

Lawful Interception of VoIP

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Business Development
Transaction Security /
Telecommunications



Agenda

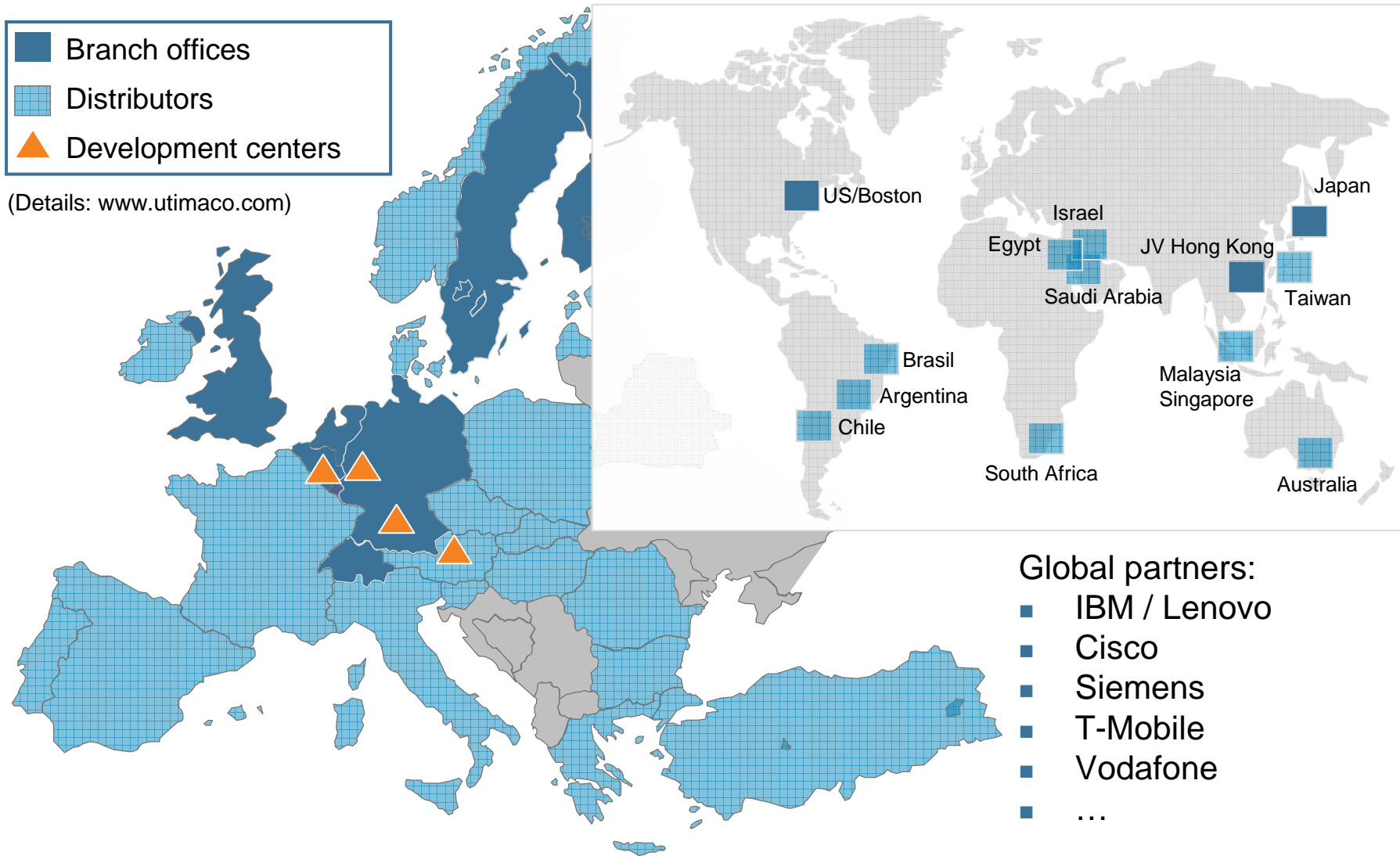
- Company Overview
- Lawful Interception
 - Definition and Terms
 - Legal Framework
 - Functional Overview
- LI for VoIP
 - LI solutions for VoIP
 - LI of peer-to-peer VoIP
 - Standards and Regulation
 - Open Issues
- LI for NGN/IMS

