 [19] clause 28.4.2 and TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.12.2.2.	C
non3GPPAccessEndpoint	UE's local IP address used to reach the N3IWF, if available. IP addresses are given as 4 octets (for IPv4) or 16 octets (for IPv6) with the most significant octet first (network byte order).	C
location	Location information provided by the AMF, if available. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C
accessType	Access type associated with the session (i.e. 3GPP or non-3GPP access) if provided by the AMF (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.11).	C
rATType	RAT type associated with the access, if available. Values given as per TS 29.571 [17] clause 5.4.3.2.	C

6.2.3.2.4 PDU session release

The IRI-POI in the SMF shall generate an xIRI containing an SMFPDUSessionRelease record when the IRI-POI present in the SMF detects that a PDU session been released. The IRI-POI present in the SMF shall generate the xIRI for the following events:

- For a non-roaming scenario, the SMF (or for a roaming scenario, V-SMF in the VPLMN), receives the N1 NAS message (via AMF) PDU SESSION RELEASE COMMAND COMPLETE from the UE and the 5GSM state within the SMF is changed to PDU SESSION INACTIVE (see TS 24.501 [13]). This applies to the following two cases:

    - UE initiated PDU session release.

    - Network initiated PDU session release.

- For a non-roaming scenario, the SMF (or for a roaming scenario, V-SMF in the VPLMN), receives the N1 NAS message (via AMF) PDU SESSION MODIFICATION COMMAND REJECT from the UE with the cause value #43 indicating an invalid PDU Session ID and the 5GSM state within the SMF is changed to PDU SESSION INACTIVE (see TS 24.501 [13]). This applies to the case where the UE rejects a PDU SESSION MODIFICATION COMMAND as it finds that the indicated PDU session ID is invalid. The 5GSM state is changed to PDU SESSION INACTIVE implicitly within the SMF.

- For a home-routed roaming scenario, the SMF in the HPLMN (i.e. H-SMF) receives the N16: Nsmf_PDU_Session_Update response message with n1SmInfoFromUe IE containing the PDU SESSION RELEASE COMMAND COMPLETE (see TS 29.502 [16]) from the V-SMF. This applies to the following three cases:

    - UE initiated PDU session release.

- Network (VPLMN) initiated PDU session release.

- Network (HPLMN) initiated PDU session release.

- For a home-routed roaming scenario, the SMF in the HPLMN (i.e. H-SMF) receives the N16: Nsmf_PDU_Session_Update response message with n1SmInfoFromUe IE containing the PDU SESSION MODIFICATION COMMAND REJECT (see TS 29.502 [16]) from the V-SMF with the cause value #43 indicating an Invalid PDU Session ID.

Table 6.2.3-3: Payload for SMFPDUSessionRelease record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
sUPI	SUPI associated with the PDU session.	M
pEI	PEI associated with the PDU session if available.	C
gPSI	GPSI associated with the PDU session if available.	C
pDUSessionID	PDU Session ID as assigned by the AMF.	M
timeOfFirstPacket	Time of first packet for the PDU session.	C
timeOfLastPacket	Time of last packet for the PDU session.	C
uplinkVolume	Number of uplink octets for the PDU session.	C
downlinkVolume	Number of downlink octets for the PDU session.	C
location	Location information, if available. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C

6.2.3.2.5 Start of interception with an established PDU session

The IRI-POI in the SMF shall generate an xIRI containing an SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record when the IRI-POI present in the SMF detects that a PDU session has already been established for the target UE when interception starts.

In a non-roaming scenario, the IRI-POI in the SMF (or in a roaming scenario, the IRI-POI in the V-SMF in the VPLMN) shall generate the xIRI containing the SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record when it detects that a new interception for a UE is activated (i.e. provisioned by the LIPF) for the following case:

- The 5GSM state within the SMF for that UE is 5GSM: PDU SESSION ACTIVE or PDU SESSION MODIFICATION PENDING.

  NOTE: The above trigger happens when the SMF (V-SMF in VPLMN) had not sent an N1 NAS message PDU SESSION RELEASE COMMAND to the UE for a PDU session and the SMF (V-SMF in the VPLMN) had previously sent an N1 NAS message PDU SESSION ESTABLISHMENT ACCEPT to that UE for the same PDU session.

In a home-routed roaming scenario, the IRI-POI in the H-SMF shall generate the xIRI containing the SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record when it detects that a new interception for a UE is activated (i.e. provisioned by the LIPF) for the following case:

- The H-SMF had not sent a Nsmf_PDU_Session_Update Request (n1SmInfoToUe: PDU SESSION RELEASE COMMAND) to the V-SMF for a PDU session and H-SMF had previously sent a Nsmf_PDU_Session_Create response (n1SmInfoToUE: PDU SESSION ESTABLISHMENT ACCEPT) to the V-SMF for that PDU session.

The IRI-POI in the SMF shall generate the xIRI containing the SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record for each of the PDU sessions (that meets the above criteria) associated with the newly identified target UEs.

Table 6.2.3-4: Payload for SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
sUPI	SUPI associated with the PDU session (e.g. as provided by the AMF in the associated Nsmf_PDU_Session_CreateSMContext service operation). Shall be present except for PEI-only unauthenticated emergency sessions.	C
sUPIUnauthenticated	Shall be present if a SUPI is present in the message and set to "true" if the SUPI has not been authenticated, or "false" if it has been authenticated.	C
pEI	PEI associated with the PDU session if available.	C
gPSI	GPSI associated with the PDU session if available.	C
pDUSessionID	PDU Session ID as assigned by the AMF, as defined in TS 24.007 [14] clause 11.2.3.1b.	M
gTPTunnelID	Contains the F-TEID identifying the tunnel used to encapsulate the traffic, as defined in TS 29.244 [15] clause 8.2.3. Non-GTP encapsulation is for further study.	M
pDUSessionType	Identifies selected PDU session type, see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.4.11.	M
sNSSAI	Slice identifier associated with the PDU session, if available. See TS 23.003 [19] clause 28.4.2 and TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.12.2.2.	C
uEEndpoint	UE endpoint address(es) if available. IP addresses are given as 4 octets (for IPv4) or 16 octets (for IPv6) with the most significant octet first (network byte order). MAC addresses are given as 6 octets with the most significant octet first.	C
non3GPPAccessEndpoint	UE's local IP address used to reach the N3IWF, if available. IP addresses are given as 4 octets (for IPv4) or 16 octets (for IPv6) with the most significant octet first (network byte order).	C
location	Location information provided by the AMF at session establishment, if available. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C
dNN	Data Network Name associated with the target traffic, as defined in TS 23.003 [19] clause 9A and described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 4.3.2.2.	M
aMFID	Identifier of the AMF associated with the target UE, as defined in TS 23.003 [19] clause 2.10.1, if available.	C
hSMFURI	URI of the Nsmf_PDUSession service of the selected H-SMF, if available. See TS 29.502 [16] clause 6.1.6.2.2.	C
requestType	Type of request as described in TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.47 if available.	C
accessType	Access type associated with the session (i.e. 3GPP or non-3GPP access) if provided by the AMF (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.11).	C
rATType	RAT type associated with the access if provided by the AMF as part of session establishment (see TS 23.502 [4] clause 4.3.2). Values given as per TS 29.571 [17] clause 5.4.3.2.	C
sMPDUDNRequest	Contents of the SM PDU DN request container, if available, as described in TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.4.15.	C

The IRI-POI present in the SMF generating an xIRI containing a SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record shall set the Payload Direction field in the PDU header to *not applicable* (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.2.6).

6.2.3.2.6 SMF unsuccessful procedure

The IRI-POI in the SMF shall generate an xIRI containing an SMFUnsuccessfulProcedure record when the IRI-POI present in the SMF detects an unsuccessful procedure or error condition for a UE matching one of the target identifiers provided via LI_X1.

Accordingly, the IRI-POI in the SMF generates the xIRI when one of the following events are detected:

- SMF sends a PDU SESSION ESTABLISHMENT REJECT message to the target UE.

- SMF sends a PDU SESSION MODIFICATION REJECT message to the target UE.

- SMF sends a PDU SESSION RELEASE REJECT message to the target UE.

- SMF receives a PDU SESSION MODIFICATION COMMAND REJECT message from the target UE.

- An ongoing SM procedure is aborted at the SMF, due to e.g. a 5GSM STATUS message sent from or received by the SMF.

Table 6.2.3-5: Payload for SMFUnsuccessfulProcedure record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
failedProcedureType	Specifies the procedure which failed or is aborted at the SMF.	M
failureCause	Provides the value of the 5GSM cause, see TS 24.501 [13], clause 9.11.4.2. In case the procedure is aborted due to a 5GSM STATUS message, the 5GSM cause is the one included in the 5GSM status message.	M
requestedSlice	Slice requested for the procedure, if available, given as a NSSAI (a list of S-NSSAI values as described in TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.37).	C
initiator	Specifies whether the network (SMF) or the UE is initiating the rejection or indicating the failure.	M
sUPI	SUPI associated with the procedure, if available (see NOTE).	C
sUPIUnauthenticated	Shall be present if a SUPI is present in the message and set to "true" if the SUPI has not been authenticated, or "false" if it has been authenticated.	C
pEI	PEI used in the procedure, if available (see NOTE).	C
gPSI	GPSI used in the procedure, if available (see NOTE).	C
pDUSessionID	PDU Session ID See clause 9.4 of TS 24.501 [13], if available.	C
uEEndpoint	UE endpoint address(es) if available.	C
non3GPPAccessEndpoint	UE's local IP address used to reach the N3IWF, if available.	C
location	Location information provided by the AMF, if available. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C
dNN	Data Network Name associated with the target traffic, as defined in TS 23.003 [19] clause 9A and described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 4.3.2.2, if available.	C
aMFID	Identifier of the AMF associated with the target UE, as defined in TS 23.003 [19] clause 2.10.1 when available.	C
hSMFURI	URI of the Nsmf_PDUSession service of the selected H-SMF, if available. See TS 29.502 [16] clause 6.1.6.2.2.	C
requestType	Type of request as described in TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.47 if available.	C
accessType	Access type associated with the session (i.e. 3GPP or non-3GPP access) if provided by the AMF (see TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.3.11).	C
rATType	RAT Type associated with the access if provided by the AMF as part of session establishment (see TS 23.502 [4] clause 4.3.2). Values given as per TS 29.571 [17] clause 5.4.3.2.	C
sMPDUDNRequest	Contents of the SM PDU DN Request container, if available, as described in TS 24.501 [13] clause 9.11.4.15.	C
NOTE: At least one identity shall be provided, the others shall be provided if available.		

6.2.3.3 Triggering of the CC-POI from CC-TF over LI_T3

6.2.3.3.1 LI_T3 interface specifics

When interception of communication contents is required, the CC-TF present in the SMF sends a trigger to the CC-POI present in the UPF over the LI_T3 interface.

When the CC-TF in the SMF detects that a PDU session is being established for a target UE (i.e. when the SMF sends the N4: Session Establishment Request), it shall send an activation message to the CC-POI in the UPF over the LI_T3 interface. The activation message shall contain the correlation identifiers that the CC-POI in the UPF shall use with the xCC. This can be achieved by sending an ActivateTask message as defined in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.2.1 with the following details.

Table 6.2.3-6: ActivateTask message for triggering the CC-POI in the UPF

ETSI TS 103 221-1 field name	Description	M/C/O
XID	Allocated by the CC-TF as per ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7].	M
TargetIdentifiers	Packet detection criteria as determined by the CC-TF in the SMF, which enables the UPF to isolate target traffic. The CC-POI in the UPF shall support at least the identifier types given in Table 6.2.3-7. NOTE: This value is the target identifier for the CC-POI in the UPF and may be different from the target identifier specified in the warrant.	M
DeliveryType	Set to "X3Only".	M
ListOfDIDs	Delivery endpoints for LI_X3. These delivery endpoints shall be configured by the CC-TF in the SMF using the CreateDestination message as described in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.3.1 prior to first use.	M
CorrelationNumber	Correlation ID to assign to X3 PDUs generated by the CC-POI in the UPF.	M
ProductID	Shall be set to the XID of the Task Object associated with the interception at the CC-TF. This value shall be used by the CC-POI in the UPF to fill the XID of X3 PDUs.	M

Table 6.2.3-7: Target Identifier Types for LI_T3

Identifier type	ETSI TS 103 221-1 TargetIdentifier type	Definition
GTP Tunnel ID	gtpuTunnelId	F-TEID (see XSD schema)
UE IP Address	ipAddress	See ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7]
UE IP Address and port	ipAddressPort	See ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7]
PFCP Session ID	TargetIdentifierExtension / FSEID	F-SEID (see XSD schema)
PDR ID	TargetIdentifierExtension / PDRID	32 bit unsigned integer (see XSD schema)
QER ID	TargetIdentifierExtension / QERID	32 bit unsigned integer (see XSD schema)
Network Instance	TargetIdentifierExtension / NetworkInstance	Octet string (see XSD schema)
GTP Tunnel Direction	TargetIdentifierExtension / GTPTunnelDirection	Enumeration (see XSD schema)

When the CC-TF in the SMF detects that a targeted PDU session is changing (i.e. when the SMF sends the N4 Session Modification Request to the UPF) in a way that requires changes to the interception already activated by the CC-POI in the UPF, the CC-TF shall modify the interception at the CC-POI in the UPF over the LI_T3 interface. This is achieved by sending a ModifyTask message as defined in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.2.2. The ModifyTask message contains the same details as the ActivateTask message with the following fields updated as appropriate.

Table 6.2.3-8: Parameters that may be changed in a ModifyTask message when updating interception at the CC-POI in the UPF

ETSI TS 103 221-1 field name	Description	M/C/O
TargetIdentifiers	Updated packet detection criteria as determined by the CC-TF in the SMF. NOTE: See notes on TargetIdentifiers in Table 6.2.3-6.	M

When the CC-TF in the SMF detects that a targeted PDU session is changing (i.e., when the SMF sends the N4 Session Modification Request to the UPF) for which the interception had not been previously activated in the CC-POI in the UPF (e.g., in case of previous unsuccessful LI activation at the CC-POI in the UPF by the CC-TF in the SMF), the CC-TF shall send an activation message to the CC-POI in the UPF over the LI_T3 interface. The activation message shall contain the correlation identifiers that the CC-POI in the UPF shall use with the xCC. This can be achieved by sending an ActivateTask message as defined in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.2.1 with the details provided by Table 6.2.3-6.

When the CC-TF in the SMF detects that the PDU session has been released (i.e. when the SMF sends the N4: Session Release Request to the UPF) for a target UE, it shall send a deactivation message to the CC-POI in the UPF over the LI_T3 interface. When using ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] this is achieved by sending a DeactivateTask message with the XID field set to the XID associated with the interception, as described in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.2.3.

By default, interception shall occur at the anchor UPF as described in 6.2.3.3.3.

When a warrant that includes the service scoping of CC is activated for a target UE with an established PDU session and when the IRI-POI present in the SMF generates the xIRI containing an SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record (see clause 6.2.3.2.5), the CC-TF present in the SMF shall send an activation message to the CC-POI present in the UPF to generate the xCC.

