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# **Report of the Intelligence Services Commissioner for 2009**

Commissioner:

THE RT HON SIR PETER GIBSON

Presented to Parliament pursuant to  
section 60(4) of the Regulation of  
Investigatory Powers Act 2000

Ordered by the House of Commons  
to be printed  
27 July 2010

Laid before the Scottish Parliament by  
the Scottish Ministers  
July 2010

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From: The Right Honourable Sir Peter Gibson



The Intelligence Services  
Commissioner  
c/o 2 Marsham Street  
London SW1P 4DF

22 June 2010

I enclose my fourth Annual Report on the discharge of my functions under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000. The Report covers the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009.

It is for you to decide, after consultation with me, how much of the report should be excluded from publication on the grounds that any such publication is prejudicial to national security, to the prevention or detection of serious crime, to the economic well-being of the United Kingdom, or to the continued discharge of the functions of any public authority whose activities include activities that are subject to my review (section 60(5) of the Act). Following the practice of my predecessors and as I did in my first three reports, I have again taken the course of writing the report in two parts, the Confidential Annex containing those matters which in my view should not be published. I hope that you find this convenient.

**Sir Peter Gibson**

The Rt. Hon. David Cameron MP  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1A 2AA

# Annual Report of the Intelligence Services Commissioner for 2009

## Introduction

1. I was appointed the Intelligence Services Commissioner under section 59 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) with effect from 1 April 2006. My appointment was initially for three years and has, from 1 April 2009, been extended for a further period of three years to 31 March 2012.

2. I am required by section 60(2) of RIPA, as soon as practicable after the end of each calendar year, to report with respect to the carrying out of my functions as the Intelligence Services Commissioner. This is my fourth Report as Commissioner and it covers the period 1 January 2009 until 31 December 2009. In producing my report, I again propose to follow my predecessors' practice of writing the report in two parts, the main part for publication, the other part being a Confidential Annex to include those matters which cannot be fully explained without disclosing sensitive information.

## RIPA

3. In my first three annual reports, I outlined the scope of each Part of RIPA. To assist those readers who may not be familiar with RIPA, it is, I think, useful to do so again.

4. **Part I of RIPA** is concerned with interception of communications and the acquisition and disclosure of communications data. The previous Act governing this area, the Interception of Communications Act 1985, was substantially repealed. RIPA incorporated a number of changes, in part to extend the protection for human rights required by the coming into force of the Human Rights Act 1998 simultaneously with RIPA (and the substantive incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into domestic law), and in part to reflect the altered nature of the communications industry over recent years. Section 57 of RIPA provided for the appointment of an Interception of Communications Commissioner to review the Secretary of State's role in interception warrantry and the operation of the revised regime for acquiring communications data. The current Commissioner is Sir Paul Kennedy and, for the period covered by this Report, Part I of RIPA has been essentially his concern rather than mine.

5. **Part II of RIPA** provides a statutory basis for the authorisation and use by the intelligence agencies and certain other public authorities of covert surveillance (which covers both intrusive surveillance and directed surveillance) and also of covert human intelligence sources (undercover officers, agents, informants and the like). Part II regulates the use of these intelligence techniques and safeguards the public from unnecessary invasions of their privacy.

6. **Part III of RIPA** contains provisions designed to maintain the effectiveness of existing law enforcement powers in the face of increasing criminal and hostile intelligence use of encryption, the means of scrambling electronic information into a secret code of letters, numbers and signals. Encrypted information cannot be unscrambled without a decoding key. Part III introduces a power to require disclosure of protected (encrypted) data. Parliament approved the Code of Practice for the investigation of protected electronic information, enabling Part III to come into force on 1 October 2007. It gives power to specified authorities to require disclosure in respect of protected electronic information. The Code of Practice

provides guidance for the authorities to follow. In a case where (1) a direction that the disclosure requirement can be complied with only by the disclosure of the key itself, and (2) the direction is given by a member of Her Majesty's forces who is not a member of a police force and otherwise than in connection with activities of members of Her Majesty's forces in Northern Ireland, notification of the direction must be given to me. During the period of this Report I received no such notifications.