Company Profile

- Foundation: 1983
- Turnover: 34.8 million € in 2004/2005
- EBIT: 5.8 million €
- Ownership: Public Company
(Frankfurt Prime Standard)
- Employees: > 250 worldwide
- Headquarters: Oberursel (near Frankfurt/Main)

“Utimaco – the Data Security Company”

Presence



Portfolio

■ Utimaco Product Portfolio:

Personal Device Security

Innovative, trustworthy SafeGuard® solutions protect your data against misuse – on the terminals in private as well as public organizations (SafeGuard® Easy, - PrivateDisc, - LANCrypt, - PrivateCrypto, - Advanced Sec., - PDA).

Transaction Security

Focusing on innovative eBusiness and eGovernment solutions on the basis of Utimaco technologies (e-mail security, PKI, PKI-enabled applications, Hardware Security Module, Lawful Interception Management System).



- Hard disk encryption
- Virtual disk
- File security
- Management of rights
- PDA protection



- Sign - Verify
- Encrypt - Decrypt
- PKI - Infrastructure
- Time-Stamping
- Hardware Security Modules
- LI-Management

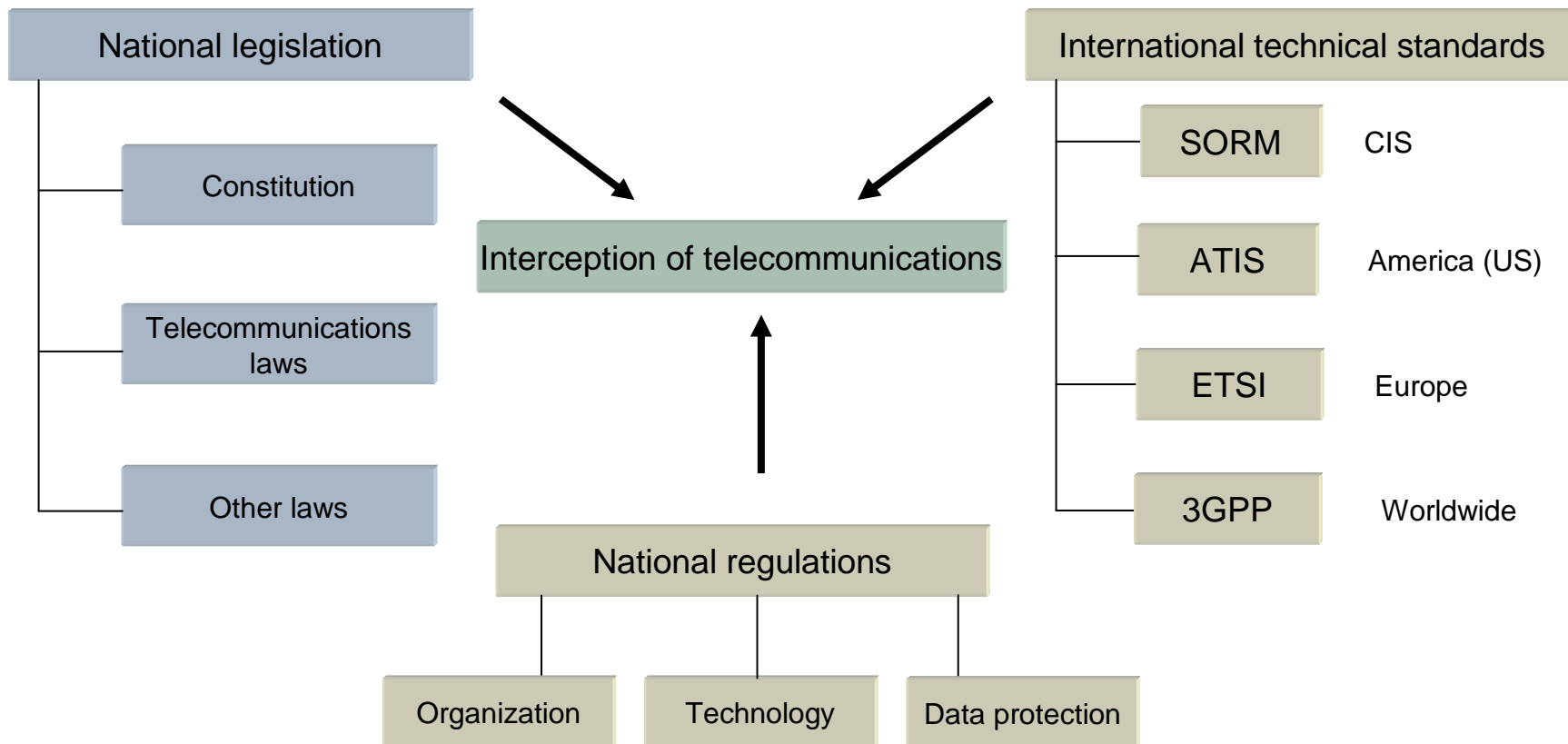
Lawful Interception – Definition and Terms

