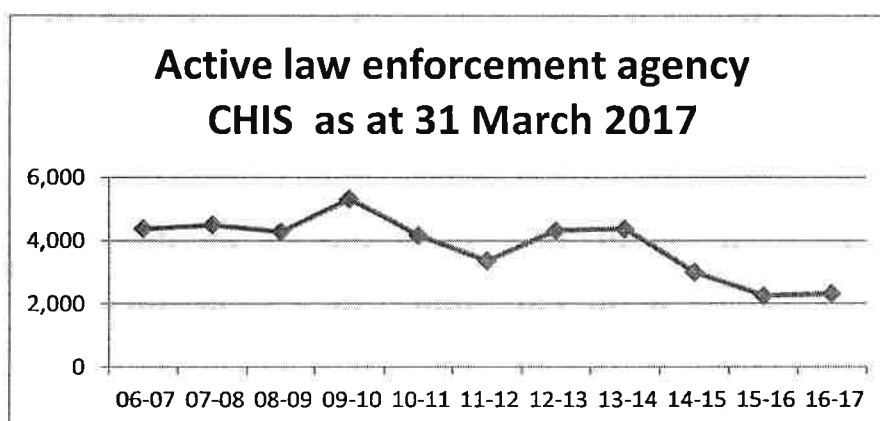


11.9. Within other public authorities directed surveillance was authorised on 1,887 occasions, a decrease of 7% from 2,029 such authorisations in the previous period. The Department for Work and Pensions still accounts for the overall majority of these authorisations (having authorised 1,203 of them – 64%). Out of the 483 public authorities, only 117 used directed surveillance at all.

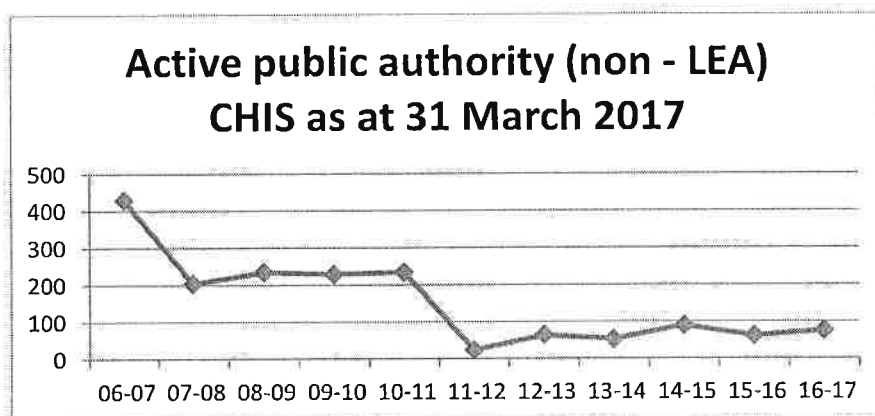
**Protection of Freedoms Act 2012**

11.10. 227 authorisations were presented by local authorities to a magistrate for approval under this legislation. Nine were rejected.

**Covert Human Intelligence Sources**

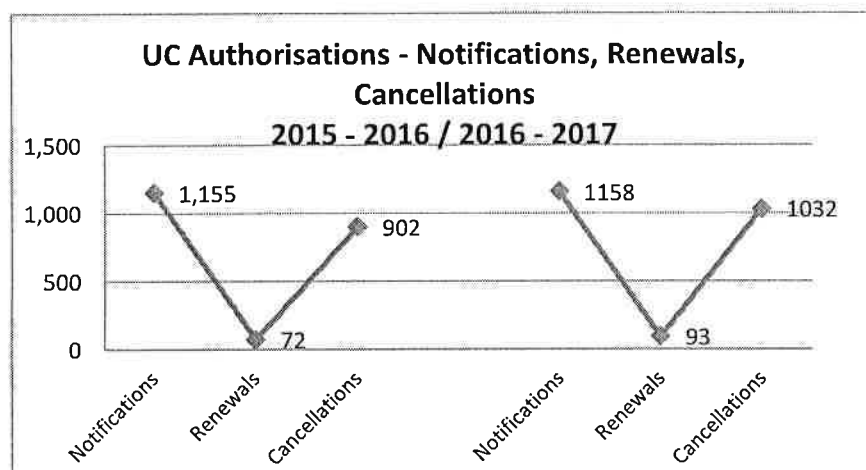


11.11. 2,310 CHIS were authorised by law enforcement agencies, and 2,184, including some which may have been already authorised from preceding years, were cancelled. At the end of March 2017, 2,299 CHIS remained authorised.



11.12. Only 6.6% of public authorities (aside from the law enforcement agencies) have deployed CHIS, usually for matters involving investigations like trading standards.

### *Relevant Sources (undercover officers)*



11.13. During the reporting year 1,158 relevant source authorisations were notified to the OSC, effectively the same as last year when there were 1,155 authorisations. The number of cancellations rose from 902 last year to 1,032. The number of renewals rose from 72 to 93. These particular statistics need very careful interpretation. They represent the number of times a single individual undercover officer has been authorised for deployment on a specific and carefully defined police operation. Thus, the total number of authorisations does not reflect the number of undercover operations undertaken during the year. A single police operation may require the deployment of a number of undercover officers. Moreover there is a limited pool of trained officers, used on a variety of operations during the course of any year, and they may have been deployed on more than one operation.