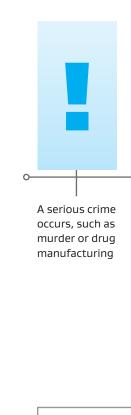
# Interception obligations –

## a law enforcement scenario





Police investigate



Police apply

to courts for

to intercept

communications

from suspects

a warrant



Police present warrant to network operator or service provider

### **CURRENT TICA ACT**

#### **Network operators**

> duty to assist; and all required to pre-invest at same level to enable interception

### Service providers

duty to assist

Communications such as mobile voice calls and text messages; landlines; emails



Network operator or service provider actions the request



Information is used by Police to solve crime and prosecute the offender

## **PROPOSED CHANGES IN TICS BILL**

#### **Network operators**

> reduced obligations for some types of operator to pre-invest, mean less duplication and lower costs. Duty to assist remains

#### Service providers

possible extension of obligations to preinvest in equipment and people to enable interception. Duty to assist remains



Process covered by different legislation – not covered by existing TICA Act or TICS Bill



Process covered by existing Act and Bill

## THE TICS BILL DOES NOT:

- > change the authority of agencies to intercept telecommunications
- > change existing privacy protections
- > require data to be stored and disclosed it only relates to real time interception.

## **Example of Network Security Process**



to New Zealand's national security