6.2.3.3.2 CC interception with multi-homed PDU session

When a target UE accesses multiple Data Networks (DNs) via a multi-homed PDU session (see TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6.4.3), multiple UPFs are involved in providing the PDU Session Anchors, with one UPF providing the Branching Point functionality. The Branching Point UPF may, or may not, be a PDU Session Anchor UPF (see TS 33.127 [5] Annex A3.2). The CC-TF present in the SMF shall send the CC intercept trigger to the CC-POI present in an UPF if and only if that UPF is selected to provide the CC-POI functions.

When the target UE is involved in multi-homed PDU session, the CC-TF present in the SMF (i.e. in the SMF that establishes the PDU session) shall determine which UPF(s) is(are) more suitable to provide the CC-POI functions adhering to the following requirements specified in TS 33.127 [5]:

- All applicable user plane packets are captured and delivered.

- Duplicate delivery of CC is suppressed to the extent possible.

This clause assumes that a PDU session contains only one Branching Point UPF (with N3 reference point toward the target UE) and one PDU Session Anchor UPF for each DN connection.

Since the present document requires the interception of all DN connections, the SMF may choose either all the PDU Session Anchor UPFs or the Branching Point UPF to provide the CC-POI functions.

The Branching Point UPF may be chosen when all user plane packets pass through the Branching Point UPF, and the CC-TF present in the SMF may choose the Branching Point UPF to provide the CC-POI function and accordingly, send the CC interception trigger to the CC-POI present in the Branching Point UPF. The CC intercept trigger shall include the packet detection rules. An example of these rules is:

- Generate the xCC from all the incoming and outgoing user plane packets to the target UE.

In this case, the CC-TF present in the SMF shall not select any of the PDU Session Anchor UPFs to provide the CC-POI functions.

When a Branching Point UPF is chosen to provide the CC-POI functions, and if the Branching Point UPF is removed from the user plane path during a PDU session, then the CC POI functions will have to be moved to the PDU Session Anchor UPFs.

The xCC delivered to the MDF3 shall be correlated to the PDU session related xIRI. The use of Correlation Id shall be on a user-plane path basis, which means that the xCC generated at different UPFs that belong to different PDU sessions may need to have separate Correlation IDs, each correlating to their own PDU session related xIRI.

6.2.3.3.3 CC Interception only at PDU Session Anchor UPFs

An option is to intercept a copy of the packets sent and received on the N6 interface [2] side of the PDU Anchor UPF (for each UL classifier in case of selective routing or *Service and Session Continuity* mode 3) for all DNs the subject is connected to. In the in-bound roaming case for home-routed roaming, the CSP shall deliver a copy of the packets sent and received on the N9 side of the PDU Anchor UPF towards the serving network.

6.2.3.4 IRI-POI in UPF triggering over LI_T2

When interception of Packet Data Headers is required, and if the approach 1 as specified in TS 33.127 [5] for packet data information reporting is used, the IRI-TF in the SMF sends a trigger to the IRI-POI in the UPF over the LI_T2 interface.

When the IRI-TF in the SMF detects that a PDU session has been established for a target UE, it shall send an activation message to the IRI-POI in the UPF over the LI_T2 interface. The activation message shall contain the correlation ID

that the IRI-POI in the UPF shall use when generating xIRI. This shall be achieved by sending an ActivateTask message as defined in TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.2.1 with the following details.

Table 6.2.3-9: ActivateTask message for triggering the UPF IRI-POI

ETSI TS 103 221-1 field name	Description	M/C/O
XID	Allocated by the IRI-TF as per ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7].	M
TargetIdentifiers	Packet detection criteria as determined by the IRI-TF in the SMF, which enable the UPF IRI-POI to isolate target traffic. The IRI-POI in the UPF shall support at least the identifier types given in Table 6.2.3-7. NOTE: This value is the target identifier for the IRI-POI in the UPF and may be different from the target identifier specified in the warrant.	M
DeliveryType	Set to "X2Only".	M
TaskDetailsExtensions/ HeaderReporting	Header reporting-specific tag to be carried in the *TaskDetailsExtensions* field of ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7].	M
ListOfDIDs	Delivery endpoints of LI_X2. These delivery endpoints shall be configured by the IRI-TF in the SMF using the *CreateDestination* message as described in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.3.1 prior to first use.	M
CorrelationNumber	Correlation ID to assign for xIRI generated by the IRI-POI in the UPF.	M
ProductID	Shall be set to the XID of the Task Object associated with the interception at the IRI-TF. This value shall be used by the IRI-POI in the UPF to fill the XID of X2 PDUs.	M

Table 6.2.3-10: ActivatePDHReporting Parameters

Field name	Description	M/C/O
pDHType	This field shall be set to either: - "PDHR," for packet-by-packet reporting. - "PDSR," for summarized reporting.	M
pDSRType	If pDHType is PDSR, this field shall be set to one of the following triggers: a) timer expiry (along with a timer value and unit). b) packet count (along with a value for the number of packets detected before a summary is to be triggered). c) byte count (along with a value for the cumulative byte size reached across all packets belonging to the summary before said summary is to be triggered). Summary reports shall not be cumulative, i.e., each summary report shall describe only the packets contained in its respective range, and each new summary shall start its count (of whichever attribute from the numbered list above applies) from zero, i.e., the information in the (n+1)'th summary report starts immediately after the end of the n'th summary report.	C

When the IRI-TF in the SMF detects that a targeted PDU session has changed in a way which requires changes to the interception by the IRI-POI in the UPF, the IRI-TF in the SMF shall modify the interception at the IRI-POI in the UPF over the LI_T2 interface. This is achieved by sending an ModifyTask message as defined in ETSI TS 103 221-1[[7] clause 6.2.2. The ModifyTask message contains the same details as the ActivateTask message with the following fields updated as appropriate.

Table 6.2.3-11: Parameters that may be changed in a ModifyTask message when updating interception at the IRI-POI in the UPF

Field name	Description	M/C/O
TargetIdentifiers	Updated packet detection criteria as determined by the IRI-TF in the SMF. NOTE: See notes on TargetIdentifiers in Table 6.2.3-6.	M

When the IRI-POI in the SMF detects that the PDU session has been released for a target UE, it shall send a deactivation message to the IRI-POI in the UPF over the LI_T2 interface. When using ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] this is

achieved by sending a DeactivateTask message with the XID field set to the XID associated with the interception, as described in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] clause 6.2.3.

When a PDU session involves multiple UPFs, the selection of UPF to provide the IRI-POI functions shall be done in the same way an UPF is selected to provide the CC-POI functions as described in clauses 6.2.3.3.2 and 6.2.3.3.3.

When a warrant that does not include the service scoping of CC (but includes the service scoping of IRI) is activated for a target UE with an established PDU session and when the IRI-POI present in the SMF generates the xIRI containing an SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record, if the approach 1 specified in TS 33.127 [5] is used for packet data header information reporting, then the IRI-TF present in the SMF shall send an activation message to the IRI-POI present in the UPF to generate the Packet Data Header report related xIRIs from the user plane packets of that PDU session.

6.2.3.5 Generation of xIRI at UPF over LI_X2

6.2.3.5.1 Packet data header reporting

The IRI-POI in the UPF generates packet data header information either in per-packet form, as Packet Data Header Reports (PDHRs), or in summary form, as Packet Data Header Summary Reports (PDSRs).

6.2.3.5.2 Fragmentation

If the IRI-POI in the UPF is placed on a link which fragmented the original IP packet (see IETF RFC 791[34] for basic fragmentation rules, and IETF RFC 815 [26] for more complex re-assembly rules), a situation may occur in which only the first fragment can be sensibly reported in a PDHR, while the subsequent fragments may be missing essential fields that are mandatory, which may cause simplistic implementations to mis-report them, or omit them altogether.

In this case, the IRI-POI in the UPF shall report the first fragment of a fragmented IP packet, including the port numbers when they are included within this first fragment, using the length of the fragment to determine if the port numbers are indeed encoded within this first fragment. The subsequent fragments are reported without port information. This technique relieves the IRI-POI in the UPF from having to reassemble the original IP packet (at line speed) at the cost of accuracy of the reported fields.

6.2.3.5.3 Packet Data Header Reporting (PDHR)

If the per-packet form of packet data header reporting, i.e. PDHR, is used, the IRI-POI in the UPF extracts the following information from each packet.

Table 6.2.3-12: PDHeaderReport record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
pDUSessionID	The PDU session ID received from the IRI-TF in the SMF.	M
sourceIPAddress	Shall contain the source address of the packet from the 32-bit *"Source Address"* field in IPv4, as defined in IETF RFC 791 [34], or from the 128-bit *"Source Address"* field in IPv6, as defined in IETF RFC 2460 [27].	M

sourcePort	Shall contain the *"Source Port"* number that indicates an application or service running on top of the transport, if the *"Protocol"* IP field (see the *nextLayerProtocol* field below in this table) is one of:
	    a) Transmission Control Protocol (**TCP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "6"; see IETF RFC 793 [28].
	    b) User Datagram Protocol (**UDP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "17"; see IETF RFC 768 [29].
	    c) Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (**DCCP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "33"; see IETF RFC 4340 [30].
	    d) Stream Control Transmission Protocol (**SCTP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "132"; see IETF RFC 4960 [31].
	For further details on Layer four protocols, see IANA [32].
		C

destinationIPAddress	Shall contain the destination address of the packet from the 32-bit *"Destination Address"* field in IPv4, as defined in IETF RFC 791 [34], or from the 128-bit *"Destination Address"* field, as defined in IETF RFC 2460 [27].	M

destinationPort	Shall contain the *"Destination Port"* number that indicates an application or service running on top of the transport, if the *"Protocol"* IP field (see the *nextLayerProtocol* field below in this table) is one of:
	    e) Transmission Control Protocol (**TCP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "6"; see IETF RFC 793 [28].
	    f) User Datagram Protocol (**UDP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "17"; see IETF RFC 768 [29].
	    g) Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (**DCCP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "33"; see IETF RFC 4340 [30].
	    h) Stream Control Transmission Protocol (**SCTP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "132"; see IETF RFC 4960 [31].
	For further details on Layer four protocols, see IANA [32].
		C

nextLayerProtocol	Shall contain the contents of the IP *"Protocol"* field as defined in IETF RFC 791 [34] (bits 72..79 in the IP header), and is one of the assigned Internet protocol numbers defined in *IANA* [32].	M

iPv6flowLabel	If the IP addresses in the report are IPv6, this field shall contain the 20-bit IPv6 "Flow Label" as defined in:
	    • IPv6 IETF RFC 2460 [27], and
	    • IPV6 Flow Label Specification IETF RFC 6437 [33].
		C

direction	Shall contain the direction of the intercepted packet, and it indicates either "from target" or "to target."	M
packetSize	Shall contain the value of the *"Total Length"* IP header field if IPv4 is used, as defined in IETF RFC 791 [34], or the value of the "*Payload Length*" field if IPv6 is used, as defined in IETF RFC 2460 [27].	M

6.2.3.5.4   Packet Data Summary Reporting (PDSR)

If the summary form of the packet data header reporting, i.e. PDSR, is used, the IRI-POI in the UPF extracts from each packet the following information, and aggregates it in summaries.

Table 6.2.3-13: PDSummaryReport record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
pDUSessionID	The PDU session ID received from the IRI-TF in the SMF.	M
sourceIPAddress	Shall contain the source address of the packet from the 32-bit *"Source Address"* field in IPv4, as defined in IETF RFC 791 [34], or from the 128-bit *"Source Address"* field in IPv6, as defined in IETF RFC 2460 [27].	M
sourcePort	Shall contain the *"Source Port"* number that indicates an application or service running on top of the transport, if the *"Protocol"* IP field (see the *nextLayerProtocol* field below in this table) is one of: i) Transmission Control Protocol (**TCP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "6"; see IETF RFC 793 [28]. j) User Datagram Protocol (**UDP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "17"; see IETF RFC 768 [29]. k) Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (**DCCP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "33"; see IETF RFC 4340 [30]. l) Stream Control Transmission Protocol (**SCTP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "132"; Stream Control Transmission Protocol [31]. For further details on Layer four protocols, see IANA[32].	C
destinationIPAddress	Shall contain the destination address of the packet from the 32-bit *"Destination Address"* field in IPv4, as defined in IETF RFC 791 [34], or from the 128-bit *"Destination Address"* field, as defined in IETF RFC 2460 [27].	M
destinationPort	Shall contain the *"Destination Port"* number that indicates an application or service running on top of the transport, if the *"Protocol"* IP field (see the *nextLayerProtocol* field below in this table) is one of: m) Transmission Control Protocol (**TCP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "6"; see IETF RFC 793 [28]. n) User Datagram Protocol (**UDP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "17"; see IETF RFC 768 [29]. o) Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (**DCCP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "33"; see IETF RFC 4340 [30]. p) Stream Control Transmission Protocol (**SCTP**), IP "Protocol" field decimal "132"; Stream Control Transmission Protocol [31]. For further details on Layer four protocols, see IANA [32].	C
nextLayerProtocol	Shall contain the contents of the IP *"Protocol"* field as defined in IETF RFC 791 [34] (bits 72..79 in the IP header), and is one of the assigned Internet protocol numbers defined in *IANA* [32].	M
iPv6flowLabel	If the IP addresses in the report are IPv6, this field shall contain the 20-bit IPv6 "Flow Label" as defined in IPv6 IETF RFC 2460 [27] and the *IPV6 Flow Label Specification* IETF RFC 6437 [33].	C
direction	Shall contain the direction of the intercepted packet, and it indicates either "from target" or "to target."	M
pDSRSummaryTrigger	Shall contain the trigger that caused the summary report to be generated, which is one of the following: a) timer expiry. b) packet count. c) byte count.	M
firstPacketTimestamp	Shall contain the timestamp that represents the time that the IRI-POI in the UPF detected the first packet in the set represented by this summary.	M
lastPacketTimestamp	Shall contain the timestamp that represents the time that the IRI-POI in the UPF detected the last packet in the set represented by this summary.	M
packetCount	Shall contain the number of packets detected during the creation of this summary.	M
byteCount	Shall contain the number of bytes summed across all packets that belong to this summary. For IPv4 it is the sum of the *"Total Length"* fields across all packets in the summary as defined in *Internet Protocol* IETF RFC 791 [34], while for IPv6 it is the sum of the *"Payload Length"* fields across all packets in the summary as defined in *Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification*, IETF RFC 2460 [27].	M

6.2.3.6 Generation of xCC at CC-POI in the UPF over LI_X3

The CC-POI present in the UPF shall send xCC over LI_X3 for each IP packet matching the criteria specified in the Triggering message (i.e. ActivateTask message) received over LI_T3 from the CC-TF in the SMF.

NOTE: Implementers are reminded of the completeness and non-duplication requirements (see TS 33.127 [5]).

Each X3 PDU shall contain the contents of the GTP-U packet given using the GTP-U payload format.

6.2.3.7 Generation of IRI over LI_HI2

When an xIRI is received over LI_X2 from the IRI-POI in SMF, the MDF2 shall send the IRI message over LI_HI2 without undue delay. The IRI message shall contain a copy of the relevent record received from LI_X2. The record may be enriched by other information available at the MDF (e.g. additional location information).