- Lawful Interception (LI)
 - Interception of telecommunications for purposes of law enforcement based on laws and other regulations
- Requirements for telecommunication service providers
- Law Enforcement Agency (LEA)
- Interception Related Information (IRI)
 - Information about intercepted communications (e.g. identifiers of participants, times, location information)
- Call Content (CC)
 - Content of intercepted data (e.g. speech, e-mail, data)
- Handover Interfaces (HI)

Legal Framework

LI is based on national laws and regulations

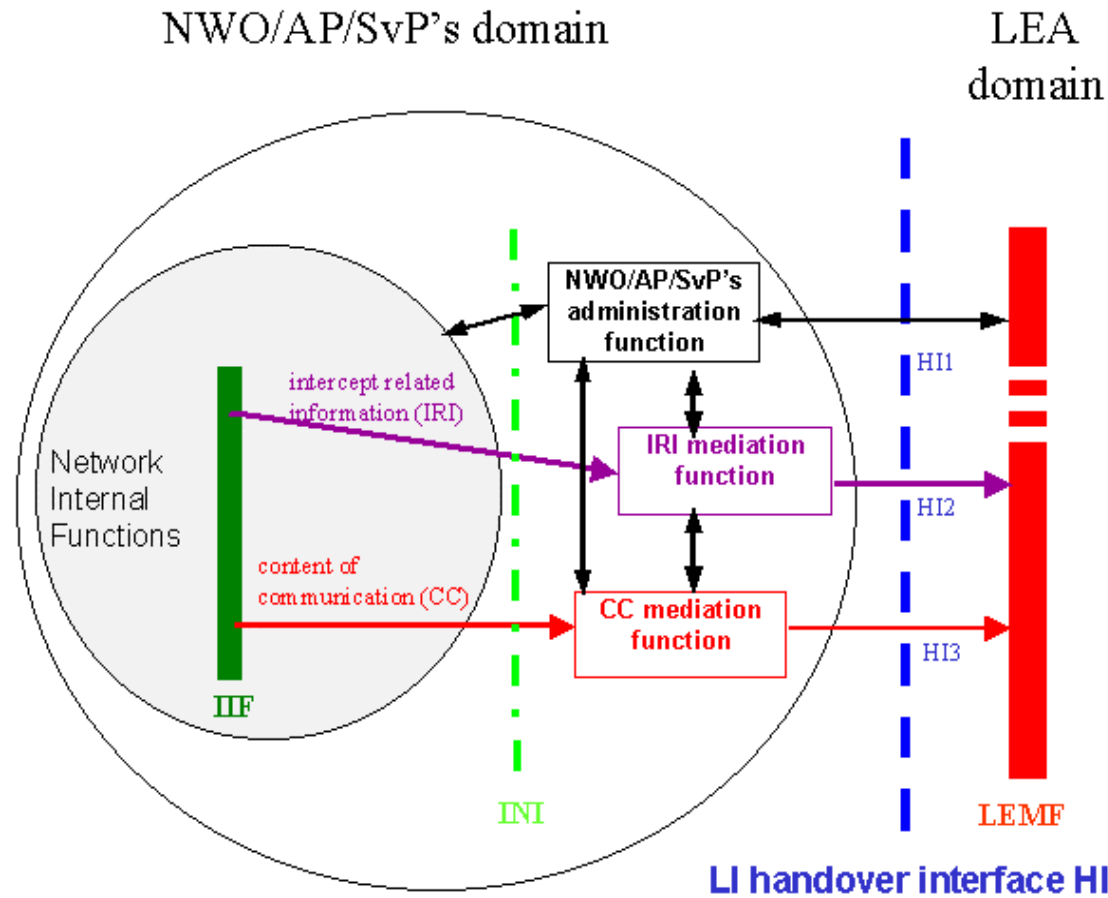
Implementation is often based on standards