7. **Part IV of RIPA** provides for independent judicial oversight of the exercise of the various investigatory powers. My appointment under section 59 came within this part of the Act. Part IV also established the Investigatory Powers Tribunal (the Tribunal) as a means of redress for those who complain about the use of investigatory powers against them. This Part also provides for the issue and revision of codes of practice relating to the exercise and performance of certain of the powers and duties provided for in Parts I to III of RIPA and in section 5 of the Intelligence Services Act 1994 (ISA). These codes were recently revised. The revised codes, which came into force on 6 April 2010, are available to the general public and are informative as to the relevant workings of RIPA and ISA in practice.

8. **Part V of RIPA** deals with miscellaneous and supplemental matters. Perhaps most relevant for present purposes is section 74 which amended section 5 of ISA as to the circumstances in which the Secretary of State may issue property warrants, in particular by introducing a criterion of proportionality.

## Functions of the Intelligence Services Commissioner

9. My statutory functions under ISA and RIPA are as follows:
- a. to keep under review the exercise by the Secretary of State of his powers to issue, renew and cancel warrants under sections 5 and 6 of ISA, i.e. warrants for entry on or interference with property or with wireless telegraphy, warrants in practice mainly issued by the Home Secretary or the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland;
  - b. to keep under review the exercise by the Secretary of State of his powers to give, renew and cancel authorisations under section 7 of ISA, i.e., authorisations for acts done outside the UK, authorisations in practice normally issued by the Foreign Secretary;
  - c. to keep under review the exercise and performance by the Secretary of State of his powers and duties under Parts II and III of RIPA in relation to the activities of the intelligence services and (except in Northern Ireland) of Ministry of Defence officials and members of the armed forces, in practice the Secretary of State's powers and duties with regard to the grant of authorisations for intrusive surveillance and the investigation of electronic data protected by encryption;
  - d. to keep under review the exercise and performance by members of the intelligence services of their powers and duties under Parts II and III of RIPA, in particular with regard to the grant of authorisations for directed surveillance and for the conduct and use of covert human intelligence sources and the investigation of electronic data protected by encryption;
  - e. to keep under review the exercise and performance in places other than Northern Ireland by Ministry of Defence officials and members of the armed forces of their powers and duties under Parts II and III of RIPA, in particular with regard to the grant of authorisations for directed surveillance and the conduct and use of covert human intelligence sources and the investigation of electronic data protected by encryption;
  - f. to keep under review the adequacy of the Part III safeguards arrangements in relation to the members of the intelligence services;

- g. to keep under review the adequacy of the Part III safeguards arrangements in relation to officials of the Ministry of Defence and members of the armed forces in places other than Northern Ireland;
- h. to give the Tribunal all such assistance (including my opinion on any issue falling to be determined by it) as it may require in connection with its investigation, consideration or determination of any matter; and
- i. to make an annual report to the Prime Minister on the carrying out of my functions, such report to be laid before Parliament.

*Identity Cards Act 2006 (ICA)*

10. By virtue of section 24 of ICA, as the Intelligence Services Commissioner I am required to keep under review:

- a. the acquisition, storage and use made by the intelligence services of information recorded in the National Identity Register;
- b. the provision of such information to members of the intelligence services in accordance with any provision made by or under ICA; and
- c. arrangements made by the Secretary of State or any of the intelligence services for the purposes of anything mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

11. On 16 November 2009 the Identity Minister, Meg Hillier, signed the Commencement Order allowing the Identity and Passport Service to begin issuing identity cards to members of the public living or working in Greater Manchester with effect from 30 November 2009 though it should be noted that identity cards were also made available to Home Office/Identity and Passport Service civil servants as well as airside workers in Manchester and London City Airport for a few weeks beforehand. On 10 December 2009 I had a useful meeting with Sir Joseph Pilling, the Identity Commissioner, in which we discussed our respective areas of responsibility under the ICA. I informed him that I did not envisage that I would need to obtain information about the acquisition, storage and use of data in the National Identity Register by organisations other than the intelligence services. At the time of writing this Report I am not aware of any acquisition, storage and use made by the intelligence services pursuant to the ICA of information recorded in the National Identity Register and in view of the intended repeal of the ICA it is unlikely that there will be any such acquisition, storage or use.

*Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005*

12. Under section 13(3)(b) of the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005 the Home Secretary is required to consult, amongst others, the Intelligence Services Commissioner before asking Parliament to extend the control order provision for a further period. I was duly consulted by the Home Office on 9 January 2009 and, on 16 January 2009, I advised officials there that I did not object, in principle, to the extension of the control order regime for a further period of 12 months.