The timestamp field of the ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] PSHeader structure shall be set to the time at which the SMF event was observed (i.e. the timestamp field of the xIRI). The LIID and CID fields shall correctly reflect the target identity and communication session to which the IRI message belongs.

The threeGPP33128DefinedIRI field (see ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10] clause 15) shall be populated with the BER-encoded IRIPayload.

When an additional warrant is activated on a target UE and the LIPF uses the same XID for the additional warrant, the MDF2 shall be able to generate and deliver the IRI message containing the SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record to the LEMF associated with the additional warrant without receiving a corresponding xIRI. The payload of the SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record is specified in table 6.2.3-4. The MDF2 shall generate and deliver the IRI message containing the SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession record for each of the established PDU sessions to the LEMF associated with the new warrant.

6.2.3.8 Generation of CC over LI_HI3

When the xCC is received over LI_X3, the MDF3 shall emit the CC over LI_HI3 without undue delay.

The timestamp field of the ETSI TS 102 232-1 [9] PSHeader structure shall be set to the time that the UPF observed the data (i.e. the timestamp field of the xCC). The LIID and CID fields shall correctly reflect the target identity and communication session to which the CC belongs.

6.2.3.9 Packet Data Information Reporting at MDF2

As described in TS 33.127 [5] clause 6.2.3.1, the warrants that do not require the interception of communication contents may require IRI messages that require access to the user plane packets. One such service that requires such a capability is the packet data header information reporting which includes the following two IRI messages:

- Packet Data Header Reporting (PDHR).

- Packet Data Summary Reporting (PDSR).

NOTE: Packet Data Header Reporting is done using the IRI messges containing the PDHeaderReport record and the Packet Data Summary Reporting is done using the IRI messages containing the PDSummaryReport record.

TS 33.127 [5] provides two approaches for the generation of such IRI messages. In approach 1, the IRI-POI present in the UPF based on a trigger received from IRI-TF present in the SMF constructs and delivers the xIRIs to the MDF2. The details of this are described in clause 6.2.3.5.

In approach 2, the CC-TF present in the SMF triggers the CC-POI present in the UPF to deliver the xCC to the MDF3 as described in clause 6.2.3.5. The MDF3 forwards the xCC to the MDF2 over the LI-MDF interface and MDF2 generates the IRI messages containing the PDHeaderReport and PDSummaryReport records from the xCC. The payload of PDHeaderReport and PDSummaryReport records are as described in clause 6.2.3.5, table 6.2.3-11. Note that in approach 2, the MDF2 generates these IRI messages containing PDHeaderReport and PDSummaryReport records without receiving the equivalent xIRI from an IRI-POI. The actions of MDF2, MDF3 and CC-TF in SMF are managed as part of the intercept data provisioned to them over the LI_X1 interface.

6.2.4   LI at UDM for 5G

6.2.4.1   General description

In 5G packet core network, the UDM provides the unified data management for UE. The UDM shall have LI capabilities to generate the target UE's service area registration related xIRI. See clause 7.2.2 for the details.

6.2.5   LI at SMSF

6.2.5.1   Provisioning over LI_X1

The IRI-POI present in the SMSF is provisioned over LI_X1 by the LIPF using the X1 protocol as described in clause 5.2.2.

The POI in the SMSF shall support the following target identifier formats in the ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] messages:

- SUPIIMSI.

- SUPINAI.

- PEIIMEI.

- PEIIMEISV.

- GPSIMSISDN.

- GPSINAI.

6.2.5.2   Generation of xIRI over LI_X2

The IRI-POI present in the SMSF shall send xIRI over LI_X2 for the event listed in TS 33.127 [5] clause 6.2.5.3, the details of which are described in the following sub-clause.

6.2.5.3   SMS Message

The IRI-POI in the SMSF shall generate an xIRI containing an SMSMessage record for the following cases:

SMS-MO case:

- When a target UE originates an SMS message or when any UE originates an SMS message destined to a target non-local ID.

SMS-MT case:

- When an SMS message delivery to a target UE is attempted or when an SMS message delivery originated from a target non-local ID is attempted to any UE.

- When an SMS message is successfully delivered to a target UE or when an SMS message originated from a target non-local ID is successfully delivered to any UE.

The SMS-MT case can also apply to the scenario when a receipt of SMS delivery from the far end is delivered successfully to the target UE or when a receipt of SMS delivery from a target non-Local ID is successfully delivered to the originating UE.

The IRI-POI present in the SMSF shall generate the xIRI containing the SMSMessage record when it detects following events:

- The SMSF receives a SMCP message CP-DATA_RPDATA [SUBMIT_SMS] from a target UE (via AMF in Nsmsf_SMService_UplinkSMS message) or from any UE with TP-DA field within the SUBMIT_SMS containing a target non-Local ID and SMSF returns the SMCP: CP-ACK to that originating UE.

- The SMSF receives a Nsmsf_SMService_UplinkSMS with SmsRecordData IE containing the SMCP message CP-DATA_RP-ACK [SMS-DELIVER-REPORT] in response to a previously sent SMCP:

Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer with N1MessageContainer having the SMCP message CP-DATA_RP-DATA [SMS-DELIVER].

NOTE 1: In the above-mentioned descriptions, the requirements of target Non-Local ID do not apply when both originating and terminating users of an SMS message are served by the same CSP. The method used to identify a target non-Local ID is different from the method used to identify a local target ID.

Table 6.2.5-1: Payload for SMSMessage record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
originatingSMSParty	Identity of the originating SMS party. See NOTE 2.	M
terminatingSMSParty	Identity of the terminating SMS party. See NOTE 3.	M
direction	Direction of the SMS with respect to the target. See NOTE 4.	M
transferStatus	Indicates whether the transfer succeeded or not. See NOTE 5.	M
otherMessage	In the event of a server-initiated transfer, indicates whether the server will send another SMS. May be omitted if the transfer is target-initiated. See NOTE 6.	C
peerNFAddress	Address of the other network function (SMS-GMSC/IWMSC/SMS-Router) involved in the communication of the SMS, if available.	C
peerNFType	Type of the other network function (SMS-GMSC/IWMSC/SMS-Router) involved in the communication of the SMS, if available.	C
location	Location information associated with the target sending or receiving the SMS, if available. See NOTE 7. Encoded as a *userLocation* parameter (*location>locationInfo>userLocation*), see Annex A.	C
sMSTPDUData	SMS TPDU, encoded as per TS 23.040 [18] clause 9. See NOTE 8.	C

NOTE 2: For the SMS-MO case, the originating party is the address of the UE from which the SMSF receives the CP-DATA_RP_DATA (SUBMIT-MS) message (via AMF in the Nsmsf_SMService_UplinkSMS). The GPSI is one of the data fields used in the Nsmsf related messages (see TS 29.540 [21]). Alternatively, the SMSF may find the originating party address in the same way it finds the address when generating charging records. For SMS-MT case, this is derived from TP-OA field (TS 23.040 [18]).

NOTE 3: For SMS-MT case, the terminating party is the address of the UE to which the SMSF sends the CP-DATA_RP_DATA (SMS-DELIVER) message (via AMF in Namf_Communications_N1N2MessageTransfer). The GPSI is one of the data fields used in the Namf related messages (TS 29.518 [22]). Alternatively, the SMSF may find the terminating party address in the same way it finds the address when generating charging records. For SMS-MO case, this is derived from the TP-DA field (TS 23.040 [18]).

NOTE 4: For the SMS-MO case, for SMS originated from the target UE, the value fromTarget is used and for SMS destined to target Non-local ID, the toTarget is used. For SMS-MT case, for SMS terminated to the target UE, the value toTarget is used and for SMS originated from a target Non-local ID, the fromTarget is used.

NOTE 5: This field is set to transferSucceeded or transferFailed as follows:

- SMS-MO case:

  - To transferSucceeded: when the IRI-POI in the SMSF detects that SMSF sends the MO-FORWARD-SHORT-MESSAGE-request [SUBMIT SMS] message to the SMS-IWMSC.

  - To transferFailed: when the IRI-POI in SMSF detects the scenarios where SMSF cannot send the MO-FORWARD-SHORT-MESSAGE-request [SMS-SUBMIT] to SMS-IWMSC, but still generates an xIRI containing the SMSMessage record.

- SMS-MT case:

  - To transferSucceeded: when the IRI-POI in the SMSF detects that SMSF sends the MT-FORWARD-SHORT-MESSAGE-answer [SMS-DELIVER-REPORT] message to the SMS-IWMSC.

  - To transferFailed: when the IRI-POI in SMSF detects the scenarios where SMSF cannot send the MT-FORWARD-SHORT-MESSAGE-Answer [SMS-DELIVER-REPORT] to the SMS-GMSC, but an xIRI containing the SMSMessage record is still generated.

NOTE 6: This is only applicable to the SMS-MT case and can be derived from the TP-MMS (More Message to Send) field present in the SMS-DELIVER sent to the UE (via AMF in the Namf_Communications_N1N2MessageTransfer).

NOTE 7: This is derived from the ueLocation field of SmsRecord IE received from the AMF in the Nsmsf_SMService_UplinkSMS message (TS 29.540 [21]). For the SMS-MO case, the SMCP message is CP-DATA_RP-DATA [SMS-SUBMIT] and for the SMS-MT case, the SMCP message is CP-DATA-RP-ACK [SMS-DELIVER-REPORT].

NOTE 8: According to the intercept related data provisioning received over the LI_X1 reference point from the LIPF, the IRI-POI present in the SMSF may discover that the Interception Product may not include the CC. In this case, the IRI-POI present in the SMSF may remove the sMSTPDUDATA from the SMSMessage record sent to the MDF2. When multiple warrants are issued on a target UE, the SMSF may deliver the SMSMessage record with the sMSTPDUDATA present to the MDF2. In that case, the MDF2 is expected to remove the equivalent information from the IRI message sent over the LI_HI2 reference point when it discovers from the intercept related data provisioned to it over LI_X1 reference point.

6.2.5.4 Generation of IRI over LI_HI2

When an xIRI containing the SMSMessage record is received over LI_X2 from the IRI-POI in SMSF, the MDF2 shall send the IRI message over LI_HI2 without undue delay. The IRI message shall contain a copy of the SMSMessage record received over the LI_X2. The SMSMessage record may be enriched by other information available at the MDF (e.g. additional location information).

The threeGPP33128DefinedCC field (see ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10] clause 15) shall be populated with the BER-encoded IRIPayload.

The timestamp field of the psHeader structure shall be set to the time that the SMSF event was observed (i.e. the timestamp field of the xIRI). The LIID and CID fields shall correctly reflect the target identity and communication session to which the IRI belongs.

National regulations may require that the MDF2 removes information regarded as content from the smsTPDUData field in case of an IRI only warrant. The details of what needs be removed, and under what circumstances this is for national regulation, are outside the scope of the present document.

6.2.6 LI support at NRF

The SIRF present within the NRF provides SBA-related information to the LIPF over the LI_SI interface. Details for this interface are not considered in the present document and are for further study.

6.3 4G

6.3.1 General

The present document allows two options for EPC LI stage 3 interfaces for 4G / LTE:

1. Use standard LI_X interfaces specified below in the present document for stage 3.
2. Use TS 33.107 [36] clause 12 natively as defined in that document.

In both cases, the present document specifies the stage 3 for the LI_HI2 and LI_HI3 interfaces.

6.3.2 LI at MME

6.3.2.1 Provisioning over LI_X1

The IRI-POI present in the MME is provisioned over LI_X1 by the LIPF using the X1 protocol as described in clause 5.2.2.

The POI in the MME shall support the target identifiers specified in TS 33.107 [36] clause 12.2.1.1:

- IMSI (using the IMSI target identifier format from ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7]).

- MSISDN (using the E164Number target identifier format from ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7]).

- ME Identity (using the IMEI target identifier format from ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7]).

6.3.2.2 Generation of xIRI over LI_X2

The IRI-POI present in the MME shall send the xIRIs over LI_X2 for each of the events listed in TS 33.107 [36] clause 12.2.1.1, the details of which are specified in clause 12.2.3 of the same TS.

The IRI-POI present in the MME shall set the payload format to EpsHI2Operations.EpsIRIContent (value 14, see clause 5.3 and ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.4). The payload field shall contain an EpsHI2Operations.EpsIRIContent structure encoded according to TS 33.108 [12] clauses 10.5 and B.9.

As the LIID may be not available at the MME but is mandatory in EpsHI2Operations.EpsIRIContent according to Annex B.9 of TS 33.108 [12], its value in the lawfulInterceptionIdentifier field of the encoded PDU shall be set to the fixed string "LIIDNotPresent".

6.3.2.3 Generation of IRI over LI_HI2

When an xIRI is received over LI_X2 from the IRI-POI in the MME, the MDF2 shall generate the corresponding IRI message and deliver it over LI_HI2 without undue delay. The IRI message shall contain a copy of the relevant record received in the xIRI over LI_X2.

When option 2 specified in clause 6.3.1 is used, the MDF2 shall generate IRI messages based on the proprietary information received from the MME and provide it over LI_HI2 without undue delay.

The IRI messages shall include an IRI payload encoded according to Annex B.9 of TS 33.108 [12]. The MDF2 shall encode the correct value of LIID in the IRI message, replacing the value "LIIDNotPresent" given in the xIRI (see clause 6.3.2.2).

The IRI messages shall be delivered over LI_HI2 according to clause 10 of ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10].

6.3.3 LI at SGW/PGW and ePDG

6.3.3.1 Provisioning over LI_X1

The IRI-POI and CC-POI present in the SGW/PGW and ePDG are provisioned over LI_X1 by the LIPF using the X1 protocol as described in clause 5.2.2. A single task may be used.

The POIs in the SGW/PGW and ePDG shall support the target identifiers specified in TS 33.107 [36] clause 12.2.1.1:

- IMSI (using the IMSI target identifier format from ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7]).

- MSISDN (using the E164Number target identifier format from ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7]).

- ME Identity (using the IMEI target identifier format from ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7]).

6.3.3.2 Generation of xIRI over LI_X2

The IRI-POI present in the SGW/PGW and ePDG shall send the xIRIs over LI_X2 for each of the events listed in TS 33.107 [36] clause 12.2.1.1, the details of which are specified in clause 12.2.3 of the same TS.

The IRI-POI present in the SGW/PGW and ePDG shall set the payload format to EpsHI2Operations.EpsIRIContent (value 14, see clause 5.3 and ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.4). The payload field shall contain an EpsHI2Operations.EpsIRIContent structure encoded according to TS 33.108 [12] clauses 10.5 and B.9.

As the LIID may be not available at the SGW/PGW and ePDG but is mandatory in EpsHI2Operations.EpsIRIContent according to Annex B.9 of TS 33.108 [12], its value in the lawfulInterceptionIdentifier field of the encoded PDU shall be set to the fixed string "LIIDNotPresent".

6.3.3.3 Generation of xCC at CC-POI in the SGW/PGW and ePDG over LI_X3

The CC-POI present in the SGW/PGW and ePDG shall send xCC over LI_X3 for each IP packet belonging to the target's communication.