Generic Requirements

- All communication of a target and service must be intercepted
- Integrity and confidentiality of Information must be ensured
- Only authorized personnel must be able to use the LI equipment
- All information must only be accessible to authorized personnel
 - Every use of LI equipment must be logged
- Intercepted subject must never be able to detect the interception
 - Active interception measures must never influence the telecommunication service
- Provider only required to provide accessible data
 - Network-intrinsic encryption must be removed

Functional Overview



IIF: internal interception function
INI: internal network interface

HI1: administrative information
HI2: intercept related information
HI3: content of communication

Functions of LI Solutions

- Administration Function
 - GUI to administrate LI components and interception measures
- Mediation (Delivery) Function
 - Communication between administration system and access functions
 - Delivery Function (DF) transmits IRI and CC to LEA
- Access Function
 - Accesses data to be intercepted in telecommunication network
 - Active: Internal Interception Function (IIF) integrated in network node
 - Passive: Probe/Sniffer, filtering to be intercepted communications out of whole network traffic

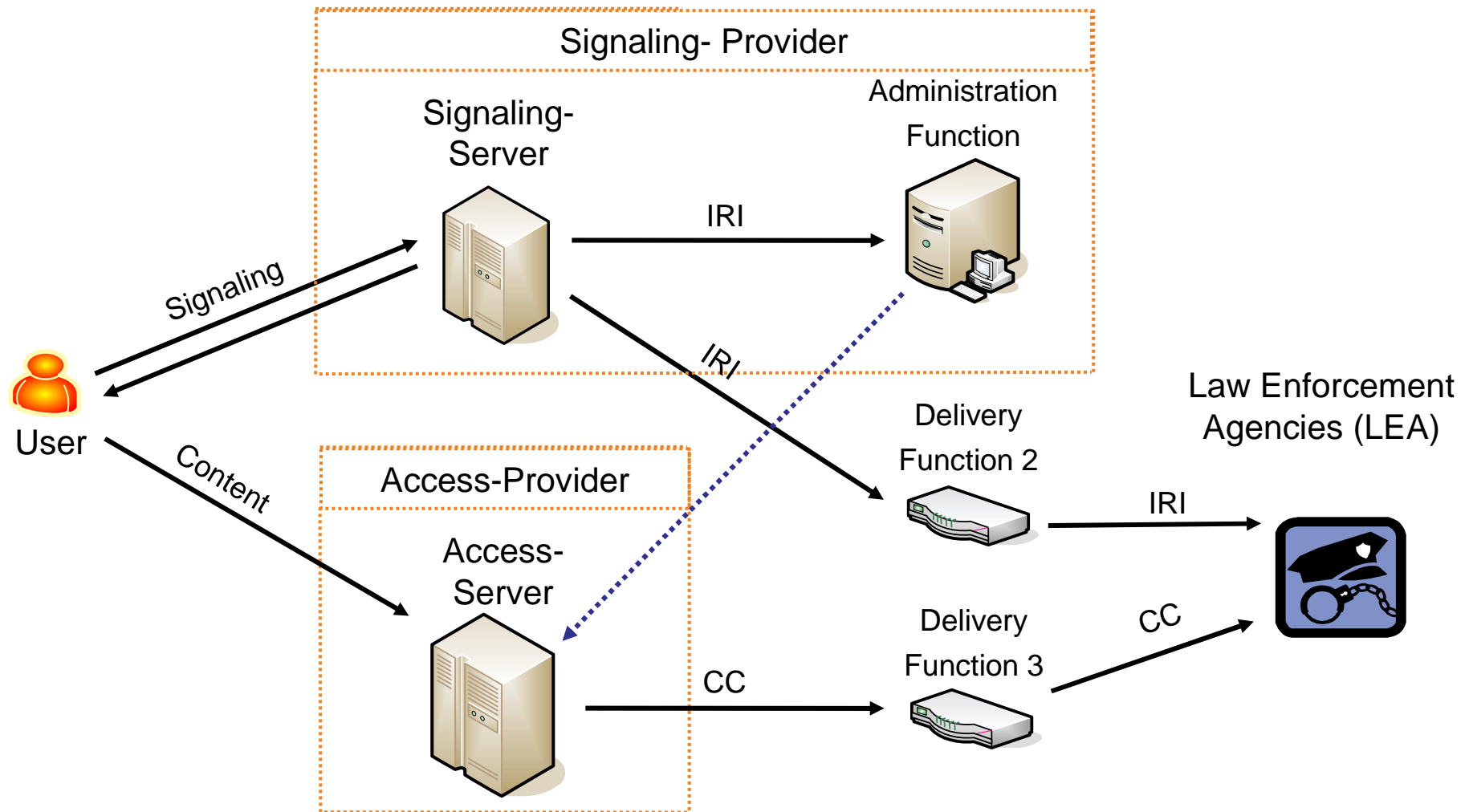
Functions of LI Solutions for VoIP

- Delivery Function
 - IP
 - PSTN
- Access Function
 - Active/IIF:
 - Signaling Server (e.g. SIP Server)
 - Access Router