## Functions of the Intelligence Services

13. In my first three Annual Reports I outlined the functions of the three intelligence services. I think it appropriate and helpful to the reader to re-state the specific statutory functions imposed upon each of the intelligence agencies and certain constraints to which all are subject.

*The Security Service*

14. The Security Service's functions are:

- a. the protection of national security, in particular against threats from espionage, terrorism and sabotage, from the activities of agents of foreign powers, and from actions intended to overthrow or undermine parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means;



- b. safeguarding the economic well-being of the UK against threats posed by the actions or intentions of persons outside the British Islands; and
- c. to act in support of the activities of police forces and other law enforcement agencies in the prevention and detection of serious crime.

*Secret Intelligence Service (SIS)*

15. The functions of SIS are to obtain and provide information and to perform other tasks relating to the actions or intentions of persons outside the British Islands either

- a. in the interests of national security, with particular reference to the UK Government's defence and foreign policies, or
- b. in the interests of the economic well-being of the UK, or
- c. in support of the prevention or detection of serious crime.

*Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ)*

16. GCHQ's functions are:

- a. to monitor or interfere with electromagnetic, acoustic and other emissions and any equipment producing such emissions and to obtain and provide information derived from or related to such emissions or equipment and from encrypted material, but only in the interests of national security, with particular reference to the United Kingdom Government's defence and foreign policies, or in the interests of the UK's economic well-being in relation to the actions or intentions of persons outside the British Islands, or in support of the prevention or detection of serious crime;
- b. to provide advice and assistance about languages (including technical terminology) and cryptography (and other such matters) to the armed services, the Government and other organisations as required.

17. The Security Service operates under the control of its Director General, SIS under the control of its Chief and GCHQ under the control of its Director. In broad terms each head of service is responsible for the efficiency of his agency and for ensuring that it only obtains and discloses information so far as is necessary for the proper discharge of its functions, and that it takes no action to further the interests of any UK political party. The Director General of the Security Service must ensure also that when it acts in support of others in the prevention and detection of serious crime its activities are co-ordinated with those of the police forces and other law enforcement agencies concerned.

18. In producing intelligence, both SIS and GCHQ respond to the requirements and priorities laid on them by Ministers and the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC).

19. In the area of preventing and detecting serious crime the intelligence services work in support of the police and other law enforcement agencies to combat the threat of serious and organised crime from abroad. Each service has considerable expertise, experience and skills, which can prove and have proved invaluable in what are often complex operations.

## The issue of property warrants

*General*

20. Section 5 of ISA as amended provides for the Secretary of State to issue warrants authorising entry on or interference with property or with wireless telegraphy (for convenience I shall refer to all such warrants as property warrants). Applications may be made by the Security Service, SIS or GCHQ in respect of their respective statutory functions. Additionally, where assisting the other intelligence

services, the Security Service may apply on behalf of SIS and GCHQ, even if the proposed operation is outside the Security Service's own functions. This latter facility reflects the position that the Home Secretary or, in Northern Ireland, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and the Security Service, should normally have responsibility for operations which may affect people in the United Kingdom. In the case of SIS's and GCHQ's anti-crime function, property warrants may not be issued for operations relating to property in the United Kingdom. Property warrants relating to property in the British Islands may, however, be issued to the Security Service in furtherance of its function under section 1(4) of the Security Service Act 1989 (SSA) as amended to act in support of the police or other enforcement agencies in the prevention and detection (as to the meaning of which see now section 1(5) of SSA and section 81(5) of RIPA) of serious crime (as to the meaning of which see section 81(2) and (3) of RIPA). Property warrants are usually signed by the Secretary of State under whose authority the agency acts, that is the Home Secretary for the Security Service and the Foreign Secretary for SIS and GCHQ. In their absence, however, or where otherwise appropriate, another Secretary of State can sign a warrant. Thus the Secretary of State of Northern Ireland usually signs warrants relating to Northern Ireland.

21. Section 5 of ISA, as amended first by section 2 of SSA and later by section 74 of RIPA, requires that before such a warrant is issued (to legitimise action by way of entry on or interference with property or with wireless telegraphy) the Secretary of State

- (a) must think the proposed action necessary for the purpose of assisting the particular intelligence agency to carry out any of its statutory functions as described above (section 5(2)(a));
- (b) must be satisfied that the action is proportionate to what it seeks to achieve (section 5(2)(b)); and
- (c) must be satisfied that the agency has in place satisfactory arrangements for securing that it shall not obtain or disclose information except insofar as necessary for the proper discharge of one of its functions (section 5(2)(c)); and in deciding whether requirements (a) and (b) are satisfied, the Secretary of State must take into account whether what it is thought necessary to achieve by the action could reasonably be achieved by other means (section 5(2A)).