Each X3 PDU shall contain the contents of the user plane packet given using the GTP-U, IP or Ethernet payload format.

The CC-POI present in the SGW/PGW and ePDG shall set the payload format to indicate the appropriate payload type (5 for IPv4 Packet, 6 for IPv6 Packet, 7 for Ethernet frame or 12 for GTP-U packet as per ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.1).
If it is required to send the ICE-type for the xCC, the CC-POI shall set the NFID attribute (see ETSI TS 103 221-2 [8] clause 5.3.7) to the appropriate value from the ICE-type enumeration in TS 33.108 [12] Annex B.10 as a single octet. As an example, an ICE-type of "sgw" is indicated by setting the attribute to value 3.

6.3.3.4 Generation of IRI over LI_HI2

When an xIRI is received over LI_X2 from the IRI-POI in the SGW/PGW or ePDG, the MDF2 shall generate the corresponding IRI message and deliver it over LI_HI2 without undue delay. The IRI message shall contain a copy of the relevant record received in the xIRI over LI_X2.

When option 2 specified in clause 6.3.1 is used, the MDF2 shall generate IRI messages based on the proprietary information received from the SGW/PGW or ePDG and provide it over LI_HI2 without undue delay.

The IRI messages shall include an IRI payload encoded according to Clause 10.5 and Annex B.9 of TS 33.108 [12]. The MDF2 shall encode the correct value of LIID in the IRI message, replacing the value "LIIDNotPresent" given in the xIRI (see clause 6.3.2.2).

The IRI messages shall be delivered over LI_HI2 according to clause 10 of ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10].

6.3.3.5 Generation of CC over LI_HI3

When xCC is received over LI_X3 from the CC-POI in the SGW/PGW or ePDG, the MDF3 shall generate the corresponding CC and deliver it over LI_HI3 without undue delay. The CC message shall contain a copy of the relevant xCC received over LI_X3.

When option 2 specified in clause 6.3.1 is used, the MDF3 shall generate CC based on the proprietary information received from the SGW/PGW or ePDG and provide it over LI_HI3 without undue delay.

The CC shall include a CC payload encoded according to Annex B.10 of TS 33.108 [12].

The CC shall be delivered over LI_HI3 according to clause 10 of ETSI TS 102 232-7 [10].

6.4 3G

The Present document does not specify details of the LI interfaces for 3G / UMTS. Details for this release are specified in TS 33.108 [12].

7 Service Layer Based Interception

7.1 Introduction

This clause describes any remaining fields, behaviours or details necessary to implement the required LI interfaces for specific 3GPP-defined services which are not described in clauses 4 and 5.

7.2 Central Subscriber Management

7.2.1 General description

This clause describes interception at central subscriber management functions or databases (e.g. UDM and HSS).

7.2.2 LI at UDM

7.2.2.1 General description

In 3GPP network, the UDM provides the unified data management for UE. The UDM shall have LI capabilities to generate the target UE's service area registration and subscription management related xIRI.

7.2.2.2 Provisioning over LI_X1

The IRI-POI present in the UDM is provisioned over LI_X1 by the LIPF using the X1 protocol as described in clause 5.2.2.

The POI in the UDM shall support the following target identifier formats in the ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7] messages:

- SUPIIMSI.

- SUPINAI.

- PEIIMEI.

- PEIIMEISV.

- GPSIMSISDN.

- GPSINAI.

.2.2.3 Generation of xIRI over LI_X2

7.2.2.3.1 General description

The IRI-POI present in the UDM shall send xIRI over LI_X2 for each of the events listed in TS 33.127 [5] clause 7.2.2.4, the details of which are described in the following sub-clauses.

> NOTE: The present document supports only the xIRIs containing the UDMServingSystemMessage record.

7.2.2.3.2 Serving system

The IRI-POI in the UDM shall generate an xIRI containing the UDMServingSystemMessage record when it detects the following events:

- When the UDM receives the amf3GPPAccessRegistration from the AMF in the Nudm_UEContextManagement_Registration message (see TS 29.503 [25], clause 5.3.2.2.2).

- When the UDM receives the amfNon3GPPAccessRegistration from the AMF in the Nudm_UEContextManagement_Registration message (see TS 29.503 [25], clause 5.3.2.2.3).

- When the UDM receives the amf3GPPAccessRegistration from the MME via the AMF in the Nudm_UEContextManagement_Registration message (see TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.17.2.3.2) during inter-system handover.

When a target UE registers to both 3GPP and non-3GPP access, two separate xIRIs each containing the UDMServingSystemMessage record may be generated by the IRI-POI in the UDM.

Table 7.2.2.3-1: Payload for UDMServingSystemMessage record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
sUPI	SUPI associated with the target UE, see TS 29.571 [17].	M
pEI	PEI associated with the target UE, when known, see TS 29.571 17].	C
gPSI	GPSI associated with the target UE, when known, see TS 29.571 [17].	C
gUAMI	Serving AMF's GUAMI, when known. See NOTE 1.	C
gUMMEI	Serving MME's GUMMEI See NOTE 2.	C
pLMNID	Serving PLMN Id. See TS 29.571 [17]. See NOTE 3.	C
servingSystemMethod	Identifies method used to access the serving system, see NOTE 4.	M

NOTE 1:   GUAMI is the global unique identifier of an AMF [2] and its format is defined in TS 29.571 [17]. As defined in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.9.4, GUAMI consists of <MCC> <MNC> <AMF Region ID> <AMF Set ID> <AMF Pointer>. The GUAMI is reported if the UDM receives the same from the AMF.

NOTE 2:   GUMMEI is the global unique identifier of an MME and its format is defined in TS 23.003 [19]. As defined in TS 23.003 [19], clause 2.8.1, GUMMEI consists of <MCC> <MNC> <MME Identifier>. The GUMMEI is reported if the UDM receives the same from the MME via the AMF.

NOTE 3:   PLMN Id provides the VPLMN Id when the target UE is roaming.

NOTE 4:   This identifies whether the xIRI containing the UDMServingSystemMessage record is generated due to the reception of an amf3GPPAccessRegistration, or an amfNon3GPPAccessRegistration. See TS 29.503 [25].

TS 29.571 [17] requires that the encoding of 3GPP defined identifiers (e.g. IMSI, NAI) shall be prefixed with its corresponding prefix (e.g. with reference to SUPI it requires 'imsi-','nai-'). However, identifiers and parameters shall be coded over the LI_X2 and LI_HI2 according to Annex A of the present document, so without the prefix specified in TS 29.571 [17].

7.2.2.3.3   Subscriber record change

Subscriber record change is not supported in the present document.

7.2.2.3.4   Cancel location

Cancel location is not supported in the present document.

7.2.2.3.5   Location information request

Location information request is not supported in the present document.

7.2.2.4   Generation of IRI over LI_HI2

When an xIRI is received over LI_X2 from the IRI-POI in UDM, the MDF2 shall send an IRI message over LI_HI2 without undue delay.

The timestamp field of the psHeader structure shall be set to the time that the UDM event was observed (i.e. the timestamp field of the xIRI). The LIID and CID fields shall correctly reflect the target identity and communication session to which the IRI message belongs.

7.2.3   LI at HSS

The present document does not specify details of the LI interfaces at the HSS. Details for this release are specified in TS 33.108 [12].

7.3 Location

7.3.1 Lawful Access Location Services (LALS)

7.3.1.1 General description

The LALS architecture and functionality is specified in TS 33.127 [5], clause 7.3.3.

7.3.1.2 Provisioning over LI_X1

7.3.1.2.1 Target positioning service

For the LALS target positioning service (TS 33.127 [5], clause 7.3.3.2) the IRI-POI provided by the LI-LCS client is directly provisioned over LI_X1 by the LIPF using the LI_X1 protocol as described in clause 5.2.2 with the TaskDetailsExtensions field of the ActivateTask message specifying the type of the target positioning request, immediate vs. periodic, and, in the latter case, the periodicity of the positioning requests.

Based on national regulatory requirements and CSP policy, the TaskDetailsExtensions may also include the QoS parameters (specified in OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C [20]) for the use on the Le interface towards the LCS Server/GMLC. Alternatively, the QoS parameters may be statically configured in the LI-LCS client.

Table 7.3.1.2-1 shows the details of the LI_X1 ActivateTask message used for the LI-LCS client provisioning for the target positioning service.

The LI_X1 DeactivateTask shall be issued by the LIPF to terminate the target positioning service and withdraw the associated provisioning data, except for the Immediate target positioning service in which case the LI_X1 DeactivateTask is not used.

Table 7.3.1.2-1: ActivateTask message for LI-LCS client target positioning provisioning

ETSI TS 103 221-1 field name	Description	M/C/O
XID	XID assigned by LIPF.	M
TargetIdentifiers	One of the following: - SUPI. - PEI. - GPSI.	M
DeliveryType	Set to "X2Only".	M
ListOfDIDs	Delivery endpoints of LI_X2 interface or MDF2 address. These delivery endpoints are configured using the CreateDestination message as described in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7], clause 6.3.1 prior to the task activation.	M
TaskDetailsExtensions/ PositioningServiceType	"Immediate" or "Periodic".	M
TaskDetailsExtensions/ PositioningPeriodicity	Time interval between the positioning requests in case of Periodic positioning, in seconds.	C
TaskDetailsExtensions/ PositioningParameters	Set of optional parameters for MLP SLIR message, per OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C [20]: - requested location type (clause 5.3.60). - requested response type (clause 5.3.112.1). - max location age (clause 5.3.65). - response timing required (clause 5.3.106). - response timer (clause 5.3.107). - horizontal accuracy with QoS class (clause 5.3.44). - altitude accuracy with QoS class (clause 5.3.6). - motion state request (clause 5.3.70).	O

7.3.1.2.2 Triggered location service

For the LALS triggered location service (TS 33.127 [5], clause 7.3.3.3) the IRI-TF (LTF) is provisioned by the LIPF using the LI_X1 protocol as described in clause 5.2.2. The "TaskDetailsExtensions" parameter of the ActivateTask message in this case will carry the address of LI-LCS client to be used for the service and, optionally, the positioning parameters for use on the Le interface, similar to the target positioning provisioning.

Table 7.3.1.2-2 defines the details of the LI_X1 ActivateTask message used for the LTF provisioning for the Triggered Location service.

Table 7.3.1.2-2: ActivateTask message for LTF triggered location service provisioning

ETSI TS 103 221-1 field name	Description	M/C/O
XID	XID assigned by LIPF.	M
TargetIdentifiers	One of the following: - SUPI. - PEI. - GPSI.	M
DeliveryType	Set to "X2Only".	M
ListOfDIDs	Delivery endpoints for LI-LCS Client LI_X2. These delivery endpoints are configured in LTF using the CreateDestination message as described in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7], clause 6.3.1 prior to the task activation.	M
TaskDetailsExtensions/ LI-LCSClientAddress	The IP address of the LI-LCS Client for triggering.	M
TaskDetailsExtensions/ PositioningParameters	Set of optional parameters for MLP SLIR message, per OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C [20]: - requested location type (clause 5.3.60). - requested response type (clause 5.3.112.1). - max location age (clause 5.3.65). - response timing required (clause 5.3.106). - response timer (clause 5.3.107). - horizontal accuracy with QoS class (clause 5.3.44). - altitude accuracy with QoS class (clause 5.3.6). - motion state request (clause 5.3.70).	O

7.3.1.3 Triggering over LI_T2

An LTF, provisioned as described in clause 7.3.1.2.2, triggers the triggered IRI-POI provided by the LI-LCS client using the LI_T2 protocol as described in clause 5.2.4. The "TaskDetailsExtensions" in the LI_T2 "ActivateTask" message carries the positioning parameters mapped from the LTF provisioning over the LI_X1. The LI_T2 "ActivateTask" message header may include a correlation ID from the triggering xIRI, if available.

Prior to issuing one or more "ActivateTask" requests towards an LI-LCS Client, the LIPF shall provision the LI-LCS client with the LI_X2 destinations by using the "CreateDestination" operation(s), as per clause 5.2.2. The LI-LCS client shall implicitly deactivate the task upon issuing the final xIRI for the trigger. There is no DeactivateTask operation on the LI_T2 for the LI-LCS client.

The Table 7.3.1.3-1 shows the details of the LI_T2 ActivateTask message used by the LTF to trigger LI-CS client for the triggered location service.

Table 7.3.1.3-1: ActivateTask message from LTF to LI-LCS client for the triggered location service triggering

ETSI TS 103 221-1 field name	Description	M/C/O
XID	The same value as in the LTF provisioning (clause 7.3.3.2.2).	M
TargetIdentifiers	One of the following, per LTF provisioning: - SUPI. - PEI. - GPSI.	M
DeliveryType	Set to "X2Only".	M
ListOfDIDs	Delivery endpoints for LI-LCS Client LI_X2. These delivery endpoints are configured in LTF using the CreateDestination message as described in ETSI TS 103 221-1 [7], clause 6.3.1 prior to the task activation.	M
CorrelationID	Correlates the requested location to the triggering xIRI, if available.	C
TaskDetailsExtensions/ PositioningParameters	Set of optional parameters for MLP SLIR message, per OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C [20]: - requested location type (clause 5.3.60). - requested response type (clause 5.3.112.1). - max location age (clause 5.3.65). - response timing required (clause 5.3.106). - response timer (clause 5.3.107). - horizontal accuracy with QoS class (clause 5.3.44). - altitude accuracy with QoS class (clause 5.3.6). - motion state request (clause 5.3.70).	O

7.3.1.4 Generation of xIRI over LI_X2

The IRI-POI provided by the LI-LCS client shall deliver the target location reports to respective MDF(s) as xIRI over the LI_X2 interface.

Table 7.3.1.4-1: LALSReport record

Field name	Description	M/C/O
sUPI	SUPI of the target, if used for the service (see NOTE).	C
pEI	PEI of the target, if used for the service (see NOTE).	C
gPSI	GPSI of the target, if used for the service (see NOTE).	C
location	Location of the target, if obtained successfully. Encoded as a *positioningInfo* parameter (*location>positioningInfo*). Both the *positionInfo* (*location>positioningInfo>positionInfo*) and the *mLPPositionData* (*location>positioningInfo>rawMLPResponse>mLPPositionData*) are present in the case of successful positioning. In the case of positioning failure only the *mLPErrorCode (location>positioningInfo>rawMLPResponse>mLPErrorCode)* is present. See Annex A.	C
NOTE: At least one of the SUPI, PEI or GPSI fields shall be present.		

The LI_X2 header (as per clause 5.3.2) of the LALSReport record presented in Table 7.3.1.4-1 shall contain the correlation ID (if provided) from a respective LI_T2 ActivationTask message.

7.3.1.5 Generation of IRI over LI_HI2

The LALSReport payload, defined in clause 7.3.1.4, shall be used as the payload of the respective LALSReport record, no payload mediation is required.

NOTE: In some specific scenarios the amount of LALS reports data may overload the LI-HI2 and/or LI_X2 interfaces. To prevent the overload, a flow control for LALS triggered location reports may be implemented in MDF and/or LI-LCS client, e.g. by limiting the frequency of the reports for individual targets.

