



Data Retention and Investigatory Powers Act 2014

2014 CHAPTER 27

Investigatory powers

3 Grounds for issuing warrants and obtaining data

- (1) Section 5 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (power to issue necessary and proportionate interception warrants in interests of national security, to prevent or detect serious crime or to safeguard the UK's economic well-being) is amended as set out in subsection (2).
- (2) In subsection (3)(c) (economic well-being of the UK), after “purpose” insert “, in circumstances appearing to the Secretary of State to be relevant to the interests of national security,”.
- (3) Section 22 of that Act (power to obtain communications data in interests of national security, to prevent or detect serious crime, in interests of the UK's economic well-being and for other specified purposes) is amended as set out in subsection (4).
- (4) In subsection (2)(c) (economic well-being of the UK), after “United Kingdom” insert “so far as those interests are also relevant to the interests of national security”.

4 Extra-territoriality in Part 1 of RIPA

- (1) Part 1 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (communications) is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 11 (implementation of interception warrants), after subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) A copy of a warrant may be served under subsection (2) on a person outside the United Kingdom (and may relate to conduct outside the United Kingdom).
 - (2B) Service under subsection (2) of a copy of a warrant on a person outside the United Kingdom may (in addition to electronic or other means of service) be effected in any of the following ways—

- (a) by serving it at the person's principal office within the United Kingdom or, if the person has no such office in the United Kingdom, at any place in the United Kingdom where the person carries on business or conducts activities;
- (b) if the person has specified an address in the United Kingdom as one at which the person, or someone on the person's behalf, will accept service of documents of the same description as a copy of a warrant, by serving it at that address;
- (c) by making it available for inspection (whether to the person or to someone acting on the person's behalf) at a place in the United Kingdom (but this is subject to subsection (2C)).

(2C) Service under subsection (2) of a copy of a warrant on a person outside the United Kingdom may be effected in the way mentioned in paragraph (c) of subsection (2B) only if—

- (a) it is not reasonably practicable for service to be effected by any other means (whether as mentioned in subsection (2B)(a) or (b) or otherwise), and
- (b) the person to whom the warrant is addressed takes such steps as the person thinks appropriate for the purpose of bringing the contents of the warrant, and the availability of a copy for inspection, to the attention of the person outside the United Kingdom.

The steps mentioned in paragraph (b) must be taken as soon as reasonably practicable after the copy of the warrant is made available for inspection.”

(3) In subsection (4) of that section, after “that person” insert “(whether or not the person is in the United Kingdom)”.

(4) After subsection (5) of that section insert—

“(5A) Where a person outside the United Kingdom is under a duty by virtue of subsection (4) to take any steps in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom for giving effect to a warrant, in determining for the purposes of subsection (5) whether the steps are reasonably practicable for the person to take, regard is to be had (amongst other matters) to—

- (a) any requirements or restrictions under the law of that country or territory relevant to the taking of those steps, and
- (b) the extent to which it is reasonably practicable to give effect to the warrant in a way that does not breach any such requirements or restrictions.”

(5) In subsection (8) of that section, after “enforceable” insert “(including in the case of a person outside the United Kingdom)”.

(6) In section 12 (maintenance of interception capability), after subsection (3) insert—

“(3A) An obligation may be imposed in accordance with an order under this section on, and a notice under subsection (2) given to, persons outside the United Kingdom (and may be so imposed or given in relation to conduct outside the United Kingdom).