*The giving of section 7 authorisations*

22. Under section 7 of ISA the Secretary of State (in practice normally the Foreign Secretary) may authorise SIS to carry out acts outside the United Kingdom which are necessary for the proper discharge of one of its functions. As with section 5 warrants, before the Secretary of State gives any such authority, he must first be satisfied of a number of matters:

- (a) that the acts being authorised (or acts in the course of an authorised operation) will be necessary for the proper discharge of an SIS function (section 7(3)(a));
- (b) that satisfactory arrangements are in force to secure that nothing will be done in reliance on the authorisation beyond what is necessary for the proper discharge of an SIS function (section 7(3)(b)(i));
- (c) that satisfactory arrangements are in force to secure that the nature and likely consequences of any acts which may be done in reliance on the authorisation will be reasonable having regard to the purposes for which they are carried out (section 7(3)(b)(ii)); and
- (d) that satisfactory arrangements are in force to secure that SIS shall not obtain or disclose information except insofar as is necessary for the proper discharge of one of its functions (section 7(3)(c)).

23. By virtue of section 7(4)(a) of ISA, authorisations may be given for acts of a specified description. These are known as class authorisations. Examples of the type of act which they could cover are the obtaining of documents which might involve theft, or payment to an agent which might involve bribery.

24. Section 7 was amended at the end of 2001 so as to apply also to GCHQ. The amendment was effected by section 116 of the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 and arose from a further consideration of the powers available to the intelligence services in the light of the events of 11 September 2001. Section 7 as amended allows GCHQ to be authorised to carry out acts outside the United Kingdom for the proper exercise of its functions in the same manner as SIS and (by subsection (9)) makes clear that activities taking place in the UK but intended only to relate to apparatus situated outside the UK are covered by section 7 authorisations.

25. The purpose of section 7 is to ensure that certain of SIS's (and now GCHQ's) activities overseas, which might otherwise expose its officers or agents to liability in the UK, are, where authorised by the Secretary of State, exempt from such liability.

#### *Authorisation of intrusive surveillance*

26. Intrusive surveillance is covert surveillance undertaken in residential premises or a private vehicle for the purposes of a specific investigation or operation in a manner likely to reveal private information about someone (including particularly information relating to his private or family life). Typically it would involve a surveillance device in someone's house or car. There is provision requiring such action on the part of any of the intelligence services to be authorised by the Secretary of State by way of warrant (section 42 of RIPA). The Secretary of State can only authorise such action if he believes

- (a) that it is necessary in the interests of national security, or for the purpose of preventing or detecting serious crime, or in the interests of the UK's economic well-being (sections 32(2)(a) and 32(3)); and
- (b) that the authorised surveillance is proportionate to what it seeks to achieve (section 32(2)(b));

and, in deciding whether these two requirements are satisfied, the Secretary of State must take into account whether the information it is thought necessary to obtain by the surveillance could reasonably be obtained by other means (section 32(4)). Section 42(2) of RIPA allows a single warrant issued by the Secretary of State to combine both the authorisation of intrusive surveillance and a property warrant under section 5 of ISA.

#### *Authorisation of directed surveillance*

27. Directed surveillance is covert surveillance but not intrusive surveillance undertaken for the purposes of a specific investigation or operation in a manner likely to reveal private information about someone. Section 28 of RIPA provides for designated persons within each of the intelligence services (and within other public authorities including for present purposes the Ministry of Defence) to authorise such action but only if the authoriser believes that it is necessary in the interests of national security, for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime, or in the interests of the economic well-being of the UK, and that it is proportionate to what it seeks to achieve.

#### *Authorisation of covert human intelligence sources*

28. Covert human intelligence sources are essentially people who are members of, or act on behalf of, one of the intelligence services and are authorised to obtain information from people who do not know that this information will reach the intelligence service. Section 29 of RIPA provides for the conduct or use of a covert human intelligence source to be authorised by designated persons within the

relevant intelligence service (or Ministry of Defence) provided that the authoriser believes that the authorisation is necessary in the interests of national security, for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime, or in the interests of the economic well-being of the UK, and that the conduct or use of the source is proportionate to what it seeks to achieve.