7.3.2 Cell database information reporting

7.3.2.1 General description

When the location information present within an xIRI includes the cell identity, the MDF2 that receives the xIRI may retrieve the cell site information for that cell from a CSP database and deliver the same to the LEMF either within the IRI message generated from the received xIRI or in a separate IRI message containing the MDFCellSiteReport record.

For each intercept, if the MDF2 reports the cell site information, then it shall provide such information at least on the initial appearance of the cell identity in the related xIRI.

NOTE: The CSP needs to ensure that the most recent cell site information is reported to the LEA.

7.3.2.2 Delivery of cell site information over LI_HI2

The cell site information is encoded as the cellSiteInformation ASN.1 parameter and delivered either within the location field of an IRI message carrying the respective cell identity, or in a stand-alone IRI message containing the MDFCellSiteReport record.

The MDF2 shall use the IRI message containing the MDFCellSiteReport record to convey cell site information retrieved asynchronously with the sending of the IRI message that caused the retrieval.

When the cell site information is readily available at MDF2 or is retrieved synchronously (i.e., blocking the sending of the IRI message until the retrieval is complete), the cell site information shall be conveyed within the location field of the IRI message that caused the retrieval.

The cell site information for multiple cell identities can be delivered to the LEMF within an IRI message that carries the respective cell identities or within the IRI message containing the MDFCellSiteReport record (see Annex A).

7.3.3 Use of the Location structure

7.3.3.1 General description

The *Location* structure is used to convey geolocation information.

When the reference datum used for a latitude and longitude given in the *GeographicalCoordinates* structure is known by the operator, the reference datum shall be identified in the *mapDatumInformation* field. The reference datum identity shall be specified as an Open Geospatial Consortium URN, as defined in [35].

Annex A (normative): Structure of both the Internal and External Interfaces

```
TS33128Payloads
{itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) securityDomain(2) lawfulIntercept(2) threeGPP(4)
ts33128(19) r16(16) version2(2)}

DEFINITIONS IMPLICIT TAGS EXTENSIBILITY IMPLIED ::=

BEGIN

-- =============
-- Relative OIDs
-- =============

tS33128PayloadsOID          RELATIVE-OID ::= {threeGPP(4) ts33128(19) r16(16) version2(2)}

xIRIPayloadOID              RELATIVE-OID ::= {tS33128PayloadsOID xIRI(1)}
xCCPayloadOID               RELATIVE-OID ::= {tS33128PayloadsOID xCC(2)}
iRIPayloadOID               RELATIVE-OID ::= {tS33128PayloadsOID iRI(3)}
cCPayloadOID                RELATIVE-OID ::= {tS33128PayloadsOID cC(4)}
lINotificationPayloadOID    RELATIVE-OID ::= {tS33128PayloadsOID lINotification(5)}

-- ===============
-- X2 xIRI payload
-- ===============

XIRIPayload ::= SEQUENCE
{
    xIRIPayloadOID      [1] RELATIVE-OID,
    event               [2] XIRIEvent
}

XIRIEvent ::= CHOICE
{
    -- Access and mobility related events, see clause 6.2.2
    registration                                    [1] AMFRegistration,
    deregistration                                  [2] AMFDeregistration,
    locationUpdate                                  [3] AMFLocationUpdate,
    startOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE             [4] AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE,
    unsuccessfulAMProcedure                         [5] AMFUnsuccessfulProcedure,

    -- PDU session-related events, see clause 6.2.3
    pDUSessionEstablishment                         [6] SMFPDUSessionEstablishment,
    pDUSessionModification                          [7] SMFPDUSessionModification,
    pDUSessionRelease                               [8] SMFPDUSessionRelease,
    startOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession    [9]
SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession,
    unsuccessfulSMProcedure                         [10] SMFUnsuccessfulProcedure,

    -- Subscriber-management related events, see clause 7.2.2
    servingSystemMessage                            [11] UDMServingSystemMessage,

    -- SMS-related events, see clause 6.2.5
    sMSMessage                                      [12] SMSMessage,

    -- LALS-related events, see clause 7.3.3
    lALSReport                                      [13] LALSReport,

    -- PDHR/PDSR-related events, see clause 6.2.3.4.1
    pDHeaderReport                                  [14] PDHeaderReport,
    pDSummaryReport                                 [15] PDSummaryReport
}

-- =============
-- X3 xCC payload
-- =============

-- No explicit payload required in release 15, see clause 6.2.3.5

-- ===============
-- HI2 IRI payload
-- ===============
```

```
IRIPayload ::= SEQUENCE
{
    iRIPayloadOID        [1] RELATIVE-OID,
    event                [2] IRIEvent,
    targetIdentifiers    [3] SEQUENCE OF IRITargetIdentifier OPTIONAL
}

IRIEvent ::= CHOICE
{
    -- Registration-related events, see clause 6.2.2
    registration                                    [1] AMFRegistration,
    deregistration                                  [2] AMFDeregistration,
    locationUpdate                                  [3] AMFLocationUpdate,
    startOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE             [4] AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE,
    unsuccessfulRegistrationProcedure               [5] AMFUnsuccessfulProcedure,

    -- PDU session-related events, see clause 6.2.3
    pDUSessionEstablishment                         [6] SMFPDUSessionEstablishment,
    pDUSessionModification                          [7] SMFPDUSessionModification,
    pDUSessionRelease                               [8] SMFPDUSessionRelease,
    startOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession    [9]
SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession,
    unsuccessfulSessionProcedure                    [10] SMFUnsuccessfulProcedure,

    -- Subscriber-management related events, see clause 7.2.2
    servingSystemMessage                            [11] UDMServingSystemMessage,

    -- SMS-related events, see clause 6.2.5
    sMSMessage                                      [12] SMSMessage,

    -- LALS-related events, see clause 7.3.3
    lALSReport                                      [13] LALSReport,

    -- PDHR/PDSR-related events, see clause 6.2.3.4.1
    pDHeaderReport                                  [14] PDHeaderReport,
    pDSummaryReport                                 [15] PDSummaryReport,

    -- MDF-related events, see clause 7.3.4
    mDFCellSiteReport                               [16] MDFCellSiteReport
}

IRITargetIdentifier ::= SEQUENCE
{
    identifier                                      [1] TargetIdentifier,
    provenance                                      [2] TargetIdentifierProvenance OPTIONAL
}

-- ==============
-- HI3 CC payload
-- ==============

CCPayload ::= SEQUENCE
{
    cCPayloadOID         [1] RELATIVE-OID,
    pDU                  [2] CCPDU
}

CCPDU ::= CHOICE
{
    uPFCCPDU             [1] UPFCCPDU
}

-- =========================
-- HI4 LI notification payload
-- =========================

LINotificationPayload ::= SEQUENCE
{
    lINotificationPayloadOID      [1] RELATIVE-OID,
    notification         [2] LINotificationMessage
}

LINotificationMessage ::= CHOICE
{
    lINotification       [1] LINotification
}
```

```
-- ==================
-- 5G AMF definitions
-- ==================

-- See clause 6.2.2.2.2 for details of this structure
AMFRegistration ::= SEQUENCE
{
    registrationType            [1] AMFRegistrationType,
    registrationResult          [2] AMFRegistrationResult,
    slice                       [3] Slice OPTIONAL,
    sUPI                        [4] SUPI,
    sUCI                        [5] SUCI OPTIONAL,
    pEI                         [6] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                        [7] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    gUTI                        [8] FiveGGUTI,
    location                    [9] Location OPTIONAL,
    non3GPPAccessEndpoint       [10] UEEndpointAddress OPTIONAL
}

-- See clause 6.2.2.2.3 for details of this structure
AMFDeregistration ::= SEQUENCE
{
    deregistrationDirection     [1] AMFDirection,
    accessType                  [2] AccessType,
    sUPI                        [3] SUPI OPTIONAL,
    sUCI                        [4] SUCI OPTIONAL,
    pEI                         [5] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                        [6] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    gUTI                        [7] FiveGGUTI OPTIONAL,
    cause                       [8] FiveGMMCause OPTIONAL,
    location                    [9] Location OPTIONAL
}

-- See clause 6.2.2.2.4 for details of this structure
AMFLocationUpdate ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sUPI                        [1] SUPI,
    sUCI                        [2] SUCI OPTIONAL,
    pEI                         [3] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                        [4] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    gUTI                        [5] FiveGGUTI OPTIONAL,
    location                    [6] Location
}

-- See clause 6.2.2.2.5 for details of this structure
AMFStartOfInterceptionWithRegisteredUE ::= SEQUENCE
{
    registrationResult          [1] AMFRegistrationResult,
    registrationType            [2] AMFRegistrationType OPTIONAL,
    slice                       [3] Slice OPTIONAL,
    sUPI                        [4] SUPI,
    sUCI                        [5] SUCI OPTIONAL,
    pEI                         [6] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                        [7] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    gUTI                        [8] FiveGGUTI,
    location                    [9] Location OPTIONAL,
    non3GPPAccessEndpoint       [10] UEEndpointAddress OPTIONAL,
    timeOfRegistration          [11] Timestamp OPTIONAL
}

-- See clause 6.2.2.2.6 for details of this structure
AMFUnsuccessfulProcedure ::= SEQUENCE
{
    failedProcedureType         [1] AMFFailedProcedureType,
    failureCause                [2] AMFFailureCause,
    requestedSlice              [3] NSSAI OPTIONAL,
    sUPI                        [4] SUPI OPTIONAL,
    sUCI                        [5] SUCI OPTIONAL,
    pEI                         [6] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                        [7] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    gUTI                        [8] FiveGGUTI OPTIONAL,
    location                    [9] Location OPTIONAL
}

-- =================
-- 5G AMF parameters
-- =================
```

```
AMFID ::= SEQUENCE
{
    aMFRegionID [1] AMFRegionID,
    aMFSetID    [2] AMFSetID,
    aMFPointer  [3] AMFPointer
}

AMFDirection ::= ENUMERATED
{
    networkInitiated(1),
    uEInitiated(2)
}

AMFFailedProcedureType ::= ENUMERATED
{
    registration(1),
    sMS(2),
    pDUSessionEstablishment(3)
}

AMFFailureCause ::= CHOICE
{
    fiveGMMCause        [1] FiveGMMCause,
    fiveGSMCause        [2] FiveGSMCause
}

AMFPointer ::= INTEGER (0..63)

AMFRegistrationResult ::= ENUMERATED
{
    threeGPPAccess(1),
    nonThreeGPPAccess(2),
    threeGPPAndNonThreeGPPAccess(3)
}

AMFRegionID ::= INTEGER (0..255)

AMFRegistrationType ::= ENUMERATED
{
    initial(1),
    mobility(2),
    periodic(3),
    emergency(4)
}

AMFSetID ::= INTEGER (0..1023)

-- =================
-- 5G SMF definitions
-- =================

-- See clause 6.2.3.2.2 for details of this structure
SMFPDUSessionEstablishment ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sUPI                      [1] SUPI OPTIONAL,
    sUPIUnauthenticated       [2] SUPIUnauthenticatedIndication OPTIONAL,
    pEI                       [3] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                      [4] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    pDUSessionID              [5] PDUSessionID,
    gTPTunnelID               [6] FTEID,
    pDUSessionType            [7] PDUSessionType,
    sNSSAI                    [8] SNSSAI OPTIONAL,
    uEEndpoint                [9] SEQUENCE OF UEEndpointAddress OPTIONAL,
    non3GPPAccessEndpoint     [10] UEEndpointAddress OPTIONAL,
    location                  [11] Location OPTIONAL,
    dNN                       [12] DNN,
    aMFID                     [13] AMFID OPTIONAL,
    hSMFURI                   [14] HSMFURI OPTIONAL,
    requestType               [15] FiveGSMRequestType,
    accessType                [16] AccessType OPTIONAL,
    rATType                   [17] RATType OPTIONAL,
    sMPDUDNRequest            [18] SMPDUDNRequest OPTIONAL
}

-- See clause 6.2.3.2.3 for details of this structure
SMFPDUSessionModification ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sUPI                      [1] SUPI OPTIONAL,
```

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```
    sUPIUnauthenticated         [2] SUPIUnauthenticatedIndication OPTIONAL,
    pEI                         [3] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                        [4] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    sNSSAI                      [5] SNSSAI OPTIONAL,
    non3GPPAccessEndpoint       [6] UEEndpointAddress OPTIONAL,
    location                    [7] Location OPTIONAL,
    requestType                 [8] FiveGSMRequestType,
    accessType                  [9] AccessType OPTIONAL,
    rATType                     [10] RATType OPTIONAL
}

-- See clause 6.2.3.2.4 for details of this structure
SMFPDUSessionRelease ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sUPI                        [1] SUPI,
    pEI                         [2] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                        [3] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    pDUSessionID                [4] PDUSessionID,
    timeOfFirstPacket           [5] Timestamp OPTIONAL,
    timeOfLastPacket            [6] Timestamp OPTIONAL,
    uplinkVolume                [7] INTEGER OPTIONAL,
    downlinkVolume              [8] INTEGER OPTIONAL,
    location                    [9] Location OPTIONAL
}

-- See clause 6.2.3.2.5 for details of this structure
SMFStartOfInterceptionWithEstablishedPDUSession ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sUPI                        [1] SUPI OPTIONAL,
    sUPIUnauthenticated         [2] SUPIUnauthenticatedIndication OPTIONAL,
    pEI                         [3] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                        [4] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    pDUSessionID                [5] PDUSessionID,
    gTPTunnelID                 [6] FTEID,
    pDUSessionType              [7] PDUSessionType,
    sNSSAI                      [8] SNSSAI OPTIONAL,
    uEEndpoint                  [9] SEQUENCE OF UEEndpointAddress,
    non3GPPAccessEndpoint       [10] UEEndpointAddress OPTIONAL,
    location                    [11] Location OPTIONAL,
    dNN                         [12] DNN,
    aMFID                       [13] AMFID OPTIONAL,
    hSMFURI                     [14] HSMFURI OPTIONAL,
    requestType                 [15] FiveGSMRequestType,
    accessType                  [16] AccessType OPTIONAL,
    rATType                     [17] RATType OPTIONAL,
    sMPDUDNRequest              [18] SMPDUDNRequest OPTIONAL
}

-- See clause 6.2.3.2.6 for details of this structure
SMFUnsuccessfulProcedure ::= SEQUENCE
{
    failedProcedureType         [1] SMFFailedProcedureType,
    failureCause                [2] FiveGSMCause,
    initiator                   [3] Initiator,
    requestedSlice              [4] NSSAI OPTIONAL,
    sUPI                        [5] SUPI OPTIONAL,
    sUPIUnauthenticated         [6] SUPIUnauthenticatedIndication OPTIONAL,
    pEI                         [7] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                        [8] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    pDUSessionID                [9] PDUSessionID OPTIONAL,
    uEEndpoint                  [10] SEQUENCE OF UEEndpointAddress OPTIONAL,
    non3GPPAccessEndpoint       [11] UEEndpointAddress OPTIONAL,
    dNN                         [12] DNN OPTIONAL,
    aMFID                       [13] AMFID OPTIONAL,
    hSMFURI                     [14] HSMFURI OPTIONAL,
    requestType                 [15] FiveGSMRequestType OPTIONAL,
    accessType                  [16] AccessType OPTIONAL,
    rATType                     [17] RATType OPTIONAL,
    sMPDUDNRequest              [18] SMPDUDNRequest OPTIONAL,
    location                    [19] Location OPTIONAL
}

