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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2018 No. 354**

**INVESTIGATORY POWERS**

**The Investigatory Powers (Review of Notices  
and Technical Advisory Board) Regulations 2018**

*Made - - - - 8th March 2018  
Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1(2)  
and (3)*

The Secretary of State makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 90(1), 245, 257(1) and 267(1)(b) of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016<sup>(1)</sup>.

In accordance with section 267(3)(e), (h) and (j) of that Act, a draft of these Regulations was laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

**Citation, commencement and interpretation**

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Investigatory Powers (Review of Notices and Technical Advisory Board) Regulations 2018.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), these Regulations come into force on the day on which section 245 of the Act (Technical Advisory Board) comes into force.

(3) The following paragraphs of regulation 4 come into force on the day on which section 90(1) of the Act (power to refer retention notices back to the Secretary of State for review) comes into force for all purposes—

- (a) paragraphs (1) and (2), so far as they apply to persons to whom a retention notice is given, and
- (b) paragraph (3).

(4) In these Regulations, “the Act” means the Investigatory Powers Act 2016.

**Period and circumstances in which notices may be referred for review**

2.—(1) A person to whom a retention notice, national security notice or technical capability notice is given may, where paragraph (2) applies, refer the notice back to the Secretary of State within 28 days of the day on which the notice is given.

(2) This paragraph applies if the person to whom the notice is given considers that any requirement or restriction imposed by, or obligation or step specified in, the notice is unreasonable.

(3) In this regulation, references to a notice being given include references to notice of the variation of a retention notice being published in accordance with section 94(2) of the Act.

### **Membership of the Technical Advisory Board**

3.—(1) The Technical Advisory Board must consist of at least thirteen members but no more than fifteen members.

(2) Six members (and no more than six members) must be persons holding an office, rank or position with either—

- (a) a person on whom obligations may be imposed by virtue of retention notices under Part 4 of the Act, national security notices under section 252 of the Act or technical capability notices under section 253 of the Act, or
- (b) a person representing the interests of such persons.

(3) The members to whom paragraph (2) applies must be persons with sufficient knowledge and experience to be likely effectively to represent the interests of persons on whom obligations may be imposed by virtue of retention notices under Part 4 of the Act, national security notices under section 252 of the Act or technical capability notices under section 253 of the Act.

(4) Six members (and no more than six members) must be persons holding an office, rank or position with either—

- (a) a person entitled to apply for warrants under Part 2, 5, 6 or 7 of the Act or authorisations under Part 3 of the Act, or
- (b) a person representing the interests of such persons.

(5) The members to whom paragraph (4) applies must be persons with sufficient knowledge and experience to be likely effectively to represent the interests of persons entitled to apply for warrants under Part 2, 5, 6 or 7 of the Act, or authorisations under Part 3 of the Act.

(6) One member must be appointed, and two further members may be appointed, who are not persons to whom paragraph (2) or (4) applies.

(7) One such member must be appointed chair and one other such member may be appointed deputy chair.

### **Quorum**

4. The quorum of the Technical Advisory Board is to be seven members of whom—

- (a) three are members to whom regulation 2(2) applies,
- (b) three are members to whom regulation 2(4) applies, and
- (c) one is a member to whom regulation 2(6) applies.

8th March 2018

*Ben Wallace*  
Minister of State  
Home Office

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## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

Section 90(1) of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 (c. 25) (“the Act”) provides that a person to whom a retention notice has been given may refer that notice back to the Secretary of State for review. Section 257(1) of the Act similarly makes provision that a person to whom a national security notice or technical capability notice has been given may refer that notice to the Secretary of State for review. Regulation 2 sets out the period within which, and the circumstances in which, a person given such a notice may refer it back to the Secretary of State for review. Regulation 3 provides for the membership of the Technical Advisory Board (the Board) which must be consulted by the Secretary of State before deciding a review.

A person given a notice may refer it to the Secretary of State for review if the person considers that any part of the notice is unreasonable. This also applies when a notice is varied (see sections 94 and 256 of the Act), but only so far as the variation of the notice is concerned. In each case, the referral to the Secretary of State must be made within a period of 28 days starting from the day the notice is given or varied.

Section 245 of the Act provides for the continued existence of the Board. The Secretary of State must consult the Board when reviewing a notice. The Board must consider the technical requirements and the financial consequences of the notice for the person who made the reference and report those conclusions to both that person and the Secretary of State.

Regulation 3 requires that the Board must consist of a minimum of thirteen members and a maximum of fifteen members. Six of the members must represent the interests of the operators on whom obligations can be imposed by a retention notice, national security notice or technical capability notice.

Six of the members must represent the interests of persons entitled to apply for certain warrants and authorisations. The persons are as follows:

- warrants under Part 2 may be applied for by, or on behalf of, the intercepting authorities listed in section 18(1) of the Act;
- warrants under Part 5 may be applied for by, or on behalf of, the heads of the intelligence services, the Chief of Defence Intelligence and any of the law enforcement chiefs listed in Schedule 6 to the Act;
- warrants under Parts 6 and 7 may be applied for by, or on behalf of, the heads of the intelligence services;
- authorisations under Part 3 of the Act may be applied for by officers within the public authorities listed in Schedule 4 to the Act or within local authorities.

The Board will have at least one and a maximum of three further members. They must be independent members who do not represent either the persons on whom obligations can be imposed or the persons who can apply for certain warrants and authorisations. Of these independent members one must be appointed the chair of the Board. Another of the independent members may be appointed as deputy chair.

A full impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no, or no significant, impact on the private, voluntary or public sectors is foreseen.

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.