



Home Office

Interception of Communications Draft Revised Code of Practice

March 2025

Interception of Communications

Draft Revised Code of Practice

Presented to Parliament pursuant to paragraph 5(6) of Schedule 7 to the Investigatory Powers Act 2016

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Code of Practice relates to the exercise of functions conferred by virtue of Part 2 (interception) and Chapter 1 of Part 6 (bulk interception) of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 (“the Act”).¹ It should be read alongside Part 2 and Chapter 1 of Part 6 of the Act and the explanatory notes. It provides guidance on the procedures that must be followed when interception of communications and/or the obtaining of secondary data takes place under these provisions. This Code of Practice is primarily intended for use by those public authorities listed in section 18 of the Act, as well as postal and telecommunications operators and other interested bodies, to understand the procedures to be followed.
- 1.2. The Act provides that all codes of practice issued under Schedule 7 to the Act are admissible as evidence in criminal and civil proceedings.² Any court or tribunal determining a question in any such proceedings or a supervisory authority, such as, the Investigatory Powers Tribunal (“the IPT”), the Investigatory Powers Commissioner or the Information Commissioner, exercising functions by virtue of the Act, may take into account a failure by a person to have regard to a code.
- 1.3. For the avoidance of doubt, the duty to have regard to the Code when exercising functions to which the Code relates exists regardless of any contrary statement set out in an intercepting authority’s internal advice or guidance.
- 1.4. The Human Rights Act 1998 gives effect in UK law to the rights set out in the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR). Some of these rights are absolute, such as, the prohibition on torture, while others are qualified, which means that it is permissible for public authorities to interfere with those rights, if certain conditions are satisfied. In practice this means that qualified rights may only be interfered with in order to protect the rights of another or when necessary the wider public interest (e.g. national security, the prevention of crime).
- 1.5. Amongst the qualified rights is a person’s right to respect for their private and family life, home and correspondence, as provided for by Article 8 of the ECHR. It is Article 8 that is most likely to be engaged when the intercepting authorities seek to obtain personal information about a person by means of interception. Such conduct may also engage Article 10, freedom of expression, which is another qualified right.
- 1.6. Persons in an intercepting authority who are likely to be involved in applying for interception warrants, carrying out interception, or using the product of interception should receive mandatory training regarding their professional and legal responsibilities, including the application of the provisions of the Act and this Code of Practice. Refresher training and/or updated guidance should be provided when systems or policies are updated.

¹ as amended by the Investigatory Powers (Amendment) Act 2024

² Paragraph 6, Schedule 7 to the Act.

2. Definitions

Interception

2.1 Section 4 of the Act states that a person intercepts a communication in the course of its transmission by means of a telecommunication system if they perform a relevant act in relation to the system and the effect of that act is to make any content of the communication available at a relevant time to a person who is not the sender or intended recipient of the communication. The interception may require the assistance of a telecommunications operator or postal operator, and more information on this is provided at Chapter 7. Section 4(2) sets out that “relevant act” in this context means:

- modifying, or interfering with, the system or its operation;
- monitoring transmissions made by means of the system;
- monitoring transmissions made by wireless telegraphy to or from apparatus that is part of the system

2.2 Section 4(4) sets out that a “relevant time” in this context means:

- any time while the communication is being transmitted, and
- any time when the communication is stored in or by the system (whether before or after its transmission).

Telecommunications operator and postal operator

2.3 Part 2 and Chapter 1 of Part 6 of the Act impose obligations on both telecommunications operators and postal operators.

2.4 A telecommunications operator is a person who:

- offers or provides a telecommunications service to persons in the UK;
- controls or provides a telecommunication system which is (wholly or partly) in or controlled from the UK;
- controls or provides a telecommunication system which is not (wholly or partly) in, or controlled from, the UK and is used by another person to offer or provide a telecommunications service to persons in the UK.³

2.5 This definition of a telecommunications operator makes clear that a UK nexus is required. Obligations in the Act cannot be imposed on persons who do not provide a service to persons in the UK, whose equipment is not in or controlled from the UK, or where equipment is outside the UK it is not used by another person to provide a telecommunications service to persons in the UK.

³ Section 261(10) of the Act.

- 2.6 Section 261(11) of the Act defines ‘telecommunications service’ to mean any service that consists in the provision of access to, and of facilities for making use of, any telecommunication system (whether or not one provided by the person providing the service). Section 261(13) defines ‘telecommunication system’ to mean any system (including the apparatus comprised in it) which exists (whether wholly or partly in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of communications by any means involving the use of electrical or electromagnetic energy. The definitions of ‘telecommunications service’ and ‘telecommunication system’ in the Act are intentionally broad so that they will remain relevant for new technologies.
- 2.7 The Act makes clear that any service which consists in or includes facilitating the creation, management or storage of communications transmitted, or that may be transmitted, by means of a telecommunication system is included within the meaning of ‘telecommunications service’.⁴ Internet based services such as web-based email, messaging applications and cloud-based services are, therefore, covered by this definition.
- 2.8 The definition of a telecommunications operator also includes application and website providers, but only insofar as they provide a telecommunications service. For example, an online marketplace may be a telecommunications operator, if it provides a connection to an application or website. It may also be a telecommunications operator if and in so far as it provides a messaging service. This means that many businesses will be considered telecommunications operators in respect of some of their operations, even where much of their work is unrelated to telecommunications services or telecommunication systems.
- 2.9 Telecommunications operators may also include those persons who provide services where customers, guests or members of the public are provided with access to communications services that are ancillary to the provision of another service, for example, in commercial premises such as hotels or public premises such as airport lounges or public transport.
- 2.10 A postal operator is a person providing a postal service to a person in the UK.⁵ Section 262(7) of the Act defines ‘postal service’ to mean any service which consists in one or more of the collection, sorting, conveyance, distribution and delivery (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) of postal items and which has as its main purpose, or one of its main purposes, the transmission of postal items from place to place.
- 2.11 For the purposes of the Act, a postal item includes letters, postcards and equivalent items used by a sender to impart information to a recipient, as well as packets and parcels. It does not include freight items such as containers. A service which solely carries freight is not considered to be a postal service under the Act. Where a service carries both freight and postal items, it is only considered to be a postal service in respect of the transmission of postal items.

⁴ Section 261(12) of the Act.

⁵ Section 262(6) of the Act.

Composition of communications

2.12 For the purposes of the Act, communications may comprise two broad categories of data: systems data⁶ and content. Some communications may consist entirely of systems data and will not therefore contain any content. Section 261(6)(b) makes clear that anything which is systems data is, by definition, not content. Systems data includes communications data as defined in section 261.

Content of a communication

2.13 The content of a communication is defined in section 261(6) of the Act as:

- any element of the communication; or
- any data attached to or logically associated with the communication,
- which reveals anything of what might be reasonably considered to be the meaning (if any) of that communication.

2.14 When one person sends a message to another, what they say or what they type in a message on a messaging application or the subject line or body of an email, for example, is the content. However, there are many ways to communicate and the definition covers the whole range of telecommunications. What is consistent is that the content will always be the part of the communication (whether it be the speech of a phone call or the text of an email or a message via a messaging application) that conveys substance or meaning. It is information which conveys that meaning that the Act defines as content.

2.15 When a communication is sent over a telecommunication system it can be carried by multiple operators. Each operator may need a different set of data in order to route the communication to its eventual destination. The definition of content ensures that the elements of a communication which are considered to be content do not change irrespective of which operator is carrying the communication.

2.16 There are two exceptions to the definition of content set out in section 261(6). The first is any meaning that could be inferred from the fact of the communication. When a communication is sent, the simple fact of the communication may convey some meaning, e.g. it could provide a link between persons or between a person and a service. This exception also makes clear that any data relating to the transmission of the communication is to be disregarded from the definition of content.

2.17 The second exception makes clear that systems data cannot be content. In practice this means that an intercepting authority should first determine whether the data enables or otherwise facilitates the functioning of a system or service. If the answer to this question is yes, then the data is systems data regardless of whether it may reveal anything of what might be reasonably considered to be the meaning (if any) of the communication.

⁶ Section 263(4) of the Act.

Postal Content

2.18 In the postal context, anything included inside a postal item, which is in transmission, will be content. Any message written on the outside of a postal item, which is in transmission, may be content and fall within the scope of the provisions for interception of communications. For example, a message written by the sender for the recipient will be content but a message written by a postal worker concerning the delivery of the postal item will not. All information on the outside of a postal item concerning its postal routing, for example, the address of the recipient, the sender and the post-mark, is postal data and will not be content. In the context of postal communications, secondary data is limited to system data.

Secondary data

2.19 Warrants issued under Chapter 1 of Part 2 and Chapter 1 of Part 6 may authorise the interception of communications and/or the obtaining of secondary data. A warrant may provide for the obtaining of only secondary data. Secondary data is defined in sections 16 and 137 of the Act and comprises:

- in relation to a communication transmitted by means of a postal service or a telecommunications system, systems data (as defined in section 263(4)) which is comprised in, included as part of, attached to or logically associated with the communications being intercepted; or
- in relation to a communication transmitted by means of a telecommunications system, identifying data (as defined in sections 263(2) and (3)) which is comprised in, included as part of, attached to or logically associated with the communication, which is capable of being logically separated from the remainder of the communication and which, once separated, does not reveal anything of what might reasonably be considered to be the meaning (if any) of the communication.

2.20 **Systems data** means any data that enables or facilitates, or identifies and describes anything connected with enabling or facilitating, the functioning of any systems or services. Systems data that is necessary for the provision and operation of a service or system also includes the data necessary for the storage of communications and other information on relevant systems.⁷ Systems data includes communications data as defined in section 261.

2.21 Examples of systems data would be:

- messages sent between items of network infrastructure to enable the system to manage the flow of communications;
- router configurations or firewall configurations;
- software operating system (version);

⁷ Systems data held on a relevant system may be obtained via a targeted interference warrant under Part 2 or Chapter 1 of Part 6 (Bulk interception warrants) or an equipment interference warrant under Part 5 or Chapter 3 of Part 6 (Bulk equipment interference warrants) of the Act

- unique identifiers that facilitate the operation of a service or system such as MAC (media access control) addresses, IP (internet protocol) addresses, and SSIDs (Service Set Identifier) but also user identifiers such as email addresses, user names, screen names, and other, similar account identifiers and;
- the period of time a router has been active on a network.

2.22 Where systems data is comprised in, included as part of, attached to or logically associated with the intercepted communication then it will fall within the definition of secondary data in sections 16 and 137.

2.23 Identifying data is data which may be used to identify, or assist in identifying:

- any person, apparatus, system or service;
- any event; or
- the location of any person, event or thing.

2.24 In many cases, identifying data will also be systems data; however, there will be cases where this data does not enable or otherwise facilitate the functioning of a service or system and therefore is not systems data.

The intercepting authorities

2.25 There are a limited number of persons who can make an application for an interception warrant, or on whose behalf an application can be made. Section 18(1) provides that these are:

- the Director General of the Security Service;
- the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service;
- the Director of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ);
- the Director General of the National Crime Agency (NCA) (the NCA handles interception on behalf of law enforcement bodies in England and Wales);
- the Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis (the Metropolitan Police Counter Terrorism Command handles interception on behalf of Counter Terrorism Units, Special Branches and some police force specialist units in England and Wales);
- the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland;
- the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Scotland;
- the Commissioners for His Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC);

- the Chief of Defence Intelligence; or
 - a person who is the competent authority of a country or territory outside the UK for the purposes of an international mutual assistance agreement.
- 2.26 An application for the issue of an interception warrant may only be made on behalf of an intercepting authority by a person holding office under the Crown.
- 2.27 In the case of bulk interception warrants, the only persons who can make an application, or on whose behalf an application can be made, are:
- the Director General of the Security Service;
 - the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service; or
 - the Director of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ).
- 2.28 Warrants issued under Part 2 (with the exception of certain mutual assistance warrants in accordance with section 40(2)) and Chapter 1 of Part 6 are issued by the Secretary of State (or the Scottish Ministers). Even where the urgency procedure is followed, the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), still issues and must personally authorise the warrant, although the warrant itself is signed by a senior official. More detail on the urgency procedure is set out at paragraph 5.68 to 5.73.

Overseas-related communications

- 2.29 Overseas-related communications are defined in section 136(3) of the Act as communications sent or received by individuals outside the British Islands.⁸
- 2.30 The purpose of the definition is to ensure that bulk interception warrants cannot have as their main purpose the interception of communications sent between individuals in the British Islands.

⁸ British Islands means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (Schedule 1 to the Interpretation Act 1978).

3 Unlawful interception – criminal offences and civil sanctions

- 3.1 Interception is lawful only in the limited circumstances set out in section 6 of the Act. This includes when it is carried out in accordance with a warrant issued under Part 2 or Chapter 1 of Part 6 of the Act. Interception can also be lawful in other prescribed circumstances which are set out in sections 44 to 52 of the Act (on which further detail is provided in Chapter 11 of this Code), such as, with the consent of the sender and recipient of the communication or interception in accordance with prison rules. In the case of stored communications, interception may be lawful if carried out in accordance with a targeted or bulk equipment interference warrant (see the Equipment Interference Code of Practice for further detail), if in the exercise of certain statutory powers (see Chapter 11) or if carried out in accordance with a court order).
- 3.2 Section 3(1) of the Act makes it a criminal offence for a person to intentionally, and without lawful authority, intercept in the UK any communication in the course of its transmission if that communication is sent via a public or private telecommunication system or a public postal service.
- 3.3 Section 3(2) of the Act states that it is not a criminal offence for a person to intercept a communication in the course of its transmission by means of a private telecommunication system, if the person who carries out the interception has a right to control the operation or use of the system or has the express or implied consent of the controller. An example may be where a company monitors communications over its computer systems in the workplace.
- 3.4 The penalty for unlawful interception is up to two years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine.
- 3.5 Section 7 of the Act enables the Investigatory Powers Commissioner to serve a monetary penalty notice imposing a fine of up to £50,000 if he or she is satisfied that:
- a person has not committed an offence under section 3(1) of the Act. For example, where they have unlawfully intercepted a communication but did not do it intentionally;
 - the person has intercepted a communication in the UK without lawful authority;
 - the communication was intercepted in the course of its transmission by means of a public telecommunication system; and
 - the person was not, at the time of the interception, making an attempt to act in accordance with an interception warrant which might explain the interception.
- 3.6 Section 8 of the Act provides a civil means of redress for the sender, recipient or intended recipient of a communication. The cause of action arises where a communication is intercepted and the following conditions are met:

- interception is carried out in the United Kingdom;
- the communication is intercepted in the course of its transmission by means of a private telecommunication system or by means of a public telecommunication system to or from apparatus that is part of a private telecommunication system;
- the interception is carried out by, or with the express or implied consent of, a person who has the right to control the operation or use of the private telecommunication system; and
- the interception is carried out without lawful authority.

4. Warranted interception – general rules

- 4.1. Interception has lawful authority where it takes place in accordance with a warrant issued under Part 2 or Chapter 1 of Part 6 of the Act. Chapter 11 of this Code deals with circumstances in which interception is permitted without a warrant.
- 4.2. Section 15(2)(b) and 136(2)(b) of the Act make clear that interception warrants may authorise the obtaining of secondary data. Obtaining secondary data may be the sole purpose of the warrant or may be authorised in addition to the interception of the communications described in the warrant. Secondary data is explained further in Chapter 2 of this Code. Section 16(4) of the Act defines secondary data and section 137(3) of the Act define secondary data in relation to a bulk interception warrant.
- 4.3. Section 4 of the Act applies to interception in relation to telecommunication systems and postal services. Section 4(7) provides that, for the purpose of determining whether a postal item is in the course of transmission by means of a postal service, section 125(3) of the Postal Services Act 2000 applies. That Act provides that a postal packet is in the course of transmission by post from the moment it is delivered to any post office or post office letter box to the time of being delivered to the addressee. Chapter 2 provides more information on postal data.
- 4.4. In no circumstances may a UK intercepting authority ask an international partner to undertake interception on its behalf where the making of the request would amount to a deliberate circumvention of the Act. Paragraphs 5.41, 5.46 – 5.47 provide further information on mutual assistance warrants.

Types of warrants

- 4.5. Part 2 of the Act provides for three types of warrant which are listed in section 15(1). Guidance on these warrants is set out in Chapter 5 of this Code. In addition, Chapter 1 of Part 6 provides for bulk interception warrants, guidance on which is provided for in Chapter 6 of this Code.
 - A **targeted interception warrant** (see section 15(2) of the Act) authorises or requires the person to whom it is addressed to intercept the communications described in the warrant and/or obtain secondary data. Such a warrant also authorises any conduct it is necessary to undertake to do what is expressly authorised or required by the warrant. In the case of secondary data only warrants this includes the interception of the content of communications, reflecting the fact that, due to the particular infrastructure of certain telecommunication systems, it will not always be possible to obtain secondary data from communications without intercepting those communications. But such interception is only permitted so far as it is necessary in order to obtain the secondary data from the communications described in the warrant. Targeted interception warrants may relate to thematic or non-thematic subject matters.

- A **targeted examination warrant** (see section 15(3) of the Act) authorises the person to whom it is addressed to select for examination intercepted content obtained under a bulk interception warrant. This type of warrant must be sought in cases where content is to be selected for examination using criteria referable to an individual who the person making the request knows to be in the British Islands at the time that the content is selected for examination. Section 152(5) of the Act provides that where an individual enters or is found to be in the British islands, a senior official may authorise the continued selection of their content using only the existing criteria, and without a targeted examination warrant being in place, for a period of up to five working days. This period allows a targeted examination warrant to be sought without losing coverage of intelligence targets. Targeted examination warrants may relate to thematic or non-thematic subjects.
- A **mutual assistance warrant** (see section 15(4) of the Act) authorises or requires an intercepting authority to either make a request for assistance in accordance with an international mutual assistance instrument, or to provide assistance in accordance with the same.
- A **bulk interception warrant** (see section 136 of the Act) is a warrant which has as its main purpose the interception of overseas-related communications⁹ and/or the obtaining of secondary data from such communications, and which authorises one or more of the interception of communications, the obtaining of secondary data from the communications described in the warrant, and the selection for examination of the intercepted content or secondary data. A bulk warrant may be issued for the purpose of obtaining secondary data only. A bulk interception warrant also authorises any conduct it is necessary to undertake to do what is expressly authorised by the warrant. In the case of a warrant authorising only the obtaining of secondary data, this may include the interception of the content of communications only in so far as it is necessary in order to obtain the secondary data from the communications described in the warrant. In the event that any content is intercepted under a secondary data only warrant, the intercepted content must not be selected for examination.

Necessity and proportionality

- 4.6. The interception of communications, and the obtaining of secondary data from communications, is likely to involve an interference with a person's rights under the ECHR. This is only lawful if the interception is necessary for a legitimate purpose and proportionate to that purpose.
- 4.7. The Act recognises this by first requiring that the Secretary of State considers that the warrant is necessary for one or more of the following statutory grounds set out in section 20 of the Act:
- in the interests of national security;
 - for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime;¹⁰

⁹ Section 128(3) sets out that, within the Chapter on bulk interception, "overseas-related communications" means communications sent or received by individuals who are outside the British Islands.

¹⁰ See paragraph 4.8 below.

- in the interests of the economic well-being of the UK so far as those interests are also relevant to the interests of national security; or
- for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of an international mutual assistance warrant. More information on mutual assistance warrants is provided at paragraphs 5.41, 5.46 and 5.47 of this document.

4.8. Serious crime means crime where the offence is either:¹¹

- one for which a person who has reached the age of 21 and has no previous convictions could reasonably be expected to be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three years or more, or
- one which involves the use of violence, results in substantial financial gain or is conduct by a large number of persons in pursuit of a common purpose.

4.9. The purposes of detecting serious crime is taken to include (a) establishing by whom, for what purpose, by what means and generally in what circumstances any serious crime was committed; and (b) the apprehension of the person by whom any serious crime was committed.¹²

4.10. The power to issue a targeted interception warrant for the purpose of safeguarding the economic well-being of the UK may only be exercised where it appears to the Secretary of State that the circumstances are relevant to the interests of national security and a Judicial Commissioner approves the decision. The power to issue an interception warrant for the purpose of safeguarding the economic well-being of the UK may only be exercised if the information it is considered necessary to obtain is information relating to the acts or intentions of persons outside the British Islands.

4.11. Applications for bulk interception or targeted examination warrants may only be made by or on behalf of the head of an intelligence service in the interests of national security, for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime or in the interests of economic wellbeing. At least one of the grounds for issuing a bulk interception warrant must always be national security.

4.12. The Secretary of State or Scottish Ministers (where appropriate, in relation to a relevant Scottish application) must consider that the conduct authorised is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved. Any assessment of proportionality involves balancing the seriousness of the intrusion into the privacy (and other considerations set out in section 2(2)) against the need for the activity in investigative, operational or capability terms. The conduct authorised should offer a realistic prospect of bringing the expected benefit and should not be disproportionate or arbitrary.

4.13. Section 2 of the Act requires a public authority to have regard to the following when deciding whether to apply for, issue, renew or modify a warrant under Part 2 or Chapter 1 of Part 6 of the Act:

- whether what is sought to be achieved could reasonably be achieved by other less intrusive means:
- whether the level of protection to be applied in relation to any obtaining of information by virtue of the warrant is higher because of the particular sensitivity

¹¹ See section 263(1).

¹² See section 263(6).

of that information. This includes whether additional safeguards (as set out in Chapter 8) should apply;

- the public interest in the integrity and security of telecommunication systems and postal services; and
- any other aspects of the public interest in the protection of privacy (including the obligation for a public authority to comply with the Human Rights Act 1998).

4.14 In the case of warrants issued for the purposes of testing or training activities (see section 17(2)(c)) proportionality should be considered by assessing the potential for, and seriousness of, intrusion into any affected persons' privacy against the benefits of carrying out the proposed testing or training exercise. The issuing authority must be clear that it is also required for at least one of the relevant statutory purposes.

4.15 No interference with privacy should be considered proportionate if the information which is sought could reasonably be obtained by other less intrusive means.

4.16 The following elements of proportionality should be considered in addition to the requirements set out in section 2(2):

- the extent of the proposed interference with privacy against what is sought to be achieved;
- how and why the methods to be adopted will cause the least possible interference to the person and others;
- whether the activity is an appropriate use of the Act and a reasonable way, having considered all reasonable alternatives, of achieving what is sought to be achieved;
- what other methods, as appropriate, were either not implemented or have been employed but which are assessed as insufficient to fulfil operational objectives without the use of the proposed investigatory power.

Additional conduct authorised by a targeted interception or mutual assistance warrant

- 4.17 Section 15(5)(c) of the Act permits a warrant to authorise the obtaining of related systems data. Related systems data is defined in section 15(6) as "systems data relating to a relevant communication or to the sender or recipient, or intended recipient of a relevant communication". Under section 15(5)(c), an interception warrant authorises any conduct for obtaining related systems data from any postal operator or telecommunications operator including, for example, an intercepting authority asking a telecommunications operator or postal operator for related systems data. The conduct must relate to activity that the issuing authority was able to foresee when deciding that issuing the interception warrant was necessary and proportionate. In practice, such conduct will therefore need to relate to a communication obtained under an interception warrant (or a communication from which secondary data is obtained under the warrant). For example, conduct under 15(5)(c) may relate to obtaining data related to the sender or recipient of a communication intercepted under the warrant who is not the subject of the warrant) to ascertain who that person is or their location. In this way systems data can be obtained and used for the minimum extent necessary to assist with identifying the unknown individual. If there is a need for further information about the person to be obtained that is not related systems data then this may be done by submitting a request to obtain communications data under Part 3 of the Act. The same applies in relation to section 136(5)(c) in the context of a bulk interception warrant.
- 4.18 It would not be appropriate to use section 15(5)(c) if the Secretary of State, or Scottish Ministers (as the case may be) and a Judicial Commissioner would not have been able to consider the necessity and proportionality of acquiring such data at the point at which they decided the warrant should be issued. For example, it would not be appropriate to use the power to obtain the internet connection records of a person that is not the subject of the warrant. If it is necessary to access communications data of this nature relating to a person with whom the subject of a warrant has communicated, then the agency must submit an application to acquire communications data under Part 3 of the Act or obtain the communications data under an alternative authority.

Example

An intercepting authority obtains a targeted interception warrant to intercept the communications of an individual (Mr. A). The authority intercepts a communication between Mr A and an unknown individual (Mrs B). Section 15(5)(c) allows the authority to request systems data to determine who owns the communications identifier being used, and to identify Mrs B. They may also obtain systems data relating to the location of Mrs B given the interception of that communication was expressly authorised by the warrant. This might require the authority to obtain and use types of systems data for that communications identifier over a period of time to accurately determine Mrs B's location. Such types of systems data must be kept to the minimum extent necessary to determine Mrs B's identity and/or her location. If the intercepting authority wishes to obtain other communications data about Mrs B that is not related systems data then it would need to submit a separate application to acquire communications data under Part 3 of the Act, or obtain the communications data under an alternative lawful authority.

Trade Unions

- 4.19 As set out in sections 20 (and 21), the fact that the information that would be obtained under the warrant relates to the activities in the British Islands of a trade union is not, of itself, sufficient to establish that the warrant is necessary on the grounds on which warrants may be issued by the Secretary of State (or the Scottish Ministers). Intercepting authorities are permitted, however, to apply for a warrant against members or officials of a trade unions who are considered to be a legitimate intelligence target where that is necessary for one or more of the statutory purposes, so long as the interception is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved.

5 Targeted warrants

- 5.1 This section applies to the three kinds of warrants that may be issued under Part 2 of the Act (as set out at paragraph 4.5). These are:
- targeted interception warrants;
 - targeted examination warrants (authorising the selection for examination of intercepted content obtained under a bulk interception warrant); and
 - mutual assistance warrants.
- 5.2 Responsibility for the issuing of interception warrants rests with the Secretary of State or, in relation to a relevant Scottish application, the Scottish Ministers (see paragraph 5.51 – 5.53). The role of the Judicial Commissioner in approving the decision to issue warrants is explained in paragraphs 5.61 to 5.67. Interception, examination and mutual assistance warrants, when issued, are addressed to the person who submitted the application.
- 5.3 Once a warrant has been approved by the Judicial Commissioner, confirmation will be passed back to the relevant person who made the decision to issue the warrant (the Secretary of State or the Scottish Ministers). The person who issued the warrant is responsible for notifying the persons who applied for the warrant such that they can give effect to it. A copy may then be served on any person who may be able to provide assistance in giving effect to that warrant. Prior to submission to the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), each application should be subject to a review within the agency seeking the warrant. This review involves scrutiny by more than one official, who will consider whether the application is for a purpose falling within section 20 of the Act and whether the interception proposed is both necessary and proportionate. A copy of each warrant application should be retained by the intercepting authority.
- 5.4 Although a warrant will be applied for by one of the intercepting authorities, this does not prevent another intercepting authority from assisting them with giving effect to the warrant. For example, agency A might apply for a targeted interception and targeted examination warrant relating to a person, organisation or set of premises. Agency A may be able to carry out the targeted interception warrant on their own but require the assistance of Agency B to give effect to the targeted examination warrant. However, in such circumstances the safeguards which exist (further information can be found in Chapter 8) regarding retention, disclosure and examination of the material that is intercepted or obtained must be complied with regardless of which agency is carrying out the relevant activity.

Subject-matter of targeted warrants

- 5.5 Targeted warrants authorise or require the interception of communications and/or the obtaining of secondary data described in the warrant, or the selection for examination of relevant content intercepted under a bulk interception warrant. The warrant must specify or describe the factors used for identifying the communications to be intercepted or selected for examination (see section 31(8) and (9)).

- 5.6 Section 17 sets out the subject-matter of targeted warrants and constrains what communications can be described in the warrant, or selected for examination. The subject-matter of interception and examination warrants may be non-thematic (section 17(1)) or thematic targeted (section 17(2)).

