



**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE – 28 JANUARY
2022**

**REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 AND
THE INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2016**

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to:
 - (a) to advise the Committee on the Authority's use of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) and the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 (IPA) for the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021; and
 - (b) to ask the Committee to review the Covert Surveillance and the Acquisition of Communications Data Policy Statement relating to RIPA which is attached to this report.

Policy Framework and Previous Decisions

2. The Codes of Practice made under RIPA require elected members of a local authority to review the authority's use of RIPA and the policy at least once a year. The Corporate Governance Committee as the relevant committee for this purpose is also required to consider internal reports on the use of surveillance to ensure that it is being applied consistently with the local authority's policy and that the policy remains fit for purpose. The Code makes it clear that elected members should not be involved in making decisions on specific authorisations.
3. On 29 January 2021 this Committee agreed that the Council's Covert Surveillance and the Acquisition of Communications Data Policy Statement (relating to the use of RIPA) remained fit for purpose and the Cabinet subsequently approved the Policy Statement at its meeting on 23 March 2021. As there are no proposed changes to the Policy Statement there is no requirement for further review by Cabinet.

Background

4. RIPA provides a framework to ensure investigatory techniques are used in a way that is compatible with Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). RIPA ensures that these techniques are used in a regulated way and it includes safeguards to prevent abuse of such methods. Use of these covert techniques will only be authorised if considered lawful, necessary and proportionate.
5. The Trading Standards Service is the primary user of RIPA and IPA within the County Council and it mainly undertakes the following three activities:
 - i. Directed Surveillance – the pre-planned covert surveillance of individuals, sometimes involving the use of hidden visual and audio equipment.
 - ii. Covert Human Intelligence Sources – the use of County Council officers, who act as consumers to purchase goods and services, e.g. in person, by telephone or via the internet.
 - iii. Communications data – the acquisition of communications data, for example, subscriber details relating to an internet account, a mobile phone or fixed line numbers, but such data does not include the contents of the communication itself.
6. The Investigatory Powers Commissioner's Office (IPCO) oversee the use of covert investigatory powers by more than 600 public authorities, including the UK's intelligence agencies, law enforcement agencies, police, councils and prisons.

Communications Data

7. The Data Retention and Acquisition Regulations (SI 2018/1123) amended both RIPA and IPA and provide an authorisation process for public bodies that seek to obtain communications data for a specific criminal investigation.
8. Judicial oversight of local authorities seeking to covertly obtain communications data has transferred from the Magistrates' Court to the Office of Communications Data Authorisations (OCDA).
9. The legislation requires local authorities to enter into a formal collaboration agreement with the National Anti-Fraud Network (NAFN) an organisation, hosted by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council which specialises in providing data and intelligence services to enforcement agencies. NAFN act as the single point of contact between any communications service provider and the Council and prepare, on the Council's behalf, any applications to the OCDA.
10. An application to obtain communications data must first receive senior internal approval by the designated person (currently the Council's Head of Regulatory Services and Assistant Head of Law) before it can be submitted to the OCDA for consideration. An application will therefore only be referred to the OCDA if it first meets the Council's own necessity and proportionality

test.

11. Local authorities will be permitted via NAFN to acquire the less intrusive types of communications data, now referred to as '*entity*' data (e.g. the identity of the person to whom services are provided) and '*events*' data (e.g. the date and type of communications, time sent, and duration, frequency of communications). However, it will remain the case that under no circumstances will it be permitted to obtain or intercept the content of any communications.
12. In order to obtain either type of data, in addition to satisfying the necessity and proportionality test, an authority previously had to show that the purpose of the application was for the prevention and detection of a crime. This remains the same for '*entity*' data. However, for '*events*' data, the threshold has been raised and the purpose must now be for the prevention or detection of a '*serious*' crime (e.g. an offence for which an individual could be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 12 months or more, or offences which involve, as an integral part, the sending of a communication or a breach of a person's privacy).
13. Any application to the OCDA will be guided by the Council's Policy Statement attached, current best practice and the Communications Data Code.

Surveillance activities

14. For the period of 1 January – 31 December 2021, the following authorisations were approved:
 - Three relating to cover human intelligence sources (CHIS)
 - Three applications to obtain communications data.
15. All authorisations were granted and all were associated with criminal investigations undertaken by the Trading Standards Service.
16. The County Council's Intranet continues to be the primary source of information and advice to ensure all County Council managers are aware of the authorisation, necessity and proportionality requirements when deploying covert surveillance. The Policy Statement is also referenced with the requirement for managers to liaise with an authorising officer before deploying any covert activity, which may include systematically accessing open source material including social media material.

Recommendations

17. The Committee is asked to:
 - i. note the use of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) and the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 (IPA) for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021;

- ii. review the Council's Covert Surveillance and the Acquisition of Communications Data Policy Statement (which is unchanged since approval by Cabinet in March 2021) and confirm that this remains fit for purpose;
- iii. agree to continue to receive an annual report on the use of RIPA and IPA powers.

Background Papers

Report to the Corporate Governance Committee on 29 January 2021 - Regulation of Investigatory powers Act 2000 and the Investigatory Powers Act 2016
<https://politics.leics.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=434&MId=6492&Ver=4>

Report to the Cabinet on 23 March 2021 Regulation of Investigatory powers Act 2000 and the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 - review of Policy statement
<https://politics.leics.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=135&MId=6441&Ver=4>

Circulation under the Local Issues Alert Procedure

None.

Equality and Human Rights Implications

None arising from this report.

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Appendices

Appendix - Covert Surveillance and the Acquisition of Communications Data Policy Statement.