



Call Recording Legal Requirements Guidance

There are laws governing the circumstances in which it is permissible to record calls, the purposes for which such recording may be made and the notifications to those taking part in the call.

It is essential that you obtain your own advice on these requirements and implement the processes required to ensure full compliance.

This document provides an overview of the obligations you have to meet before telephone calls can lawfully be recorded. Armstrong Bell Ltd. accepts no liability for reliance by any person on the following information.

The interception, recording and monitoring of telephone calls is governed by a number of different pieces of UK legislation. The requirements of all relevant legislation must be complied with. The main ones are:

- Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 ("RIPA")
- Telecommunications (Lawful Business Practice) (Interception of Communications) Regulations 2000 ("LBP Regulations")
- Data Protection Act 1998
- The Employment Practices, Data Protection Code
- Telecommunications (Data Protection and Privacy) Regulations 1999
- Human Rights Act 1998

Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 ("RIPA")

Call recording is only lawfully carried out if one of the following applies:

- (i) The person recording the call has reasonable grounds for believing that it has the consent of both the caller and the intended recipient of the call to record; or
- (ii) The recording is carried out by a business in compliance with the Lawful Business Practice Regulations.

Telecommunications (Lawful Business Practice) (Interception of Communications) Regulations 2000 ("LBP Regulations")

Generally calls can be recorded for the following reasons:

- To provide evidence of a business transaction
- To ensure that a business complies with regulatory procedures
- To see that quality standards or targets are being met in the interests of national security
- To prevent or detect crime to investigate the unauthorised use of a telecom system
- To secure the effective operation of the telecom system

Data Protection Act 1998

Recording (and use of recordings) where a Company would be able to establish the identity of either party to the call, either directly from the recording or from other information which it is conceivable that the Company could obtain, would require you to first:

- (i) Have informed that party how the recording would be used;
- (ii) Obtain consent for the recording to take place (This may be implied from the fact that the customer has been notified and not objected, but you should obtain explicit consent if the call reveals any information classified as sensitive by the DPA, i.e. details of race/ethnic background, political opinion, religion, trade union membership, physical/mental health, sexual life, offences committed or legal proceeding bought.)
- (iii) The obligations in relation to processing of that data also apply, so that the data must be kept for longer than necessary, under secure conditions and must be accessible to the customer at their request.

The Employment Practices, Data Protection Code

This regulates employer/employee relations and so is more relevant to the monitoring of calls from your staff's point of view. The code states that employees should be informed about any monitoring of their calls and that their consent should be obtained (as required under the DPA.) The code does provide exemptions from this obligation, for instance where monitoring is necessary to investigate criminal activity, but with provisos, for instance specific examples of criminal activity should have been identified before monitoring begins.

Human Rights Act 1998

The Act provides that "everyone has the right to respect for his private life and family life, his home and his correspondence". Legal cases involving the monitoring of phone calls have recommended that to ensure that this right is protected employees whose calls are monitored should be given access to a private line over which personal calls can then be made, during their lunch break for example.

Telecoms License obligations – The Service Provision License

Private and business use of a telephone system is regulated by certain DTI licenses. These include a similar requirement to that set by the Regulations that "every reasonable effort" to inform parties to a telephone conversation that recording may take place should be made.

Conclusion

A common theme through the above pieces of law is the requirement to inform all parties to a monitored/recorded call in advance that their conversation will be recorded. This requirement applies in respect of a Company's staff just as much as it does in respect of its customers.

It enables you to record calls, but the obligation to inform customers that the calls are being recorded is not overridden.