Targeted warrants relating to a person, organisation or set of premises

- 5.7 In many cases, targeted interception, mutual assistance and targeted examination warrants will relate to subjects as set out in 17(1). Section 17(1) warrants are sometimes referred to as “non-thematic” warrants and may relate to:
- a) a particular person or organisation, or
 - b) a single set of premises.
- 5.8 A “person” for these purposes may be an individual but, a “person” includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporated.¹³ An “organisation” may include entities that are not legal persons.
- 5.9 This means, for example, that a warrant may relate to a particular company. In such a case the company is the “person” to which the warrant relates (e.g. the focus of the warrant is the company itself). Section 31(3) will not impose an obligation to name individual employees or workers in the warrant. Similarly, in the case of an unincorporated body such as a partnership, a warrant may refer just to the partnership, but will authorise the interception of communications sent by, or intended for, any members of the partnership.
- 5.10 A “set of premises” may include any land, movable structure, vehicle, vessel, aircraft or hovercraft. Where warrants are sought for premises such as vehicles, vessels etc., the communications being sought will relate in many cases to the functioning of the craft itself rather than to the personal communications of those on the craft, and the warrants sought will in many cases be for secondary data.
- 5.11 In practice, an intercepting authority may need to build intelligence about a legal person (e.g. a company) or organisation (e.g. a partnership) itself, rather than the individuals who are directors, employees or members of it. In such circumstances, it may be more appropriate to obtain a warrant against, for example, a company, as opposed to individuals working for it. However, in certain circumstances, such as where a warrant is against a large organisation, the intrusion may be higher than a warrant targeting a small subset of individuals working for that organisation. As such, the intercepting authority will need to justify why it is necessary and proportionate to target the company itself, rather than a limited number of individuals working for that company.

¹³ See Schedule 1 to the Interpretation Act 1978.

- 5.12 Where a warrant relates to a legal person or organisation, or a single set of premises, the Act does not require the intercepting authority to name or describe individuals whose communications may be intercepted. In many cases the identities of these individuals will not be known (or could only be ascertained by further interferences with privacy). Individual names are not required to ascertain the scope of the warrant or the interference with privacy authorised.

Example

Intelligence suggests that a UK-based company is exporting in breach of sanctions. At this stage the intelligence interest is in the company, its plans and activities, and not those working for the company. It is not known who within the company might be involved in the illegal exporting. In order to develop this intelligence it is necessary to intercept the company's communications. It is necessary to intercept communications transiting the company's office network, but this is not confined to a single premises because a number of the employees carry out mobile working, as in many modern businesses. Interception of communications over the company's network enables coverage of the organisation's activities, including communications with overseas clients, but this network is used by a range of company staff, not just a few individuals. If the interception reveals that only a small number of individuals within the company are of intelligence interest and that interception of the company as a whole is no longer necessary and proportionate, then the warrant should be cancelled and new targeted warrants sought which focus on the individuals concerned.

Targeted thematic warrants

- 5.13 In other cases, interception and examination warrants will relate to subject-matters set out in section 17(2) of the Act. These are sometimes referred to as targeted "thematic" warrants. Targeted thematic warrants can cover a wide range of activity; it is entirely possible for a thematic warrant to cover a wide geographical area or involve the acquisition of a significant volume of data, provided the strict criteria of the Act are met. Thematic warrants, as set out at section 17(2) of the Act, may relate to:
- a group of persons who share a common purpose or who carry on, or may carry on, a particular activity;¹⁴
 - more than one person or organisation, or more than one set of premises, where the conduct authorised or required by the warrant is for the purposes of a single investigation or operation;¹⁵ or
 - testing or training activities¹⁶.

¹⁴ See section 17(2)(a).

¹⁵ See section 17(2)(b).

¹⁶ See section 17(2)(c).

- 5.14 Requirements that must be met by these kinds of warrants are set out at section 31(4), (5) or (6). A thematic warrant may be appropriate where the relevant statutory tests are met and where a series of individual warrants is not practicable or where the proposed activity for which the authorisation to be sought is most suitably dealt with by a thematic subject-matter in light of, for example, the operational circumstances.

Specificity of thematic warrants

- 5.15 The Act requires, at section 31, that certain additional details must be included in the warrant dependent on the subject-matter(s) of the warrant.¹⁷ For example, a thematic warrant that relates to a group which shares a common purpose must include a description of that purpose as well as the name or description of as many of the persons who form part of that group as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe.
- 5.16 An intercepting authority must, when section 31(4) – (6) requires it, name or describe as many of the persons, organisations or sets of premises as is reasonably practicable. Descriptions of persons, organisations or sets of premises must be as granular as reasonably practicable in order to sufficiently enable proper assessment of the intrusion arising from the conduct to be authorised. In some cases aliases may be used in place of names or descriptions, for example where the person's real name is not known. However, it may not always be reasonably practicable to include the names or descriptions of each and every one of the persons, organisations, locations, or sets of premises. Accordingly thematic warrants can be seen to fall into two types, those where it is reasonably practicable to include additional details and those where it is not.

Example of warrant where it is reasonably practicable to individually name those falling within the subject matter of the warrant: *An intercepting authority wishes to intercept the communications of three people for the purposes of an investigation in to human trafficking. The authority applies for a warrant in relation to “more than one person for the purpose of operation X” and those persons are known to be ‘Person A’, ‘Person B’ and ‘Person C’. As it is reasonably practicable to do so their names must be included in the warrant at the point of issuing. Once issued the warrant authorises the interception of the communications of ‘Person A’, ‘Person B’ and ‘Person C’ which are identified by factors specified in the warrant. Further factors or further names or descriptions may be added by modification (see paragraphs 5.22 to 5.31) if the authority wishes to undertake further activity.*

Example of warrant where it is not reasonably practicable to specifically name or describe those falling within the subject-matter of the warrant: *An intercepting authority wishes to identify persons accessing terrorist material online. The authority seeks a thematic warrant in relation to more than one person for the purpose of a single investigation, with the subject-matter of the warrant being “persons accessing the terrorist website ‘X’”. In such a case, it may not be reasonably practicable to name or describe those persons any further than by a description which is based on their use of website ‘X’. Once issued the subject-matter of this warrant is any person known to be accessing the terrorist website ‘X’ and the interception of the communications of any person falling within that description is lawful.*

¹⁷ As per section 31(4) – (6).

Example of warrant where there is no requirement to specifically name or describe those falling within the subject-matter of the warrant by major modification: *An intercepting authority wishes to intercept the communications of individuals involved in attack planning activities, led by Person Z. The authority seeks a targeted thematic warrant in relation to more than one person for the purpose of a single investigation or operation, with the thematic description of the warrant being "Operation EXAMPLE: the investigation into the attack planning activities of Person Z and their associates." Person Z is added as a named subject on this warrant, but it is not reasonably practicable to name or describe further persons involved in such activities due to the identities of their associates being unknown, the scale and pace of the operation and the potential number of persons involved.*

A group descriptor is added for "individuals involved in, or with knowledge of, Person Z's attack planning activities". An unidentified associate's communications are intercepted because it is reasonably believed they are involved in Person Z's attack planning activities. As the investigation progresses this individual is identified as Person Y. Person Y's communications continue to be identified under the group descriptor as there is no requirement to add him as a named subject on the warrant by way of major modification.

- 5.17 In the case of the second example, the requirements of the Act would be met as the warrant describes the persons, as far as is reasonably practicable, by reference to them accessing the relevant website. However, the warrant application must make clear why the subject-matter is appropriate and why it is not reasonably practicable to name or describe those falling within the relevant subject-matter in any more detail.
- 5.18 There is no requirement to modify warrants falling into this category during the currency of the warrant providing those names or descriptions already fall within the subject-matter of the warrant and the description of the persons.
- 5.19 The practicability of providing individual names or descriptions will need to be assessed on a case by case basis by the intercepting authority making the application and will depend upon, for example, the existing intelligence picture, the scale and pace of operation, the nature of the communications to be intercepted and/or from which secondary data is to be obtained, the nature of the factors and the time constraints of the particular operation.

Authorisation of thematic warrants

- 5.20 Before issuing a thematic warrant the Secretary of State, or the Scottish Ministers (where appropriate), must be satisfied that it is necessary, that the conduct to be authorised is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by it, and that both the method of naming or describing the subject-matter, and/or additional details in relation to that subject-matter are compliant with the applicable requirements of section 31 of the Act.

5.21 The thematic warrant application, including the necessity and proportionality of the conduct to be authorised, the assessment of collateral intrusion and the further details provided in relation to the subject-matter of the warrant are provided to assist the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), and Judicial Commissioner in foreseeing the extent of the interference with privacy arising from the conduct to be authorised. The interference with privacy has to be sufficiently foreseeable to the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate), to allow them to make a proper assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the conduct to be authorised; otherwise the warrant should not be issued.

Modification of thematic warrants

5.22 Thematic warrants may be modified subject to the provisions in the Act.¹⁸

5.23 The modifications that can be made to a thematic warrant are:

- adding, varying or removing the name or description of a person, organisation or set of premises to which the warrant relates, and
- adding, varying or removing any factor specified in the warrant in accordance with section 31(8).

5.24 The requirement to modify these details will vary depending on the subject-matter of the original warrant and whether the warrant does or does not contain names or descriptions of the persons, organisations or set of premises in relation to the subject-matter. This is illustrated by the examples in paragraph 5.35.

5.25 For example, for thematic warrants that name or describe every person, organisation, location or set of premises individually, modifications must be made to add, vary or remove any names or descriptions.

5.26 Where a thematic warrant does not individually name or describe persons, organisations or sets of premises (as it was not reasonably practicable to do so), but either describes the thematic subject-matter alone, or provides descriptions within the subject-matter (for example ‘a group of persons carrying out a particular crime’) modifications are not required to intercept, or obtain secondary data from, the communications of any additional person, organisation or set of premises as long as one of these conditions is met:

- where it has not been reasonably practicable for the warrant to name or describe any of the persons, organisations or sets of premises to which the warrant relates, that the persons, organisations, locations or set of premises fall within the thematic subject-matter; or
- where it has been reasonably practicable for the warrant to describe the persons, organisations, locations or sets of premises using a general description falling within the subject matter, that the persons, organisations or sets of premises fall within one of those general descriptions.

¹⁸ See section 34 (modification of warrants); further detail on modifications, including how they apply to non-thematic warrants, is set out at paragraphs 5.99 to 5.112.

- 5.27 Modifications to add individual names or descriptions are not necessary in these circumstances as the warrant already provides lawful authority to intercept, or obtain secondary data from, the communications of the persons, organisations or sets of premises falling within the subject matter or within any of the descriptions of those persons, organisations or sets of premises. As described in paragraphs 5.20 and 5.21, the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), must consider the conduct to be authorised to be necessary and proportionate before issuing the warrant and must clearly understand the extent of the conduct that they are authorising.
- 5.28 An intercepting authority is also permitted to amend a warrant after it has been issued (including the name or description included in relation to the subject-matter) as long as such an amendment does not alter the conduct that is authorised by the warrant.¹⁹ An example of this would be to correct the spelling of a person's name.
- 5.29 If, over the course of an operation, an intercepting authority considers that the nature of the operation has developed in such a way that the conduct authorised by the warrant might no longer be considered necessary and/or proportionate, the authority must consider whether the warrant should be modified pursuant to the requirement to ensure that any warrant remains necessary and proportionate. If the authority determines the warrant is no longer necessary and proportionate, even if it were to be modified, then the warrant must be cancelled.
- 5.30 Section 35 makes clear that, otherwise than in urgent cases for major modifications where the Secretary of State has issued a warrant, that only the Secretary of State (or an official acting on their behalf) may make any subsequent major modification. This is the case regardless of whether the subsequent activity requiring modification of the warrant takes place inside or outside of England and Wales. This is also true for where a Scottish Minister issued the warrant. For example, if a Scottish Minister has issued an interception warrant under Section 21 but the requesting agency subsequently require an amendment to the warrant to authorise interception of communications relating to a person/premises believed to be in England or Wales, the warrant must be modified by the Scottish Minister (or an official acting on their behalf). The same is true for the reverse scenario for a warrant that was issued by the Secretary of State for interception in England and Wales, but if the warrant subsequently needs to be modified to authorise the interception of communications relating to a person/premises believed to be in Scotland, the modification would need to be issued by the Secretary of State.
- 5.31 There is an on-going duty to review warrants and to cancel them if they are no longer considered to be necessary and proportionate. More detail regarding the cancellation of warrants can be found in paragraphs 5.113 and 5.116.

¹⁹ See section 34(6).

Example: An intercepting authority requires a warrant to intercept the communications of persons understood to be resident in a shared house and whom they need to be investigate rapidly. The agency sets out in the application that it is not reasonably practicable for the warrant to individually name or describe the residents due to the urgency of the investigation. However, over the course of the operation, the agency determines that only a proportion of people falling within the description of ‘residents at C’ are of intelligence interest. The intercepting authority must assess whether the necessity and proportionality case put to and accepted by the Secretary of State and Judicial Commissioner remains accurate. If the change in circumstances affects the necessity or proportionality of the conduct authorised by the warrant then the warrant may need to be modified to reflect more precisely those subject to interference or the Secretary of State should be notified that the warrant may need to be cancelled.

Renewal of thematic warrants

- 5.32 The provisions relating to renewal of warrants, described further in paragraphs 5.89 to 5.98, apply to thematic warrants. An agency seeking to renew a thematic warrant must present in the renewal application a thorough assessment of the proportionality of conduct carried out under the warrant to date, including any collateral intrusion, and the extent of any interference with privacy.
- 5.33 When seeking to renew a thematic warrant that does not individually name or describe each person, organisation or location, the person applying to renew the warrant should explain why the warrant in its current form remains most appropriate.
- 5.34 The renewal application should provide any further, relevant information about those who fall within the subject-matter of the warrant in order to enable assessment of the intrusion arising from the conduct authorised. This information will ensure that the issuing authority and Judicial Commissioner will be able to consider the necessity and proportionality of the interference, supported by up to date information.
- 5.35 The following are examples of operational scenarios in which the use of a thematic interception warrant would be appropriate.

Example 1

A cyber-attack has taken place on a UK banking network. One of the attackers is known; access to some of his email communications indicates that further attacks are imminent and could cripple the banking network. The known attacker has been communicating with a large number of other people whose possible involvement needs to be rapidly assessed. A thematic warrant is requested to allow the intercepting authority to gain insight into the individuals in contact with the attacker and identify which are linked to attack planning and should be the focus of closer investigation.

Example 2

Several people are using a communication platform to communicate covertly with each other between Syria and the UK, and then with other extremist contacts in the UK. Their identities are unknown. The communications are the only source of intelligence available on the group. A thematic warrant authorises the interception of the suspect

communications. The content of those messages reveals terrorist facilitation activity, including the provision of passports and fighters. This information enables the use of other intelligence techniques to gain insights into their activities and disrupt them.

Example 3

Users of a particular child abuse website use a platform to communicate. The users could be like-minded individuals engaging in the same activity, not necessarily an organised grouping co-ordinating the abuse. It is not possible to know how many of the users are known to each other. It is known that active use of the platform is a strong signifier of criminal activity associated with child abuse. A thematic warrant is requested to allow the interception of the communications of the platform and its users: this provides insight into the criminal activity, allowing the agency to identify previously unknown offenders, providing the opportunity to investigate and disrupt them. Further investigation may reveal individual identities, or computers or telephones used by those individuals, which were not previously known.

Example 4

An Agency conducts operations to understand weapons systems, gaining intelligence that gives insight into the capability, deployment and use of weapons systems. One example of this is naval vessels, where the main purpose is to obtain intelligence about the movements and capabilities of those vessels, and not the personal data of individuals. A warrant is sought to intercept, or obtain secondary data from, communications associated with vessels controlled or operated by state organisations posing a threat to the UK. When UK military aircraft deploy, the threat needs to be understood to protect the aircrew. Signals – such as those related to potentially hostile air defence forces – are intercepted by relying on a warrant for interception of communications of weapons systems owned, controlled or operated by relevant state organisations. These warrants mean that the Agency can intercept data from weapons systems wherever they are in the world and UK military equipment can be developed and used effectively to defend against threats.

Format of warrant application

5.36 In this Chapter, reference to an ‘application’ for a warrant includes the application form and the draft warrant (including the draft instrument and any draft schedules).

Targeted interception warrants

5.37 An application for a targeted interception warrant, a copy of which must be retained by the intercepting authority applying for it, should contain the following information:

- a) the statutory ground(s) on which the warrant sought is considered necessary. Any application for a warrant in the interests of the economic well-being of the UK should identify how those interests are also relevant to the interests of national security;
- b) the background to the operation or investigation in the context of which the warrant is sought and what the operation or investigation is expected to deliver;

- c) where the warrant sought relates to a particular person or organisation or to a single set of premises, a name or description of that person or organisation or those premises;²⁰
- d) where the warrant sought relates to a group of persons who share a common purpose or who carry on (or may carry on) a particular activity, a description of that purpose or activity, and a name or description of as many of those persons as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
- e) where the warrant sought relates to more than one person or organisation or more than one set of premises for the purposes of a single investigation or operation, a description of the investigation or operation and a name or describe as many of those persons or organisations, or as many of those sets of premises as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
- f) where the warrant sought relates to any testing or training activities, a description of those activities and a name or description of as many of the persons whose communications will or may be intercepted, or from whose communications secondary data will or may be obtained, as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
- g) a description of the communications to be intercepted or the secondary data to be obtained, details of the telecommunications operator or postal operator, an assessment of the feasibility of the interception²¹ to the extent known at the time of the application and an outline of how obtaining the material will benefit the investigation or operation;
- h) a description of the conduct to be authorised or the conduct it is expected will be necessary to undertake in order to carry out what is authorised or required by the warrant. This conduct may include the interception of other communications not specifically identified by the warrant; it may also include conduct for obtaining secondary data from communications;
- i) consideration of why the conduct to be authorised by the warrant is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by that conduct, including, whether what is sought to be achieved by the warrant could reasonably be achieved by other less intrusive means;
- j) where it is not reasonably practicable for a thematic warrant to name or describe persons, organisations or sets of premises, an explanation of why not; or, where the warrant describes persons, organisations or sets of premises using a general description, an explanation of why it was not practicable to name or describe persons, organisations or sets of premises individually;
- k) consideration of any collateral intrusion and why that intrusion is justified in the circumstances;

²⁰ Reference to naming or describing for c), d) and e) of the list (which relate to thematic warrants), may be done in draft schedules which form part of the application. The submission must include information regarding how and when naming of individuals will be achieved on an ongoing basis.

²¹ This assessment is normally based upon information provided by the relevant telecommunications operator or postal operator. Where a warrant identifies the communications to be intercepted by reference to a number, apparatus or other factors, the warrant authorises the interception of those communications by all associated numbers, apparatus or factors. For example, where a mobile phone number is specified, that includes not only the phone number given to the user, but also any number or address used to identify that phone or handset to the network or telecommunication operator (for example the International Mobile Subscriber Number (IMSI)). Such a number or address may be temporary or permanent.

- l) where the purpose or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to authorise or require the interception of items subject to legal privilege, a statement to that effect and explanation of why there are exceptional and compelling circumstances that make the interception of such items necessary and details of the arrangements for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items;
- m) where the applicant considers it likely that items subject to legal privilege will be included in the communications the interception of which is authorised or required by the warrant, a statement to that effect, an assessment of how likely it is that such items will be included in the communications, and details of the arrangements for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items;
- n) where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to authorise or require the interception of communications that would be items subject to legal privilege if the communications were not made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose, the application should set out the reasons for believing that the communications will be or were made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose;
- o) where the purpose of the warrant is to authorise or require the interception of the communications of a member of a relevant legislature (as defined in section 26) (see Chapter 8), a statement to that effect and details of the arrangements for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items;
- p) where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to authorise or require the interception of communications which the applicant believes will contain confidential journalistic material or where the purpose, or one of the purposes of the warrant is to identify or confirm the source of journalistic information, a statement to that effect and details of the arrangements for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items;
- q) where an application is urgent, the supporting justification; and
- r) an assurance that all the material obtained under the warrant will be kept for no longer than necessary and handled in accordance with the safeguards required by sections 53 and 54 of the Act (see Chapter 8).

5.38 When completing a warrant application, the intercepting authority must ensure that the case for the warrant is presented in the application in a fair and balanced way. In particular, all reasonable efforts should be made to take account of information which weakens the case for the warrant.

Targeted examination warrants

- 5.39 Targeted examination warrants may be issued by the Secretary of State or, where relevant, the Scottish Ministers, on an application by or on behalf of the head of an intelligence service. An application for a targeted examination warrant should contain:
- a) the statutory ground(s) on which the warrant sought is considered necessary. Any application for a warrant in the interests of the economic well-being of the UK should identify how those interests are also relevant to the interests of national security;
 - b) the background to the operation or investigation in the context of which the warrant is sought and what the operation or investigation is expected to deliver;

- c) where the warrant would relate to a particular person or organisation or to a single set of premises, a name or description of that person or organisation or those premises;²²
- d) where the warrant sought relates to a group of persons who share a common purpose or who carry on (or may carry on) a particular activity, a description of that purpose or activity, and a name or description of as many of those persons as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
- e) where the warrant sought relates to more than one person or organisation, or more than one set of premises, for the purposes of a single investigation or operation, a description of the investigation or operation and a name or description of as many of those persons or organisations, or as many of those sets of premises as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
- f) where the warrant sought relates to any testing or training activities, a description of those activities and a name or description of as many of the persons whose communications content will or may be selected for examination as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
- g) a description of the relevant content that is to be selected for examination;²³
- h) consideration of why the selection for examination to be authorised by the warrant is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved, including whether what is sought to be achieved by the warrant could reasonably be achieved by other less intrusive means;
- i) where it is not reasonably practicable for a thematic warrant to name or describe persons, organisations or sets of premises, an explanation of why not; or, where the warrant describes persons, organisations or sets of premises using a general description, an explanation as to why it was not practicable to name or describe persons, organisations or sets of premises individually;
- j) consideration of any collateral intrusion and why that intrusion is justified in the circumstances;
- k) where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to authorise the selection for examination of items subject to privilege, a statement to that effect and assessment of why there are exceptional and compelling circumstances that make the examination of such items necessary and details of the arrangements for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items;²⁴
- l) where it is not the purpose of one or the purposes of the warrant to obtain items subject to legal privilege but the person applying for the warrant nevertheless considers it likely that items subject to legal privilege will be included in the communications the content of which the warrant authorises to be selected for

²² Reference to naming or describing for c), d) and e) of the list (which relate to thematic warrants), may be done in draft schedules which form part of the application. The submission must include information regarding how and when naming of individuals will be achieved on an ongoing basis.

²³ Where a warrant identifies the relevant content to be selected for examination by reference to a number, apparatus or other factors, the warrant authorises the selection of those communications by all associated numbers, apparatus or factors. For example, where a mobile phone number is specified, that includes not only the phone number given to the user, but also any number or address used to identify that phone or handset to the network or telecommunications operator (for example the International Mobile Subscriber Number (IMSI)). Such a number or address may be temporary or permanent.

²⁴ See section 27(1)-(2) (items subject to legal privilege).

examination, a statement to that effect, an assessment of how likely it is that such items will be included in the communications, and details of the arrangements for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items²⁵;

- m) where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to authorise the selection for examination of communications that would be items subject to legal privilege if the communications were not made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose, the application should set out the reasons for believing that the communications will be or were made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose²⁶;
- n) where the purpose of the warrant is to authorise the selection for examination of the communications of a member of a relevant legislature (as defined in section 26) (see Chapter 8), a statement to that effect and details of the arrangements for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items;
- o) where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to authorise the selection for examination of journalistic material²⁷ which the applicant believes is confidential journalistic material or where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to identify or confirm the source of journalistic information²⁸, a statement to that effect and details of the arrangements for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items;
- p) where an application is urgent, the supporting justification;
- q) an assurance that any content selected will be kept for no longer than necessary and will be handled in accordance with the safeguards as set out in Chapter 8.

5.40 When completing a warrant application, the intercepting authority must ensure that the case for the warrant is presented in the application in a fair and balanced way. In particular, all reasonable efforts should be made to take account of information which weakens the case for the warrant.

Mutual Assistance Warrants

5.41 In addition to the information at paragraph 5.37 above, which applies equally to mutual assistance warrants, section 40(3) contains additional requirements in relation to a subset of such mutual assistance warrants. Such warrants must contain whichever of the following statements is applicable:

- a statement that the interception subject (defined as the person, group of persons or organisation to which the warrant relates) appears to be outside the United Kingdom;
- a statement that the interception authorised or required by the warrant is to take place in relation only to premises outside the United Kingdom.

²⁵ See section 27(7)-(9) (items subject to legal privilege).

²⁶ See section 27(11)-(12) (items subject to legal privilege).

²⁷ See section 28(1)-(2) (confidential journalistic material);

²⁸ See section 29(1)-(2) (sources of journalistic material);

Format of targeted warrants

Targeted interception warrants

5.42 Each new warrant will typically comprise three elements:

- a warrant instrument signed by the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), describing the subject-matter of the warrant;
- a schedule of factors to be used for identifying the communications to be intercepted which each telecommunications operator or postal operator will receive as appropriate; and
- a schedule of subject-matter details, containing the names or descriptions of the persons, organisations or sets of premises as far as reasonably practicable.

5.43 A telecommunications operator or postal operator should only be served with the warrant instrument and the schedules relevant to that operator. Where required (for example, because of uncertainty over real identity), descriptions on the instrument can be in the form of an alias or a description that identifies the person, organisation or set of premises.

5.44 The warrant will include:

- a statement that it is a targeted interception warrant;
- the person to whom it is addressed;
- a warrant that relates to a particular person or organisation or to a single set of premises must name or describe that person or organisation or those premises;
- a warrant that relates to a group of persons who share a common purpose or who carry on (or may carry on) a particular activity must describe that purpose or activity, and name or describe as many of those persons as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
- where the warrant relates to more than one person, organisation or set of premises, where the conduct authorised or required by the warrant is for the purposes of a single investigation or operation, it must describe the investigation or operation and name or describe as many of those persons or organisations, or as many of those sets of premises as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
- a warrant that relates to any testing, maintenance, development or training activities must describe those activities and name or describe as many of the persons whose communications will or may be intercepted, or from whose communications secondary data will or may be obtained, as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
- the date the warrant was issued;
- the name of the telecommunications operator or postal operator, or the other person who is to take action;
- a warrant reference number; and

- A means of identifying the communications to be intercepted or from which secondary data is to be obtained.²⁹ The warrant must specify (or describe³⁰) the factors or combination of factors that are to be used for identifying the communications. Wherever it is reasonably practicable to do so, factors should be specified by being rendered in their entirety. But where it is not reasonably practicable to do so or where a descriptive approach provides greater clarity due to the nature of the factors or proposed conduct, e.g. where very complex or continually changing internet selectors are to be used for identifying the communications, those selectors should be described as far as possible. Where there are multiple variants of the same factor that resolve to the same account, it may not be reasonably practicable to list each variant.

Targeted examination warrants

- 5.45 Each warrant will comprise a warrant instrument signed by the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), and may also include a schedule or set of schedules describing the subject matter of the warrant. The warrant will include
- a statement that it is a targeted examination warrant;
 - the person to whom the warrant is addressed;
 - a warrant that relates to a particular person or organisation or to a single set of premises must name or describe that person or organisation or those premises;
 - a warrant that relates to a group of persons who share a common purpose or who carry on (or may carry on) a particular activity must describe that purpose or activity, and name or describe as many of those persons as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
 - where the warrant relates to more than one person, organisation or set of premises, and where the conduct authorised or required by the warrant is for the purposes of a single investigation or operation it should describe the investigation or operation and name or describe as many of those persons or organisations, or as many of those sets of premises as it is reasonably practicable to name or describe;
 - a warrant that relates to any testing or training activities must describe those activities;
 - the date the warrant was issued;
 - a warrant reference number; and

²⁹ Where a warrant identifies the communications to be intercepted by reference to a number, apparatus or other factors, the warrant authorises the interception of those communications by all associated numbers, apparatus or factors. For example, where a mobile phone number is specified, that includes not only the phone number given to the user, but also any number or address used to identify that phone or handset to the network or telecommunication operator (for example the International Mobile Subscriber Number (IMSI)). Such a number or address may be temporary or permanent.

³⁰ See section 263(1) of the Act.

- a means of identifying the communications content that is to be selected for examination.³¹ The warrant must specify (or describe³² the factors or combination of factors that are to be used for identifying the communications. Wherever it is reasonably practicable to do so, factors should be specified by being rendered in their entirety. But where it is not reasonably practicable to do so, e.g. where very complex or continually changing internet selectors are to be used for identifying the communications, those selectors should be described as far as possible. Where there are multiple variants of the same factor that resolve to the same account, it is unlikely to be reasonably practicable to list each variant.