-- ================
-- 5G SMF parameters
-- ================

SMFFailedProcedureType ::= ENUMERATED
{
```

```
        pDUSessionEstablishment(1),
        pDUSessionModification(2),
        pDUSessionRelease(3)
}


-- =================
-- 5G UPF parameters
-- =================

UPFCCPDU ::= OCTET STRING


-- =================
-- 5G UDM definitions
-- =================

UDMServingSystemMessage ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sUPI                      [1] SUPI,
    pEI                       [2] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                      [3] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    gUAMI                     [4] GUAMI OPTIONAL,
    gUMMEI                    [5] GUMMEI OPTIONAL,
    pLMNID                    [6] PLMNID OPTIONAL,
    servingSystemMethod       [7] UDMServingSystemMethod
}


-- =================
-- 5G UDM parameters
-- =================

UDMServingSystemMethod ::= ENUMERATED
{
    amf3GPPAccessRegistration(0),
    amfNon3GPPAccessRegistration(1),
    unknown(2)
}


-- ==================
-- 5G SMSF definitions
-- ==================

-- See clause 6.2.5.3 for details of this structure
SMSMessage ::= SEQUENCE
{
    originatingSMSParty       [1] SMSParty,
    terminatingSMSParty       [2] SMSParty,
    direction                 [3] Direction,
    transferStatus            [4] SMSTransferStatus,
    otherMessage              [5] SMSOtherMessageIndication OPTIONAL,
    location                  [6] Location OPTIONAL,
    peerNFAddress             [7] SMSNFAddress OPTIONAL,
    peerNFType                [8] SMSNFType OPTIONAL,
    sMSTPDUData               [9] SMSTPDUData OPTIONAL
}


-- =================
-- 5G SMSF parameters
-- = =================

SMSParty ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sUPI        [1] SUPI OPTIONAL,
    pEI         [2] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI        [3] GPSI OPTIONAL
}


SMSTransferStatus ::= ENUMERATED
{
    transferSucceeded(1),
    transferFailed(2),
    undefined(3)
}

SMSOtherMessageIndication ::= BOOLEAN

SMSNFAddress ::= CHOICE
{
```

```
    iPAddress   [1] IPAddress,
    e164Number  [2] E164Number
}

SMSNFType ::= ENUMERATED
{
    sMSGMSC(1),
    iWMSC(2),
    sMSRouter(3)
}

SMSTPDUData ::= CHOICE
{
    sMSTPDU [1] SMSTPDU
}

SMSTPDU ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE(1..270))

-- ==================
-- 5G LALS definitions
-- ==================

LALSReport ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sUPI                [1] SUPI OPTIONAL,
    pEI                 [2] PEI OPTIONAL,
    gPSI                [3] GPSI OPTIONAL,
    location            [4] Location OPTIONAL
}

-- ====================
-- PDHR/PDSR definitions
-- ====================

PDHeaderReport ::= SEQUENCE
{
    pDUSessionID            [1] PDUSessionID,
    sourceIPAddress         [2] IPAddress,
    sourcePort              [3] PortNumber OPTIONAL,
    destinationIPAddress    [4] IPAddress,
    destinationPort         [5] PortNumber OPTIONAL,
    nextLayerProtocol       [6] NextLayerProtocol,
    iPv6flowLabel           [7] IPv6FlowLabel OPTIONAL,
    direction               [8] Direction,
    packetSize              [9] INTEGER
}

PDSummaryReport ::= SEQUENCE
{
    pDUSessionID            [1] PDUSessionID,
    sourceIPAddress         [2] IPAddress,
    sourcePort              [3] PortNumber OPTIONAL,
    destinationIPAddress    [4] IPAddress,
    destinationPort         [5] PortNumber OPTIONAL,
    nextLayerProtocol       [6] NextLayerProtocol,
    iPv6flowLabel           [7] IPv6FlowLabel OPTIONAL,
    direction               [8] Direction,
    pDSRSummaryTrigger      [9] PDSRSummaryTrigger,
    firstPacketTimestamp    [10] Timestamp,
    lastPacketTimestamp     [11] Timestamp,
    packetCount             [12] INTEGER,
    byteCount               [13] INTEGER
}

-- ==================
-- PDHR/PDSR parameters
-- ==================

PDSRSummaryTrigger ::= ENUMERATED
{
    timerExpiry(1),
    packetCount(2),
    byteCount(3)
}

-- ==========================
-- LI Notification definitions
-- ==========================
```

```
LINotification ::= SEQUENCE
{
    notificationType                    [1] LINotificationType,
    appliedTargetID                     [2] TargetIdentifier OPTIONAL,
    appliedDeliveryInformation          [3] SEQUENCE OF LIAppliedDeliveryInformation OPTIONAL,
    appliedStartTime                    [4] Timestamp OPTIONAL,
    appliedEndTime                      [5] Timestamp OPTIONAL
}

-- ==========================
-- LI Notification parameters
-- ==========================

LINotificationType ::= ENUMERATED
{
    activation(1),
    deactivation(2),
    modification(3)
}

LIAppliedDeliveryInformation ::= SEQUENCE
{
    hI2DeliveryIPAddress                [1] IPAddress OPTIONAL,
    hI2DeliveryPortNumber               [2] PortNumber OPTIONAL,
    hI3DeliveryIPAddress                [3] IPAddress OPTIONAL,
    hI3DeliveryPortNumber               [4] PortNumber OPTIONAL
}

-- ===============
-- MDF definitions
-- ===============

MDFCellSiteReport ::= SEQUENCE OF CellInformation

-- =================
-- Common Parameters
-- =================

AccessType ::= ENUMERATED
{
    threeGPPAccess(1),
    nonThreeGPPAccess(2),
    threeGPPandNonThreeGPPAccess(3)
}

Direction ::= ENUMERATED
{
    fromTarget(1),
    toTarget(2)
}

DNN ::= UTF8String

E164Number ::= NumericString (SIZE(1..15))

FiveGGUTI ::= SEQUENCE
{
    mCC         [1] MCC,
    mNC         [2] MNC,
    aMFRegionID [3] AMFRegionID,
    aMFSetID    [4] AMFSetID,
    aMFPointer  [5] AMFPointer,
    fiveGTMSI   [6] FiveGTMSI
}

FiveGMMCause ::= INTEGER (0..255)

FiveGSMRequestType ::= ENUMERATED
{
    initialRequest(1),
    existingPDUSession(2),
    initialEmergencyRequest(3),
    existingEmergencyPDUSession(4),
    modificationRequest(5),
    reserved(6),
    mAPDURequest(7)
}
```

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```
FiveGSMCause ::= INTEGER (0..255)

FiveGTMSI ::= INTEGER (0..4294967295)

FTEID ::= SEQUENCE
{
    tEID        [1] INTEGER (0.. 4294967295),
    iPv4Address [2] IPv4Address OPTIONAL,
    iPv6Address [3] IPv6Address OPTIONAL
}

GPSI ::= CHOICE
{
    mSISDN      [1] MSISDN,
    nAI         [2] NAI
}

GUAMI ::= SEQUENCE
{
    aMFID       [1] AMFID,
    pLMNID      [2] PLMNID
}

GUMMEI ::= SEQUENCE
{
    mMEID       [1] MMEID,
    mCC         [2] MCC,
    mNC         [3] MNC
}

HomeNetworkPublicKeyID ::= OCTET STRING

HSMFURI ::= UTF8String

IMEI ::= NumericString (SIZE(14))

IMEISV ::= NumericString (SIZE(16))

IMSI ::= NumericString (SIZE(6..15))

Initiator ::= ENUMERATED
{
    uE(1),
    network(2),
    unknown(3)
}

IPAddress ::= CHOICE
{
    iPv4Address [1] IPv4Address,
    iPv6Address [2] IPv6Address
}

IPv4Address ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE(4))

IPv6Address ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE(16))

IPv6FlowLabel ::= INTEGER(0..1048575)

MACAddress ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE(6))

MCC ::= NumericString (SIZE(3))

MNC ::= NumericString (SIZE(2..3))

MMEID ::= SEQUENCE
{
    mMEGI       [1] MMEGI,
    mMEC        [2] MMEC
}

MMEC ::= NumericString

MMEGI ::= NumericString

MSISDN ::= NumericString (SIZE(1..15))
```

```
NAI ::= UTF8String

NextLayerProtocol ::= INTEGER(0..255)

NSSAI ::= SEQUENCE OF SNSSAI

PLMNID ::= SEQUENCE
{
    mCC [1] MCC,
    mNC [2] MNC
}

PDUSessionID ::= INTEGER (0..255)

PDUSessionType ::= ENUMERATED
{
    iPv4(1),
    iPv6(2),
    iPv4v6(3),
    unstructured(4),
    ethernet(5)
}

PEI ::= CHOICE
{
    iMEI        [1] IMEI,
    iMEISV      [2] IMEISV
}

PortNumber ::= INTEGER(0..65535)

ProtectionSchemeID ::= INTEGER (0..15)

RATType ::= ENUMERATED
{
    nR(1),
    eUTRA(2),
    wLAN(3),
    virtual(4)
}

RejectedNSSAI ::= SEQUENCE OF RejectedSNSSAI

RejectedSNSSAI ::= SEQUENCE
{
    causeValue [1] RejectedSliceCauseValue,
    sNSSAI     [2] SNSSAI
}

RejectedSliceCauseValue ::= INTEGER (0..255)

RoutingIndicator ::= INTEGER (0..9999)

SchemeOutput ::= OCTET STRING

Slice ::= SEQUENCE
{
    allowedNSSAI        [1] NSSAI OPTIONAL,
    configuredNSSAI     [2] NSSAI OPTIONAL,
    rejectedNSSAI       [3] RejectedNSSAI OPTIONAL
}

SMPDUDNRequest ::= OCTET STRING

SNSSAI ::= SEQUENCE
{
    sliceServiceType    [1] INTEGER (0..255),
    sliceDifferentiator [2] OCTET STRING (SIZE(3)) OPTIONAL
}

SUCI ::= SEQUENCE
{
    mCC                     [1] MCC,
    mNC                     [2] MNC,
    routingIndicator        [3] RoutingIndicator,
    protectionSchemeID      [4] ProtectionSchemeID,
    homeNetworkPublicKeyID  [5] HomeNetworkPublicKeyID,
    schemeOutput            [6] SchemeOutput
```

```
}

SUPI ::= CHOICE
{
    iMSI        [1] IMSI,
    nAI         [2] NAI
}

SUPIUnauthenticatedIndication ::= BOOLEAN

TargetIdentifier ::= CHOICE
{
    sUPI                [1] SUPI,
    iMSI                [2] IMSI,
    pEI                 [3] PEI,
    iMEI                [4] IMEI,
    gPSI                [5] GPSI,
    mISDN               [6] MSISDN,
    nAI                 [7] NAI,
    iPv4Address         [8] IPv4Address,
    iPv6Address         [9] IPv6Address,
    ethernetAddress     [10] MACAddress
}

TargetIdentifierProvenance ::= ENUMERATED
{
    lEAProvided(1),
    observed(2),
    matchedOn(3),
    other(4)
}

Timestamp ::= GeneralizedTime

UEEndpointAddress ::= CHOICE
{
    iPv4Address         [1] IPv4Address,
    iPv6Address         [2] IPv6Address,
    ethernetAddress     [3] MACAddress
}

-- ==================
-- Location parameters
-- ==================

Location ::= SEQUENCE
{
    locationInfo            [1] LocationInfo OPTIONAL,
    positioningInfo         [2] PositioningInfo OPTIONAL,
    locationPresenceReport  [3] LocationPresenceReport OPTIONAL
}

CellSiteInformation ::= SEQUENCE
{
    geographicalCoordinates   [1] GeographicalCoordinates,
    azimuth                   [2] INTEGER (0..359) OPTIONAL,
    operatorSpecificInformation [3] UTF8String OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.4.6.2.6
LocationInfo ::= SEQUENCE
{
    userLocation        [1] UserLocation OPTIONAL,
    currentLoc          [2] BOOLEAN OPTIONAL,
    geoInfo             [3] GeographicArea OPTIONAL,
    rATType             [4] RATType OPTIONAL,
    timeZone            [5] TimeZone OPTIONAL,
    additionalCellIDs   [6] SEQUENCE OF CellInformation OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.7
UserLocation ::= SEQUENCE
{
    eUTRALocation       [1] EUTRALocation OPTIONAL,
    nRLocation          [2] NRLocation OPTIONAL,
    n3GALocation        [3] N3GALocation OPTIONAL
}
```

```
-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.8
EUTRALocation ::= SEQUENCE
{
    tAI                         [1] TAI,
    eCGI                        [2] ECGI,
    ageOfLocatonInfo            [3] INTEGER OPTIONAL,
    uELocationTimestamp         [4] Timestamp OPTIONAL,
    geographicalInformation     [5] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    geodeticInformation         [6] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    globalNGENbID               [7] GlobalRANNodeID OPTIONAL,
    cellSiteInformation         [8] CellSiteInformation OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.9
NRLocation ::= SEQUENCE
{
    tAI                         [1] TAI,
    nCGI                        [2] NCGI,
    ageOfLocatonInfo            [3] INTEGER OPTIONAL,
    uELocationTimestamp         [4] Timestamp OPTIONAL,
    geographicalInformation     [5] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    geodeticInformation         [6] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    globalGNbID                 [7] GlobalRANNodeID OPTIONAL,
    cellSiteInformation         [8] CellSiteInformation OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.10
N3GALocation ::= SEQUENCE
{
    tAI                         [1] TAI OPTIONAL,
    n3IWFID                     [2] N3IWFIDNGAP OPTIONAL,
    uEIPAddr                    [3] IPAddr OPTIONAL,
    portNumber                  [4] INTEGER OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 38.413 [23], clause 9.3.2.4
IPAddr ::= SEQUENCE
{
    iPv4Addr                    [1] IPv4Address OPTIONAL,
    iPv6Addr                    [2] IPv6Address OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.28
GlobalRANNodeID ::= SEQUENCE
{
    pLMNID                      [1] PLMNID,
    aNNodeID                    [2] ANNodeID
}

ANNodeID ::= CHOICE
{
    n3IWFID [1] N3IWFIDSBI,
    gNbID   [2] GNbID,
    nGENbID [3] NGENbID
}

-- TS 38.413 [23], clause 9.3.1.6
GNbID ::= BIT STRING(SIZE(22..32))

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.4
TAI ::= SEQUENCE
{
    pLMNID                      [1] PLMNID,
    tAC                         [2] TAC
}

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.5
ECGI ::= SEQUENCE
{
    pLMNID                      [1] PLMNID,
    eUTRACellID                 [2] EUTRACellID
}

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.6
NCGI ::= SEQUENCE
{
    pLMNID                      [1] PLMNID,
    nRCellID                    [2] NRCellID
```

```
}

RANCGI ::= CHOICE
{
    eCGI                      [1] ECGI,
    nCGI                      [2] NCGI
}

CellInformation ::= SEQUENCE
{
    rANCGI                    [1] RANCGI,
    cellSiteinformation       [2] CellSiteInformation OPTIONAL,
    timeOfLocation            [3] Timestamp OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 38.413 [23], clause 9.3.1.57
N3IWFIDNGAP ::= BIT STRING (SIZE(16))

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.28
N3IWFIDSBI ::= UTF8String

-- TS 29.571 [17], table 5.4.2-1
TAC ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE(2..3))

-- TS 38.413 [23], clause 9.3.1.9
EUTRACellID ::= BIT STRING (SIZE(28))

-- TS 38.413 [23], clause 9.3.1.7
NRCellID ::= BIT STRING (SIZE(36))

-- TS 38.413 [23], clause 9.3.1.8
NGENbID ::= CHOICE
{
    macroNGENbID              [1] BIT STRING (SIZE(20)),
    shortMacroNGENbID         [2] BIT STRING (SIZE(18)),
    longMacroNGENbID          [3] BIT STRING (SIZE(21))
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.4.6.2.3
PositioningInfo ::= SEQUENCE
{
    positionInfo              [1] LocationData OPTIONAL,
    rawMLPResponse            [2] RawMLPResponse OPTIONAL
}

RawMLPResponse ::= CHOICE
{
    -- The following parameter contains a copy of unparsed XML code of the
    -- MLP response message, i.e. the entire XML document containing
    -- a <slia> (described in OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C [20], clause 5.2.3.2.2) or
    -- a <slirep> (described in OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C [20], clause 5.2.3.2.3) MLP message.
    mLPPositionData           [1] UTF8String,
    -- OMA MLP result id, defined in OMA-TS-MLP-V3_5-20181211-C [20], Clause 5.4
    mLPErrorCode              [2] INTEGER (1..699)
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.3
LocationData ::= SEQUENCE
{
    locationEstimate          [1] GeographicArea,
    accuracyFulfilmentIndicator [2] AccuracyFulfilmentIndicator OPTIONAL,
    ageOfLocationEstimate     [3] AgeOfLocationEstimate OPTIONAL,
    velocityEstimate          [4] VelocityEstimate OPTIONAL,
    civicAddress              [5] CivicAddress OPTIONAL,
    positioningDataList       [6] SET OF PositioningMethodAndUsage OPTIONAL,
    gNSSPositioningDataList    [7] SET OF GNSSPositioningMethodAndUsage OPTIONAL,
    eCGI                      [8] ECGI OPTIONAL,
    nCGI                      [9] NCGI OPTIONAL,
    altitude                  [10] Altitude OPTIONAL,
    barometricPressure        [11] BarometricPressure OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.2.5
LocationPresenceReport ::= SEQUENCE
{
    type                      [1] AMFEventType,
    timestamp                 [2] Timestamp,
    areaList                  [3] SET OF AMFEventArea OPTIONAL,
```