(3B) Where a notice under subsection (2) is to be given to a person outside the United Kingdom, the notice may (in addition to electronic or other means of giving a notice) be given to the person—

- (a) by delivering it to the person’s principal office within the United Kingdom or, if the person has no such office in the United Kingdom, to any place in the United Kingdom where the person carries on business or conducts activities, or
 - (b) if the person has specified an address in the United Kingdom as one at which the person, or someone on the person’s behalf, will accept documents of the same description as a notice, by delivering it to that address.”
- (7) In subsection (7) of that section—
 - (a) after “person” insert “(whether or not the person is in the United Kingdom)”, and
 - (b) after “enforceable” insert “(including in the case of a person outside the United Kingdom)”.
- (8) In section 22 (obtaining and disclosing communications data), after subsection (5) insert—
 - “(5A) An authorisation under subsection (3) or (3B), or a requirement imposed in accordance with a notice under subsection (4), may relate to conduct outside the United Kingdom (and any such notice may be given to a person outside the United Kingdom).
 - (5B) Where a notice under subsection (4) is to be given to a person outside the United Kingdom, the notice may (in addition to electronic or other means of giving a notice) be given to the person in any of the following ways—
 - (a) by delivering it to the person’s principal office within the United Kingdom or, if the person has no such office in the United Kingdom, to any place in the United Kingdom where the person carries on business or conducts activities;
 - (b) if the person has specified an address in the United Kingdom as one at which the person, or someone on the person’s behalf, will accept documents of the same description as a notice, by delivering it to that address;
 - (c) by notifying the person of the requirements imposed by the notice by such other means as the person giving the notice thinks appropriate (which may include notifying the person orally, except where the notice is one to which section 23A applies).”
- (9) In subsection (6) of that section, after “operator” insert “(whether or not the operator is in the United Kingdom)”.
- (10) In subsection (8) of that section, after “enforceable” insert “(including in the case of a person outside the United Kingdom)”.

5 Meaning of “telecommunications service”

In section 2 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (meaning of “interception” etc), after subsection (8) insert—

- “(8A) For the purposes of the definition of “telecommunications service” in subsection (1), the cases in which a service is to be taken to consist in the provision of access to, and of facilities for making use of, a telecommunication system include any case where a service consists in or includes facilitating the

creation, management or storage of communications transmitted, or that may be transmitted, by means of such a system.”

6 Half-yearly reports by the Interception of Communications Commissioner

- (1) Section 58 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (reports by the Interception of Communications Commissioner) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (4) (annual reports), after “calendar year” insert “and after the end of the period of six months beginning with the end of each calendar year”.
- (3) In subsection (6) (duty to lay annual reports before Parliament), after “annual report” insert “, and every half-yearly report,”.
- (4) In subsection (6A) (duty to send annual reports to the First Minister), after “annual report” insert “, and every half-yearly report,”.
- (5) In subsection (7) (power to exclude matter from annual reports), after “annual report” insert “, or half-yearly report,”.

7 Review of investigatory powers and their regulation

- (1) The Secretary of State must appoint the independent reviewer of terrorism legislation to review the operation and regulation of investigatory powers.
- (2) The independent reviewer must, in particular, consider—
 - (a) current and future threats to the United Kingdom,
 - (b) the capabilities needed to combat those threats,
 - (c) safeguards to protect privacy,
 - (d) the challenges of changing technologies,
 - (e) issues relating to transparency and oversight,
 - (f) the effectiveness of existing legislation (including its proportionality) and the case for new or amending legislation.
- (3) The independent reviewer must, so far as reasonably practicable, complete the review before 1 May 2015.
- (4) The independent reviewer must send to the Prime Minister a report on the outcome of the review as soon as reasonably practicable after completing the review.
- (5) On receiving a report under subsection (4), the Prime Minister must lay a copy of it before Parliament together with a statement as to whether any matter has been excluded from that copy under subsection (6).
- (6) If it appears to the Prime Minister that the publication of any matter in a report under subsection (4) would be contrary to the public interest or prejudicial to national security, the Prime Minister may exclude the matter from the copy of the report laid before Parliament.
- (7) The Secretary of State may pay to the independent reviewer—
 - (a) expenses incurred in carrying out the functions of the independent reviewer under this section, and
 - (b) such allowances as the Secretary of State determines.

- (8) In this section “the independent reviewer of terrorism legislation” means the person appointed under section 36(1) of the Terrorism Act 2006 (and “independent reviewer” is to be read accordingly).