Mutual assistance warrants

5.46 Each mutual assistance warrant will include:

- a statement that it is a mutual assistance warrant;
- the person to whom the warrant is addressed;
- the name or description of the person or organisation, or single set of premises, to which the warrant relates;
- a warrant reference number.

5.47 In addition, where section 40 (special rules for certain mutual assistance warrants) applies, the warrant must contain:

- a statement that the warrant is issued for the purposes of a request for assistance made under an international mutual assistance agreement by the competent authorities of a country or territory outside of the United Kingdom; and
- whichever of the following statements is applicable:
 - a statement that the interception subject appears to be outside of the United Kingdom, or
 - a statement that the interception authorised or required by the warrant is to take place in relation only to premises outside the United Kingdom.

Authorisation of a targeted warrant

5.48 The Secretary of State may only issue a warrant under section 19 if they consider the following tests are met:

³¹ Where a warrant identifies the communications to be intercepted by reference to a number, apparatus or other factors, the warrant authorises the interception or selection of those communications by all correlated numbers, apparatus or factors. For example, where a mobile phone number is specified, that includes not only the phone number given to the user, but also any number or address used to identify that phone or handset to the network or telecommunications operator. Such a number or address may be temporary or permanent.

³² See section 263 of the Act.

- in the case of a targeted interception or targeted examination warrant, that the warrant is necessary on one of the following grounds:³³
 - in the interests of national security;
 - for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime;
 - in the interests of the economic well-being of the UK so far as those interests are also relevant to the interests of national security. A warrant may only be considered necessary on this ground if the information it is considered necessary to obtain relates to the acts or intentions of persons outside the British Islands;
- in relation to a mutual assistance warrant:
 - that the warrant is necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of an international mutual assistance agreement; and
 - the circumstances are equivalent to those in which a targeted interception warrant or targeted examination warrant would be issued for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime;
- the conduct authorised by the warrant is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved.³⁴ In considering necessity and proportionality, the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), must take into account whether the information sought could reasonably be obtained by other less intrusive means;³⁵
- there are satisfactory safeguards in place.³⁶ The Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), must consider that satisfactory arrangements are in force in relation to the warrant. In respect of targeted warrants, these are the safeguards required by section 53 and 54 concerning the copying, disclosure, retention of intercepted material and are explained in Chapter 8 of this Code;
- the Secretary of State has received approval from the Prime Minister (or an authorised, alternative approver)³⁷ where the additional protection for Members of Parliament and other relevant legislatures applies (see section 26 of the Act);

³³ A single warrant can be issued on more than one of the grounds listed.

³⁴ In respect of decisions by the Secretary of State, in section 19 see paragraphs (b) of subsections (1) and (3); in respect of decisions by the Scottish Ministers, in section 21 see paragraphs (c) of subsections (1) and (3).

³⁵ See section 2 (general duties in relation to privacy).

³⁶ In respect of decisions by the Secretary of State, in section 19 see paragraphs (c) of subsections (1) and (3); in respect of decisions by the Scottish Ministers, in section 21 see paragraphs (d) of subsections (1) and (3).

³⁷ See section 22 of the Investigatory Powers Amendment Act 2024 for further information about the use of alternative approvers in the triple lock process.

- where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to authorise or require the interception or selection for examination of items subject to legal privilege, that there are exceptional and compelling circumstances that make it necessary to authorise or require the interception or selection for examination of such items and that specific arrangements are in place for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items;
- where it is not the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant to obtain items subject to legal privilege but the intercepting agency nevertheless considers it is likely that items subject to legal privilege will be included in the communications the interception or selection for examination of which is authorised or required by the warrant, that specific arrangements are in place for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such items;
- where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to authorise the interception or selection for examination of communications the intercepting authority believes will be communications containing confidential journalistic material or where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to identify or confirm a source of journalistic information, that specific arrangements are in place for the handling, retention, use and destruction of such communications;
- Judicial Commissioner approval. Except in an urgent case, the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), may not issue a warrant unless and until the decision to issue the warrant has been approved by a Judicial Commissioner. Section 23 of the Act sets out that the Judicial Commissioner must review the conclusions that have been reached as to whether the warrant is necessary on one or more of the grounds and whether the conduct that would be authorised is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved.

5.49 Section 40 of the Act makes clear that there are circumstances where the decision to issue a mutual assistance warrant may be taken by a senior official designated by the Secretary of State for that purpose. This applies if the warrant is for the purposes of a request for assistance made under an international mutual assistance agreement and either it appears that the interception subject is outside the UK or the interception authorised or required by the warrant relates to take place in relation only to premises outside the UK.

5.50 When taking the decision to issue the warrant, the Secretary of State, the Scottish Ministers or (in the case of certain mutual assistance warrants) the senior official must have regard to the matters in section 2 of the Act, which imposes general duties in relation to privacy. The Secretary of State must have regard to whether what is sought to be achieved could reasonably be achieved by other less intrusive means; whether the level of protection to be applied in relation to the obtaining of information obtained under the warrant is higher because of the particular sensitivity of that information; the public interest in the integrity and security of telecommunication systems and postal services; and any other aspects in the public interest in the protection of privacy.

Power of Scottish Ministers to issue warrants

5.51 Sections 21 and 22 of the Act make provision for the Scottish Ministers to issue Part 2 warrants for the purpose of the prevention and detection of serious crime in certain circumstances. The Scottish Ministers may only issue Part 2 warrants if the warrant, if issued, would relate to a person or premises in Scotland, or reasonably believed to be in Scotland, at the time the warrant is issued. The functions of the Scottish Ministers also include renewing, modifying and cancelling such warrants.

5.52 The Scottish Ministers may issue targeted interception and targeted examination warrants only where the Scottish Ministers consider the warrant necessary for the purpose of the prevention and detection of serious crime. The Scottish Ministers may issue mutual assistance warrants where the Scottish Ministers consider the warrant necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of an international mutual assistance agreement and where the circumstances are equivalent to those in which a targeted interception warrant or targeted examination warrant would be issued for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime.

5.53 The Scottish Ministers may issue a mutual assistance warrant in the circumstances described in section 22(3) and (4) are met. Section 22(3) requires:

- that the application is for a warrant which, if issued, would authorise or require:
 - the making of a requests, in accordance with an international mutual assistance agreement, for the provision of assistance in connection with, or in the form of, an interception of communications, or
 - the making of such a request and disclosure in any manner described in the warrant, of anything obtained under the warrant to the person to whom the warrant is addressed or to any person acting on that person's behalf; and
- The application is made by, or on behalf of,
 - the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Scotland, or
 - the Commissioners for HMRC or the Director General of the NCA, for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime in Scotland.

Section 22(4) requires that:

- the application is for the issue of a mutual assistance warrant which, if issued, would authorise or require:
 - the provision of assistance to the competent authorities of a country or territory outside the UK, in accordance with an international mutual assistance agreement, of any assistance of a kind described in the warrant in connection with or in the form of an interception of communications; or
 - the provision of such assistance and disclosure in any manner described in the warrant of anything obtained under the warrant to the person to whom the warrant is addressed or to any person acting on that person's behalf and

- the warrant, if issued, would relate to:
 - a person who is in Scotland, or is reasonably believed by the applicant to be in Scotland, at the time of the issue of the warrant; or
 - premises which are in Scotland, or are reasonably believed by the applicant to be in Scotland, at that time.

Authorisation of a targeted warrant: senior official signature

- 5.54 The Act permits that when it is not reasonably practicable for the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate) to sign a Part 2 warrant a designated senior official may sign the warrant on their behalf.³⁸ Typically this scenario will arise where the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate) is not physically available to sign the warrant because, for example, they are on a visit or in their constituency. The Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate) must nevertheless personally and expressly authorise the issue of the warrant.
- 5.55 When seeking authorisation the senior official must explain the case, either in writing or orally, to the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate) and this explanation should cover the considerations and information that would be included on an application form as set out at paragraph 5.45 to 5.48. This will include an explanation of necessity and proportionality.
- 5.56 Where the case is being explained orally, the senior official must keep a written record of the conversation. Once the issue of the warrant has been authorised the warrant must be signed by the senior official. If the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate) refuses to authorise the issue of the warrant, the warrant must not be issued. When a warrant is signed by a senior official the warrant instrument must contain a statement to that effect.³⁹ Except in urgent cases the decision to issue the warrant must then be approved by a Judicial Commissioner before the warrant is issued.

Consideration of collateral intrusion

- 5.57 Consideration should be given to any interference with the privacy of persons who are not the subject of the intended interception. An application for a targeted interception warrant, targeted examination warrant, or mutual assistance warrant should state whether the interception or selection for examination is likely to give rise to a degree of collateral intrusion into privacy.
- 5.58 A person applying for an interception warrant must also consider appropriate measures, including, for example, the use of automated systems, to reduce the extent of collateral intrusion.

³⁸ See section 30(4).

³⁹ See section 30(5) as to what is required.

- 5.59 Where it is possible to do so, the application should specify those measures. These circumstances and measures will be taken into account by the Secretary of State and Judicial Commissioner when considering an application for the issue of a targeted interception warrant, targeted examination warrant or mutual assistance warrant.
- 5.60 Should an interception operation reach the point where individuals other than the subject of the authorisation are identified as investigative targets in their own right, for example when intercepting the landline of a house with more than one occupant, consideration should be given to applying for separate warrants covering those individuals or, in the case of thematic warrants, modifying the warrant to add those individuals if permissible.

Judicial commissioner approval

- 5.61 Before a targeted warrant can be issued, the Secretary of State's, or Scottish Minister's (where appropriate), decision to issue it must be approved by a Judicial Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner will have access to the same application for the warrant as the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate), (details of what should be included in a warrant application can be found at paragraph 5.42 for targeted interception warrants, 5.45 for targeted examination warrants and 5.46 for mutual assistance warrants).
- 5.62 Section 23 of the Act sets out the test that a Judicial Commissioner must apply when considering whether to approve the decision. The Judicial Commissioner will review the conclusions of warrant granting department as to whether the warrant is necessary and whether the conduct it seeks to authorise is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved. In reviewing these conclusions, the Judicial Commissioner will apply the same principles as would apply on an application for judicial review. The Judicial Commissioner must review the conclusions with a sufficient degree of care as to ensure that the Judicial Commissioner complies with the duties imposed by section 2 (general duties in relation to privacy).
- 5.63 In accordance with the investigation and information gathering powers at section 235(2) of the Act, there is an obligation on the warrant requesting agency and the warrant granting department to provide the Judicial Commissioner with information if the Commissioner seeks clarification in relation to a warrant application. Where a Judicial Commissioner is seeking additional information this should be sought via the relevant warrant granting department in order to determine whether the requested information would also need to be considered by the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate).
- 5.64 If the Judicial Commissioner refuses to approve the decision to issue a warrant the person who issued the warrant may either:
- not issue the warrant; or,
 - refer the matter to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner for a decision (unless the Investigatory Powers Commissioner made the original decision).
- 5.65 An urgent warrant which is not approved by a Judicial Commissioner cannot be referred to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner.

- 5.66 If the Investigatory Powers Commissioner refuses to approve the decision to issue a warrant the warrant must not be issued. There is no further avenue of appeal available under the Act.
- 5.67 Where a Judicial Commissioner refuses to approve the decision to issue the warrant, the person who made the decision to issue the warrant must be provided with written reasons.

Urgent authorisation of targeted warrants

- 5.68 The Act makes provision for cases in which a targeted interception warrant is required urgently.
- 5.69 Urgency is determined by whether it would be reasonably practicable to seek the Judicial Commissioner's approval to issue the warrant in the time available to meet an operational or investigative need. Accordingly, urgent warrants can authorise interception when issued without prior approval from a Judicial Commissioner. Urgent warrants should fall into one or both of the following categories:
- imminent threat to life or serious harm - for example, if an individual has been kidnapped and it is assessed that his life is in imminent danger;
 - an intelligence-gathering or investigative opportunity with limited time to act - for example, a consignment of Class A drugs is about to enter the UK and law enforcement agencies want to have coverage of the perpetrators of serious crime in order to effect arrests.
- 5.70 A decision to issue an urgent warrant must be reviewed by a Judicial Commissioner within three working days following the day of issue. In the case of urgent warrants signed by a senior official the Judicial Commissioner's review should be on the basis of a written record, of any oral briefing of the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate), by a senior official. This written record should include, where relevant, any contemporaneous notes made and any questioning or points raised by the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where appropriate).
- 5.71 If the Judicial Commissioner approves the decision to issue the urgent warrant, the warrant requesting agency may seek renewal of the urgent warrant. A warrant issued under the urgency procedure lasts for five working days following the day of issue unless renewed. Once an urgent warrant is renewed it expires after six months, in the same way as non-urgent warrants. Where a decision is made to renew an urgent warrant prior to its approval by a Judicial Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner may consider the original decision to issue the urgent warrant at the same time as considering the Secretary of State's, or Scottish Minister's, (where appropriate), decision to renew the warrant.
- 5.72 Where a Judicial Commissioner refuses to approve a decision to issue an urgent warrant, the intercepting authority must, as far as reasonably practicable, secure that anything in the process of being done under the warrant stops as soon as possible.
- 5.73 The diagram at Annex A illustrates the authorisation process.

Example 1

A suspect is believed to be involved in the illegal sale of military grade weapons and is planning to visit the UK on business. Their travel plans are uncovered at short notice as their passport allows visa-free travel to the UK and they made a late booking. It is a brief visit, only 2 days, beginning in 24hrs time. This will present a unique opportunity to intercept their communications to learn more about their associates here in the UK. An urgent warrant is requested to intercept their communications while in the UK.

Example 2

An individual from a hostile nation has been observed trying to build relationships with those with access to critical national infrastructure. There had been little clarity over their intentions, and so at that point an interception warrant was not sought. More information comes to light and it is now suspected that they are an agent of the hostile nation and that they are trying to buy classified information which could damage national security. They are thought to have had some success in persuading someone to share information and the two are due to communicate imminently. An urgent warrant is requested to intercept their communications and identify the potential seller.

Section 26 – Operating the alternative approvals process for targeted interception warrants

- 5.74 Where the requirement for the approval of a warrant application requiring the approval of the Prime Minister under section 26 is urgent and the Prime Minister is unable to decide whether to give that approval (due to incapacity and/or a lack of access to secure communications), an alternative approvals process may be used whereby a Secretary of State designated for this purpose by the Prime Minister can perform this function instead of the Prime Minister.
- 5.75 The Secretary of State who is deciding whether to issue a warrant under section 19 may not also deputise for the Prime Minister in approving the decision to issue that same warrant.

Appointment of alternative approvers

- 5.76 Alternative approvers may only be appointed if they hold the position of Secretary of State. The appointment is not transferable to other roles. For example, if the Secretary of State for the Home Department is appointed as an alternative approver and then takes up a new position as the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, they must be formally reappointed as an alternative approver for the purposes of providing the necessary approvals.
- 5.77 When appointing alternative approvers, the Prime Minister must consider whether an appointee would have the necessary operational awareness of the warrant process in order to carry out the role. The selection of alternative approvers should be completed on a Prime Minister's first day in office. The Act provides that up to five Secretaries of State may be designated as alternative approvers, in order to allow for Secretary of State unavailability.

- 5.78 Necessary operational awareness should be understood to mean that the Secretary of State has received a briefing on the operation of the warrant process. This briefing should mirror the briefing which is provided to new Secretaries of State in warrant granting departments which enables them to undertake the warrant aspects of their roles.
- 5.79 A system should be established with the agreement of the Prime Minister to set out how the appropriate alternative approver will be selected (for example, on the basis of Cabinet hierarchy, or through a formal rota).

Urgency

- 5.80 **As described in Condition B⁴⁰ urgency** is determined by the Secretary of State or the Senior Official in the warrant granting department. All reasonable steps should be taken to avoid an expected warrant submission from becoming urgent.
- 5.81 There may be an urgent need to decide whether to approve the issue of a warrant in one or both of the following scenarios:
- Imminent threat to life or serious harm – for example, if an individual has been kidnapped and it is assessed that their life is in imminent danger.
 - An intelligence-gathering or investigative opportunity with limited time to act.

Prime Minister unable to decide whether to approve

- 5.82 **As described in Condition A⁴¹** Prime Ministerial inability to decide whether to approve the issue of a warrant is limited to two circumstances, as:
- The Prime Minister is unable to access sufficiently secure communications to receive the warrant application and/or to communicate their decision on the application due to the security requirements and classification of the documents.
 - The Prime Minister is incapacitated and therefore unable to consider the warrant.
- 5.83 When seeking authorisation from the Secretary of State designated by the Prime Minister, a senior official from the warrant granting department must explain the case for utilising the alternative process, either in writing or orally, to the designated Secretary of State who will decide whether to approve the issue of the warrant.
- 5.84 The Prime Minister must be informed of any decisions made under the alternative approvals process as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Duration of targeted warrants

- 5.85 The duration of warrants issued under Part 2 of the Act is set out in section 32 (duration of warrants).

⁴⁰ See section 26 (2B) of the Act.

⁴¹ See section 26 (2A) of the Act.

- 5.86 Targeted interception warrants, targeted examination warrants or mutual assistance warrants issued using the non-urgent procedure are valid for six months.⁴² An urgent warrant is valid for five working days following the date of issue unless renewed.⁴³
- 5.87 Upon renewal, warrants are valid for a further period of six months. These dates run from the day after the day at the end of which the warrant would have ceased to have effect if it had not been renewed.⁴⁴ In practice this means that if a warrant is due to end on 3 March but is renewed on 1 March, the renewal takes effect from 4 March and the renewed warrant will expire on 3 September. A Part 2 warrant may only be renewed in the last 30 days of the period for which it has effect (in the Act this is known as the “renewal period”).⁴⁵
- 5.88 Where a combined interception warrant includes warrants or authorisations which would cease to have effect at the end of different periods, the combined warrant will expire at the end of the shortest of those periods.⁴⁶
- 5.89 Where modifications to an interception warrant are made, the warrant expiry date remains unchanged.⁴⁷
- 5.90 Where a change in circumstance leads the intercepting authority to consider it no longer necessary or proportionate for a warrant to be in force, the authority must notify the Secretary of State or Scottish Minister so it may be cancelled.⁴⁸

Renewal of targeted warrants

- 5.91 Section 33 of the Act sets out provisions for the renewal of targeted warrants.
- 5.92 The Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), may renew a warrant at any time during the “renewal period”. The renewal period is 30 days before the warrant would otherwise cease to have effect (urgent warrants are an exception – see paragraphs 5.68-5.73 above).
- 5.93 Applications for renewals should contain an update of the matters outlined in paragraphs 5.37, 5.45 and 5.46. In particular, the person seeking the renewal should give an assessment of the value of interception to the operation to date and explain why it is considered that interception continues to be necessary for one or more of the grounds in section 20, and why it is considered that interception continues to be proportionate.

⁴² See section 32(2)(b).

⁴³ See section 32(2)(a).

⁴⁴ See section 32(2)(b)(ii).

⁴⁵ See section 33(5)(b).

⁴⁶ In respect of combined warrants generally, see the relevant subheading in this Chapter.

⁴⁷ As to modifications generally, see sections 34-38 and the relevant subheading in this Chapter.

⁴⁸ See section 39 which imposes a duty to cancel warrants that are no longer necessary and / or proportionate.

- 5.94 The additional safeguards set out in the following sections apply in relation to the renewal of warrants in the same way as they apply to a decision to issue a warrant: sections 26 (Members of Parliament etc.), section 27 (items subject to legal privilege), section 28 (confidential journalistic material) and section 29 (sources of journalistic information).
- 5.95 Where such material has been identified in material obtained under the warrant and is being retained other than for the purpose of destruction, the renewal application should explain this. Renewal applications should also make clear whether such material has been identified and whether it is expected or likely that the warrant will produce any further such material following renewal.
- 5.96 In the case of a targeted examination warrant, the Secretary of State must consider that the warrant continues to be necessary to authorise the selection of intercepted content for examination for one or more operational purposes in breach of the prohibition in section 152(4) of the Act on seeking to identify communications of individuals in the British Islands.
- 5.97 A relevant mutual assistance warrant may be renewed by a senior official designated by the Secretary of State (or Scottish Ministers, as the case may be). In the case of renewal, the instrument renewing the warrant must contain the same detail as set out at paragraph 5.46.
- 5.98 As set out in section 40(5), where a senior official renews a relevant mutual assistance warrant, the instrument renewing the warrant must contain a statement that the renewal is for the purposes of a request for assistance made under an international mutual assistance agreement by the authorities of a country or territory outside the UK, and either a statement that the interception subject appears to be outside the UK or a statement that the interception to which the warrant relates is to take place in relation only to premises outside the UK.
- 5.99 In all cases, a warrant may only be renewed if the decision to renew the warrant has been approved by a Judicial Commissioner.
- 5.100 Where a warrant has been served on a telecommunications operator or postal operator for the purposes of seeking or requiring assistance with giving effect to it, a copy of the warrant renewal instrument will be served on all those whom a copy of the original warrant instrument was served, (providing they are still able or required to provide assistance in giving effect to the warrant). A renewal instrument will include the reference number of the warrant or warrants being renewed under this single instrument.

Modification of targeted warrants

- 5.101 Modification is a process by means of which: (i) the subject-matter of a warrant may be changed by adding or removing a matter, and (ii) the details in a warrant that are required by section 31 of the Act may be changed by adding, varying or removing details such as names or descriptions. A change to a warrant that does not affect the conduct authorised or required by it is not a modification and the modification provisions do not apply to such a change.⁴⁹
- 5.102 Warrants issued under Part 2 may be modified under the provisions of section 34 of the Act. Section 34 sets out that both major and minor modifications can be made and the process for authorising such modifications. It is for the warrant requesting agency initially to consider whether the modification being sought is minor or major. Some circumstances will require both a major and a minor modification to a warrant (for example, where a person is added to a thematic warrant and a factor relating to that person is to be specified). In such a case the warrant requesting agency may apply for the major and minor modifications at the same time, although there is no obligation to do so.
- 5.103 This section should be read in conjunction with the section in this Code on the subject-matter of targeted warrants.

Major Modifications

- 5.104 A major modification is one in which a name, or description of a person, organisation or set of premises to which the warrant relates is added or varied. For example, adding an associate of a person of intelligence interest to a thematic warrant (where this is permissible). A major modification of this type cannot be made to a targeted “non-thematic” warrant i.e. where the warrant relates to a particular person, organisation or a single set of premises (see section 17(1)). Whether or not a thematic warrant will be subject to the major modification process will depend on the particular circumstances of the case and how the subjects of that warrant are described. A major modification may be made by the following persons in circumstances where the person considers that the modification is necessary on any grounds falling within section 20 of the Act:⁵⁰
- The Secretary of State, in the case of a warrant issued by the Secretary of State,
 - A member of the Scottish Government, in the case of a warrant issued by the Scottish Ministers, or
 - A senior official⁵¹ acting on behalf of the Secretary of State or (as the case may be) the Scottish Ministers.

⁴⁹ See section 34(6) in respect of warrants issued by the Secretary of State or Scottish Ministers

⁵⁰ In the case of a warrant issued by the Scottish Ministers the grounds are listed within section 21 of the Act

⁵¹ A senior official in this section is defined at section 35(7)

- 5.105 As soon as is reasonably practicable after a person makes a major modification of a warrant, a Judicial Commissioner must be notified of the modification and the reason for making it, unless the modification is an urgent modification or sections 26 (Members of Parliament etc.), 27 (Items subject to legal privilege) or 28 and 29 (confidential journalistic material or sources of journalistic information) apply (further information is provided in Chapter 8). The notification requirement does not apply where sections 26 – 29 of the Act apply because any such modification must, except in urgent cases, be approved by a Judicial Commissioner.
- 5.106 Where the warrant is not thematic (where it relates to a particular person, organisation or set of premises), section 34(3) prohibits modifications to add, vary or remove the name or description of a person, organisation or set of premises. In practice this means that a warrant which relates to a particular person, premises or organisation cannot be modified into a thematic warrant; a fresh warrant will be required in these cases. However, there is nothing to prevent the minor modification of both non-thematic and thematic targeted warrants in accordance with section 34(2)(b) by adding a factor identifying additional communications to be intercepted providing those communications fall within the subject matter of the original warrant.
- 5.107 Two examples are provided below – the first would not be permitted, but the second would be:

Example of a modification that would NOT be permitted:

An intercepting authority obtains a non-thematic targeted interception warrant relating to a specific serious criminal known as ‘Mr. X’. The Secretary of State, with Judicial Commissioner approval, issues the warrant authorising the interception of Mr. X’s communications. The investigation progresses and the intercepting authority wants to intercept the communications of one of Mr. X’s associates. This would require a new warrant – the warrant against Mr. X cannot be modified so as to authorise the interception of communications of an additional person.

Example of a modification that WOULD be permitted:

An intercepting authority obtains a thematic interception warrant as part of a single investigation relating to a serious criminal known as ‘Person X’ and their associates ‘Person Y’ and ‘Person Z’. Person Y and Person Z are known associates of Person X and are of interest to the investigation. The Secretary of State, with Judicial Commissioner approval, issues the warrant authorising the interception of Person X, Person Y and Person Z investigated under Operation “NAME”. The investigation progresses and the intercepting authority wants to intercept another one of Person X’s associates ‘Person A’. The warrant could be modified to add the Person A, and the factors to be used to identify their communications. This would require a major and minor modification (see further below).

Minor modifications

- 5.108 A minor modification is the modification of a warrant to remove the name or description of a person, organisation or set of premises, or to add, vary or remove any factor specified in the warrant. For example, if a person who is the subject of a non-thematic targeted warrant buys a new mobile phone, adding that second phone number to the warrant would be a minor modification. Minor modifications may also be made to both non-thematic and thematic targeted warrants to add factors identifying additional communications to be intercepted, providing those communications fall within the scope of the original warrant.

Example: A targeted warrant authorises interception of a UK-based company which is believed to be exporting in breach of sanctions. The company acquires new email addresses for its expanding international sales and export function. These email addresses may be added to the warrant by minor modification.

5.109 A minor modification may be made by anyone who can make a major modification, as well as the person to whom the warrant was addressed, or a senior person within the intercepting authority that applied for the warrant. Allowing a warrant requesting agency to make minor modifications ensures that the system is operationally agile and the intercepting authority is able to respond quickly when a person changes a phone or the way in which they communicate. A minor modification can be made by the following persons:

- the Secretary of State, in the case of warrants issued by the Secretary of State;
- a member of the Scottish Government, in the case of a warrant issued by the Scottish Ministers;
- a senior official⁵² acting on behalf of the Secretary of State or member of the Scottish Government, or a person in an intelligence service of equivalent seniority to a member of the Senior Civil Service;
- the person to whom the warrant is addressed; or
- a person who holds a senior position in the same intercepting authority as the person to whom the warrant is addressed.

5.110 A minor modification may require a new schedule to be served on a telecommunications operator or postal operator on whom a copy of the warrant has not been previously served. The warrant as modified will expire at the same time as the original warrant would expire had it not been modified. There also exists a duty⁵³ to modify a warrant by deleting a factor if it is no longer relevant. When a modification is sought to delete a number or other factor, the relevant telecommunications operator or postal operator must be advised and interception suspended before the modification instrument is signed.

Urgent major modification of targeted warrants

5.111 Section 35(3) of the Act allows for major modifications to be made to targeted thematic warrants when required as a matter of urgency.

5.112 A major modification to a thematic warrant, including the adding of new individuals to the warrant, will only be considered urgent if there is a very limited window of opportunity to act. For example, this may include a threat to life situation, where a kidnap has taken place, in the immediate aftermath of a major terrorist incident, or where the intercepting authority has received intelligence that a quantity of drugs is imminently going to enter the country.

⁵² A senior official in this section is defined at section 35(7).

⁵³ See section 36(10).

- 5.113 A senior official in the intercepting authority may make the urgent modification. That decision must be approved within three working days by a designated senior official on behalf of the Secretary of State or Scottish Ministers or Judicial Commissioner (the latter in certain cases e.g. where the sections 27 (items subject to legal professional privilege), 28 (confidential journalistic material) or 29 (sources of journalistic information) apply).⁵⁴ A Judicial Commissioner must be notified as soon as is reasonably practicable after the senior official makes the decision and the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), will also be notified personally.
- 5.114 In the event that the senior official refuses to approve the urgent modification, the modification will cease to have effect. The person to whom the warrant is addressed must secure that anything being done by virtue of the modification must stop as soon as possible. The refusal does not affect the lawfulness of anything done between the modification being made and the senior official refusing to approve the modification. The Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), must be informed of the request for an urgent modification whether the modification is agreed to or cancelled by the warrant granting department.

