

5 SECTORS

5.1 General

R 1115 International Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Legal Interception of Telecommunications (C-1997)

The Council,

noting

- a) that many Member countries of the ITU permit their law enforcement and national security agencies, under controlled conditions, to intercept telecommunications services;
- b) that the law enforcement and national security agencies of a significant number of ITU member countries have agreed on a generic set of requirements for legal interception (the International Requirements for Interception, IUR);
- c) that the costs of legal interception capability and associated disruptions can be lessened by providing for the capability at the design stage; and
- d) that such reduction of costs and disruptions could lead to more efficient provision and development of telecommunications infrastructure,

considering

- a) that the provision of a technical capability for interception in relevant standards would not intrude on the sovereign right of countries to decide whether and under what conditions they will permit legal interception; and
- b) that the consideration of requirements for legal interception could fall within the responsibility of both the ITU-R and the ITU-T,

further noting that some countries are in urgent need of results in this area,

*requests the ITU-R and the ITU-T to give priority to questions on the subject which administrations request them to study.*⁸

Ref.: Documents C97/135 and C97/138.

⁸ It is understood that all ITU-T and ITU-R studies will be based on contributions by administrations.