## Discharge of my functions

### *Review of the Secretary of State's powers to issue warrants and grant authorisations*

29. As I have already explained, property (and/or intrusive surveillance) warrants for the Security Service are generally issued by the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and those for the SIS and GCHQ by the Foreign Secretary. Section 7 authorisations are normally granted by the Foreign Secretary. In carrying out my functions in 2009 I have made visits to the Security Service, SIS and GCHQ as well as the Ministry of Defence, the Home Office and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). I have also visited Belfast to examine authorisations relating to Northern Ireland. In the course of all these visits I have sought to satisfy myself that statutory conditions governing the exercise of investigatory powers have been met, in particular that the respective agencies' object in obtaining the information being sought has been in the discharge of one or more of its statutory functions; that the action in question has appeared to be both necessary for obtaining information which could not reasonably be obtained by other less intrusive means and also proportionate to what is sought to be achieved; and that such information is likely to be of substantial value.

30. I have read the files relating to a number of warrants and authorisations issued during the course of the year and some of those where the warrants or authorisations previously issued have been renewed. In so doing, I have also had the opportunity to review the material obtained from the relevant operation. I have questioned those involved in the preparation of the warrant or authorisation application, those who administer the system for issuing warrants and authorisations and those who have implemented the warrant or authorisation once it has been issued and acted on the information obtained under it. I have discussed with legal advisers in the relevant agency or department problems which have arisen.

31. In issuing warrants and authorisations the respective Secretaries of State must largely rely on the accuracy of the information contained in the application and the candour of those applying for it. This depends essentially upon the integrity and quality of the personnel involved in the warranting process both in the agencies and the government departments concerned and the care with which such applications are prepared and scrutinised. Because of the complexity of the legal requirements governing such warrants and authorisations increasing use is made of the legal advisers in the agencies and departments with a view to ensuring due compliance with such requirements. I regard it as one of my functions to check these matters so far as I can and as a result I am as satisfied as I believe I can reasonably be that the applications made during 2009 properly set out the actual circumstances and relevant considerations at the time of submission, and that the respective Secretaries of State have properly exercised their statutory powers. So too I am satisfied that in 2009 the various members of the intelligence services (and the Ministry of Defence and armed forces insofar as they too come within the ambit of my review) have properly exercised their powers and performed their duties under Part II of RIPA.

32. Under section 60(1) of RIPA it is the duty of every member of each intelligence service, every official of the department of each relevant Secretary of State and every member of Her Majesty's forces to disclose or provide to me all such documents and information as I may require to enable me to carry out my oversight functions. I have, therefore, very wide powers to ensure that I obtain all the assistance I need during my reviews. I experienced the fullest possible

co-operation on the part of all those concerned. Indeed, members of the various agencies at all levels have shown themselves willing to confide in me all possibly relevant information and, where appropriate, to share with me their concerns. My conclusion, reached after meeting and interviewing numerous officers in the agencies, is that all staff in this difficult and challenging area of work continue to be trustworthy, conscientious and dependable.

33 During the period covered by this report I have met the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Defence, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and the Foreign Secretary. It is quite clear to me from my discussions with the Secretaries of State that they take considerable care to satisfy themselves that the warrants applied for are necessary for the authorised purposes, and that what is proposed is proportionate. If any of the Secretaries of State considering a request for a warrant felt they needed further information to satisfy themselves that the warrant should be granted, they have requested it and the information has been given. Outright and final refusal of an application is comparatively rare, because the requesting agencies prepare their submissions with care and senior officials in the Departments of the respective Secretaries of State scrutinise the applications diligently and, where necessary, seek amendments before they are submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State.

#### *Part III of RIPA*

34. As I have noted above, Part III of RIPA came into force on 1 October 2007. However, no notification of any directions to require disclosure in respect of protected electronic information has been given to me in 2009 and there has been no exercise or performance of powers and duties under Part III for me to review.

#### *Statistics*

35. Consistent with the practice followed since annual reporting by the respective statutory Commissioners began, I do not propose to disclose publicly the numbers of warrants or authorisations issued to the security and intelligence agencies. That is because it would, I believe, assist those unfriendly to the UK were they able to know the extent of the work of the Security Service, SIS and GCHQ in fulfilling their functions. The figures are, however, of interest and I have included them in the Confidential Annex to this report.