Warrant cancellation

- 5.115 A warrant may be cancelled at any time by the person who issued it or, in the case of a warrant issued by the Secretary of State or the Scottish Ministers, by a senior official acting on their behalf.⁵⁵
- 5.116 A warrant must be cancelled if it is no longer necessary on any relevant grounds falling within sections 20 or 21 of the Act or that the conduct authorised by the warrant is no longer proportionate to what is sought to be achieved. Intercepting authorities will therefore need to keep their warrants under regular review and must notify the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), if they assess that the interception is no longer necessary or proportionate.
- 5.117 In practice, the responsibility to cancel a warrant will normally be exercised by a senior official in the warrant granting department on behalf of the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate). The intercepting authority should take steps to cease the interception as quickly as possible if they consider that the warrant is no longer necessary or proportionate – they should not wait until the necessary cancellation instrument has been signed.
- 5.118 The cancellation instrument should be addressed to the person to whom the warrant was issued (the intercepting authority) and should include the reference number of the warrant. A copy of the cancellation instrument should be sent to everyone on whom the warrant was served since it was issued or last renewed, unless there is no activity required to be undertaken which would need to be ceased upon notification of cancellation, or unless that person has agreed that they may be notified of the cancellation without a cancellation instrument being sent.

⁵⁴ Subsection (3) to (5) of section 38.

⁵⁵ A Senior Official acting on behalf of the Scottish Ministers may cancel a warrant issued by the Scottish Ministers.

Combined warrants

- 5.119 Schedule 8 to the Act provides for combined warrants and sets out the various combinations, who may apply for them, and who may issue them. Part 4 of the Schedule sets out the relevant procedural requirements in each case.
- 5.120 Combining warrant applications is not mandatory, but provides the option for grouping warrants and authorisations for the same investigation/operation together so that the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), and/or Judicial Commissioner who is to approve the decision to issue the warrant can consider the full range of actions that may be undertaken in relation to the investigation. It allows a more informed decision about the necessity and proportionality of the totality of the action being undertaken and may be more efficient for the agency applying for the warrant as it reduces duplication of identical information across warrant applications. Any application for a combined warrant or authorisation must include a statement that it is a combined application and must set out the warrants and authorisations it includes.
- 5.121 For combinations of warrants which include a Part 2 warrant, the authorisation process set out at paragraph 5.3 will apply. In some cases this will necessitate a higher authorisation process than individual warrant or authorisation applications. Where one of the constituent parts of a warrant or authorisation within a combined warrant is cancelled under the procedures set out at paragraphs 5.113 and 5.116, the remaining warrant(s) or authorisation(s) continues to be valid as long as it still meets the conditions relevant to the particular warrant or authorisation. For example, if conduct required for an operation was authorised by a combined interception warrant with a property interference authorisation and the property interference was no longer necessary and proportionate, the property interference authorisation must be cancelled and but the interception warrant would remain in place, for the remaining period to cover the interception as long as it is still necessary and proportionate. Where the warrant application is being renewed (as a three month renewal) and there is only one part of the combined warrant left, it can still be renewed as a combined warrant. Combined warrants may also be applied for on an urgent basis.
- 5.122 Where one of the constituent parts of the warrant or authorisation within a combined warrant is cancelled under the procedures set out at paragraph 5.114, the remaining warrant(s) or authorisation(s) continues to be valid as long as it still meets the conditions relevant to the particular warrant or authorisation. For example, if conduct required for an operation was authorised by a combined equipment interference with a property interference authorisation, and the property interference was subsequently considered no longer necessary and proportionate, the property interference authorisation element of the combined warrant must be cancelled but the equipment interference warrant element would remain in place to cover the equipment interference as long as it is still necessary and proportionate.

- 5.123 Where warrants of different durations are combined, the normal rule is that the shortest duration applies.⁵⁶ An exception to this is, for a combined warrant issued on the application of the head of an intelligence service, and with the approval of a Judicial Commissioner, which includes an authorisation for directed surveillance – in this case, the duration of the warrant is six months.
- 5.124 The requirements that must be met before a warrant can be issued apply to each part of a combined warrant. So, for example, where a combined warrant includes a targeted interception warrant, all the requirements that have to be met for a targeted interception warrant to be issued must be met for the interception warrant part of the combined warrant.
- 5.125 The duties imposed by section 2 (general duties in relation to privacy) apply to combined warrants as appropriate. The considerations that apply when deciding whether to issue, renew, cancel or modify a targeted interception warrant or a targeted equipment interference warrant will apply when such a warrant forms part of a combined warrant. So the targeted interception element of a combined warrant cannot be issued without having regard to privacy in accordance with section 2.
- 5.126 Paragraph 30 of Schedule 8 provides that it is possible only to serve the part of a combined warrant that is an interception warrant. For example, if a combined warrant included a targeted interception warrant and an authorisation for another investigatory power that did not require the assistance of another person, such as a telecommunications operator, to provide assistance in giving effect to it, it is possible to serve the targeted interception warrant, without serving the other authorisation.
- 5.127 Paragraph 20 (schedule 8) provides that various rules regarding warrants apply separately to the relevant part of a combined warrant. The duty of operators to give effect to a warrant applies separately in relation to each part of a combined warrant. So, for example, section 43 (duty of operators to assist with implementation) would apply to the targeted interception part of a combined warrant but only to that part.
- 5.128 Similarly, safeguards also apply to individual parts of a combined warrant. For instance, where a combined targeted interception and intrusive surveillance warrant has been issued, the safeguards that apply to a targeted interception warrant apply to the part of the combined warrant that is a targeted interception warrant. Section 57 (duty not to make unauthorised disclosures) and 59 (offence of making unauthorised disclosures) apply to the targeted interception part of a combined warrant.
- 5.129 The exclusion of matters from legal proceedings (section 56) continues to apply to an interception warrant that is part of a combined warrant. However, when an equipment interference warrant is combined with an interception warrant the material derived from equipment interference may still be used in legal proceedings if required. If material derived from equipment interference authorised by a combined warrant reveals the existence of an interception warrant, the material is excluded from use in legal proceedings according to section 56 of the Act.

⁵⁶ See paragraph 27 of Schedule 8.

5.130 Should the exclusion from legal proceedings mean that there may be difficulties in disclosing any material obtained under a combined warrant that included an interception warrant, intercepting authorities may wish to consider the possibility of seeking individual warrants instead.

Applications made by or on behalf of the intelligence services

5.131 Paragraph 1 of Schedule 8 sets out that the Secretary of State may issue a warrant that combines a targeted interception warrant with one or more of the following:

- a targeted equipment interference warrant under section 102(1);
- a targeted examination warrant under section 19(2) or section 102(3);
- a directed surveillance authorisation under section 28 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA);
- an intrusive surveillance authorisation under section 32 RIPA; or
- a property interference warrant under section 5 of the Intelligence Services Act 1994 (ISA).

5.132 Additionally, a targeted examination warrant under section 19(2) and targeted examination warrant under 102(3) may be combined.

5.133 The Secretary of State's decision to issue a combined warrant requires the approval of a Judicial Commissioner in the same way as the decision to issue an interception warrant. The double lock applies to combined warrants. However, where a warrant under section 5 of ISA forms part of the combined warrant, paragraph 21(3) of Schedule 8 sets out that the Judicial Commissioner does not have the same role in relation to that part of the application.

Applications made by or on behalf of the Chief of Defence Intelligence

5.134 Paragraph 2 of Schedule 8 sets out that the Secretary of State may, on an application made by or on behalf of the Chief of Defence Intelligence, issue a warrant that combines a targeted interception warrant under section 19(1) with one or more of the following:

- A targeted equipment interference warrant section 104;
- A directed surveillance authorisation under section 28 of RIPA; or
- An intrusive surveillance authorisation under section 32 of RIPA.

Applications made by or on behalf of a relevant law enforcement interception authority

5.135 Paragraph 3 of Schedule 8 sets out that the Secretary of State may issue a warrant that combines a targeted interception warrant with one or more of the following:

- A targeted equipment interference warrant under section 106;
- A property interference authorisation under section 93 of the Police Act 1997;

- A directed surveillance authorisation under section 28 of RIPA; or
- An intrusive surveillance authorisation under section 32 of RIPA.

Applications issued by Scottish Ministers

- 5.136 Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Schedule 8 set out that a Scottish Minister may issue a warrant that combines a targeted interception warrant with another warrant such as a targeted examination warrant, a targeted equipment interference warrant, an authorisation for directed surveillance, an authorisation for intrusive surveillance, and an authorisation under section 93 of the Police Act 1997.
- 5.137 Combined warrants may be issued by the Scottish Ministers on the application of the Chief Constable of Police Scotland. Police Scotland are able to conduct intrusive and directed surveillance under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act 2000 (RIP(S)A) (or in certain circumstances RIPA) and combinations of warrants can cater for both. It is not, however, possible for a combined warrant to include both an authorisation under RIPA and an authorisation under RIP(S)A.
- 5.138 Combined warrants may be issued by the Scottish Ministers on the application of the Director General of the National Crime Agency, the Commissioners of HMRC, the Chief Constable (or Deputy Chief Constable) of the Police Service of Northern Ireland and the Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis. The combined warrant can include a targeted interception warrant and any combination of a targeted equipment interference warrant and an authorisation under section 93 of the Police Act 1997.
- 5.139 The Scottish Ministers are able to issue warrants under section 7 of ISA in certain circumstances. These are set out in Schedule 1 to the Scotland Act 1998 (Transfer of Functions to the Scottish Ministers etc.) Order 1999. The combinations of warrants that the Scottish Ministers can issue on the application of the head of an intelligence service includes section 5 ISA warrants.
- 5.140 Paragraph 4 of Schedule 8 sets out that, on application by or on behalf of the head of an intelligence service, a Scottish Minister may issue a warrant combining a targeted interception warrant under section 21(1) with one or more of the following:
- a targeted examination warrant under section 21(2);
 - a targeted equipment interference warrant under section 103(1);
 - a targeted examination warrant under section 103(2); or
 - a property interference warrant under section 5 of the Intelligence Services Act 1994.

Example 1

An equipment interference agency wishes to conduct equipment interference to acquire private information from a computer and intercept an online video call in the course of its transmission. This activity constitutes both equipment interference and live interception. The interception cannot be authorised as incidental conduct so a combined interception and equipment interference warrant could be obtained. The combined warrant will be issued by the Secretary of State and approved by a Judicial

Commissioner. The same rules would apply were the agency to apply for a combined intrusive surveillance and targeted interception warrant.

Example 2

If a law enforcement agency wished to conduct an operation which involves directed surveillance (provided for under Part 2 of RIPA) and targeted interception, they may wish to combine these applications, meaning that the Secretary of State is, as part of the entire application, considering the law enforcement agency's directed surveillance activity as opposed to the internal authorisation that would be required were they to apply individually for a directed surveillance authorisation.

Example 3

An intelligence agency wishes to conduct an operation which involves property interference (provided for under section 5 of ISA) and targeted interception. Under Schedule 8 they may combine these applications, so that the combined warrant is issued by the Secretary of State. In approving the decision to issue the warrant, the Judicial Commissioner would only consider the application for targeted interception (Note: Property interference under section 5 of ISA can also be combined with warrants under Part 2 of RIPA i.e. directed or intrusive surveillance.)

6 Bulk interception warrants

- 6.1 This Chapter is about bulk interception of communications warrants. These warrants are issued under Chapter 1 of Part 6 of the Act and may only be issued to the intelligence services. A bulk interception warrant must meet two conditions. The first is that its main purpose is the interception of overseas-related communications and/or the obtaining of secondary data from such communications. Overseas-related communications are defined at section 136(3) of the Act as those that are sent or received by individuals outside the British Islands. This condition prevents the issue of a bulk interception warrant with the primary purpose of intercepting communications between people in the British Islands.
- 6.2 The second condition is that the warrant authorises or requires the person to whom it is addressed to do one or more of the following: to intercept communications described in the warrant, to obtain secondary data from such communications, to select for examination the intercepted content or secondary data, or the disclosure of anything obtained under the warrant.
- 6.3 A bulk interception warrant must set out specified operational purposes (see also “examination safeguards” from paragraph 6.62). No intercepted content or secondary data may be selected for examination unless doing so is necessary for one or more of the operational purposes specified on the warrant.
- 6.4 Bulk interception may be used, for example:
- to establish links between known subjects of interest, improving understanding of their behaviour and the connections they are making or the multiple communications methods they may be using;
 - to search for traces of activity by individuals who may not yet be known but who surface in the course of an investigation, or to identify patterns of activity that might indicate a threat to the United Kingdom.

Bulk interception in practice

- 6.5 Bulk interception warrants are described in section 136 of the Act. The power to issue a bulk interception warrant is set out in section 138, including the grounds on which a warrant may be issued. The decision to issue a bulk interception warrant must be taken by the Secretary of State personally and must be approved by a Judicial Commissioner.
- 6.6 Bulk interception warrants authorise both the interception of communications and/or the obtaining of secondary data from such communications in the course of their transmission and the selection for examination of particular intercepted content or secondary data obtained under the warrant. In practice, several different processing systems may be used to effect the interception and/or the obtaining of secondary data, and the selection for examination of the data so obtained.

- 6.7 These processing systems process data from the communications links or signals that the intercepting authority has chosen to intercept. A degree of filtering is then applied to the traffic on those links and signals, designed to progress to further stages of processing types of communications of potential intelligence value whilst discarding those least likely to be of intelligence value. As a result of this filtering, which will vary between processing systems, a significant proportion of the communications on these links and signals will be automatically discarded. Further complex searches may then take place to draw out further communications most likely to be of greatest intelligence value, which relate to the agency's statutory functions. These communications may then be selected for examination for one or more of the operational purposes specified in the warrant where the conditions of necessity and proportionality are met. Only items which have not been filtered out can potentially be selected for examination by authorised persons.⁵⁷
- 6.8 A bulk interception warrant will usually be served on a telecommunications operator to provide assistance with giving effect to it. This may, for example, provide for the interception of communications from communications links operated by that telecommunications operator, which run through the physical cables that carry internet traffic. This interception will result in the collection of large volumes of communications and/or data. This is essential to enable communications relating to subjects of interest to be identified and subsequently pieced together in the course of an investigation.
- 6.9 In contrast to targeted interception warrants, issued under Part 2 of the Act, a bulk interception warrant instrument need not name or describe the person, organisation or set of premises in relation to which the interception is to take place. Neither does Chapter 1 of Part 6 impose a limit on the number of communications which may be intercepted. For example, if the requirements of this Chapter are met then the interception of all communications transmitted on a particular route or cable, or carried by a particular telecommunications operator, could, in principle, be lawfully authorised. This reflects the fact that bulk interception is a strategic intelligence gathering capability, whereas targeted interception is primarily an investigative tool that is used once a particular subject for interception has been identified.
- 6.10 Due to the global nature of the internet, the route a particular communication will take is unpredictable. This means that a bulk interception warrant may intercept communications between individuals in the British Islands. Section 136(5) of the Act makes clear that a bulk interception warrant authorises the interception of communications that are not overseas-related to the extent this is necessary in order to intercept the overseas-related communications to which the warrant relates.

⁵⁷ Authorised persons is used in this Code to mean an officer who has a suitable level of training and security clearance and who is permitted to select bulk data for examination.

- 6.11 When conducting bulk interception, an intercepting authority must use its knowledge of the way in which international communications are routed, combined with regular surveys of relevant communications links, to identify those individual communications links that are most likely to contain overseas-related communications, which will be relevant to the operational purposes specified on a warrant. This is likely to be a dynamic process due to regular fluctuations in the way data routes across the internet. The intercepting authority must also conduct the interception in ways that limit the interception of communications or secondary data that are not overseas-related to the minimum level compatible with the objective of intercepting the required overseas-related communications.
- 6.12 There may be circumstances in which the intercepting authority only considers it necessary to use a bulk interception warrant whose main purpose is to obtain the secondary data from relevant overseas-related communications. Sections 136 and 137 of the Act describe what constitutes secondary data in the context of bulk interception. Secondary data comprises systems data (see section 263(4)) and identifying data (see section 263(2)) that is comprised in or associated with the communication. Systems data is any data that enables or facilitates system or service function. Identifying data is data which may be used to identify, or assist in identifying, any person, apparatus, system, service, event or location (secondary data is explained further in Chapter 2).
- 6.13 The Act therefore enables an intelligence service to obtain a bulk interception warrant whose main purpose is to obtain secondary data from the overseas-related communications described in the warrant. While the main purpose of such a warrant will be limited to the obtaining of secondary data, the warrant will also authorise any conduct it is necessary to undertake to do what is authorised by the warrant. This may include the interception of the content of communications but this is only permitted in so far as it is necessary in order to obtain the secondary data from the communications described in the warrant. In the event that any content is intercepted under a secondary data only warrant, the intercepted content must not be selected for examination.
- 6.14 Section 136(5)(c) provides that a bulk interception warrant authorises conduct for obtaining related systems data from a telecommunications operator. This is to enable the intercepting authority to make a request to a relevant telecommunications operator where that operator may be able to provide additional information about systems data from a communication intercepted in accordance with the warrant, such as in relation to the sender or recipient (or intended sender or recipient) of that communication.
- 6.15 Section 142(3) of the Act requires that a bulk interception warrant must specify the operational purposes for which any intercepted content or secondary data obtained under the warrant may be selected for examination. It is highly likely that a bulk interception warrant will specify the full range of operational purposes, as set out at section 142(5), and which is explained in more detail in the “Examination Safeguards” section of this Chapter.
- 6.16 When an authorised person within the intercepting authority selects communications for examination, documentation must exist that provides an explanation of why it is necessary for one or more of the operational purposes specified on the warrant, and why it is proportionate. This process is subject to internal audit and external oversight by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner.

- 6.17 Where an authorised person wishes to select for examination the content of communications of a person known to be in the British Islands intercepted under a bulk interception warrant, additional safeguards will apply and a separate application will need to be made for a targeted examination warrant (see also “examination safeguards” and in particular paragraphs 6.62-6.83).

Format of warrant applications

- 6.18 An application for a bulk interception warrant is made to the Secretary of State. As set out at section 138 of the Act, bulk interception warrants are only available to the intelligence services. In this Chapter, reference to an ‘application’ for a warrant includes the application form and the draft warrant (including the draft instrument and any draft schedules). An application for a bulk interception warrant therefore may only be made by or on behalf of the following persons:
- The Director General of the Security Service;
 - The Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service; or
 - The Director of GCHQ.
- 6.19 Bulk interception warrants, when issued, are addressed to the person who submitted the application or on whose behalf the application was submitted. A copy may then be served on any person who may be able to provide assistance in giving effect to that warrant.
- 6.20 Prior to submission, each application is subject to a review within the agency making the application. This involves scrutiny by more than one official, who will consider whether the warrant sought is necessary for one or more of the permitted statutory purposes (in the interests of national security, for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime or in the interests of the economic well-being of the United Kingdom so far as those interests are also relevant to the interests of national security). A bulk warrant must always be necessary in the interests of national security. The scrutiny of the application will include whether the interception proposed is both necessary and proportionate and whether the examination of material obtained under a warrant is, or may be, necessary for each of the operational purposes specified.
- 6.21 Each application, a copy of which must be retained by the applicant, should contain the following information:
- background to the application;
 - description of the communications to be intercepted and/or from which secondary data will be obtained, details of any telecommunications operator(s) who may be required to provide assistance and an assessment of the feasibility of the operation where this is relevant to the extent known at the time of the application;⁵⁸ and
 - description of the conduct to be authorised, which must be restricted to the interception of overseas-related communications, the obtaining of secondary

⁵⁸ This assessment is normally based upon information provided by the relevant telecommunications operator or postal operator.

data from such communications, and the conduct (including the interception of other communications not specifically identified by the warrant as set out at section 136(5)) it is necessary to undertake in order to carry out what is authorised or required by the warrant;

- the operational purposes for which the content and secondary data may be selected for examination and an explanation of why examination is or may be necessary for those operational purposes proposed in the warrant;
- consideration of whether intercepted content or secondary data obtained under the warrant (excluding intelligence reports) may be made available to any other security and intelligence service or an international partner, where it is necessary and proportionate to do so;
- an explanation of why the conduct is considered to be necessary for one or more of the statutory purposes, which must always include an explanation of why the interception is necessary in the interests of national security;
- a consideration of why the conduct to be authorised by the warrant is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by that conduct, explaining why what is sought to be achieved could not reasonably be achieved by other less intrusive means;
- an assurance that material obtained under a warrant will be selected for examination only so far as it is necessary for one or more of the operational purposes specified on the warrant and that it meets the conditions of section 152 of the Act; and
- an assurance that all content and data intercepted will be kept for no longer than necessary and handled in accordance with the safeguards required by section 150 of the Act.

Authorisation of a bulk interception warrant

6.22 A bulk interception warrant may only be issued if the Secretary of State considers that the main purpose of the warrant is to intercept overseas-related communications, and/or obtain secondary data from those communications.

Necessity

6.23 Before a bulk interception warrant can be issued, the Secretary of State must consider that the warrant is necessary for one or more of the statutory grounds, as at sections 138(1)(b) and (2). One of these statutory grounds must always be in the interests of national security. If the Secretary of State is not satisfied that the warrant is necessary in the interests of national security, then it cannot be issued.

6.24 Before a bulk interception warrant can be issued, the Secretary of State must also consider that each of the specified operational purposes is a purpose for which the examination of intercepted content or secondary data obtained under the warrant is or may be necessary. The Secretary of State must also consider that the examination of intercepted content or secondary data for which each such purpose is necessary on any of the grounds on which the Secretary of State considers the warrant to be necessary (see section 138(1)(d)).

- 6.25 Setting out the operational purposes on the face of the warrant limits the purposes for which data collected under the warrant can be selected for examination. For example, if a bulk interception warrant is issued in the interests of national security and for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime, the selection for examination for each specified operational purpose on that warrant must be necessary for one or both of these two broader grounds. In cases where it is necessary and proportionate for content or secondary data obtained under the warrant to be made available to another of the intelligence services or an international partner, the operational purposes specified in the warrant may include operational purposes relating to that third party providing the tests in section 138(1)(d) are met.
- 6.26 The Secretary of State has a duty to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are in force for ensuring compliance with the statutory safeguards concerning securing content or data which has been considered necessary to examine for one or more purposes of the warrant and which meets the conditions set out in section 152 is in fact selected for examination.

Proportionality

- 6.27 In addition to the consideration of necessity, the Secretary of State must be satisfied that the conduct authorised by the warrant is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by that conduct.
- 6.28 In considering whether a bulk interception warrant is necessary and proportionate, the Secretary of State must take into account whether what is sought to be achieved by the warrant could reasonably be achieved by other less intrusive means.⁵⁹

Safeguards

- 6.29 Before deciding to issue a warrant the Secretary of State must consider that satisfactory arrangements are in force in relation to the warrant, setting out the safeguards for the copying, dissemination and retention of material obtained under a warrant. These safeguards are explained in Chapter 8 of this Code. The Investigatory Powers Commissioner is under a duty to review the adequacy of those arrangements.

⁵⁹ See the general duty in relation to privacy in section 2, in particular section 2(2).

Judicial Commissioner Approval

- 6.30 The Secretary of State's decision to issue a bulk interception warrant must be approved by a Judicial Commissioner before it can be issued.
- 6.31 The Judicial Commissioner will have access to the same application for the warrant as the Secretary of State (details of what should be included in a warrant application can be found at paragraph 6.21). Section 140 of the Act sets out the test that a Judicial Commissioner must apply when considering whether to approve the decision. The Judicial Commissioner will review the warrant issuer's conclusion as to whether the warrant is necessary and whether the conduct it authorises is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved. The Judicial Commissioner will also review the Secretary of State's conclusions as to whether each of the operational purposes specified on the warrant is a purpose for which selection is, or may be, necessary.
- 6.32 In reviewing these conclusions, the Judicial Commissioner will apply the same principles as would apply on an application for judicial review. The Judicial Commissioner must review the conclusions with a sufficient degree of care as to ensure that the Judicial Commissioner complies with the duties imposed by section 2 (general duties in relation to privacy). The Judicial Commissioner will also, where relevant, review matters the Secretary of State has taken into account in circumstances where there are additional requirements in respect of warrants affecting overseas operators, in accordance with section 139 of the Act.
- 6.33 In accordance with the investigation and information gathering powers at section 235(2) of the Act, there is an obligation on the warrant requesting agency and warrant granting department to provide the Judicial Commissioner with information if the Commissioner seeks clarification in relation to a warrant application. Where a Judicial Commissioner is seeking additional information this should be sought via the warrant granting department in order to enable officials to determine whether the requested information would also need to be considered by the Secretary of State.
- 6.34 If the Judicial Commissioner refuses to approve the decision to issue a warrant the Judicial Commissioner must provide reasons for doing so. The Secretary of State may either:
- accept the decision and therefore not issue the warrant; or
 - refer the matter to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner for a decision (unless the Investigatory Powers Commissioner has made the original decision).
- 6.35 If the Investigatory Powers Commissioner refuses to approve the decision to issue a warrant the Secretary of State must not issue the warrant. There is no further avenue of appeal available in the Act.

Additional requirements in respect of warrants affecting overseas operators

- 6.36 As set out at section 139 of the Act, additional requirements apply in circumstances where an application for a bulk interception warrant has been made and, the Secretary of State considers that a telecommunications operator outside the United Kingdom is likely to be required to provide assistance in giving effect to the warrant if it is issued.
- 6.37 Before deciding to issue the warrant in these circumstances, the Act requires that the Secretary of State must consult the relevant telecommunications operator. Should the telecommunications operator have concerns about the reasonableness, technical feasibility or likely cost of providing assistance in giving effect to the warrant, these concerns should be raised during the consultation process.
- 6.38 Following the conclusion of the consultation process, the Secretary of State will decide whether to issue the warrant. As part of the decision making process, the Secretary of State must take into account, amongst other things, the matters specified in section 139(3), which are:
- the likely benefits of the warrant;
 - the likely number of users (if known) of any telecommunications service which is provided by the operator and to which the warrant relates – this will help the Secretary of State to consider the likely benefits of the warrant;
 - the technical feasibility of complying with any requirement that may be imposed on the operator to provide assistance in giving effect to the warrant;
 - the likely cost of complying with any such requirement, which will enable the Secretary of State to consider whether the requirement is affordable; and
 - any other effect of the warrant on the operator.
- 6.39 In addition to the points above, the Secretary of State should consider any other issue which is considered to be relevant to the decision to issue the warrant, which will include any issues raised by the telecommunications operator during the consultation.

Format of a bulk interception warrant

- 6.40 Each warrant is addressed to the head of the intelligence service by whom, or on whose behalf, the application was made. Where relevant, a copy of the warrant may then be served upon such operators as they believe will be able to assist in giving effect to the warrant. Telecommunications operators are unlikely to receive a copy of the operational purposes specified in the warrant. The warrant should include the following:
- the fact that it is a bulk interception warrant;
 - a description of the communications that the warrant authorises or requires the interception of or the obtaining of secondary data from;

- the operational purposes for which any intercepted content or secondary data obtained under the warrant may be selected for examination;
- the date the warrant was issued; and
- the warrant reference number.

Duration of bulk interception warrants

- 6.41 Bulk interception warrants are valid for an initial period of six months.⁶⁰ Upon renewal, warrants are valid for a further period of six months.
- 6.42 Where modifications are made to a bulk interception warrant, the warrant expiry date remains unchanged.

Renewal of a bulk interception warrant

- 6.43 The Secretary of State may, with the approval of a Judicial Commissioner renew a warrant within the period of 30 days ending with the day at the end of which the warrant would otherwise cease to have effect (known as the “renewal period”).⁶¹
- 6.44 Applications for renewals are made to the Secretary of State and must contain an update of the matters outlined in paragraph 6.21 above. The applicant must give an assessment of the value of the interception and/or obtaining of secondary data under the warrant to date and explain why it is considered that interception and/or obtaining secondary data continues to be necessary in the interests of national security as well as, where applicable, either or both of the purposes in section 138(2), and why it is considered that the conduct authorised by the warrant continues to be proportionate.
- 6.45 In deciding to renew a bulk interception warrant, the Secretary of State must also consider that each of the specified operational purposes is a purpose for which the examination of intercepted content or secondary data obtained under the warrant continues to be or may be necessary and that the examination of intercepted content or secondary data for which each such purpose continues to be necessary on any of the grounds on which the Secretary of State considers the warrant to be necessary.
- 6.46 In the case of a renewal of a bulk interception warrant that has been modified so that it no longer authorises or requires the interception of communications or the obtaining of secondary data, it is not necessary for the Secretary of State to consider that interception or the obtaining of secondary data continues to be necessary before making a decision to renew the warrant.