ETSI

```
    timeZone                    [4] TimeZone OPTIONAL,
    accessTypes                 [5] SET OF AccessType OPTIONAL,
    rMInfoList                  [6] SET OF RMInfo OPTIONAL,
    cMInfoList                  [7] SET OF CMInfo OPTIONAL,
    reachability                [8] UEReachability OPTIONAL,
    location                    [9] UserLocation OPTIONAL,
    additionalCellIDs           [10] SEQUENCE OF CellInformation OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.3.3
AMFEventType ::= ENUMERATED
{
    locationReport(1),
    presenceInAOIReport(2)
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.2.16
AMFEventArea ::= SEQUENCE
{
    presenceInfo                [1] PresenceInfo OPTIONAL,
    lADNInfo                    [2] LADNInfo OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.4.27
PresenceInfo ::= SEQUENCE
{
    presenceState               [1] PresenceState OPTIONAL,
    trackingAreaList            [2] SET OF TAI OPTIONAL,
    eCGIList                    [3] SET OF ECGI OPTIONAL,
    nCGIList                    [4] SET OF NCGI OPTIONAL,
    globalRANNodeIDList         [5] SET OF GlobalRANNodeID OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.2.17
LADNInfo ::= SEQUENCE
{
    lADN                        [1] UTF8String,
    presence                    [2] PresenceState OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.571 [17], clause 5.4.3.20
PresenceState ::= ENUMERATED
{
    inArea(1),
    outOfArea(2),
    unknown(3),
    inactive(4)
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.2.8
RMInfo ::= SEQUENCE
{
    rMState                     [1] RMState,
    accessType                  [2] AccessType
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.2.9
CMInfo ::= SEQUENCE
{
    cMState                     [1] CMState,
    accessType                  [2] AccessType
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.3.7
UEReachability ::= ENUMERATED
{
    unreachable(1),
    reachable(2),
    regulatoryOnly(3)
}

-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.3.9
RMState ::= ENUMERATED
{
    registered(1),
    deregistered(2)
}
```

```
-- TS 29.518 [22], clause 6.2.6.3.10
CMState ::= ENUMERATED
{
    idle(1),
    connected(2)
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.5
GeographicArea ::= CHOICE
{
    point                   [1] Point,
    pointUncertaintyCircle  [2] PointUncertaintyCircle,
    pointUncertaintyEllipse [3] PointUncertaintyEllipse,
    polygon                 [4] Polygon,
    pointAltitude           [5] PointAltitude,
    pointAltitudeUncertainty [6] PointAltitudeUncertainty,
    ellipsoidArc            [7] EllipsoidArc
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.3.12
AccuracyFulfilmentIndicator ::= ENUMERATED
{
    requestedAccuracyFulfilled(1),
    requestedAccuracyNotFulfilled(2)
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause
VelocityEstimate ::= CHOICE
{
    horVelocity                         [1] HorizontalVelocity,
    horWithVertVelocity                 [2] HorizontalWithVerticalVelocity,
    horVelocityWithUncertainty          [3] HorizontalVelocityWithUncertainty,
    horWithVertVelocityAndUncertainty   [4] HorizontalWithVerticalVelocityAndUncertainty
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.14
CivicAddress ::= SEQUENCE
{
    country                 [1] UTF8String,
    a1                      [2] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    a2                      [3] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    a3                      [4] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    a4                      [5] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    a5                      [6] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    a6                      [7] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    prd                     [8] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    pod                     [9] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    sts                     [10] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    hno                     [11] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    hns                     [12] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    lmk                     [13] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    loc                     [14] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    nam                     [15] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    pc                      [16] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    bld                     [17] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    unit                    [18] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    flr                     [19] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    room                    [20] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    plc                     [21] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    pcn                     [22] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    pobox                   [23] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    addcode                 [24] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    seat                    [25] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    rd                      [26] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    rdsec                   [27] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    rdbr                    [28] UTF8String OPTIONAL,
    rdsubbr                 [29] UTF8String OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.15
PositioningMethodAndUsage ::= SEQUENCE
{
    method                  [1] PositioningMethod,
    mode                    [2] PositioningMode,
    usage                   [3] Usage
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.16
```

```
GNSSPositioningMethodAndUsage ::= SEQUENCE
{
    mode                                [1] PositioningMode,
    gNSS                                [2] GNSSID,
    usage                               [3] Usage
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.6
Point ::= SEQUENCE
{
    geographicalCoordinates             [1] GeographicalCoordinates
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.7
PointUncertaintyCircle ::= SEQUENCE
{
    geographicalCoordinates             [1] GeographicalCoordinates,
    uncertainty                         [2] Uncertainty
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.8
PointUncertaintyEllipse ::= SEQUENCE
{
    geographicalCoordinates             [1] GeographicalCoordinates,
    uncertainty                         [2] UncertaintyEllipse,
    confidence                          [3] Confidence
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.9
Polygon ::= SEQUENCE
{
    pointList                           [1] SET SIZE (3..15) OF GeographicalCoordinates
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.10
PointAltitude ::= SEQUENCE
{
    point                               [1] GeographicalCoordinates,
    altitude                            [2] Altitude
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.11
PointAltitudeUncertainty ::= SEQUENCE
{
    point                               [1] GeographicalCoordinates,
    altitude                            [2] Altitude,
    uncertaintyEllipse                  [3] UncertaintyEllipse,
    uncertaintyAltitude                 [4] Uncertainty,
    confidence                          [5] Confidence
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.12
EllipsoidArc ::= SEQUENCE
{
    point                               [1] GeographicalCoordinates,
    innerRadius                         [2] InnerRadius,
    uncertaintyRadius                   [3] Uncertainty,
    offsetAngle                         [4] Angle,
    includedAngle                       [5] Angle,
    confidence                          [6] Confidence
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.4
GeographicalCoordinates ::= SEQUENCE
{
    latitude                            [1] UTF8String,
    longitude                           [2] UTF8String,
    mapDatumInformation                 [3] OGCURN OPTIONAL
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.22
UncertaintyEllipse ::= SEQUENCE
{
    semiMajor                           [1] Uncertainty,
    semiMinor                           [2] Uncertainty,
    orientationMajor                    [3] Orientation
}
```

```
-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.18
HorizontalVelocity ::= SEQUENCE
{
    hSpeed                              [1] HorizontalSpeed,
    bearing                            [2] Angle
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.19
HorizontalWithVerticalVelocity ::= SEQUENCE
{
    hSpeed                              [1] HorizontalSpeed,
    bearing                            [2] Angle,
    vSpeed                             [3] VerticalSpeed,
    vDirection                         [4] VerticalDirection
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.20
HorizontalVelocityWithUncertainty ::= SEQUENCE
{
    hSpeed                              [1] HorizontalSpeed,
    bearing                            [2] Angle,
    uncertainty                        [3] SpeedUncertainty
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.2.21
HorizontalWithVerticalVelocityAndUncertainty ::= SEQUENCE
{
    hspeed                             [1] HorizontalSpeed,
    bearing                            [2] Angle,
    vSpeed                             [3] VerticalSpeed,
    vDirection                         [4] VerticalDirection,
    hUncertainty                       [5] SpeedUncertainty,
    vUncertainty                       [6] SpeedUncertainty
}

-- The following types are described in TS 29.572 [24], table 6.1.6.3.2-1
Altitude ::= UTF8String
Angle ::= INTEGER (0..360)
Uncertainty ::= INTEGER (0..127)
Orientation ::= INTEGER (0..180)
Confidence ::= INTEGER (0..100)
InnerRadius ::= INTEGER (0..65535)
AgeOfLocationEstimate ::= INTEGER (0..32767)
HorizontalSpeed ::= UTF8String
VerticalSpeed ::= UTF8String
SpeedUncertainty ::= UTF8String
BarometricPressure ::= INTEGER (30000..155000)

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.3.13
VerticalDirection ::= ENUMERATED
{
    upward(1),
    downward(2)
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.3.6
PositioningMethod ::= ENUMERATED
{
    cellID(1),
    eCID(2),
    oTDOA(3),
    barometricPresure(4),
    wLAN(5),
    bluetooth(6),
    mBS(7)
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.3.7
PositioningMode ::= ENUMERATED
{
    uEBased(1),
    uEAssisted(2),
    conventional(3)
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.3.8
GNSSID ::= ENUMERATED
{
```

```
    gPS(1),
    galileo(2),
    sBAS(3),
    modernizedGPS(4),
    qZSS(5),
    gLONASS(6)
}

-- TS 29.572 [24], clause 6.1.6.3.9
Usage ::= ENUMERATED
{
    unsuccess(1),
    successResultsNotUsed(2),
    successResultsUsedToVerifyLocation(3),
    successResultsUsedToGenerateLocation(4),
    successMethodNotDetermined(5)
}

-- TS 29.571 [17], table 5.2.2-1
TimeZone ::= UTF8String

-- Open Geospatial Consortium URN [35]
OGCURN ::= UTF8String

END
```

Annex B (normative): LI Notification

Based on clause 5.6 of the present document, this annex defines a system of management notification of LI system with the LI_HI4 interface.

The LI_HI4 interface shall be used to transport specific LI service O&M information (referred to as LI Notification) from the CSP to the LEMF. The individual parameters of the LI Notification message shall be coded using ASN.1 and the basic encoding rules (BER). The delivery of LI Notification shall be performed directly using the same mechanism as used for delivery of IRI messages over LI_HI2 and CC over LI_HI3.

The LI Notification shall be used to send electronic notification to the LEMF in the following cases:

1) after the activation of lawful interception;

2) after the deactivation of lawful interception;

3) after the modification of an active lawful interception.

Table B.1-1: LINotification message

Field name	Description	M/C/O
notificationType	Information on the type of notification: activation, deactivation or modification	M
deliveryInformation	Delivery Information which has been decided by the LEA in terms of delivery numbers, IP addresses for LI_HI2 and LI_HI3	O
appliedTargetID	Target Identifier applied in the ADMF for the warrant	O
appliedStartTime	Start time applied to the ADMF for the warrant	C
appliedEndTime	End time applied to the ADMF for the warrant	C

Conditional parameters shall be set as follows:

LI Activation Notification		
Field name	**Description**	**M/C/O**
notificationType	Activation	M
appliedStartTime	Always present and represents: The Start Date/Time in the warrant or, The Date/Time of the CSP activation in the ADMF or, The scheduled future Start Date/Time.	C
appliedEndTime	Absence means the interception has been activated with no predefined End Date/Time. Presence means the End time is scheduled to be applied at that (future) time.	C

LI Modification Notification		
Field name	**Description**	**M/C/O**
notificationType	Modification	M
appliedStartTime	Present and provides the new Start Date/Time if modified by the LI Modification command	C
appliedEndTime	Present and provides the new End Date/Time if modified by the LI Modification command	C

LI Deactivation Notification		
Field name	**Description**	**M/C/O**
notificationType	Deactivation	M
appliedStartTime	Absent	C
appliedEndTime	Present and provides the actual End Date/Time, e.g. timed stop as per initial warrant or as per new warrant, or as pre-emptive audited stop from the LEA, or major LI failure.	C

The individual notifications parameters shall be sent to the LEMF as soon as possible with the lowest latency at least once (if available).

The MDF2/3 will deliver the LINotification message to LEMF.