 - Session Border Controller
 - Application Server
 - Passive:
 - Probes (SIP, H.323, RTP, ...)

Valuation of LI Solutions for VoIP

	Pros	Cons
Active	+ no additional hardware	- security
Signaling Server	+ scales good + minimal effort for provider	- IIF integrated in server - performance
Access Router	+ access to all media + sometimes only alternative	- correlation of IRI and CC difficult - LI functions at multiple points
Session Border Controller	+ reuse of SBCs + easy correlation of IRI and CC	- calls to PSTN not covered - additional hardware
Application Server	+ centralized solution + easy correlation of IRI and CC	- rerouting could be necessary - application dependent
Passive	+ very secure	- additional hardware
Probes	+ indepent of vendor (in theory)	- scaling can become an issue - possibility of packet losses

LI of peer-to-peer VoIP



LI-Standards for VoIP

- ATIS T1.678
 - US
- ETSI WI 00024
 - Europe
 - Canada, Australia, Asia?
- 3GPP 33 108
 - 3rd generation mobile network operators
- CableLabs PacketCable
 - (Broadband) Cable operators
- ETSI TS 101 671
 - Originally for PSTN networks
 - Possible solution for PSTN and VoIP operators

Status of Regulation

- US
 - Based on CALEA
 - Second order of FCC from 12 May 2006
 - Interconnected VoIP services
 - Providers must be compliant by 14 May 2007
- Europe
 - Different from country to country
 - Germany: Interim solution until ETSI standard is finalized
 - Netherlands: LI of VoIP already active