⁶⁰ See section 144 (duration of warrants)

⁶¹ See section 144 (renewal of warrants)

- 6.47 Where the Secretary of State is satisfied that the warrant continues to meet the renewal conditions in section 185 of the Act, they may renew it. The renewed warrant is valid for six months from the day after the day at the end of which the warrant would have ceased to have effect if it had not been renewed. In practice this means that if a warrant is due to end on 3 March but is renewed on 1 March, the renewal takes effect from 4 March, and the renewed warrant will expire on 3 September.
- 6.48 In those circumstances where the assistance of telecommunications operator has been sought, a copy of the warrant renewal instrument (or part of that warrant that is relevant to the particular telecommunications operator or other person) will be forwarded to all those on whom a copy of the original warrant instrument has been served, providing they are still actively assisting. A renewal instrument will include the reference number of the warrant or warrants being renewed under this single instrument.

Modification of a bulk interception warrant

- 6.49 A bulk interception warrant may be modified at any time by an instrument issued by the person permitted to do so under section 145 of the Act. A bulk interception warrant may be modified to add, vary or remove an operational purpose for which intercepted content or secondary data obtained under the warrant may be selected for examination. If the intelligence services require a change to the communications described in the warrant or a change to the statutory purpose for which the warrant is issued then an additional or replacement warrant must be sought. Nothing in section 145 of the Act permits, by modification, the addition of an operational purpose which is not relevant to any of the statutory grounds in relation to which the warrant has been issued.
- 6.50 In circumstances where a modification is being made to add or vary an operational purpose, this is a major modification, and it must be made by a Secretary of State and must be approved by a Judicial Commissioner before the modification comes into force. The Act permits that when it is not reasonably practicable for the Secretary of State to sign a major modification instrument a designated senior official may sign it on their behalf. Typically, this scenario will arise where the Secretary of State is not physically available to sign the warrant because, for example, they are on a visit or in their constituency. The Secretary of State must personally and expressly authorise the modification.
- 6.51 Once the modification has come into force, the added or varied operational purpose may be used to select for examination any content or secondary data obtained under the warrant, even if this material was intercepted or obtained prior to the addition or variation of the operational purpose.
- 6.52 In circumstances where a bulk interception warrant is being modified to remove an operational purpose, this is a **minor modification**, and the modification may be made by the Secretary of State or by a senior official acting on their behalf. If a modification, removing an operational purpose, is made by a senior official, the Secretary of State must be notified personally of the modification and the reasons for making it. If at any time the Secretary of State, or a senior official acting on their behalf, considers that a specified operational purpose is no longer a purpose for which the examination of intercepted content or secondary data is or may be necessary they must modify the warrant to remove that operational purpose.

- 6.53 As set out at paragraphs 6.6 to 6.17 a bulk interception warrant may authorise the interception of communications and/or the obtaining of secondary data and the selection for examination of the content and secondary data collected under the warrant. There will be limited circumstances where it may no longer be necessary, or possible, to continue the interception or obtaining of secondary data, such as where the telecommunications operator providing assistance with giving effect to the warrant has ceased business. In such circumstances, it may continue to be necessary and proportionate to select for examination the material collected under that warrant. The Act therefore provides that a bulk interception warrant can be modified such that it no longer authorises the interception of communications or the obtaining of secondary data but continues to authorise selection for examination of data already obtained under the warrant.
- 6.54 Such a modification is a **minor modification** and may be made by the Secretary of State or by a senior official acting on their behalf. In circumstances where such a modification is being made by a senior official, the Secretary of State must be notified personally of the modification and the reasons for making it.
- 6.55 In accordance with section 145(13) an intercepting authority is permitted to amend a warrant as long as such an amendment does not alter the conduct that is authorised by the warrant. An example of this would be to correct a spelling.

Urgent modifications of a bulk interception warrant

- 6.56 In urgent cases a **major modification** adding or varying an operational purpose can be made by a Secretary of State without the prior approval of a Judicial Commissioner. An example of an urgent case may be where a sudden terrorist incident requires the urgent selection for examination of the data already held for an operational purpose not listed on the warrant.
- 6.57 Where a **major modification** is made in an urgent case, a statement of that fact must be included on the modifying instrument. A Judicial Commissioner must be informed that an urgent modification has been made and their approval sought.⁶² The Judicial Commissioner must, before the end of the third working day after the day on which the modification was made, decide whether or not to approve the decision to make it. If the Judicial Commissioner refuses to approve the modification, the modification will cease to have effect. The person to whom the warrant is addressed must secure that anything being done under the warrant by virtue of the modification stops as soon as possible. The refusal does not affect the lawfulness of anything done between the modification being made and the Judicial Commissioner reviewing and refusing the modification.
- 6.58 Where a Judicial Commissioner refuses to approve the urgent modification, the Secretary of State may not refer the case to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner.

⁶² Section 147 (approval of major modifications made in urgent cases).

Warrant cancellation

- 6.59 Section 148 of the Act provides that the Secretary of State, or a senior official acting on their behalf, may cancel a bulk interception warrant at any time.
- 6.60 A warrant must be cancelled at any time before its expiry date if the Secretary of State, or a senior official acting on their behalf considers that any of the cancellation conditions set out in section 148(3) are met. There are three cancellation conditions;
- the warrant is no longer necessary in the interests of national security;
 - the conduct authorised is no longer proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by it; or
 - the examination of communications content and/or secondary data is no longer necessary for any of the operational purposes specified on the warrant.
- 6.61 Intercepting authorities will therefore need to keep their warrants under regular review and must notify the Secretary of State if they assess that any of the cancellation conditions apply. In practice, the power to cancel a warrant will normally be exercised by a senior official in the warrant granting department on behalf of the Secretary of State. The intercepting authority should take steps to cease the interception as quickly as possible if they consider that the warrant is no longer necessary or proportionate – they should not wait until the necessary cancellation instrument has been signed.
- 6.62 The cancellation instrument will be addressed to the person to whom the warrant was issued (the intercepting authority). A copy of the cancellation instrument should be sent to everyone on whom the warrant was served since it was issued or last renewed, unless there is no activity required to be undertaken which would need to be ceased upon notification of cancellation, or unless that person has agreed that they may be notified of the cancellation without a cancellation instrument being sent.
- 6.63 The cancellation of a warrant does not prevent the Secretary of State, with Judicial Commissioner approval, issuing a new warrant, covering the same, or different communications and operational purposes, in relation to the same telecommunications operator in the future should it be considered necessary and proportionate to do so. Where there is a requirement to modify the warrant, other than to vary the operational purposes for which the data can be selected for examination, then the warrant may be cancelled and a new warrant issued in its place.

Examination safeguards

- 6.64 Section 152 of the Act provides specific safeguards relating to the selection for examination of material obtained under a bulk interception warrant. Further guidance on these safeguards is provided below.

- 6.65 Sections 152(1) and (2) make clear that selection for examination may only take place for one or more of the operational purposes that are specified on the warrant, in line with section 142 of the Act. Operational purposes limit the purposes for which data collected under the warrant can be selected for examination. Material obtained under a warrant selected for examination for an operational purpose can, where it is necessary and proportionate to do so, be disclosed, copied and retained on any relevant ground.
- 6.66 The intelligence services need to retain the operational agility to respond to developing and changing threats and the range of operational purposes that may need to be specified on a bulk warrant needs to reflect this. New operational purposes will be required over time. Section 142 of the Act makes clear that the heads of the intelligence services must maintain a central list of all of the operational purposes, separate to individual bulk warrants, which they consider are purposes for which intercepted content or secondary data may be selected for examination. The maintenance of this list will ensure the intelligence services are able to assess and review all of the operational purposes that are, or could be, specified across the full range of their bulk warrants at a particular time to ensure these purposes remain up to date, relevant to the current threat picture and, where applicable, the intelligence priorities set by the National Security Council.
- 6.67 The central list of operational purposes will not be limited to operational purposes relevant to bulk interception warrants. This list must provide a record of all of the operational purposes that are specified, or could be specified, on any bulk interception, bulk acquisition, bulk equipment interference or bulk personal dataset warrant and, as far as possible, the operational purposes specified on the list should be consistent across these capabilities. Some operational purposes on the central list will be consistent across all three intelligence agencies, although some purposes will be relevant to a particular agency or two of the three, reflecting differences in their statutory functions.
- 6.68 Section 142 also makes clear that an operational purpose may not be specified on an individual bulk warrant unless it is a purpose that is specified on the central list maintained by the heads of the security and intelligence services. And before an operational purpose may be added to that list, it must be approved by the Secretary of State. In practice, the addition of one operational purpose to the list will often require the approval of more than one Secretary of State. For example, where an operational purpose is being added to the list that is likely to be specified on bulk warrants issued to each of the three security and intelligence services, that operational purpose will need to be approved by both the Home Secretary and Foreign Secretary
- 6.69 Section 138 makes clear that the operational purposes specified on a bulk warrant must relate to one or more of the statutory purposes specified on that warrant. However, section 142 makes clear that it is not sufficient for any operational purpose simply to use the wording of one of the statutory purposes. The Secretary of State may not approve the addition of an operational purpose to the central list – and therefore to any bulk warrants – unless he or she is satisfied that the operational purpose is specified in a greater level of detail than the relevant statutory grounds. Operational purposes must describe a clear requirement and contain sufficient detail to satisfy the Secretary of State that intercepted content or secondary data may only be selected for examination for specific reasons.

- 6.70 Section 145 of the Act provides for a bulk interception warrant to be modified such that the operational purposes specified on it can be added to or varied. Such a modification is categorised as a major modification and must be made by the Secretary of State and approved by a Judicial Commissioner before the modification may take effect. In such circumstances, and as outlined above, the provisions at section 142 also require that the operational purpose must be approved by the Secretary of State for addition to the central list. If the Secretary of State does not approve the addition of the purpose to the list, the modification to the warrant (to add a new operational purpose) may not be made.
- 6.71 The Act therefore creates a strict approval process in circumstances where an intelligence agency identifies a new operational purpose, which they consider needs to be added to a bulk warrant. The Secretary of State must agree that the operational purpose is a purpose for which selection for examination may take place, and that it is described in sufficient detail such that it should be added to the central list. In addition, the Secretary of State must consider that the addition of that purpose to the relevant bulk warrant is necessary, taking into account the particular circumstances of the case, before making the modification, and the decision to add the operational purpose must also be approved by a Judicial Commissioner.
- 6.72 In addition to the requirement that the central list of operational purposes be approved by the Secretary of State, section 142 makes clear that the list must also be reviewed on an annual basis by the Prime Minister and that it must be shared every three months with the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament.
- 6.73 Although bulk interception warrants are authorised for the purpose of acquiring overseas-related communications, section 136(5) of the Act makes clear that a bulk interception warrant can authorise the interception of communications that are not overseas-related to the extent this is necessary in order to intercept the overseas-related communications to which the warrant relates. Operational purposes specified on the central list maintained by the heads of the intelligence services—and on individual bulk interception warrants – may therefore include purposes that enable the selection for examination of intercepted content or secondary data of individuals in the UK. The safeguards in section 152 of the Act ensure that where the content of communications are selected for examination by any criteria referable to an individual known to be in the British Islands at that time, a targeted examination warrant must be obtained under Part 2 of the Act authorising the selection for examination (see also Chapter 5).⁶³
- 6.74 More than one operational purpose may be specified on a single bulk warrant; where necessary, this may, include all operational purposes currently specified on the central list maintained by the heads of the security and intelligence services. In the majority of cases, it will be necessary for bulk interception warrants to specify the full range of operational purposes in relation to the selection for examination of intercepted content. This reflects the fact that bulk interception is a strategic capability and overseas-related communications relevant to multiple operational purposes will necessarily be transmitted and intercepted together under the authority of a bulk interception warrant.

⁶³ Where there is a change of circumstances such that a person whose communications' content is being selected for examination enters, or is discovered to be in the British Islands, sections 152(5) and (6) provide for a continuity arrangement. See paragraph 6.86 of this Code.

- 6.75 Other than in exceptional circumstances, it will always be necessary for every warrant application to require the full range of operational purposes to be specified in relation to the selection for examination of secondary data obtained under bulk interception warrants.
- 6.76 The analysis of bulk systems data and identifying data (referred to here as secondary data (which is certain systems data and identifying data) (see section 137(3)) is the primary means by which the intelligence services are able to discover and assess threats to the UK. This can only be achieved effectively through the aggregation of non-content data from a wide range of sources acquired under multiple bulk warrants, not limited to bulk interception warrants. Such analysis allows the intelligence services to draw together fragments of information into coherent patterns, which allow for the identification of those threats while at the same time minimising intrusion into privacy.
- 6.77 The analysis of aggregated bulk secondary data is also essential to the understanding of how communications are routed over the internet at any given time. Secondary data analysis is therefore crucial to enable the optimisation of the interception of the content of communications, as well as the obtaining of secondary data itself.
- 6.78 As well as being necessary for one of the operational purposes, any selection for examination of intercepted content or secondary data must be necessary and proportionate.
- 6.79 No data may be selected for examination other than for the specified operational purposes. In general, automated systems should, where technically possible, be used to effect the selection for examination. A limited number of officials may also be permitted to access the system during the processes of filtering, processing and selection for examination, for example to check system health. Such access must itself be necessary on the grounds specified in sections 138(1)(b) and 138(2) and where such access involves selection for examination of content or secondary data it must be necessary for an operational purpose specific on the warrant. Agency arrangements for such access will be kept under review by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner during his or her inspections.
- 6.80 Content and data collected under a bulk interception warrant should be selected for examination only by authorised persons who receive regular mandatory training regarding the provisions of the Act and specifically the operation of section 152 and the requirements of necessity and proportionality. These requirements and procedures must be set out in internal guidance provided to all authorised persons and the attention of all authorised persons must be specifically directed to the statutory safeguards. All authorised persons must be appropriately security cleared.

- 6.81 No content or data may be selected for examination for the specified operational purposes unless this is necessary and proportionate in all the circumstances. In addition, arrangements must be put in place to provide for the creation and retention of documentation (for the purposes of subsequent examination or audit) outlining why access to the content or data by authorised persons is necessary and proportionate and the applicable operational purposes. Systems should, to the extent possible, prevent access to the content or data unless such documentation has been created. The documentation must also record the reasons why any collateral intrusion into privacy is considered proportionate and any steps to minimise it. All documentation must be retained in accordance with agreed policy for the purposes of subsequent examination or audit.
- 6.82 Authorised persons may be granted access to systems containing intercepted content or secondary data only for defined periods of time, after appropriate training, and where it is necessary for them to have access. Access may be renewed where these conditions continue to be met.
- 6.83 Periodic audits should be carried out to ensure that the requirements set out in section 152 of the Act are being met. These audits must include checks to ensure that the documentation justifying selection for examination has been correctly compiled, and in particular, that selection for examination of content or data was for an operational purpose that the Secretary of State considered examination necessary. Any mistakes or procedural deficiencies should be notified to management, and remedial measures undertaken. Any serious deficiencies should be brought to the attention of senior management and any breaches of safeguards must be reported to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner.
- 6.84 The Secretary of State must ensure that the safeguards are in force before any interception under a bulk interception warrant can begin. The Investigatory Powers Commissioner is under a duty to review the adequacy of the safeguards.
- 6.85 The Secretary of State and Prime Minister must approve any application to select for examination the communications of a member of a relevant legislature obtained under a bulk interception warrant.

Selection for examination of intercepted content and the section 152(4) prohibition

- 6.86 Any selection for examination of the content of the communications intercepted must also meet the selection conditions set out at section 152(3). Section 152(4) prohibits the selection for examination of intercepted content using criteria referable to an individual known to be in the British Islands.
- 6.87 Selection in breach of this prohibition is only permitted where:
- a targeted examination warrant has been issued under Part 2 authorising the selection for examination of the intercepted content; or
 - the selection for examination is authorised by section 152(5).

- 6.88 Section 152(5) addresses cases where there is a change of circumstances such that a person whose content is being selected for examination enters or is discovered to be in the British Islands, for example where a member of an international terrorist or organised crime group travels to the UK. To enable the selection for examination to continue, sections 152(5) and 152(6) of the Act provide for a senior official to give a written authorisation for the continued selection for examination of intercepted content relating to that person for a period of five working days. Any selection for examination after that point will require the issue of a targeted examination warrant, issued by the Secretary of State and approved by a Judicial Commissioner. Where selection for examination is undertaken in accordance with section 152(5) the Secretary of State must be notified.

Offence of breaching examination safeguards

- 6.89 Any intercepted content or secondary data obtained under a bulk interception warrant may only be selected for examination in accordance with the safeguards in sections 152 and 153 of the Act. Section 155 of the Act makes it an offence for a person deliberately to select such content or data for examination in breach of these safeguards where that person knows or believes such selection does not comply with the safeguards.

7 Implementation of warrants and operator compliance

- 7.1 After a warrant has been issued, it will be forwarded to the person to whom it is addressed – i.e. the intercepting authority which submitted the application.
- 7.2 Section 41 of the Act then allows the intercepting authority to carry out the interception, and/or to require the assistance of other persons in giving effect to the warrant. Section 41 makes clear that the warrant may be served on any person, inside or outside the UK, who may be able to provide such assistance in relation to that warrant. The same process applies for bulk interception warrants and is set out at section 149 of the Act.⁶⁴
- 7.3 Where a copy of an interception warrant or mutual assistance warrant has been served on anyone providing a postal service or offering or providing a telecommunications service, to a person in the UK, or who has control of, or provides a telecommunication system which is wholly or partly in the UK or controlled from the UK, that person is under a duty to take all such steps for giving effect to the warrant as are notified to the person by or on behalf of the intercepting authority. This applies to any company offering or providing services to persons in the UK, irrespective of where the company is based. Section 43 of the Act sets out the means by which that duty may be enforced.
- 7.4 Section 42 of the Act provides that service of a copy of a targeted interception warrant or mutual assistance warrant on a person outside the UK may (in addition to electronic or other means of service) be effected in any of the following ways (section 149 of the Act makes clear that sections 42 and 43 apply in relation to a bulk interception warrant as they do for a targeted interception warrant):
- by serving it at the person's principal office within the UK or, if the person does not have such an office in the UK, at any place in the UK where the person carries on business or conducts activities;
 - at an address in the UK specified by the person;
 - by making it available for inspection at a place in the UK (if neither of the above two methods, or any other means, are reasonably practicable). The intercepting authority must take steps to bring the contents of the warrant to the attention of the relevant person.

Provision of reasonable assistance to give effect to a warrant

- 7.5 An intercepting authority may work together with such persons that the agency requires to assist in giving effect to a targeted or bulk interception warrant, or mutual assistance warrant. A warrant can only be served on a person who the intercepting authority considers may be capable of providing the assistance required by the warrant.

⁶⁴ Section 139 imposes additional requirements in respect of warrant affecting overseas operators.

- 7.6 The Act places a requirement on telecommunications operators and postal operators to take all such steps for giving effect to the warrant as are notified to them (sections 43 and 149). The steps which may be required of a telecommunications operator or postal operator are limited to those which it is reasonably practicable to take (section 43(4)). A decision regarding what is reasonably practicable will depend on the particular circumstances of the case, recognising that what is reasonably practicable for one operator may not be for another.
- 7.7 Where a technical capability notice is in place and consideration is being given to an operator's compliance with the duty, the steps which it is reasonably practicable for the telecommunication operator or postal operator to take will include every step which it would have been reasonably practicable for the operator to take if it had complied with all of the obligations in the notice. Knowingly failing to comply is an offence which, on summary conviction in the UK, may result in imprisonment and/or a fine.
- 7.8 When considering whether it is reasonably practicable for an operator outside the UK to take any steps in a country or territory outside the UK, regard must be given to any requirements or restrictions under the law of that country or that are relevant to the taking of those steps. The Government must work with the telecommunications operator or postal operator to understand any restrictions imposed on the operator and to find ways for the operator to comply in a manner that avoids such conflicts of law.
- 7.9 Such a conflict of law will be avoided when complying with a warrant under the auspices of a relevant international agreement between the UK and the jurisdiction in which the operator's primary office is based. Where the warrant served is of a kind that is included within the scope of the relevant international agreement, no conflict of laws issues will prevent the relevant telecommunications operator or postal operator from complying with the warrant. For the avoidance of doubt, where a telecommunications operator or postal operator gives effect to a warrant which falls within the scope of any relevant international agreement, the company will have complied with the obligation imposed by the warrant and enforcement action cannot be taken.
- 7.10 Cloud-service providers make cloud-based services available to enterprises. By "enterprises", we mean companies, academic institutions, non-profit organisations, government agencies, and similar entities that pay cloud-service providers to store and/or process their organisation's electronic communications and other records. When a cloud service provider is providing such services to an enterprise, the enterprise is responsible for providing accounts to their users and determining the reasons for which data is retained and processed. An intercepting authority seeking targeted interception of data belonging to the enterprise can often obtain the same data from both the cloud service provider and the enterprise. Although the Act allows the intercepting authority to serve the warrant on either the cloud-service provider or the enterprise, the intercepting authority should, where it is reasonable to do so, always serve a copy of the warrant on the enterprise rather than the cloud service provider.

- 7.11 Exceptions to this general rule exist. Situations will arise where it is unreasonable to serve the warrant on the enterprise. One example is where it is not technically feasible for the enterprise to give effect to the warrant. In those situations, the intercepting authority may serve the warrant on the cloud-service provider. If technical feasibility is the only reason for serving the warrant on the cloud-service provider, the provider should be permitted to consult with the enterprise for purposes of providing technical assistance that would allow the enterprise to give effect to the targeted interception warrant, ensuring of course that the enterprise is made fully aware of its duty not to make an unauthorised disclosure regarding the warrant.
- 7.12 Another example of when it would be unreasonable to serve a warrant on the enterprise itself is when the enterprise is wholly devoted to criminal conduct, where the criminal activity involves senior leadership within the enterprise customer, or that serving the warrant on the enterprise may compromise national security. In those situations, service of the warrant upon anyone within the enterprise customer may create an undue risk to operational or national security (e.g., there is no appropriate point of contact within the enterprise and there are reasonable grounds to believe that serving the warrant would result in the destruction of data which is the subject of the warrant; serving the warrant would result in the person under investigation becoming aware of the investigation and likely to interfere with it; or that serving the warrant on the enterprise may compromise national security). In urgent circumstances the Intercepting Authority may also seek to serve the warrant directly on the Cloud Service Provider if the enterprise has not responded to the original warrant within a reasonable timeframe.

Example

Cloud Service Provider A (a telecommunications operator) provides a telecommunications service (a hosted email platform) to Company B, where Company B is responsible for providing use of this platform to its employees. An intercepting authority is investigating Person C, an employee of Company B suspected of using Company B's email platform to facilitate serious criminal activity. The intercepting authority determines that both Cloud Service Provider A and Company B are technically capable of giving effect to the targeted interception warrant. Because Company B or its senior leadership is not believed to be involved in Person C's criminal activity, nor is it assessed that having Company B give effect to the warrant would unduly compromise operational or national security, the intercepting authority serves a copy of the targeted interception warrant on Company B. Even where Person C's criminal activity includes others within the company, e.g. Persons D, E, and F, who are not within Company B's senior leadership, an intercepting authority should still serve the warrant on Company B rather than Cloud Service Provider A as long as doing so would not create an undue risk to operational or national security.

- 7.13 Section 139 details the additional requirements that apply where an application for a bulk interception warrant has been made and the Secretary of State considers that a telecommunications operator or postal operator outside the UK is likely to be required to provide assistance in giving effect to the warrant if it is issued. These requirements are detailed at paragraphs 6.34 to 6.37 above.

- 7.14 A copy of the warrant must be served in such a way as to bring the contents of the warrant to the attention of the person or operator who the intercepting authority considers can provide assistance in relation to it. The agency may provide the following to the person or operator:
- a copy of the signed and dated warrant instrument; and
 - a copy of one or more schedules contained in the warrant with the omission of the remainder of the warrant. Targeted interception and mutual assistance warrants must describe the communications to be intercepted by specifying the addresses, numbers, apparatus, or other factors, or combination of factors that are to be used for identifying the communications to be intercepted but any part of the warrant specifying this information may be excluded from the parts of the warrant provided to a specific telecommunications operator or postal operator. Bulk interception warrants must specify the operational purposes for which any intercepted content or secondary data obtained under the warrant may be selected for examination but telecommunications operators and postal operators are unlikely to receive a copy of the operational purposes specified in the warrant;
 - a document from the intercepting authority (or the person acting on behalf of the agency) may also be provided to notify the telecommunications operator or postal operator of steps they are required to take to give effect to the warrant⁶⁵ and specifying any other details regarding the means of interception and delivery as may be necessary. Contact details with respect to the intercepting authority will either be provided in this covering document or will be made available in further guidance provided to all telecommunications operators and postal operators who maintain an interception capability. The telecommunications operator or postal operator should be provided with enough information to enable them to carry out the interception in relation to their system(s) but will not necessarily be provided with all the information contained in the warrant.
- 7.15 Section 237 of the Act provides that disclosures can be made to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner. This includes disclosures made by telecommunications operators and postal operators who can contact the Commissioner at any time to request advice and guidance.
- 7.16 For guidance on the provision for telecommunications operators and postal operators to be able to publish information in relation to the number of warrants they have given effect to, see paragraph 8.10.

Contribution to costs for giving effect to an interception warrant

- 7.17 Section 249 of the Act recognises that telecommunications operators and postal operators incur costs in complying with requirements in the Act, including the interception of communications in response to requests under Part 2 and Chapter 1 of Part 6 of the Act. The Act, therefore, requires the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), to have in place arrangements to ensure that operators receive an appropriate contribution to these costs.

⁶⁵ See section 43(1).

- 7.18 Public funding and support is made available to telecommunications operators and postal operators to ensure that they can provide, outside of their normal business practices, an effective and efficient response to public authorities' necessary, proportionate and lawful requirements for the interception of communications in support of their investigations and operations to protect the public and to bring to justice those who commit serious crime or are involved in acts of terrorism. The provision of public funding may be subject to terms and conditions determined by the Secretary of State.
- 7.19 It is legitimate for a telecommunications operator or postal operator to seek contributions towards its costs which may include an element of funding towards those general business overheads required in order to facilitate the timely implementation of an interception warrant. This is especially relevant for telecommunications operators and postal operators that employ staff specifically to manage compliance with the requirements made under the Act, supported by bespoke systems. Further guidance with respect to cost recovery will be made available to all telecommunications operators and postal operators who maintain an interception capability.
- 7.20 Contributions may also be appropriate towards costs incurred by a telecommunications operator or postal operator that needs to update its systems to maintain, or make more efficient, its interception processes. Similarly, contributions may be appropriate where the provision of new services will require investment in technology in order to comply with requirements for the interception of communications.
- 7.21 Any telecommunications operator or postal operator seeking to recover appropriate contributions towards its costs should make available to the Secretary of State such information as the Secretary of State requires in order to provide assurance that proposed cost recovery charges represent an appropriate contribution to the costs incurred by the operator.
- 7.22 Any telecommunications operator or postal operator that has claimed contributions towards costs may be required to undergo a Government audit before contributions are made. This is to ensure that expenditure has been incurred for the stated purpose. An audit may include visits to premises, the inspection of equipment, access to relevant personnel, and the examination of documents or records.