Annex C (normative): XSD Schema for LI_X1 extensions

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
           xmlns="urn:3GPP:ns:li:3GPPX1Extensions:r16:v1"
           targetNamespace="urn:3GPP:ns:li:3GPPX1Extensions:r16:v1"
           elementFormDefault="qualified">

  <xs:complexType name="X1Extensions">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="Extension" type="X1Extension" minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="unbounded"></xs:element>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:complexType name="UPFLIT3TargetIdentifierExtensions">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="UPFLIT3TargetIdentifier" type="UPFLIT3TargetIdentifier"
minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"></xs:element>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:complexType name="UPFLIT3TargetIdentifier">
    <xs:choice>
      <xs:element name="FSEID" type="FSEID"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="PDRID" type="xs:unsignedInt"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="QERID" type="xs:unsignedInt"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="NetworkInstance" type="xs:hexBinary"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="GTPTunnelDirection" type="GTPTunnelDirection"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="FTEID" type="FTEID"></xs:element>
    </xs:choice>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:complexType name="FSEID">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="SEID" type="xs:unsignedLong"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="IPv4Address" type="IPv4Address" minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="IPv6Address" type="IPv6Address" minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:complexType name="FTEID">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="TEID" type="xs:unsignedInt"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="IPv4Address" type="IPv4Address" minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="IPv6Address" type="IPv6Address" minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>

  <xs:simpleType name="GTPTunnelDirection">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
      <xs:enumeration value="Outbound"></xs:enumeration>
      <xs:enumeration value="Inbound"></xs:enumeration>
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>

  <xs:complexType name="X1Extension">
    <xs:choice>
      <xs:element name="LALSLILCSTargetProvisioning"
type="LALSLILCSTargetProvisioningExtensions"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="LALSLTFProvisioning"
type="LALSLTFProvisioningExtensions"></xs:element>
      <xs:element name="HeaderReporting" type="PDHRReportingExtensions"></xs:element>
```

```
      </xs:choice>
   </xs:complexType>

   <xs:complexType name="LALSLILCSTargetProvisioningExtensions">
     <xs:sequence>
       <xs:element name="PositioningServiceType" type="PositioningServiceType"></xs:element>
       <xs:element name="PositioningPeriodicity" type="PositioningPeriodicity"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
       <xs:element name="PositioningParameters" type="PositioningParameters"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
     </xs:sequence>
   </xs:complexType>

   <xs:simpleType name="PositioningServiceType">
     <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
       <xs:enumeration value="Immediate"></xs:enumeration>
       <xs:enumeration value="Periodic"></xs:enumeration>
     </xs:restriction>
   </xs:simpleType>

   <xs:simpleType name="PositioningPeriodicity">
     <xs:restriction base="xs:nonNegativeInteger">
     </xs:restriction>
   </xs:simpleType>

   <xs:complexType name="PositioningParameters">
     <xs:sequence>
       <xs:element name="RequestedLocationType" type="RequestedLocationType"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
       <xs:element name="RequestedResponseType" type="RequestedResponseType"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
       <xs:element name="MaxLocationAge" type="xs:nonNegativeInteger"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
       <xs:element name="ResponseTimingRequired" type="ResponseTimingRequired"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
       <xs:element name="ResponseTimer" type="xs:nonNegativeInteger"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
       <xs:element name="HorizontalAccuracy" type="NumberWithQOSClass"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
       <xs:element name="AltitudeAccuracy" type="NumberWithQOSClass"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
       <xs:element name="MotionStateRequest" type="EmptyElement" minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
     </xs:sequence>
   </xs:complexType>
   <xs:simpleType name="RequestedLocationType">
     <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
       <xs:enumeration value="CURRENT"></xs:enumeration>
       <xs:enumeration value="CURRENT_OR_LAST"></xs:enumeration>
     </xs:restriction>
   </xs:simpleType>

   <xs:simpleType name="RequestedResponseType">
     <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
       <xs:enumeration value="SYNC"></xs:enumeration>
       <xs:enumeration value="ASYNC"></xs:enumeration>
     </xs:restriction>
   </xs:simpleType>

   <xs:simpleType name="ResponseTimingRequired">
     <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
       <xs:enumeration value="NO_DELAY"></xs:enumeration>
       <xs:enumeration value="LOW_DELAY"></xs:enumeration>
       <xs:enumeration value="DELAY_TOL"></xs:enumeration>
     </xs:restriction>
```

```xml
    </xs:simpleType>

    <xs:complexType name="NumberWithQOSClass">
      <xs:simpleContent>
        <xs:extension base="xs:nonNegativeInteger">
          <xs:attribute name="qos_class" type="QOSClass"></xs:attribute>
        </xs:extension>
      </xs:simpleContent>
    </xs:complexType>

    <xs:simpleType name="QOSClass">
      <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
        <xs:enumeration value="ASSURED"></xs:enumeration>
        <xs:enumeration value="BEST_EFFORT"></xs:enumeration>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>

    <xs:simpleType name="EmptyElement">
      <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
        <xs:enumeration value=""></xs:enumeration>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>

    <xs:complexType name="LALSLTFProvisioningExtensions">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="LILCSClientAddress" type="LILCSClientIPAddress"></xs:element>
        <xs:element name="PositioningParameters" type="PositioningParameters"
minOccurs="0"></xs:element>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>

    <xs:complexType name="LILCSClientIPAddress">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:choice>
          <xs:element name="IPv4Address" type="IPv4Address"/>
          <xs:element name="IPv6Address" type="IPv6Address"/>
        </xs:choice>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>

    <xs:simpleType name="IPv4Address">
      <xs:restriction base="xs:token">
        <xs:pattern value="((25[0-5]|2[0-4][0-9]|[01]?[0-9]?[0-9])\.){3}(25[0-5]|2[0-4][0-
9]|[01]?[0-9]?[0-9])"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>

    <xs:simpleType name="IPv6Address">
      <xs:restriction base="xs:token">
        <xs:pattern value="([0-9a-f]{4}:){7}([0-9a-f]{4})"/>
      </xs:restriction>
    </xs:simpleType>

    <xs:complexType name="PDHRReportingExtensions">
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="PDHType" type="PDHType"></xs:element>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>

    <xs:complexType name="PDHType">
      <xs:choice>
        <xs:element name="PDHR" type="EmptyElement"></xs:element>
        <xs:element name="PDSR" type="PDSRParameters"></xs:element>
      </xs:choice>
```

```
      </xs:complexType>

      <xs:complexType name="PDSRParameters">
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="PDSRTriggerType" type="PDSRTriggerType"></xs:element>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>

      <xs:complexType name="PDSRTriggerType">
        <xs:choice>
          <xs:element name="TimerExpiry" type="TimerExpiryInSeconds"></xs:element>
          <xs:element name="PacketCount" type="xs:nonNegativeInteger"></xs:element>
          <xs:element name="ByteCount" type="xs:nonNegativeInteger"></xs:element>
        </xs:choice>
      </xs:complexType>

      <xs:simpleType name="TimerExpiryInSeconds">
        <xs:restriction base="xs:nonNegativeInteger">
        </xs:restriction>
      </xs:simpleType>

  </xs:schema>
```

Annex D (informative): Drafting Guidance

D.1 Introduction

This annex provides drafting guidance for contributors wishing to propose changes to the present document.

D.2 Drafting conventions

Table D.2-1: Drafting conventions

D.2.1	The details for each field, including a complete description of the usage, format, cardinality and conditionality of that field, are given in the prose in the main body of the document.
D.2.2	The field names used in the main body of the document match those used in the ASN.1.
D.2.3	ASN.1 comments are not used, except for to indicate where to find a description of the field or structure in the main body of the specification.
D.2.4	If a field is made conditional, the condition for its presence or absence is specified.

D.3 Naming conventions

Table D.3-1: Naming conventions

D.3.1	To meet ASN.1 syntax rules, the first character of each ASN.1 field name are lower-cased.
D.3.2	To meet ASN.1 syntax rules, the first character of an ASN.1 type name are upper-cased.
D.3.3	To meet ASN.1 syntax rules, the first character of a field or a type name is not a number.
D.3.4	Only the character ranges A-Z, a-z and 0-9 are used in names.
D.3.5	Names are be CamelCased, where the first character of each word is upper-cased (except for the first character of the name – see rule D.3.1).
D.3.6	Any acronyms in a name should be entirely upper-cased (except for the first character of the name – see rule D.3.1).

```
ExampleBadStructure ::= SEQUENCE
{
    FirstField      [1] FirstFieldType,     -- D.3.1 First letter of field is upper case
    secondField     [2] secondFieldType,    -- D.3.2 First letter of type is lower case
    3rdField        [3] 3rdFieldType,       -- D.3.3 Names starts with digit
    fourth-field    [4] Fourth_Field_Type,  -- D.3.4 Names include hyphen and underscore
    fifthfield      [5] Fifthfieldtype,     -- D.3.5 Names are not camelCased
    msisdn          [6] MSISDN,             -- D.3.6 Acronyms in field name not wholly upper-cased
    mSISDN          [7] Msisdn              -- D.3.6 Acronyms in type name not wholly upper-cased
}
```

Figure 1 – Naming convention counter-examples

D.4 ASN.1 Syntax conventions

Table D.4-1: ASN.1 Syntax conventions

D.4.1	Modules are be defined with EXTENSIBILITY IMPLIED unless there is a specific reason to limit extensibility.
D.4.2	The AUTOMATIC TAGS module directive is not used.
D.4.3	SEQUENCE and CHOICE tag numbers start at one.
D.4.4	ENUMERATED tag numbers start at one.
D.4.5	Anonymous types are not used. Non-trivial fields are assigned their own named type.
D.4.6	Consideration should be given to making types re-usable and independent of a particular release. Re-using or extending an existing type, where the intent is similar, is preferable to creating a new type.
D.4.7	Consideration should be given to making types extensible by declaring them as a SEQUENCE or CHOICE where possible.
D.4.8	Multiple smaller messages or structures with fewer OPTONAL fields are preferred to larger structures with many OPTIONAL fields, as this increases the ability of the ASN.1 schema to enforce the intent of the specification.
D.4.9	Field names, tag numbers, field types and optional flags are be space-aligned where possible. An indent of four spaces is used.
D.4.10	Field and type names (when defining a type) are not in bold.
D.4.11	Braces are given their own line.
D.4.12	OIDs containing a version number are updated when the structure that uses the OID is changed, even if the change is solely to correct a syntactic error. Other OIDs in the same module need not be updated if they are not associated with structures that have been changed.

```
ConformatModule
{itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) securityDomain(2) lawfulIntercept(2) ... }

DEFINITIONS EXTENSIBILITY IMPLIED ::=

BEGIN


Structure1 ::= SEQUENCE
{
    field1  [1] Field1,
```

```
    field2  [2] Field2
}

Field1 ::= ENUMERATED
{
    choice1(1),
    choice2(2),
    choice3(3)
}

Field2 ::= OCTET STRING

END
```

Figure 2 – Syntax convention example

```
NonconformantModule
{itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) securityDomain(2) lawfulIntercept(2) ... }

DEFINITIONS AUTOMATIC TAGS ::=              -- D.4.1 Not declared with EXTENSIBILITY IMPLIED
                                            -- D.4.2 Declared AUTOMATIC TAGS
BEGIN

Structure1 ::= SEQUENCE {                   -- D.4.11 Braces not given their own line
    field1  [0] ::= ENUMERATED              -- D.4.3 SEQUENCE tags don't start at 1
    {                                       -- D.4.5 Anonymous type used
        choice1(0),                         -- D.4.4 ENUMERATED tag numbers don't start at 1
        choice2(2),
        choice3(3)
    },
    field2  [2] Field2                      -- D.4.10 Field name is bold
}

Field2 ::= OCTET STRING                     -- D.4.10 Type names in definitions is bold


END
```

Figure 3 – Syntax convention counter-examples

Annex Z (informative): Change history

Change history							
Date	**Meeting**	**TDoc**	**CR**	**Rev**	**Cat**	**Subject/Comment**	**New version**
2019-03	SA#83	SP-190044				Release 15 draft Approved at TSG SA#83	15.0.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0004	1	F	Missing trigger for the start of interception with established PDU session	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0006	1	F	Missing Stage 3 text - Start of Interception with registered UE from MDF2	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0007	1	F	Missing stage 3 text - Start of Interception with establishd PDU session from MDF2	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0008	1	F	Typos	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0009	-	F	Additional identifiers to support UPF LI_T2/3	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0010	1	F	In-bound roaming interception at anchor UPFs	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0013	1	F	Roaming toggle correction	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0014	1	F	Anchor UPF interception clarification	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0015	1	F	Branching UPF interception correction	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0019	-	F	ASN.1 Editorial Changes for the drafting rules compliance	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190343	0020	-	F	Clarifications on the Location information derivation and delivery	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190345	0021	-	F	Corrections on LI_T3 triggering	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190345	0022	2	F	Handling of error scenarios in LI_T2 and LI_T3 procedures	15.1.0
2019-06	SA#84	SP-190345	0023	2	B	Secondary Cell Group cells reporting	15.1.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190634	0029	1	F	Rapporteur fixes with consistency checking	15.2.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190634	0030	1	F	Errors in the clauses of Cell Site Report	15.2.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190634	0033	1	F	LI activation at the CC-POI after previous failure	15.2.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190634	0046	-	F	Start of interception - Reporting SUCI	15.2.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190635	0036	1	F	AMF Registration Update	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190635	0037	1	F	AMF Deregistration Update	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190635	0038	-	F	Location update triggering	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190635	0040	1	F	Reporting SUPI in Unsuccessful Registration	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190635	0041	1	F	SUPI Unauthenticated Clarification	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190635	0042	1	F	Mandatory Inclusion of OtherMessage Parameter	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190635	0044	1	F	Task Details Required for Positioning	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190635	0045	1	F	LALS Report Record Note	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190662	0050	3	C	Addition of map datum for geographicalCoordinates	16.0.0
2019-09	SA#85	SP-190662	0051	2	F	Stage 3 text to service scoping	16.0.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-190984	0053	1	A	Inclusion of Product XID in triggering scenarios	16.1.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-190984	0055	1	A	33.128 LALS Reference Corr (Rel-16)	16.1.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-190985	0057	-	F	Rapporteur fixes in TS 33.128	16.1.0
2019-12	SA#86	SP-190985	0059	1	D	Editorial name change for ETSI TS 103 221-x references	16.1.0
2020-03	SA#87	SP-200030	0061	-	A	Wrong ASN.1 coding of parameters AMFPointer and AMFSetID	16.2.0
2020-03	SA#87	SP-200031	0062	-	F	Coding of payload direction in xIRIs	16.2.0
2020-03	SA#87	SP-200031	0063	-	F	Clarification on 3GPP identifier coding over LI_X2 and LI_HI2	16.2.0
2020-03	SA#87	SP-200030	0065	1	A	A clarification to the xIRI SMFPDUSessionRelease record	16.2.0
2020-03	SA#87	SP-200031	0066	-	F	Coding of "other target identifier" conditional attributes in xIRIs	16.2.0
2020-03	SA#87	SP-200031	0070	1	F	UDM Serving System based on serving MME	16.2.0
2020-07	SA#88e	SP-200407	0073	1	B	EPC porting in TS 33.128	16.3.0
2020-07	SA#88e	SP-200407	0074	1	F	Corrections to target identifier formats	16.3.0
2020-07	SA#88e	SP-200407	0075	1	B	IRI fields for ATSSS	16.3.0
2020-07	SA#88e	SP-200407	0076	1	B	Drafting rule update	16.3.0
2020-07	SA#88e	SP-200407	0077	1	F	Fixing ASN.1 to match drafting rules	16.3.0
2020-07	SA#88e	SP-200407	0078	2	F	Clarification and Correction of LALS Service Scoping	16.3.0
2020-07	SA#88e	SP-200407	0083	1	C	Enhanced AMF Location Update Reporting with Dual Connectivity	16.3.0
2020-07	SA#88e	SP-200407	0084	1	F	Correction on provisioning of SMF over LI_X	16.3.0

History

Document history		
V16.3.0	November 2020	Publication