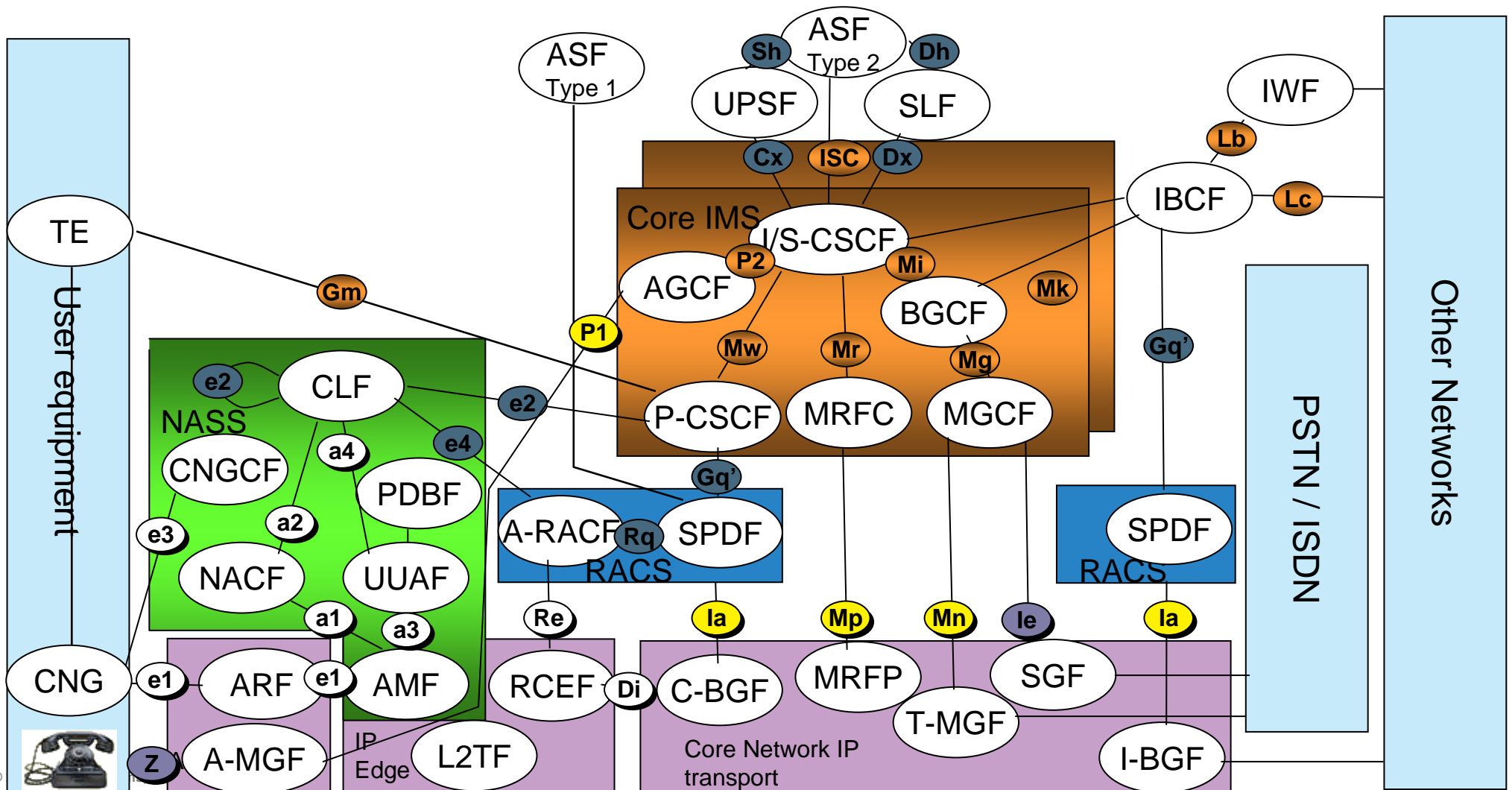
Open Issues

- IRI
 - Forwarding of signalling information e.g. SIP messagesvs.
 - Mapping of SIP messages to defined structures
- CC
 - Some providers cannot access the content
 - Possible ban of business models
- Application/service specific data
- Encryption is a hard problem for LEAs
 - Blocking of encrypted traffic?