#### *Intelligence and Security Committee*

36. Together with Sir Paul Kennedy, I met the Intelligence and Security Committee on 21 April 2009 for an informal discussion about our respective roles. There was a helpful exchange of views on a number of current issues including the work of the agencies over the last year and the challenges ahead, changes in number of warrants and authorisations as well as trends in the number of breaches and errors that had occurred in those warrants and authorisations.

#### *Northern Ireland Affairs Committee*

37. In my Annual Report for 2008 I referred to the inquiry which I was asked as Intelligence Services Commissioner to conduct, and did conduct, into the Omagh bombing intercept intelligence, to the report which I submitted to the Prime Minister on 18 December 2008 and to the separate summary version of my report which was made available to the public early in 2009. On 13 May 2009 at the request of the Northern Ireland Affairs Committee of the House of Commons I gave oral evidence to the Committee.

#### *International Intelligence Directors' Course 2009*

38. I also delivered a lecture on my work as Intelligence Services Commissioner on 8 July 2009 to senior intelligence and security professionals at King's College, London.

*Guidance on detention and interviewing of detainees by intelligence officers and military personnel*

39. On 18 March 2009 the Prime Minister made a statement to Parliament about the detention and interviewing of detainees by intelligence officers and military personnel and announced my agreement to his request that the Intelligence Services Commissioner should monitor compliance by the intelligence agencies with the consolidated guidance on the standards to be followed during the detention and interviewing of detainees. My role in monitoring compliance will not commence until the consolidated guidance has been published. Such publication has not yet occurred,

## The Investigatory Powers Tribunal

40. The Tribunal is not obliged by statute to report on its activities but the practice has been for the Interception of Communications Commissioner and for the Intelligence Services Commissioner to publish in their respective annual reports certain statistics in respect of the Tribunal.

*Statistics*

41. The Tribunal, which was established by section 65 of RIPA and came into being on 2 October 2000, assumed responsibility for the jurisdiction previously held by the Interception of Communications Tribunal, the Security Service Tribunal and the Intelligence Services Tribunal and the complaints function of the Commissioner appointed under the Police Act 1997 as well as for claims under the Human Rights Act. The President of the Tribunal is Lord Justice Mummery with Mr. Justice Burton acting as Vice-President. In addition, four senior members of the legal profession served on the Tribunal for the whole of 2009, with four additional new members being appointed in July 2009.

42. As my predecessor, Lord Brown, explained in paragraph 41 of his Annual Report for 2000, complaints to the Investigatory Powers Tribunal cannot easily be categorised under the three Tribunal systems that existed prior to RIPA. Consequently, I am unable to detail those complaints that relate to the Security Service, SIS and GCHQ that would previously have been considered by the Security Service Tribunal and Intelligence Services Tribunal. I can only provide the information on the total number of complaints made to the Investigatory Powers Tribunal. The Tribunal received 157 new applications during the calendar year 2009 and completed its investigation of 58 of these during the year as well as concluding its investigation of 67 of the 75 cases carried over from 2008. 107 cases were carried forward to 2010.

*Assistance to the Tribunal*

43. Section 57(3) of RIPA requires me to give all such assistance to the Tribunal as the Tribunal may require in relation to investigations and other specified matters. My assistance was not sought by the Tribunal during 2009.

*Determination made in favour of one complainant by the Investigatory Powers Tribunal*

44. During 2009 the Tribunal made one determination in favour of a complainant. This is the fourth occasion since its inception that the Investigatory Powers Tribunal has upheld a complaint. The Investigatory Powers Tribunal Rules 2000 prohibit me on the grounds of confidentiality from disclosing specific details about the complaint, but it is sufficient to say that the conduct complained of was not authorised in accordance with the relevant provisions of RIPA nor was it a complaint against any of the agencies or persons whose conduct I have been responsible for reviewing.

## Errors

45. Twenty eight errors in respect of RIPA authorisations and ISA warrants were made in 2009. It is not possible for me to say much about these errors without revealing information of a sensitive nature, but I have referred to them in more detail in the Confidential Annex. However, I can report that the majority of the errors occurred in respect of surveillance and interference with property for which there was no valid authorisation or warrant in force for a comparatively short time. Every such breach is to be regretted, and the total represents an increase over 2008. However, having received a full description of, and explanation for, each error, I think it right to comment that all the errors can properly be categorised as minor. None of the cases involved bad faith or any deliberate departure from established practices. In all cases, following the discovery of the errors, the agencies' internal procedures have been reviewed and, where possible, strengthened with a view to minimising the risk of a future recurrence.



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