8 Safeguards (including privileged or confidential information)

8.1 All material intercepted under the authority of an interception warrant and any secondary data must be handled in accordance with safeguards which the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), has approved in line with the duty imposed on him or her by the Act. These safeguards will be subject to annual review and approval by the relevant Secretaries of State to ensure that the arrangements remain suitable. These safeguards are made available to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, and they must meet the requirements of section 53 for Part 2 warrants and section 150 of the Act for bulk interception warrants. Breaches of these safeguards must be reported to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner in a fashion agreed with him or her. The intercepting authorities must keep their internal safeguards under annual review to ensure that they remain up-to-date and effective. During the course of such periodic reviews, the intercepting authorities must consider whether more of their internal arrangements might safely and usefully be put into the public domain. Sections 53 and 150 of the Act require that disclosure, copying and retention of material obtained under a warrant is limited to the minimum necessary for the authorised purposes. Sections 53(3) and 150(3) of the Act provide that something is necessary for the authorised purposes if the material obtained under a warrant:

- is, or is likely to become, necessary for any of the purposes set out in section 20 for targeted warrants or 138(1)(b) and 138(2) for bulk warrants – namely, in the interests of national security, for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime, or in the interests of the economic well-being of the UK so far as those interests are relevant to national security;⁶⁶
- is necessary for facilitating the carrying out of the functions under the Act of the Secretary of State, the Scottish Ministers or the person to whom the warrant is addressed;
- is necessary for facilitating the carrying out of any functions of the Judicial Commissioners or the Investigatory Powers Tribunal;
- is necessary to ensure that a person conducting a criminal prosecution has the information needed to determine what is required of him or her by his or her duty to secure the fairness of the prosecution; or
- is necessary for the performance of any duty imposed by the Public Records Act 1958 or the Public Records Act (Northern Ireland) 1923.

Exclusion of intercept from legal proceedings, duty not to make unauthorised disclosure and excepted disclosures

8.4 Section 56 (see section 156 for Bulk interception warrants) states that no evidence may be adduced, questions asked, assertions or disclosure made in connection with any legal proceedings or Inquiries Act proceedings, which disclose the content or secondary data from interception (where it can be inferred

⁶⁶ Intercepted content obtained for one purpose can, where there is a lawful basis and where it is necessary and proportionate to do so, be disclosed, copied and retained for another purpose.

that the information came from interception), or which tends to suggest that interception-related conduct has or may have occurred. This applies to any activity carried out under Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Act but not to conduct undertaken under Chapter 2 of Part 2. The exclusion from legal proceedings etc. also applies to activity which was authorised under Chapter 1 of Part 1 of RIPA or which was an offence under section 1 (or would have been an offence in the absence of subsections (2) and (3)) of the Interception of Communications Act 1985.

- 8.5 The Act imposes a duty on those individuals listed in section 57 (3) not to disclose the existence or content and secondary data obtained under the warrant, details of the issue of the warrant or of any renewal or modification of the warrant, the existence or content of any requirement to provide assistance in giving effect to the warrant, steps taken in pursuance of the warrant or any material obtained under the warrant. Section 59 sets out the offence for an individual who makes an unauthorised disclosure.
- 8.6 The meaning of “excepted disclosure” and the circumstances in which disclosure made in relation to a warrant is permitted is set out in section 58 of the Act (further information on excepted disclosure can be found in Chapter 11). Section 58 is broken down into a number of types of circumstances (or “heads”) in which disclosure would be an “excepted disclosure”.
- 8.7 **Head 1** includes where it is authorised by the warrant, authorised by the person to whom the warrant is addressed or authorised by terms of any requirement to provide assistance in giving effect to the warrant.
- 8.8 **Head 2** provides for disclosures to or authorised by a Judicial Commissioner and disclosure to the Independent Office for Police Conduct or the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament for the purpose of carrying out their respective functions.
- 8.9 **Head 3** provides for disclosure by a legal adviser in contemplation of or in connection with any legal proceedings, or disclosure by a professional legal adviser to his or her client, or vice versa, for the purpose of giving advice about relevant provisions (which are described in section 58(7)).
- 8.10 **Head 4** provides for disclosure of statistics by postal or telecommunications operators in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State. The regulations may allow the publication of statistics relating to the number of warrants to which they have given effect. Head 4 also includes when a disclosure is made, not only in relation to a particular warrant but in relation to interception warrants in general.
- 8.11 In relation to Head 3, section 58(5)(a) of the Act provides for disclosure by a lawyer for the purpose of legal proceedings. Section 58(5)(b) provides for disclosure by a legal adviser or their client or representatives in connection with giving advice about the operation of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Act or Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000. However, these exceptions do not override the prohibition on disclosure for the purpose of proceedings in section 56. The effects of these sections is also that any disclosure to a lawyer by the person listed in section 57(3) must either be for the

purposes in section 58(4)(b) or be permissible under one of the other 'Heads' set out in section 58.

- 8.12 Disclosure may also be subject to other duties of confidentiality, for example, from contractual agreements. In particular, the exceptions in section 55 do not override duties imposed by the Official Secrets Act 1989 or other requirements of vetting. In practice, this means that any disclosure to or by lawyers under this section will require reasonable measures to be taken to ensure that sensitive material is properly protected.

Reviewing warrants

- 8.13 Regular reviews of all warrants should be undertaken during their lifetime to assess the necessity and proportionality of the conduct. Particular attention should be given to the need to review warrants frequently where the interception involves a high level of intrusion into private life or significant collateral intrusion, or particularly sensitive information is likely to be obtained. As set out at section 2(2)(b) of the Act, at the point the intercepting authority is considering applying for a warrant, they must have regard to whether the level of protection to be applied in relation to information obtained under the warrant is higher because of the particular sensitivity of that information.
- 8.14 In each case, unless specified by the Secretary of State, the frequency of reviews should be determined by the intercepting authority who made the application. This should be as frequently as is considered necessary and proportionate.
- 8.15 In the event that there are any significant and substantive changes to the nature of the interception during the currency of the warrant, the intercepting authority should consider whether it is necessary to apply for a new warrant.

Dissemination of material obtained under a warrant

- 8.16 Intercepted content and secondary data will need to be disseminated both within and between intercepting authorities, as well as to consumers of intelligence (which includes oversight bodies, the Secretary of State etc.), where necessary in order for action to be taken on it. The number of persons to whom any of the intercepted content or secondary data is disclosed, and the extent of disclosure, is limited to the minimum that is necessary for the authorised purposes set out in section 53(3) of the Act for targeted interception warrants, and 150(3) of the Act for bulk interception warrants. This obligation applies equally to disclosure to additional persons within an agency, and to disclosure outside the agency. It is enforced by prohibiting disclosure to persons who have not been appropriately vetted and also by the need-to-know principle: intercepted content or secondary data must not be disclosed to any person unless that person's duties, which must relate to one of the authorised purposes, are such that he or she needs to know about the intercepted content or secondary data to carry out those duties. In the same way, only so much of the intercepted content or secondary data may be disclosed as the recipient needs. For example, if a summary of the intercepted content will suffice, no more than that should be disclosed.

8.17 In accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 8.16, it may be necessary for an intelligence agency to disclose material obtained under a bulk interception warrant to another intelligence agency or to an England and Wales police force (as defined in section 80), the Police Service of Scotland, the Police Service of Northern Ireland or HMRC in response to a request for assistance in relation to a domestic or overseas focused investigation or operation. These requests for assistance may require the selection of bulk intercepted material for examination either for target discovery to generate leads, or to further investigate existing leads relating to individuals in the UK. This is likely to be necessary for counter-terrorism purposes, in support of MI5 and police work to identify and investigate terrorist threats to the UK. In order to respond to such requests, the intelligence agency may use material obtained under a warrant from intercepted communications sent and received by individuals who are both within the British Islands, and acquired pursuant to section 136(5)(a) (see paragraph 6.5 for further information). This well-established intelligence sharing process ensures the effective investigation of terrorism and serious crime in circumstances where an operation may otherwise cease due to a lack of intelligence available to the relevant agency.

Example: Law enforcement are aware of activities of a paedophile overseas who is grooming children in the UK. However they cannot identify the offender or any victims. They approach an intelligence agency for help in naming and locating the offender. Due to anonymisation and a plethora of online accounts the intelligence agency can only trace the offender by analysing the grooming activity with the UK victims. Law enforcement may also need help in tracing UK victims via the images appearing of them online. It may be necessary for the agency to examine bulk data in order to trace UK victims who can only be identified via the images of them appearing online. The agency may want to trace associates of a known offender who may be located in the UK.

8.18 A law enforcement agency may only make such a request if:

- the law enforcement agency has exhausted all other means of progressing the operation or investigation, including through the use of powers available to that body under the Act, such that the request for assistance is consistent with, and does not circumvent, the objectives of the Act; and
- the request is otherwise necessary and proportionate in all the circumstances.

8.19 Where such a request is made by a law enforcement agency, the intelligence agency may only provide assistance if:

8.20

- the law enforcement agency has furnished the intelligence agency with such supporting material as the intelligence agency may require to determine whether it is necessary and proportionate to provide assistance in relation to the request;
- the requirements of section 152 are met in relation to the material obtained under a warrant; and
- any disclosure of data by the intelligence agency would comply with the requirements of section 150 (and the arrangements in force under that section) and this Code.

8.21 The obligations outlined in paragraph 8.16 apply not just to the original intercepting authority, but also to anyone to whom the material obtained under a warrant is subsequently disclosed. In some cases this will be achieved by requiring the latter to obtain the originator's permission before disclosing the intercepted content or secondary data further. In others, explicit safeguards are applied to secondary recipients.

Copying

8.22 Material obtained under a warrant may only be copied to the extent necessary for the authorised purposes set out in sections 53(3) and 150(3) of the Act. Copies include not only direct copies of the whole of the material obtained under a warrant, but also extracts and summaries which identify the material as having been obtained under a warrant, and any record referring to an interception and which is a record of the identities of the persons to or by whom the material obtained under a warrant was sent or to whom the material relates.

Storage

8.23 All copies, extracts and summaries of material obtained under a warrant must be handled and stored securely, so as to minimise the risk of loss or theft. It must be held so as to be inaccessible to persons without the required level of security clearance. This requirement to store material obtained under a warrant securely applies to all those who are responsible for handling it, including telecommunications operators or postal operators.

8.24 The details of what such a requirement will mean in practice for telecommunications operators or postal operators may be set out in the discussions they have with the Government before being asked to give effect to a warrant.

8.25 In particular, each intercepting authority must apply the following protective security measures:

- physical security to protect any premises where the information may be stored or accessed;
- IT security to minimise the risk of unauthorised access to IT systems;
- a security clearance regime for personnel which is designed to provide assurance that those who have access to this material obtained under a warrant are reliable and trustworthy.

Destruction

- 8.26 Material obtained under a warrant, and all copies, extracts and summaries which can be identified as the product of an interception, must be scheduled for destruction as soon as possible, once no longer needed for any of the authorised purposes. Section 263(1) of the Act defines destroy for the purposes of the Act as deleting the data in such a way as to make access to the data impossible.⁶⁷ If material obtained under a warrant is retained other than for the purposes of destruction, it should be reviewed at appropriate intervals to confirm that the justification for its retention is still valid under section 53(3) or, in the case of a bulk warrant, section 150(3) of the Act.
- 8.27 Where an intercepting authority undertakes interception under a bulk warrant the agency must specify (or must determine on a system by system basis) maximum retention periods for different categories of the data which reflect the nature of the data and the intrusiveness of continuing to retain it. The specified periods should normally be no longer than two years, and should be agreed with the Investigatory Powers Commissioner. Where communications are stored on a system, it will not be stored for the purpose of Investigatory Powers Commissioner oversight beyond the retention period already set for that system.
- 8.28 Data may only be retained for longer than the specified maximum retention periods if prior authorisation is obtained from a senior official within the particular intercepting authority on the basis that continued retention of the data has been assessed to be necessary and proportionate. If continued retention of any such data is thereafter assessed to no longer meet the tests of necessity and proportionality, it must be deleted.
- 8.29 So far as possible, all retention periods should be implemented by a process of automated deletion, which is triggered once the applicable maximum retention period has been reached for the data at issue.
- 8.30 Any collateral material that has been acquired over the course of a testing or training exercise should normally be destroyed as soon as reasonably possible when the purpose of the testing or training exercise has been fulfilled. For example, it may take a period of time to go through the data to check whether the equipment has worked properly. It may also be appropriate in some cases to retain test data and re-run this rather than cause further intrusion by carrying out further interception.

Safeguards relating to disclosure of material overseas

- 8.31 Section 58(2) of the Act sets out that disclosures may be authorised by the warrant, by the person to whom the warrant is addressed or by the terms of any requirement to provide assistance in giving effect to a warrant. If the issuing authority or the person to whom the warrant is addressed intends to authorise a disclosure under this section they must first consider the safeguards set out in section 53 and 150 of the Act and paragraphs 8.16 to 8.21 of this Code.

⁶⁷ For example, by taking reasonable steps to make the data unavailable or inaccessible to authorised persons. No further steps are required such as physical destruction of hardware.

- 8.32 Where material obtained under an interception warrant is to be disclosed to the authorities of a country or territory outside the UK, the person issuing the warrant must ensure that material obtained under a warrant is only handed over to overseas authorities if the following requirements are met:
- it appears to the person issuing the warrant that the requirements corresponding to the statutory requirements in section 53(2) and (5) of the Act for targeted warrants, or 150(2) and (5) for bulk warrants (relating to minimising the extent to which content or secondary data is disclosed, copied, distributed and retained) will apply to the extent (if any) that the issuing authority considers appropriate;
 - where unselected data obtained under a bulk warrant is disclosed to overseas authorities, it appears to the Secretary of State that requirements corresponding to the statutory requirements of section 152 of the Act (safeguards relating to the examination of material) will also apply to the extent (if any) that the Secretary of State considers appropriate; and
 - restrictions are in force which would prevent, to such extent as the appropriate issuing authority considers appropriate, the doing of anything in, for the purpose of or in connection with any proceedings outside the UK which would result in a prohibited disclosure.
- 8.33 As outlined at paragraph 8.31, the Act places a requirement on person issuing the warrant (the Secretary of State or, where appropriate, Scottish Ministers) to ensure that safeguards corresponding to those in the Act should apply, to the extent appropriate, where material obtained under a warrant is being shared with an overseas authority.
- 8.34 In most circumstances, intelligence sharing will take place with authorities in countries with which the United Kingdom has long and well-established intelligence sharing relationships and which apply corresponding safeguards to material obtained under a warrant as those provided in the Act. But there will also be occasions where material derived from interception warrants may need to be shared with a country or territory with whom we do not have an existing intelligence sharing relationship and whose authorities do not apply safeguards to intercepted material corresponding to those in the Act.
- 8.35 Issuing authorities must consider the arrangements that should be in place to regulate such disclosure. These arrangements should require the person considering authorising such a disclosure to balance the risk that the material will not be subject to the same level of safeguards that it would be in this country, against the risks to national security if material is not shared.

Safeguards applicable to requesting and handling intercept by overseas authorities other than in accordance with mutual assistance agreements

- 8.36 Section 9 of the Act applies to requests for interception by overseas authorities of communications sent by or intended for an individual who the person making the request believes will be in the British Islands at the time of the interception. Such requests may not be made by or on behalf of a person in the United Kingdom unless a targeted interception warrant or a targeted examination warrant has been issued under Chapter 1 of Part 2. This means that when a UK intercepting authority asks an overseas authority to carry out (on its behalf) interception of communications of a person in the UK which the overseas authority would not otherwise have been carrying out, the UK intercepting authority must have an interception warrant in place.
- 8.37 Where intercepted content or secondary data is obtained by a UK intercepting authority as a result of such a request the intercepted content and secondary data must be subject to the same internal rules and safeguards that apply to the same categories of content or data when they are obtained directly by the intercepting authority as a result of interception under the Act.

Additional rules for requesting and handling unanalysed intercepted communications content and secondary data from overseas authorities

Application of this chapter

- 8.38 The following paragraphs apply to those intercepting authorities that undertake bulk interception under a Part 6 warrant. These safeguards apply in addition to the requirements of section 9 of the Act and paragraphs 8.36 and 8.37 of the Code.

Requests for assistance other than in accordance with a mutual assistance agreement

- 8.39 A request may only be made by an intercepting authority to overseas authorities for unanalysed intercepted communications content (and secondary data), otherwise than in accordance with an international mutual assistance agreement, if either:
- a relevant interception warrant under the Act has already been issued by the Secretary of State, the assistance of the overseas authority is necessary to obtain the particular communications because they cannot be obtained under the relevant interception warrant issued under the Act and it is necessary and proportionate for the intercepting authority to obtain those communications; or
 - making the request for the particular communications in the absence of a relevant interception warrant issued under the Act does not amount to a deliberate circumvention of the Act or otherwise frustrate the objectives of the Act (for example, because it is not technically feasible to obtain the communications via

interception under the Act), and it is necessary and proportionate for the intercepting authority to obtain those communications.

- 8.40 A request falling within the second bullet of the above paragraph may only be made in exceptional circumstances and must be considered and decided upon by the Secretary of State personally. The subject of such a request must not be an individual who the person making the request believes will be in the in the British Islands at the time of the interception.
- 8.41 For these purposes, a “relevant interception warrant under the Act” means one of the following: (i) a targeted interception warrant in relation to the subject at issue; (ii) a bulk interception warrant specifying one or more operational purposes for which the selection for examination of the subject’s communications is considered necessary, together with a targeted examination warrant for individuals who the person making the request believes will be in the in the British Islands; or (iii) a bulk interception warrant specifying one or more operational purposes for which the selection for examination of the subject’s communications is considered necessary (for other individuals).

Safeguards applicable to the handling of unanalysed intercepted communications from an overseas authority

- 8.42 If a request falling within the second bullet of paragraph 8.39 is approved by the Secretary of State other than in relation to specific selectors, any content obtained must not be selected for examination by the intercepting authority according to any criteria referable to an individual who is known for the time being to be in the British Islands unless the Secretary of State has personally considered and approved the selection for examination of that content by reference to such factors.
- 8.43 Where unanalysed intercepted communications content or secondary data are obtained by the intercepting authorities as set out in paragraph 8.37, or are otherwise received by them from the government of a country or territory outside the UK in circumstances where the material identifies itself as the product of an interception, (except in accordance with a mutual assistance agreement), the communications content⁶⁸ and secondary data⁶⁹ must be subject to the same internal rules and safeguards that apply to the same categories of content or data when they are obtained directly by the intercepting authority as a result of interception under the Act.

⁶⁸ Whether analysed or unanalysed.

⁶⁹ Whether or not those data are associated with the content of communications.

- 8.44 The internal arrangements of the UK intercepting authority must specify (or must determine on a system by system basis) maximum retention periods for different categories of the data which reflects its nature and intrusiveness. The specific periods should normally be no longer than two years.⁷⁰ Data may only be retained for longer than the applicable maximum retention periods if prior authorisation is obtained from a senior official within the particular intercepting authority on the basis that continued retention of the data has been assessed to be necessary and proportionate. If continued retention of any such data is thereafter assessed to no longer meet the tests of necessity and proportionality, it must be destroyed. So far as possible, all retention periods should be implemented by a process of automated deletion, which is triggered once the applicable maximum retention period has been reached for the data at issue.
- 8.45 All requests to an overseas authority for unanalysed intercepted communications (and secondary data), in the absence of a relevant interception warrant issued under the Act will be notified to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 8.46 Nothing in this section disapplies the provisions of Part 7 of the Act, in relation to Bulk Personal Datasets.

Confidential or privileged information

- 8.47 Particular consideration should be given to the interception of communications or the selection for examination of content containing information where individuals might reasonably assume a high degree of confidentiality. This includes where the communications contain information that is legally privileged (see paragraphs 8.64 to 8.87); confidential journalistic material or where communications identify a journalists source (see paragraphs 8.88 to 8.106); where communications contain confidential personal information or communications between a Member of a relevant legislature and another person on constituency business (explained below at paragraph 8.48 to 8.55).

Confidential personal information and communications between a member of a relevant legislature and another person on constituency business, information or communications

- 8.48 Confidential personal information is information held in confidence concerning an individual (whether living or dead) who can be identified from it, where the content in question relates to his or her physical or mental health or to spiritual counselling. Such information can include both oral and written communications. Such information as described above is held in confidence if it is held subject to an express or implied undertaking to hold it in confidence or is subject to a restriction on disclosure or an obligation of confidentiality contained in existing legislation. For example, confidential personal information might include consultations between a health professional and a patient, or information from a patient's medical records.

⁷⁰ In the event that the data in question constitutes a bulk personal dataset (as defined by section 199), the maximum retention period should be that prescribed by the safeguards in the applicable regime under Part 7 or Part 7A.

- 8.49 Persons with access to intercepted material in the intercepting authorities should receive appropriate training on the safeguards regarding confidential or privileged information, (only if deemed necessary to do so).
- 8.50 Spiritual counselling is defined as conversations between an individual and a professional spiritual counsellor, where the spiritual counsellor is acting in an official capacity, and in the course of which the spiritual counsellor provides counsel relating to the resolution of an individual's conscience (including, for example, where the individual being counselled is seeking or the professional spiritual counsellor is imparting, forgiveness or absolution with the authority of the divine being(s) of their faith). In order to be considered spiritual counselling, the counselling must be within the logic of a belief system, held by a group of adherents, which claims to explain humanity's place in the universe and ultimate purpose, and to teach its adherents how they are to live their lives in conformity with the understanding associated with the belief system. Spiritual counsellors therefore include clergy and clergy equivalents (including equivalents in humanist or atheistic congregations) but does not include more informal counselling services not associated with a belief system, such as 'life coaches'.
- 8.51 Confidential constituent information is information held in confidence relating to communications between a member of a relevant legislature and a constituent in respect of constituency business. Such information is held in confidence if it is held subject to an express or implied undertaking to hold it in confidence or it is subject to a restriction on disclosure or an obligation of confidentiality contained in existing legislation. In the case of a targeted interception warrant, where the purpose of the warrant is to authorise or require the interception of the communications sent by, or intended for, a person who is a Member of a Relevant Legislatures (MRL), the Prime Minister's consent (unless engaging the alternative approvals process) must be obtained before the warrant may be issued. The same consent requirement applies in the case of a targeted examination warrant, where the purpose of the warrant is to authorise the selection for examination of the content of such communications.
- 8.52 Where the intention is to acquire confidential personal information, or confidential constituent information (as defined in section 26 of the Act) the reasons should be clearly documented and the necessity and proportionality of doing so should be carefully considered. If the information is exchanged with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose, for example, if purported spiritual counselling involves incitement to murder or to acts of terrorism, then the information will not be considered confidential for the purposes of the Act. If the acquisition of confidential personal or constituency business information is likely but not intended, any possible mitigation steps should be considered and, if none is available, consideration should be given to whether special handling arrangements are required within the intercepting authority.
- 8.53 Where confidential personal information or constituency business information is retained and disseminated to an outside body, reasonable steps should be taken to mark the disseminated information as confidential. Where there is any doubt as to the lawfulness of the proposed handling or dissemination of confidential personal information, advice should be sought from a legal adviser within the relevant intercepting authority and before any further dissemination of the content takes place.

- 8.54 In any case where confidential personal or constituency business information is disseminated, records should be kept of the material and made available to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner as soon as reasonably practicable or on the basis of agreement with the Commissioner.
- 8.55 The safeguards set out above also apply to any content obtained under a bulk interception warrant (see Chapter 6) which is selected for examination and which constitutes confidential personal or constituency business information and which is retained other than for the purpose of its destruction, and disseminated.

Communications subject to legal privilege

- 8.56 The concept of legal privilege applies to the provision of professional legal advice by a member of the legal profession, such as advocates, barristers, solicitors or Chartered Legal Executives. Legal privilege can also apply in relation to communications not involving a lawyer, where the communication involves a repetition of legal advice that has been provided and confidentiality has been maintained.
- 8.57 Section 10 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 describes those matters that are subject to legal privilege in England and Wales. In Scotland, those matters subject to legal privilege are defined in Section 263 of the Investigatory Powers Act. With regard to Northern Ireland, Article 12 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 should be referred to.
- 8.58 Legal privilege does not apply to communications made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose (whether the legal adviser is acting unwittingly or culpably). Privilege is not lost where a professional legal adviser is advising a person who is suspected of having committed a criminal offence.
- 8.59 For the purposes of this Code a warrant requesting agency must consider if and how section 27 of the Act applies in relation to any communication, but particularly between lawyer and client, or between a lawyer and another person for the purpose of actual or contemplated litigation (whether civil or criminal).⁷¹ For example, where it is plain that the communication does not form part of a professional consultation of the lawyer, or there is clear and compelling evidence that the ‘furthering a criminal purpose’ exemption applies. Where there is doubt as to whether the communications are subject to legal privilege or over whether communications are not subject to legal privilege due to the “in furtherance of a criminal purpose” exception, advice should be sought from a legal adviser within the relevant intercepting authority.
- 8.60 Section 27 of the Act provides special protections for legally privileged communications. Intercepting such communications (or examining intercepted content which contains such communications and has been obtained under a bulk interception warrant) is particularly sensitive and may give rise to issues under Article 6 (right to a fair trial) of the ECHR as well as engaging Article 8.

⁷¹ For the avoidance of doubt, “purpose” in Section 27 has the same meaning as “purpose” in Section 26.

8.61 The interception of communications subject to legal privilege (whether deliberately obtained or otherwise) is therefore subject to additional safeguards. Section 27 provides for three different circumstances where legally privileged items will or may be obtained or selected for examination. They are; i) where privileged material is likely to be obtained or selected for examination; ii) where privileged material is intentionally sought, or selected for examination; and iii) where the purpose or one of the purposes is to obtain communications that, if they were not made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose, would be subject to privilege. Further guidance is set out in paragraphs 8.64 to 8.69 below as to what should be done in each of those cases.

Application process for targeted warrants where the communications are likely to include privileged items

8.62 Section 27 of the Act sets out the processes that must be followed when an application is being made for a warrant either to intercept or to select for examination of items subject to legal privilege. Different processes apply depending on whether intercepting or examining items subject to legal privilege is the purpose (or one of the purposes) of the warrant, or whether it is not the purpose but is nevertheless likely.

8.63 Subsections (8) and (9) of section 27 of the Act set out the process where an application is being made for a warrant that would authorise or require the acquisition or selection for examination of communications of items subject to legal privilege even though it is not the purpose of the warrant to obtain or examine such communications. In such cases the warrant application must be clear that the warrant would authorise the interception or selection for examination of communications likely to include items subject to legal privilege and it must include an assessment of how likely it is that communications which are subject to legal privilege will be intercepted or examined. This is in addition to the application setting out the reasons why it is considered necessary for interception or examination to take place. In the application, the relevant agency should confirm that any inadvertently obtained communications that are subject to legal privilege will be treated in accordance with the safeguards set out in this Chapter and that reasonable and appropriate steps will be taken to minimise access to the communications subject to legal privilege.

Application process for targeted warrants where the purpose, or one of the purposes, is to obtain or examine legally privileged communications

8.64 Where the intention is to acquire legally privileged communications, the targeted warrant application must contain a statement that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to obtain legally privileged material.

8.65 Section 27(4) provides that the warrant may only be issued if the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, where relevant, is satisfied that there are exceptional and compelling circumstances that make the warrant necessary and if the Judicial Commissioner approves the decision to issue the warrant. Section 27 also sets out that circumstances cannot be exceptional and compelling unless certain conditions are met.

- 8.66 Exceptional and compelling circumstances will arise only in a very restricted range of cases. Section 27(6) makes clear that a warrant to target such material can only be issued for the purpose of preventing death or significant injury, or in the interests of national security. Such a warrant may not be issued if it is only considered necessary in the interests of the economic well-being of the United Kingdom, so far as those interests are also relevant to national security. The exceptional and compelling test can only be met when the public interest in obtaining the information sought outweighs the public interest in maintaining the confidentiality of legally privileged material, and when there are no other reasonable means of obtaining the required information. The interception must be reasonably regarded as likely to yield the intelligence necessary to counter the threat.

Example

An intelligence agency may need to deliberately target legally privileged communications where the legal consultation might yield intelligence that could prevent harm to a potential victim or victims. If they have intelligence to suggest that an individual is about to conduct a terrorist attack and the consultation may reveal information that could assist in averting the attack (e.g. by revealing details about the location and movements of the individual) then they might need to target the legally privileged communications.

- 8.67 Further, in considering any such application, the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where relevant), and Judicial Commissioner must be satisfied that the proposed conduct is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved and must have regard to the public interest in the confidentiality of items subject to privilege. They will wish to consider carefully whether the activity or threat being investigated is of a sufficiently serious nature to override the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of privileged communications, and the likelihood that the information sought will have a positive impact on the investigation.
- 8.68 The Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, where relevant, must take into account both the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of those particular communications and the broader public interest in maintaining the confidentiality of privileged communications more generally. The Secretary of State must consider that there are exceptional and compelling circumstances that make it necessary to issue the warrant and must be satisfied that there are appropriate arrangements in place for the handling, retention, use and destruction of privileged items, and the Judicial Commissioner must approve the Secretary of State's decision to issue the warrant. In such circumstances, the Secretary of State will be able to impose additional requirements such as regular reporting arrangements, so as to keep the warrant under review more effectively.
- 8.69 Where there is a renewal application in respect of a warrant which has resulted in the obtaining of legally privileged content, that fact should be highlighted in the renewal application.