LI for NGN/IMS

- Next Generation Networks (NGNs) standardized by ETSI TISPAN
- Based on 3GPP approach
- Core component: IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS)
- Goals:
 - Independent of underlying network architectures
 - Services in networks independent of access type (PSTN, mobile, DSL, ...)
 - Terminal and user mobility
 - Easy deployment of new services

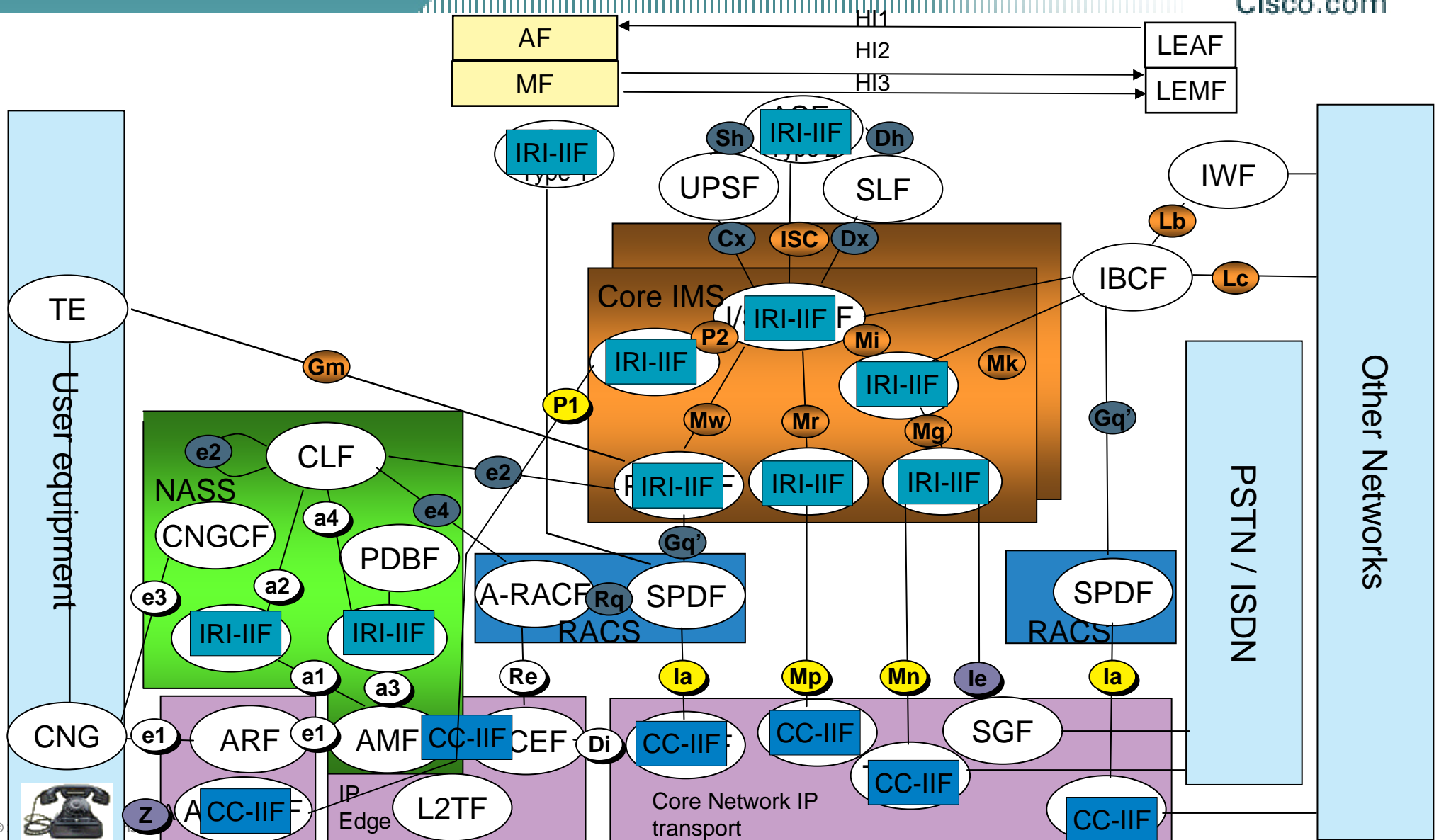
TISPAN R1/NGN IMS architecture (ES 282 0001)



TISPAN R1NGN architecture with IMS

LI reference points

Cisco.com



Questions?

www.utomaco.com

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