

Independent Privacy and Civil Liberties Board

Terms of Reference

Aim

A Board which will replace the current Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation and consider the balance between the threat and civil liberties concerns in the UK where they are affected by policies, procedures and legislation relating to the prevention of terrorism.

Objectives

The purpose of the Board would be to:

- Review the operation of the Terrorism Act 2000, the anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001, Part 1 of the Terrorism Act 2006, the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008, the Terrorist Asset-Freezing Act 2010, the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011, including that they are sufficient to meet the threat and adequately take account of privacy and liberty concerns.
- Advise the Government on whether it considers government policy and its development, including new legislation, relating to the prevention of terrorism is sufficient to meet the threat and adequately takes account of privacy and liberty concerns.
- Provide public assurance that the current arrangements ensure that the implementation of legislation and policies relating to the prevention of terrorism have sufficient regard to their impact on privacy and civil liberties as well as to the threat.
- Carry out particular inquiries into the impact of particular issues or legislation relating to the prevention of terrorism, including at the direction of relevant Ministers.
- Provide evidence to Parliamentary Committees and seek to inform public debate where possible.
- Make an annual report to the Prime Minister, which he will lay before Parliament.

The Board would not duplicate the current independent role of the ISC, or Commissioners responsible for oversight of the Agencies. Nor would it replace current arrangements for seeking redress in particular cases.

Timeframe/Outcome

Legislation to put the Independent Privacy and Civil Liberties Board into place will be brought forward in this session.

The Board will not be required to review every piece of legislation annually. Rather, following consultation with relevant Ministers and Parliamentary Committees, it should set out an annual work programme.

The Board will submit its first annual report 12 months after being established and annually thereafter.