Application process for warrants where the requesting agency considers that the items are likely to be created or held to further a criminal purpose

- 8.70 Where an application for a warrant is made where the purpose or one of the purposes is to obtain communications that, if they were not made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose, would be subject to legal privilege and where the requesting agency considers that the communications are likely to be made to further a criminal purpose, the application must include a statement to that effect and the reasons for believing that the communications are likely to be made to further a criminal purpose. For example, if the requesting agency had reliable intelligence that a criminal fugitive was seeking advice from a lawyer in order to obtain a false alibi or to assist them in evading arrest, then this may provide grounds for an assessment that the communications with the lawyer will not be privileged, notwithstanding the fugitive appeared to be seeking advice from a lawyer in a professional capacity, and this information should be set out in the application.
- 8.71 The requirement to ensure the case for a warrant is presented in the application in a fair and balanced way, including information which weakens the case for the warrant which applies to warrant applications applies in these circumstances as it does elsewhere. For example, information which may undermine the assessment that communications are likely to be made to further a criminal purpose must also be included in the application to ensure the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister (where relevant), can make an informed assessment about the nature of the communications. The warrant can only be issued where the Secretary of State considers that the targeted communications are likely to be communications made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose.
- 8.72 In a case where section 27 (items subject to legal privilege) applies in relation to making a major modification to a warrant, the same safeguards will apply as apply when a warrant is issued.

Selection for examination of legally privileged content obtained under a bulk interception warrant: requirement for prior approval by independent senior official

- 8.73 Where the content of communications intercepted under a bulk interception warrant is to be selected for examination according to criteria that are intended to, or are likely to result in, identifying communications subject to legal privilege, the enhanced procedure described at paragraph 8.62 to 8.69 applies.⁷² This only applies where the content is selected for examination using criteria which are referable to an individual who is known to be outside the British islands, or where the selection for examination is undertaken in accordance with section 152 (5) of the Act. Otherwise the relevant targeted examination warrant application would address these considerations as described in paragraphs 8.62 to 8.64.

⁷² See section 153 of the Act.

- 8.74 An authorised person in an intercepting authority must notify a senior official⁷³ before using criteria to select any bulk intercepted content for examination, where this will, or is likely to, result in the identification of legally privileged communications. The notification must address the same considerations as described in paragraph 8.47. The senior official, who must not be a member of the intercepting authority to whom the bulk interception warrant is addressed, must in any case where the intention is to identify communications subject to legal privilege, apply the same tests and considerations as described in paragraphs 8.56 to 8.61. The authorised person is prohibited from accessing the content until he or she has received approval from the senior official authorising the selection for examination of communications subject to legal privilege.
- 8.75 In the event that privileged communications are inadvertently and unexpectedly selected for examination (and where the enhanced procedure in paragraph 8.59 and 8.61 has consequently not been followed), any content so obtained must be handled strictly in accordance with the requirements of section 153 (additional safeguards for items subject to legal privilege) and the provisions of this Chapter set out at paragraphs 8.56 to 8.61. No further privileged communications may be intentionally selected for examination by reference to those criteria unless approved by the senior official as set out in paragraph 8.74.

Lawyers' communications

- 8.76 Where the person to whom a targeted interception or targeted examination warrant relates is a lawyer acting in a professional capacity, or where communications are to be selected for examination using criteria referable to such a person, it is possible that a substantial proportion of the communications which will be intercepted or selected for examination will be subject to legal privilege. Therefore, in any case where the subject of a targeted interception warrant or a targeted examination warrant is known to be a lawyer acting in that professional capacity where it is intended that a lawyer's communications are to be intercepted or selected for examination, the intercepting authority must assume that sections 27 or 153 apply. Intercepting authorities should provide internal guidance to their staff in relation to determining whether a target is a lawyer acting in a professional capacity.
- 8.77 The intercepting authority will therefore need to consider which of the three circumstances apply when privileged items will or may be obtained (or selected for examination) and what processes should therefore be followed. In other words, they will need to consider whether privileged material is likely to be obtained or selected for examination; whether privileged material is intentionally sought or selected for examination; or whether the purpose or one of the purposes is to obtain communications that, if they were not made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose, would be subject to privilege. This paragraph does not prevent an application being made on the grounds that the lawyer is under investigation for serious criminal offences, in which case, the application or notification must be made on the basis that it is likely to acquire communications subject to legal privilege and the additional considerations set out at paragraph 8.63 will apply.

⁷³ Senior official is defined in section 157

- 8.78 Any such case should also be notified to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner during his or her next inspection and any content which has been retained should be made available to the Commissioner on request.

Handling, retention and deletion

- 8.79 In addition to safeguards governing the handling and retention of intercepted content as provided for in section 53 of the Act, officials who examine intercepted communications should be alert to any intercepted content which may be subject to legal privilege. Section 55 of the Act sets out the additional arrangements that apply to legally privileged items where the intention is to retain them for a purpose other than their destruction.
- 8.80 A legal adviser in the intercepting authority must be consulted when it is believed that material which attracts privilege is to be retained other than for the purpose of destruction. The legal adviser is responsible for assessing the material rather than an authorised person who is involved in an investigation. In cases where there is doubt as to whether material is privileged or not, the intercepting authority may seek advice from the Investigatory Powers Commissioner. Where it is discovered that privileged content has been obtained inadvertently, an early assessment must be made of whether it is necessary and proportionate to retain it for one or more of the authorised purposes set out in section 53(3). If not, the content should not be retained, other than for the purpose of its destruction.
- 8.81 Content which has been identified as legally privileged (and is being retained for purposes other than its destruction) should be clearly marked as subject to legal privilege and the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must be notified of the retention of the items as soon as reasonably practicable. Paragraph 8.82 provides more detail on reporting privileged items to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner. Such content should be retained only where it is necessary and proportionate to do so for one or more of the authorised purposes set out in section 53(3). Privileged items must be securely destroyed when their retention is no longer needed for those purposes. If such content is retained, there must be adequate information management systems in place to ensure that continued retention, for purposes other than their destruction, remains necessary and proportionate for the authorised statutory purposes.

Reporting to the Commissioner

- 8.82 In those cases where legally privileged items have been intercepted and retained following its examination for a purpose other than destruction, the matter should be recorded and reported to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner as soon as reasonably practicable.

- 8.83 Section 55 provides that the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must order the destruction of the material or impose conditions on its use or retention unless the public interest in retaining the item outweighs the public interest in the confidentiality of items subject to legal privilege, and retaining the item is necessary in the interests of national security or for the purpose of preventing death or significant injury. Even if retention is necessary and the public interest in its retention outweighs the public interest in the confidentiality of items subject to legal privilege, the Commissioner may still impose such conditions as the Commissioner considers necessary to protect the public interest in the confidentiality of items subject to privilege. It may be the case in some circumstances that privileged material can be retained when its retention does not outweigh the public interest in the confidentiality of items subject to privilege. This includes, for example, where it is not possible to separate a privileged item from those that are not privileged and of intelligence value and where the retention is necessary and proportionate for one or more of the authorised purposes set out in section 53(3). In these circumstances, the Commissioner must impose conditions on the use or retention of the items.
- 8.84 The Investigatory Powers Commissioner will make an assessment of whether the public interest in retaining the item outweighs the public interest in the confidentiality of items subject to legal privilege, and of whether retaining the item is necessary in the interests of national security or for the purpose of preventing death or significant injury. If both of those conditions are met, then the Investigatory Powers Commissioner may impose conditions as to the use or retention of the items, but the Commissioner is not obliged to do so. If those conditions are not met, the Commissioner must direct that the item is destroyed, or must impose one or more conditions as to the use or retention of the items. Circumstances in which it may be appropriate to impose conditions on the use or retention of the item, but not to order destruction of the item, include where it is not possible to separate privileged items from those that are not privileged and of intelligence value, and where the retention is necessary and proportionate for one or more of the authorised purposes set out in section 53(3). The Commissioner must have regard to any representations made by the intercepting authority about the proposed retention of privileged items or conditions that may be imposed.

Dissemination

- 8.85 In the course of an investigation, an intercepting authority will not, except in urgent circumstances, act on or further disseminate legally privileged items unless it has first informed the Investigatory Powers Commissioner that the items have been retained (other than for the purposes of destruction). Where there is an urgent need to take action and it is not reasonably practicable to inform the Investigatory Powers Commissioner that the material has been retained before taking action, the agency may take action before informing the Investigatory Powers Commissioner. In such cases, the agency should, wherever possible consult a legal adviser. An Intercepting authority must not disseminate privileged items if doing so would be contrary to a condition imposed by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner in relation to those items.

- 8.86 The dissemination of legally privileged content to an outside body should be accompanied by a clear warning that it is subject to legal privilege, where doing so would not breach the duty not to disclose the existence or contents of a warrant in section 57 (see paragraphs 8.79 to 8.81). It should be safeguarded by taking reasonable steps to remove the risk of it becoming available, or its contents becoming known, to any person whose possession of it might prejudice any criminal or civil proceedings to which the information relates, including law enforcement authorities. In this regard civil proceedings includes all legal proceedings before courts and tribunals that are not criminal in nature. Neither the Crown Prosecution Service lawyer nor any other prosecuting authority lawyer with conduct of a prosecution should have sight of any communications subject to legal privilege, held by the relevant intercepting authority, with any possible connection to the proceedings. In respect of civil proceedings, there can be no circumstances under which it is proper for any intercepting authority to have sight of or seek to rely on communications subject to legal privilege in order to gain a litigation advantage over another party in legal proceedings.
- 8.87 In order to safeguard against any risk of prejudice or accusation of abuse of process, public authorities must also take all reasonable steps to ensure that lawyers or other officials with conduct of legal proceedings should not see legally privileged communications relating to those proceedings (whether the privilege is that of the other party to those proceedings or that of a third party). If such circumstances do arise, the intercepting authority must seek independent advice from Counsel and, if there is assessed to be a risk that sight of such content would yield a litigation advantage, the direction of the Court must be sought.

Applications to intercept communications relating to confidential journalistic material and journalist's sources

- 8.88 There is a strong public interest in protecting a free press and freedom of expression in a democratic society, including the willingness of sources to provide information to journalists anonymously. Where a targeted interception warrant is sought or a targeted examination warrant to select for examination communications, to determine the source of journalistic information, the public interest requiring such selection must override any other public interest.
- 8.89 Section 264 of the Act defines confidential journalistic material as:
- in the case of material contained in a communication, journalistic material which the sender of the communication:
 - holds in confidence, or
 - intends the recipient, or intended recipient, of the communication to hold in confidence;
 - in any other case, journalistic material which a person holds in confidence.
- 8.90 Confidential journalistic material includes content acquired or created for the purposes of journalism and held subject to an undertaking to hold it in confidence, as well as communications resulting in information being acquired for the purposes of journalism and held subject to such an undertaking.

- 8.91 Section 264(7) sets out when a person holds material in confidence. This is if a person holds material subject to an express or implied undertaking to hold it in confidence or the person holds the material subject to a restriction on disclosure or an obligation of secrecy contained in an enactment. Confidentiality can continue to attach to confidential journalistic material when it is sent to or held by a person who is neither the journalist nor the source (for example, a news editor who has been sent some notes by a journalist).
- 8.92 Section 28 sets out the safeguards which apply when an intercepting authority applies for a warrant under Part 2 where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to authorise or require the interception of communications which the intercepting authority believes will be communications containing confidential journalistic material, or to authorise the selection for examination of material, that the authority believes will be confidential journalistic material. The warrant application must contain a statement to that effect. The person to whom the application is made may issue the warrant only if they consider that appropriate safeguards relating to the handling, retention, use and disclosure of the material are in place.
- 8.93 A source of journalistic information is an individual who provides material intending the recipient to use it for the purpose of journalism or knowing that it is likely to be so used. Throughout this Code any reference to sources should be understood to include any person acting as an intermediary between a journalist and a source.
- 8.94 Section 29 sets out the safeguards which apply when an intercepting authority applies for a warrant under Part 2 where the purpose, or one of the purposes is to identify or confirm a source of journalistic information. The application must contain a statement confirming that this is the purpose (or one of the purposes) for the application. The person to whom the application is made may issue the warrant only if they consider that appropriate safeguards relating to the handling, retention, use and disclosure of the material are in place. Secondary data alone may not be sufficient to identify a source - consequential action and other information is likely to be required. Identifying communications addresses does not in itself provide sufficient information to determine the nature of a relationship. However, where a warrant is applied for that would authorise only the obtaining of secondary data, and not the interception of communications content, but one of the purposes of that warrant is to use the secondary data obtained as part of the assessment of the identity of a source, the safeguards outlined at section 29 should be applied to that warrant application.
- 8.95 An assessment of whether someone is a journalist (for the purposes of the Act) should be made on all the facts and circumstances available at the time. Consideration should be given, in particular, to the frequency of the individual's relevant activities, the level of personal rigour they seek to apply to their work, the type of information that they collect, the means by which they disseminate that information and whether they receive remuneration for their work. This approach will take into account the purpose of the provisions contained within the Act which is to protect the proper exercise of free speech and reflect the role that journalists play in protecting the public interest.

- 8.96 The interception and examination of communications under Part 2 and Chapter 1 of Part 6 of the Act may be a justifiable interference with an individual's human rights under Articles 8 (right to respect for private and family life) and, in certain circumstances, 10 (freedom of expression) of the ECHR only if the conduct being authorised is necessary, proportionate and in accordance with law.
- 8.97 Where material is created or acquired with the intention of further a criminal purpose, section 264(5) states that the material is not to be regarded as having been created or acquired for the purpose of journalism. For example, if a terrorist organisation creates videos for the promotion or glorification of terrorism (according to UK law), the material cannot be regarded as journalistic material for the purposes of the Act and will not attract the safeguards set out in section 28 and 155. Once material has been broadcast, no confidentiality can attach to the material so it is not confidential journalistic material. (The Act in any case makes clear in section 5(1) that acquiring a communication broadcast for general reception is not interception.) The fact that a person uses social media tools to communicate does not, in itself, indicate that that person is a journalist or that he or she is likely to be holding confidential journalistic material as defined in the Act.

Approval from the Commissioner

- 8.98 In circumstances where an authorised person in an intercepting authority intends to use criteria to select for examination material obtained under a bulk interception warrant with the intention to, or where it is highly likely to lead to, the selection for examination of confidential journalistic material (CJM) or material which identifies a source of journalistic material (SJM), authorisation is required from the Commissioner before those criteria can be used.
- 8.99 The Commissioner may give approval for the use of relevant criteria, if they consider that the public interest in obtaining the information that would be obtained by the selection of the material for examination, outweighs the public interest in confidentiality of confidential journalistic material or sources of journalist material ("the public interest test") and there are no less intrusive means by which the information may reasonably be obtained.
- 8.100 In circumstances in which there is an urgent need to use criteria to select material for examination, a senior official acting on behalf of the Secretary of State may authorise the use of that criteria. If such an authorisation is given, the Secretary of State must, as soon as reasonably practicable, inform the Commissioner about that authorisation. The Commissioner must then consider whether the public interest test is met in relation to the use of those criteria. If the Commissioner decides that the public interest test is not met, the Commissioner must notify the Secretary of State of that decision.
- 8.101 On receipt of that notification by the Secretary of State, the senior official's authorisation ceases to have effect and the Secretary of State must inform the intercepting authority of this notification as soon as possible, if they have not already been informed. In such circumstances, anything that is in the process of being done as a result of the authorisation must, so far as is reasonably practicable, cease to be done.

8.102 The following are examples of where an urgent authorisation under s.154(2)(b) may be appropriate:

- Imminent threat to life or serious harm, for example, if an individual has been kidnapped and it is assessed that their life is in imminent danger.
- An intelligence-gathering or investigative opportunity with limited time to act.

Notification to the Commissioner where material has been retained⁷⁴

8.103 Where the intercepting authority wishes to retain (other than for the purposes of destruction) material obtained under a bulk interception warrant that contains CJM or SJM, following its examination, that authority must inform the Commissioner of this retention as soon as reasonably practicable.

8.104 The Commissioner must direct destruction of the material unless the benefits of retention outweigh the public interest in confidentiality of confidential journalist material or sources of journalist material (“the public interest test”).

8.105 The Commissioner may impose such conditions upon the retention of the material as they consider necessary for the purpose of protecting the public interest in the confidentiality of CJM or SJM. The Commissioner may request representations from the intercepting authority about how the Commissioner should exercise their functions of deciding on retention or condition-making about retention. The Commissioner must have regard to any representations received in relation to the exercise of such functions.

8.106 An intercepting authority will not act on or further disseminate CJM or SJM unless it has first informed the Investigatory Powers Commissioner that the items have been retained (other than for the purposes of destruction), except in urgent circumstances. Where there is an urgent need to take action and it is not reasonably practicable to inform the Investigatory Powers Commissioner that the material has been retained before taking action, the agency may take action before informing the Investigatory Powers Commissioner. An Intercepting authority must not disseminate items containing CJM or SJM if doing so would be contrary to a condition imposed by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner in relation to those items.

⁷⁴ See section 154(4)-(10).

9 Record keeping and error reporting

Records

- 9.1 Records must be available for inspection by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner and retained to allow the Investigatory Powers Tribunal to carry out its functions. The Tribunal will consider complaints made up to one year after the conduct to which the complaint relates and, where it is equitable to do so, may consider complaints made more than one year after the conduct to which the complaint relates (see section 67(5) of RIPA), particularly where continuing conduct is alleged. The following information relating to all warrants for interception should be centrally retrievable for at least three years:
- all applications made for targeted interception warrants and bulk interception warrants, and applications made for the renewal of such warrants or modifications to those warrants;
 - all warrant Instruments, associated schedules, renewal instruments and modification instruments (if any);
 - where any application is refused, the grounds for refusal as given by the Secretary of State, Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), or Judicial Commissioner; and
 - the dates on which interception started and stopped.
- 9.2 Records should also be kept of the arrangements for securing that only content and secondary data which has been determined as necessary is, in fact, read, looked at or listened to. Records should be kept of the arrangements by which the requirements of section 53(4) and 150(4) (minimisation of copying and distribution of material obtained under a warrant) and section 53(5) and 150(5) (destruction of material obtained under a warrant) are to be met.
- 9.3 The Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), must keep records of the warrant authorisation process. This should include:
- all advice provided to the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), to support his/her consideration as to whether to issue or renew the targeted interception warrant, targeted examination warrant, or bulk interception warrant; and
 - where the decision to issue a warrant is not approved by the Judicial Commissioner, the written reasons for refusal as given by the Judicial Commissioner;
 - a record of whether, following a refusal to approve a decision to issue or renew a warrant by a Judicial Commissioner, there is an appeal to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner; and

- Each relevant equipment interference authority must also keep a record of the information below to assist the Investigatory Powers Commissioner in carrying out the Commissioner's statutory functions.

Targeted Warrants

9.4 For the purposes of these record keeping requirements a targeted warrant should be taken as referring to a targeted interception warrant, targeted examination warrant or mutual assistance warrant, issued under Part 2 of the Act. In recording this information, each relevant intercepting authority must also keep a record of the information below for every calendar year to assist the Investigatory Powers Commissioner in carrying out his or her statutory functions:

- the number of applications made by or on behalf of the intercepting authority for a targeted warrant;
- the number of applications for a targeted warrant that were refused by a Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate);
- the number of decisions to issue a targeted warrant that a Judicial Commissioner refused to approve;
- the number of occasions that a referral was made by the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, following the decision of a Judicial Commissioner to refuse to approve the decision to issue a targeted warrant;
- the number of occasions where a targeted warrant was refused by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, following a referral from the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), after it had initially been refused by a Judicial Commissioner;
- the number of targeted warrants issued by the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), and approved by a Judicial Commissioner;
- the number of targeted warrants issued by the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), in an urgent case;
- the number of targeted warrants issued by the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), in an urgent case where a Judicial Commissioner subsequently refused to approve the decision to issue the warrant;
- the number of targeted warrants issued where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to intercept, or select for examination, items subject to legal privilege;
- the number of targeted warrants issued where the intercepting authority considers that the relevant communications are likely to include items subject to legal privilege;

- the number of targeted warrants issued where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to intercept communications that the intercepting authority believes contain confidential journalistic material, or select for examination content which the intercepting authority believes contain confidential journalistic material;
- the number of targeted warrants issued where the purpose, or one of the purposes, of the warrant is to identify or confirm a source of journalistic information;
- the number of targeted warrants where the purpose, or one of the purposes, is to authorise or require the interception of communications sent by or intended for a member of a relevant legislature, or the selection for examination of the content of such communications;
- the number of targeted warrants that were renewed;
- the number of targeted warrants that the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), or Judicial Commissioner refused to approve the renewal of;
- the number of targeted warrants that were cancelled; and
- the number of targeted warrants extant at the end of the calendar year;

9.5 For each targeted warrant issued by the Secretary of State, or Scottish Minister, (where appropriate), and approved by a Judicial Commissioner (including warrants issued and approved in urgent cases), the relevant public authority must also keep a record of the following:

- the statutory ground(s) specified on the warrant;
- the details of major and minor modifications made to the warrant;

Bulk Interception Warrants

9.6 Each relevant intercepting authority must keep a record of the following information to assist the Investigatory Powers Commissioner in carrying out his statutory functions:

- the number of applications made by or on behalf of the intercepting authority for a bulk interception warrant;
- the number of applications for a bulk interception warrant that were refused by a Secretary of State;
- the number of decisions to issue a bulk interception warrant that a Judicial Commissioner refused to approve;
- the number of occasions that a referral was made by the Secretary of State to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, following the decision of a Judicial Commissioner to refuse to approve the decision to issue a bulk interception warrant;

- the number of occasions where a bulk interception warrant was refused by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, following a referral from the Secretary of State; after it had initially been refused by a Judicial Commissioner;
- the number of bulk interception warrants issued by the Secretary of State and approved by a Judicial Commissioner;
- the number of bulk interception warrants that were renewed;
- the number of bulk interception warrants that the Secretary of State or Judicial Commissioner refused to approve the renewal of;
- the number of bulk interception warrants that were cancelled; and
- the number of bulk interception warrants extant at the end of the year.

9.7 For each bulk interception warrant issued by the Secretary of State and approved by a Judicial Commissioner, the relevant public authority must also keep a record of the following:

- the section 138(1)(b) and section 138(2) ground(s) specified on the warrant;
- the operational purposes specified on the warrant;
- the details of modifications made to add, vary or remove an operational purpose from the warrant;
- the number of modifications made to add or vary an operational purpose that were made on an urgent basis;
- the number of modifications made to add or vary an operational purpose (including on an urgent basis) that a Judicial Commissioner refused to approve; and
- the number of occasions that a referral was made by the Secretary of State to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, following the decision of a Judicial Commissioner to refuse to approve the decision modify a bulk interception warrant.

9.8 A subset of these records must be sent in written or electronic form to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, as and when specified and requested by the Commissioner. Those records that are not requested by the IPC should continue to be retained by the Public Authorities as set out in this Chapter. Records may also be requested by the Home Office to assess the use of interception and Public Authorities should share accordingly and in line with their own data sharing policy. Guidance on record keeping may be issued by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner. Guidance may also be sought from the Commissioner by intercepting authorities.

Errors

- 9.9 This section provides information regarding errors. Proper application of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 and thorough procedures for operating its provisions, including for example the careful preparation and checking of warrants, modifications and schedules, should reduce the scope for making errors whether by a public authority, telecommunications operator, postal operator or other persons assisting in giving effect to a warrant.
- 9.10 Wherever possible, technical systems should incorporate functionality to minimise errors. A person holding a senior position within each intercepting authority must undertake a regular review of errors and a written record must be made of each review.
- 9.11 Section 231(9) of the Act sets out what is meant by a “relevant error”, and section 236(6) requires that any relevant error of which a public authority, telecommunications operator or postal operator is aware must be reported to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner.
- 9.12 Section 231(9) provides that a “relevant error” must satisfy both paragraphs (a) and (b) in that subsection. Section 231(9)(a) makes clear that an error can only be a “relevant error” where it is one that has been made by a public authority in complying with any requirements imposed by the Act (or any other enactment which are subject to review by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner). Section 231(9)(b) of the Act sets out that a relevant error must also be one of a description identified for this purpose in a relevant code of practice⁷⁵ and the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must keep under review the definition of “relevant error”.
- 9.13 Where interception is authorised under a targeted or bulk interception warrant, a relevant error can only occur after the interception, or the obtaining of secondary data, has commenced. Where selection for examination is authorised under a targeted examination warrant, a relevant error can only occur after that selection has commenced.
- 9.14 A relevant error may only occur in one or more of the following circumstances:
- the interception of communications without lawful authority has occurred;⁷⁶
 - the obtaining of secondary data not in accordance with a warrant under Chapter 1 of Part 2 or Chapter 1 of Part 6 has occurred;

⁷⁵ In subsection (9) “relevant code of practice” means a code of practice under—

- (a) Schedule 7,
- (b) the Police Act 1997,
- (c) the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000, or
- (d) the Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act 2000.

⁷⁶ For the purposes of this section, interception without lawful authority is a failure for a public authority to have in place lawful authority to conduct interception, in accordance with section 6 of the Act, and where the exercise of that interception, were it lawfully authorised, would be a matter which the Investigatory Powers Commissioner would have oversight of under section 229 of the Act.

- there has been a failure to adhere to the additional safeguards set out at sections 26 to 29 of the Act;
- there has been a failure to adhere to the restrictions on use or disclosure of material imposed by sections 53 to 55 and sections 150 to 154 of the Act.

9.15 The following provides a non-exhaustive list of possible relevant errors that would amount to an error by the public authority in complying with the requirements imposed on it and that would fall within the description of a relevant error at paragraph 9.14:

- human error, such as incorrect transposition of communications addresses or identifiers which leads to the wrong intercepted material being obtained;
- warranted interception has taken place on a communications address but the communications do not in the event relate to the intended persons or premises where information held by the intercepting authority at the time of seeking a warrant could reasonably have indicated this;
- failure to cease interception when the interception warrant has been cancelled;
- a breach of the relevant safeguard section caused by software or hardware errors;
- selection for examination of bulk intercepted content or secondary data that is not for an operational purpose specified in the warrant;
- retention of material obtained under a warrant when it is no longer necessary for the authorised purposes;
- selection for examination of content by criteria referable to an individual known to be in the British Islands that is not authorised by a targeted examination warrant or written authorisation under s152(5);
- a public authority selects intercepted material for examination where the purpose, or one of the purposes of using the criteria is to identify items subject to legal privilege, or where the use of the criteria is likely to identify such items, without complying with the requirements of section 153;
- a public authority fails to inform the Investigatory Powers Commissioner that it has intercepted, or has selected for examination, an item which is legally privileged or which contains confidential journalistic material, and intends to retain it for purposes other than its destruction.

9.16 Errors can have very significant consequences on an affected individual's rights and, in accordance with section 235(6) of the Act, all relevant errors must be reported to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner by the public authority, telecommunications operator or postal operator that is aware of the error.

- 9.17 When a relevant error has occurred, the public authority that made the error must notify the Investigatory Powers Commissioner as soon as reasonably practicable, and no later than ten working days after it has been established by appropriate internal governance processes that a relevant error has occurred. Such internal governance processes are subject to review by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner. Where the full facts of the error cannot be ascertained within that time, an initial notification must be sent with an estimated timescale for the error being reported in full and an explanation of the steps being undertaken to establish the full facts of the error.
- 9.18 From the point at which the public authority identifies that a relevant error may have occurred, they must take steps to confirm the fact of an error as quickly as it is reasonably practicable to do so. Where it is subsequently confirmed that an error has occurred and that error is notified to the Commissioner, the intercepting authority must also inform the Commissioner of when it was initially identified that an error may have taken place.
- 9.19 Section 235(6) of the Act also places a requirement on telecommunications operators or postal operators to report to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner any relevant error of which they become aware. In such circumstances, the process for reporting the error to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner at paragraphs 9.17 and 9.18 above applies to telecommunications operators or postal operators as it applies to public authorities. In addition, the telecommunications operator or postal operator should inform the relevant public authority as soon as they become aware that authority may have made an error. The telecommunications operator or postal operator may then work in conjunction with the public authority to confirm the fact of the error and report it to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner.
- 9.20 A full report must be sent to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner as soon as reasonably practicable in relation to any relevant error, including details of the error and, where it has not been possible to provide the full report within ten working days of establishing the fact of the error, the reasons this is the case. Where the report is being made by the public authority that made the error, that report should also include: the cause of the error; the amount of intercepted content or secondary data obtained or disclosed; any unintended collateral intrusion; any analysis or action taken; whether the content or data has been retained or destroyed; and a summary of the steps taken to prevent recurrence.
- 9.21 As set out at section 231(9) of the Act, the Investigatory Powers Commissioner will keep under review the definition of relevant errors. The Investigatory Powers Commissioner may also issue guidance as necessary, including guidance on the format of error reports. Intercepting authorities must have regard to any guidance on errors issued by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner.
- 9.22 An error that falls within the descriptions provided at paragraphs 9.14 and 9.15 but is committed either by a telecommunications operator or postal operator or any other person providing assistance with giving effect to a warrant is not a relevant error, given that section 231(9)(a) makes clear that a relevant error must be one that is made by a public authority. However, such errors may still cause a significant interference with an individual's rights.

- 9.23 If a public authority discovers a telecommunications operator or postal operator error or suspected error (which cannot therefore be a relevant error) they should notify the Investigatory Powers Commissioner and the telecommunications operator or postal operator of the error straight away to enable the telecommunications operator or postal operator to investigate the cause of the error and report it themselves. For example, if an intercepting authority have instructed a telecommunications operator or postal operator to cease interception and have cancelled their warrant but the telecommunications operator or postal operator has not terminated the activity.
- 9.24 If a telecommunications operator becomes aware of a personal data breach⁷⁷ that has occurred relating to a warrant issued under Part 2 of the Act, and which would normally be notified to the Information Commissioner (IC) save for a relevant restriction⁷⁸, the telecommunications operator must, without undue delay, report the personal data breach to the IPC. A telecommunications operator should consult with the Public Authority that the warrant relates to before reporting the breach to the IPC to ensure consistent reporting.
- 9.25 The notification to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner should be appropriately classified and transmitted on the appropriate security system and should consist of a factual description of the personal data breach, including the quantity of data involved and any other relevant details. A Judicial Commissioner must then disclose information about the personal data breach to the IC (via the appropriate system and at the appropriate classification), ensuring the IC has sufficient information so that they can appropriately investigate the breach and consider whether the breach is serious. A Judicial Commissioner must consult the Secretary of State before providing any information to the IC if it appears to the JC that providing the information might be contrary to the public interest or prejudicial to national security, the prevention or detection of serious crime, the economic well-being of the United Kingdom, or the continued discharge of the functions of any public authority whose activities include activities that are subject to review by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner.
- 9.26 Should the IC require further information to investigate the breach, the IC should inform the IPC who will in turn discuss with the relevant Public Authority before authorising the disclosure of any further information in respect of the personal data breach. If the Information Commissioner considers that the breach is serious, they must, without undue delay, notify the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, who will in turn notify the affected individual, if it is determined to be in the public interest to do so.
- 9.27 In deciding whether it is in the public interest for the person concerned to be informed of the Personal Data Breach, the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must consider:
- the seriousness of the breach and its effect on the individual concerned; and

⁷⁷ As defined in regulation 2(1) of the Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003 (SI/2003/2426) (the 2003 Regulations).

⁷⁸ As defined in section 235A of the Act, read with regulation 29(1)(a)(i) of the 2003 Regulations) i.e. section 57(1) (duty not to make unauthorised disclosures) (including as applied by section 156) of the Act.

- the extent to which disclosing the error would be contrary to the public interest or prejudicial to:
- national security;
- the prevention or detection of serious crime;
- the economic well-being of the United Kingdom; or
- the continued discharge of the functions of any of the intelligence services.

9.28 Before making his or her decision, the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must give the relevant Public Authority and Secretary of State the opportunity, if they wish, to make submissions on the matters concerned.

9.29 When informing a person of a serious personal data breach, the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must inform the person of any rights that the person may have to apply to the Investigatory Powers Tribunal and provide such details of the personal data breach as the Investigatory Powers Commissioner considers to be necessary for the exercise of those rights.

9.30 The Memorandum of Understanding⁷⁹ between the IC and the IPC establishes how the IPC and the IC work together and share information, including in relation to Personal Data Breaches relating to a warrant issued under Part 2 of the Act.

9.31 In addition to errors, as described in this section, situations may arise where a warrant under Part 2 of the Act has been obtained or modified as a result of the relevant agency having been provided with a communications address - for example by an overseas intelligence agency or telecommunications operator or postal operator - which later proved to be incorrect due to an error on the part of the person providing the communications address, but on which the relevant agency relied in good faith. Whilst these actions do not constitute a relevant error on the part of the agency which acted on the information, such occurrences should be brought to the attention of the Investigatory Powers Commissioner. Where reporting such circumstances to the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, the processes outlined at paragraphs 9.17 and 9.18 apply as they apply to the reporting of a relevant error.

9.32 Where an error occurs which is also considered to constitute an offence detailed in Chapter 3 of this Code, the provisions of this Chapter must still be applied to the handling of the error.

⁷⁹ <https://ico.org.uk/media/about-the-ico/mou/2619387/ipco-ico-mou.pdf> - December 2020

Serious errors

- 9.33 Section 231 of the Act states that the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must inform a person of any relevant error relating to that person if the Investigatory Powers Commissioner considers that the error is a serious error and that it is in the public interest for the person concerned to be informed of the error. The Investigatory Powers Commissioner may not decide that an error is a serious error unless he or she considers that the error has caused significant prejudice or harm to the person concerned. The fact that there has been a breach of a person's Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998) is not sufficient by itself for an error to be a serious error.
- 9.34 In deciding whether it is in the public interest for the person concerned to be informed of the error, the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must in particular consider:
- the seriousness of the error and its effect on the person concerned; and
 - the extent to which disclosing the error would be contrary to the public interest or prejudicial to:
 - national security;
 - the prevention or detection of serious crime;
 - the economic well-being of the United Kingdom; or
 - the continued discharge of the functions of any of the intelligence services.
- 9.35 Before making his or her decision, the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must ask the intercepting authority which has made the error to make submissions on the matters concerned. Intercepting authorities must take all reasonably practicable steps notified to them by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner to identify the subject of a serious error.
- 9.36 When informing a person of a serious error, the Investigatory Powers Commissioner must inform the person of any rights that the person may have to apply to the Investigatory Powers Tribunal and provide such details of the error as the Investigatory Powers Commissioner considers to be necessary for the exercise of those rights.

10 Disclosure to ensure fairness in proceedings

- 10.1 Section 53(5) of the Act contains the general rule that intercepted content must be destroyed as soon as its retention is no longer necessary for a purpose authorised under the Act. Section 53(3) specifies the authorised purposes for which retention is necessary.
- 10.2 This part of the Code applies to the handling of material obtained under a warrant in the context of legal proceedings where the content has been retained for one of the purposes authorised in section 53(3) of the Act. For those who would ordinarily have had responsibility under the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 to provide disclosure in criminal proceedings, this includes those rare situations where destruction of intercepted content has not taken place in accordance with section 53(5) and where that content is still in existence after the commencement of a criminal prosecution. In these circumstances, retention will have been considered necessary to ensure that a person conducting a criminal prosecution has the information he or she needs to discharge his or her duty of ensuring its fairness (section 53(3)(d)).

Exclusion of matters from legal proceedings

- 10.3 The general rule is that neither the possibility of interception, nor material obtained under a warrant itself, plays any part in legal proceedings. This rule is set out in section 56 of the Act, which excludes evidence, questioning, assertion, disclosure or the doing of anything in relation to legal proceedings likely to reveal the existence (or the absence) of a warrant issued under Chapter 1 of Part 1 of this Act (or a warrant issued under Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) or the Interception of Communications Act 1985). This rule means that the material obtained under a warrant cannot be used either by the prosecution or the defence. Intercept material is excluded from the initial duty of a prosecutor to disclose information under section 3 of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996. For further information on disclosure to a prosecutor and obligations to ensure fairness of proceedings, please see paragraphs 10.5 to 10.10.
- 10.4 Schedule 3 contains a number of tightly drawn exceptions to this rule. This part of the Code provides further detail on the exceptions in paragraph 21 of Schedule 3 (disclosure to prosecutors and judges).

Disclosure to a prosecutor

- 10.5 Paragraph 21(1)(a) of Schedule 3 provides that material obtained under a warrant obtained by means of a warrant and which continues to be available may, for a strictly limited purpose, be disclosed to a person conducting a criminal prosecution.

- 10.6 This may only be done for the purpose of enabling the prosecutor to determine what is required of him or her by his or her duty to secure the fairness of the prosecution. The prosecutor may not use intercepted content or secondary data to which he or she is given access under paragraph 21(1)(a) to mount a cross-examination, or to do anything other than determine what is required of the prosecutor to secure the fairness of the proceedings.
- 10.7 The exception does not mean that material obtained under a warrant should be retained against a remote possibility that it might be relevant to future proceedings. The normal expectation is still for the material obtained under a warrant to be destroyed in accordance with the general safeguards provided by section 53. The exceptions only come into play if such content and secondary data has, in fact, been retained for an authorised purpose. Because Part 2 warrants cannot be considered necessary for any of the statutory grounds if it is considered necessary only for the purpose of gathering evidence for the use in any legal proceedings (although it may be used to help gather other information which can be used in evidence), content and secondary data intercepted for this purpose may not have survived to the prosecution stage, as it will have been destroyed in accordance with the section 53(5) safeguard. There is, in these circumstances, no need to consider disclosure to a prosecutor if, in fact, no intercepted content or secondary data remains in existence.
- 10.8 Paragraph 21(1)(a) recognises the common law duty on prosecutors to review all available content and secondary data to make sure that the prosecution is not proceeding unfairly. ‘Available content’ will only ever include material obtained under a warrant at this stage if the conscious decision has been made to retain it for an authorised purpose.
- 10.9 If intercepted content or secondary data does continue to be available at the prosecution stage, once this information has come to the attention of its holder, the prosecutor should be informed that a warrant has been issued under Part 2 and 5 of the Act and that content or secondary data of possible relevance to the case has been intercepted.
- 10.10 Having had access to the content or secondary data, the prosecutor may conclude that the content affects the fairness of the proceedings. In these circumstances, he or she will decide how the prosecution, if it proceeds, should be presented.

Disclosure to a judge

- 10.11 Paragraph 21(1)(b) of Schedule 3 recognises that there may be cases where the prosecutor, having seen intercepted content or secondary data under paragraph 21(1)(a), will need to consult the trial judge. Accordingly, it provides for the judge to be given access to material obtained under a warrant, where there are exceptional circumstances making that disclosure essential in the interests of justice.⁸⁰

⁸⁰ When disclosing in SIAC, disclosure might be made to the Special Advocate but disclosure to the appellant is not permitted.

- 10.12 This access will be achieved by the prosecutor inviting the judge to make an order for disclosure to the judge alone, under this subparagraph. This is an exceptional procedure; normally, the prosecutor's functions under paragraph 21(1)(a) will not fall to be reviewed by the judge. To comply with section 53(1), any consideration given to, or exercise of, this power must be carried out without notice to the defence. The purpose of this power is to ensure that the trial is conducted fairly.
- 10.13 The judge may, having considered the intercepted content or secondary data disclosed to him or her, direct the prosecution to make an admission of fact. The admission will be abstracted from the interception; but, in accordance with the requirements of section 53(1), it must not reveal the fact of interception. This is likely to be a very rare step. The Act only allows it where the judge considers it essential in the interests of justice. Nothing in these provisions allows intercepted content or secondary data, or the fact of interception, to be disclosed to the defence.

Disclosure to ensure thorough investigations in inquests and inquiries

- 10.14 Paragraph 24 of Schedule 3 permits, if certain conditions are met, disclosure of intercepted material⁸¹ to be made to specially appointed coroners ("nominated persons") and legal advisers appointed to an inquest by nominated persons. Nominated persons are appointed by the Lord Chief Justice under paragraph 3(1) of Schedule 10 to the Coroners and Justice Act 2009.
- 10.15 Paragraph 25 of Schedule 3 permits, if certain conditions are met, the disclosure of intercepted material to a relevant coroner (who is a judge of the High Court or County Court in Northern Ireland) or a "qualified person" (who is a member of the Bar of Northern Ireland or a solicitor of the Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland) appointed as a legal advisor to an inquest conducted by a relevant coroner or employed to assist a relevant coroner in an investigation.
- 10.16 Paragraph 26 of Schedule 3 permits, if certain conditions are met, the disclosure of the existence of intercepted material to a relevant person conducting an inquiry under the Inquiries into Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths etc. (Scotland) Act 2016 and to a "qualified person" appointed under section 24 of that Act to assist the relevant person in the inquiry. A "relevant person" means a sheriff principal, a temporary sheriff principal, a sheriff or a part time sheriff (but not a summary sheriff or a part-time summary sheriff). A "qualified person" means an advocate or a solicitor, with the same meaning as in section 40 of the Inquiries into Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths etc. (Scotland) Act 2016.
- 10.17 A "qualified person" under paragraph 25 and 26 of the Act is similar to a "legal adviser" mentioned under paragraph 24. In such cases, the legal adviser should hold current developed vetting (DV) clearance. The disclosure is intended to provide the coroner with necessary support in handling sensitive intercepted material in inquests.

⁸¹ As defined at paragraphs 24(4), 25(4) and 26(4) of Schedule 3 to the Act.

- 10.18 Content or secondary data disclosed to a relevant judge, counsel to an inquest or the solicitor to an inquest will remain subject to the prohibition on disclosure. It cannot be disclosed to other participants in an inquest or to the public. This will allow a judge to consider intercepted content and ensure that ECHR compliant inquests can take place.
- 10.19 Paragraph 24, 25 and 26 of Schedule 3 to the Act permit disclosure of the existence of intercepted material that is or may be relevant to a coroner in an inquest for the purpose of appointing a relevant judge to the investigation. The disclosure to the coroner would be that intercepted material exists in a given case but it would not include disclosure of the intercepted material. Although disclosure is permitted to the coroner, no further disclosure is permitted by this section. A coroner notified that intercepted material may exist in a given case would be prohibited from any further disclosure by section 57(3)(f) of the Act.

Disclosure in other civil proceedings

- 10.20 Schedule 3 to the Act also sets out the other circumstances where content or secondary data obtained under an interception warrant may be used in civil proceedings. This includes (but is not limited to):
- where the interception was carried out under sections 44 to 52 of the Act (or equivalent provisions under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 or the Interception of Communications Act 1985);
 - Proceedings linked to executive actions (such as Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures, hearings before the Special Immigration Appeals Commission, Proscribed Organisations Appeal Commission or proceedings relating to terrorist asset freezing);
 - Closed material proceedings under the Justice and Security Act 2013;
 - Proceedings relating to prison release in Northern Ireland; and
 - Employment or industrial tribunal proceedings.

11. Other lawful authority to undertake interception

11.1. Lawful interception can only take place if the conduct has lawful authority (as set out in section 6 of the Act). The Act permits interception of a communication without a warrant in the following circumstances:

- where the sender and the intended recipient have consented to the interception, or if either the sender or the intended recipient has consented and surveillance by means of that interception has been authorised under Part 2 of RIPA, or under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Scotland) Act 2000 (RIPSA);
 - where it is carried out by postal or telecommunication operator for purposes relating to the provision or operation of the system, enforcement in relation to the service relating the use of postal or telecommunications services or content of communications transmitted by means of such services, or purposes relating to the provision of services or facilities aimed at preventing or restricting the viewing or publication of the content of communications transmitted by means of postal or telecommunications services;
 - where it is carried out by businesses for monitoring and record-keeping purposes;
 - where it is carried out for enforcement purposes by an officer of His Majesty's Revenue and Customs under section 159 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, as applied by Section 105 of the Postal Services Act 2000 or that section and another enactment;
 - where it is carried out by OFCOM in connection with wireless telegraphy;
 - where it takes place, in relation to any stored communication, under another statutory power being exercised for the purpose of obtaining information or of taking possession of any document or other property. This includes, for example, the obtaining of a production order under Schedule 1 to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 for stored communications to be produced, a targeted equipment interference warrant, or a court order;
 - in Prisons, immigration detention facilities or psychiatric hospitals in accordance with relevant rules or directions; or
 - in accordance with certain overseas requests.
- Interception in accordance with a warrant under sections 15 and 136 of the Act is dealt with under Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Code. Interception without lawful authority may be a criminal offence (see Chapter 3 of this Code).

11.3 Section 48 provides a power for OFCOM to carry out interception in exercising statutory functions relating to the management of the radio frequency network, including in relation to maintaining the security of that network. The work of Ofcom's spectrum engineers, in particular, may involve such interception as part of the function they perform under section 4 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 of providing advice and assistance to those complaining of interference to the network.

Interception with the consent of one or both parties

11.4 Section 44(1) of the Act authorises the interception of a communication if both the person sending the communication and the intended recipient(s) have given their consent.⁸²

11.5 Section 44(2) of the Act authorises the interception of a communication if either the sender or intended recipient of the communication has consented to its interception, and directed surveillance by means of that interception has been authorised under Part 2 of RIPA or RIPA. Interception by providers of postal or telecommunications services

11.6 Section 45 of the Act permits a telecommunications operator or postal operator, or a person acting upon their behalf, to carry out interception for the following purposes relating to the: provision or operation of the service. This includes:

- identifying, combating, and preventing anything which could affect a telecommunications operator's or postal operator's system delivering that service, or could affect devices attached to it, for example the postage of controlled drugs or explosives;
- enforcement of any enactment relating to the use of the postal or telecommunications service or the content of communications transmitted by means of such a service;
- provision of services of facilities aimed at preventing or restricting the viewing or publication of content transmitted by means of the service. This permits, for example, a telecommunications operator or postal operator offering family friendly filters to restrict its customers from accessing illegal or otherwise unwanted content.

⁸² Children (any person aged under 16), missing persons and adults without capacity cannot provide informed consent. In these cases, a parent or guardian can provide consent on their behalf or, if they are in the care of a relevant authority or voluntary organisation, a person representing that authority or organisation can provide consent. A registered social worker or a person under a power of attorney may additionally provide consent in the case of adults without capacity. An adult without capacity is defined in the Mental Capacity Act 2005 in relation to England and Wales, in the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000 in relation to Scotland and in the Mental Capacity Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 in relation to Northern Ireland. In Scotland, a person under the age of 16 has no legal capacity to enter into any transaction, and a person over 16 has full capacity to enter into any legal transaction (section 1 (1) (a) of the Legal Capacity (Scotland) Act 1991. A deputy appointed under section 16 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 or section 113 of the Mental Capacity Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 or a person authorised under an intervention order under section 53 of the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000 may also provide informed consent. If no such person is available, any responsible person who is aged 18 or over other than a relevant authorised person may provide informed consent on behalf of children or adults without capacity.

- 11.7 Outside of having a warrant issued under the IPA (or one-sided consent, plus a DSA under RIPA), only a postal operator, or those acting on their behalf, is able to conduct the lawful interception of a postal item, under s.45 of the IPA. Law enforcement officers, acting of their own volition, may not lawfully seize postal items which are in transmission.
- 11.8 The Postal Services Act 2000 does not empower the postal operator to remove items from transmission, for the purposes of interception. Law Enforcement officers do not have the power to compel postal operators to intercept postal items. Any process by which law enforcement officers may seek to seize a postal item without an interception warrant or one-sided consent, plus a DSA, must first include interception (as specified under the IPA) by the postal operator for one or more of the reasons set out in s.45 IPA.

Interception by businesses for monitoring and record-keeping purposes

- 11.9 Section 46 of the Act enables the Secretary of State to make regulations setting out those circumstances where it is lawful to intercept communications. Regulations made under section 46 may allow conduct if it is legitimate practice reasonably required for the purpose of monitoring or keeping a record of certain communications (see section 46(2)). For example, they may allow the monitoring or recording of telephone calls to a call centre. Regulations may also allow the government to protect national security, for example to test and assure the security of their own systems from cyber-attack. The Regulations recognise that an interception warrant is not needed when conduct of this nature is authorised by the Regulations.
- 11.10 Regulations made under section 46 may also be used in the Cyber Security context to authorise conduct to protect critical national infrastructure, public sector and other organisations. This would enable the Government to undertake on-going protective monitoring of UK organisations in order to learn about and scan for potential malicious cyber activity. This would also enable Government to test and assure the security of systems and retrieve relevant information from an organisation in the context of cyber security. Were Regulations made under section 46 used in this way, the Regulations may require consent from system controllers to ensure that organisations are fully aware that their networks are being monitored in the interests of national security, which is the purpose served by detecting malicious cyber activity.

Interception in accordance with overseas requests

- 11.11 Section 52 of the Act permits a telecommunications operator or postal operator to intercept communications at the request of an authority in a country with which the UK has a relevant international agreement. The request must meet the requirements of the agreement under which it is submitted. The interception may only be carried out by the telecommunications operator or postal operator only if the purpose is to obtain information about someone outside the UK and whom both the telecommunications operator or postal operator and the authority making the request believe is outside the UK.

- 11.12 The Secretary of State must designate those international agreements to which section 52 applies. The Secretary of State may also make regulations which set out further conditions which must also be met before telecommunications operator or postal operator responds to a request under this section.
- 11.13 Section 52 allows the United Kingdom to comply with Article 17 of the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union. This Article allows operators of satellite communications systems to use a ground station in one Member State to facilitate interception using a “service provider” (in practice, a telecommunications operator or postal operator which is in a business relationship with the satellite operator) located in another Member State. The “operator” and the subject of interception are required to be in the same Member State.

Stored communications

- 11.14 Under section 4(4)(b) of the Act, accessing the contents of a communication stored in or by the system (whether before or after its transmission) constitutes interception. For example, a voicemail which is stored by a telecommunications operator and can be accessed by the user (irrespective of whether it has previously been listened to) is being stored by the system. Access to the system, therefore, would still constitute interception. However, there are statutory provisions that authorise access to stored communications other than an interception warrant (see paragraph 11.13). An equipment interference warrant cannot authorise conduct that would constitute the live interception of a communication in the course of its transmission (e.g. live interception of a VoIP call).
- 11.15 In addition, section 6(1)(c) of the Act makes clear that a person has lawful authority to access stored communications under any statutory power that is exercised for the purpose of obtaining information or taking possession of any document or other property, or is carried out in accordance with a court order (this would include a common law search warrant in Scotland) for that purpose.
- 11.16 There are a number of statutes that are used for the purpose of obtaining stored communications for evidential purposes. Those that are most commonly used by law enforcement agencies to access or obtain content include (but are not limited to) the following:
- powers of search, seizure or production under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984;
 - powers to search or obtain content under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002;
 - powers to search under the Firearms Act 1968, Protection of Children Act 1978, Theft Act 1968 and the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. In Northern Ireland reference should be made to the Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, the Protection of Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 and the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969;
 - powers to examine imported goods under the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 to examine imported goods;
 - powers to search or examine under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

- powers in Scotland under the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982.

11.17 Law enforcement agencies therefore have the ability to access stored communications on devices seized using these powers (such as an email stored on a web-based server or a saved voicemail) during their investigations in order to, for example, gather evidence of offences, safeguard children and protect the public.

11.18 There will be some instances where law enforcement or intelligence services may be able to obtain stored communications using a number of provisions contained in different statutes. The decision as to which statute should be used will necessarily be made on a case-by-case basis and will be determined by the nature and status of the investigation.

12 Oversight

- 12.1 The Investigatory Powers Act provides for an Investigatory Powers Commissioner (the Commissioner), whose remit includes providing comprehensive oversight of the use of the powers contained within the Act and adherence to the practices and processes described by this Code. The Commissioner will be, or will have been, a member of the senior judiciary and will be entirely independent of His Majesty's Government or any of the public authorities authorised to use investigatory powers. The Commissioner will be supported by inspectors and others, such as technical experts and legal experts, qualified to assist the Commissioner in his or her work. The Commissioner will also be advised by the Technology Advisory Panel.
- 12.2 The Commissioner, and those that work under the authority of the Commissioner, will ensure compliance with the law by inspecting public authorities and investigating any issue which they believe warrants further independent scrutiny. The Investigatory Powers Commissioner may undertake these inspections, as far as they relate to the Commissioner's statutory functions, entirely on his or her own initiative. Section 236 of the 2016 Act provides for the Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament to refer a matter to the Commissioner with a view to carrying out an investigation, inspection or audit.
- 12.3 The Commissioner will have unfettered access to all locations, documentation and information systems as necessary to carry out their full functions and duties. In undertaking such inspections, the Commissioner must not act in a way which is contrary to the public interest or prejudicial to national security, the prevention or detection of serious crime, or the economic well-being of the UK (see section 229 (6)). A Commissioner must in particular not jeopardise the success of an intelligence, security or law enforcement operation, compromise the safety or security of those involved, nor unduly impede the operational effectiveness of an intelligence service, a police force, a government department or His Majesty's forces (see section 229 (7)).
- 12.4 All relevant persons using investigatory powers must provide all necessary assistance to the Commissioner and anyone who is acting on behalf of the Commissioner. Here, a relevant person includes, among others, any person who holds, or has held, an office, rank or position with a public authority (see section 235(7)).
- 12.5 Anyone including anyone working for a public authority, or a telecommunications operator who has concerns about the way that investigatory powers are being used may report their concerns to the Commissioner. In particular, any person who exercises the powers described in the Act or this Code must, in accordance with the procedure set out in Chapter 9 of this Code, report to the Commissioner any relevant error of which they are aware. This may be in addition to the person raising concerns through the internal mechanisms within the public authority, or as an alternative to raising a concern internally through a disclosure to IPCO, as enabled by the information gateway set out in section 237 of the IPA.⁸³

⁸³ <https://ipco-wpmedia-prod-s3.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/2022-08-Disclosing-information-to-IPCO.pdf>

- 12.6 Should the Commissioner uncover, or be made aware of, what they consider to be a serious error relating to a person who has been subject to an investigatory power then, if it is in the public interest to do so, the Commissioner is under a duty to inform the person affected. Further information on errors can be found in Chapter 9 of this Code. The public authority who has made the error will be able to make representations to the Commissioner before the Commissioner decides whether it is in the public interest for the person to be informed. Section 231(6) states that the Commissioner must also inform the affected person of any rights that the person may have to apply to the Investigatory Powers Tribunal (see Chapter 12 for more information on how this can be done).
- 12.7 The Commissioner must report annually on the findings of their audits, inspections and investigations. This report will be laid before Parliament and will be made available to the public, subject to any necessary redactions made in the public interest. Only the Prime Minister will be able to make redactions to the Commissioner's report.
- 12.8 The Commissioner may also report, at any time, on any of his or her investigations and findings as they see fit. Public authorities and telecommunications operators may seek general advice from the Commissioner on any issue which falls within the Commissioner's statutory remit. The Commissioner may also produce whatever guidance they deem appropriate for public authorities on how to apply and use investigatory powers.
- 12.9 Further information about the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, their office and their work may be found at: www.ipco.org.uk.

13 Complaints

- 13.1 The Investigatory Powers Tribunal (IPT) has jurisdiction to consider and determine complaints regarding public authority use of certain investigatory powers, including those covered by this Code, as well as conduct by or on behalf of any of the intelligence services and is the only appropriate tribunal for human rights claims against the intelligence services. Any complaints about the use of powers as described in this Code should be directed to the IPT.
- 13.2 The IPT is entirely independent from His Majesty's Government and the public authorities who use investigatory powers. It is made up of members of the judiciary and senior members of the legal profession. Following receipt of a complaint or claim from a person, the IPT can undertake its own enquiries and investigations and can demand access to all information necessary to establish the facts of a claim and to reach a determination. A 'person' for these purposes includes any organisation and any association or combination of persons (see section 81(1) of RIPA), as well as an individual.
- 13.3 This Code does not cover the exercise of the Tribunal's functions. Should you wish to find out more information about the IPT or make a complaint, then full details of how to do so are available on the IPT website: www.ipt-uk.com. Alternatively, information on how to make a complaint can be obtained from the following address:
- The Investigatory Powers Tribunal
PO Box 33220
London
SW1H 9ZQ
- 13.4 If you have received a determination or decision from the IPT that you are not satisfied with then, in certain circumstances, you may have a right of appeal. The IPT will inform you when you have that right of appeal and which court you should apply to in order for your appeal application to be considered.

Annex A – Urgent targeted warrant process



