



Freedom of Information Request 286/18

Response Date: 6th April 2018

I write to request information and records under the FOIA, regarding South Wales Police's use of live, automated facial recognition (AFR) technology with public surveillance cameras. Specifically, I am asking the following:

1. Between May 2017 and February 2018, how many positive-positive matches did your force have when using live automated facial recognition?
 - a. How many of those positive matches led to interventions/stops, and how many led to individuals being detained or arrested?
2. Between May 2017 and February 2018, how many false positive matches did your force have when using live automated facial recognition?
 - a. How many of those false positive matches led to interventions/stops, and how many led to individuals being detained or arrested?
3. Please provide a list of events and dates on which South Wales Police has used AFR.
4. For each event, what datasets were the live feeds matching against and how many individuals were on those datasets?
 - a. If those datasets were drawn from larger datasets, please identify the larger datasets from which the bespoke ones were constructed.
5. Please explain whether (and if so, how) matching has been limited to certain crimes/suspects/purposes on each deployment
6. Please provide details of planned future deployments.
7. If South Wales Police's current use of automated facial recognition is part of a trial, please state start and end date of the trial?
 - a. If current use *is* part of a trial, what are the prospected measures for success and/or failure?
 - b. On what basis would South Wales Police choose to continue its use of automated facial recognition technology?
8. How much has South Wales Police's use of AFR cost, and how has it been funded?

Request from applicant for clarification – was AFR Locate used on 17th and 27th March?

RESPONSE

Question 1

The number of True Positive Matches for the period specified was 234.

Question 1(a)

110 of these matches led to interventions and 15 led to arrests.

Question 2

The number of Unconfirmed False Positives (UFPs) for the period specified was 2,451.

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Question 2 (a)

31 of these matches led to interventions and 0 led to arrests.

Question 3

Event	Dates
UEFA Champions League Final Week	Week commencing 29/05/2017
Elvis Festival	23/09/2017 – 24/09/2017
Operation Fulcrum (Day of Action)	19/10/2017
Anthony Joshua v Kubrat Pulev (Boxing)	28/10/2017
Wales v Australia Rugby	11/11/2017
Wales v Georgia Rugby	18/11/2017
Wales v New Zealand Rugby	25/11/2017
Wales v South Africa Rugby	02/12/2017
Kasabian Concert (Motorpoint)	04/12/2017
Liam Gallagher Concert (Motorpoint)	13/12/2017
Operation Fulcrum (Day of Action)	22/12/2017
Operation Malecite (Festive Deployment)	23/12/2017
Royal Visit (Prince Harry)	18/01/2018
Six Nations Rugby	03/02/2018
Six Nations Rugby	11/03/2018
Six Nations Rugby	17/03/2018
Arms Fair	27/03/2018

Question 4

The watch lists (datasets) ranged from 1,200 at the UEFA Champions League to 700 – 800 for a typical event post UEFA Champions League.

Question 4 (a)

Images were provided by UEFA, Interpol and the local custody database for the UEFA Champions League watch lists. Watch list images were taken from the custody database post UEFA Champions League.

Question 5

Typical watch lists contain images of persons suspected of criminality from a variety of crime types, although intervention may be limited to specific crime types depending on the nature of deployment.

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Question 6

Event	Dates
The Biggest Weekend : Swansea	26/05/2018 – 27/05/2018
The Rolling Stones : Cardiff	15/06/2018

Further deployments are yet to be confirmed.

Question 7

The contract was awarded in April 2017 to proof of concept (POC) for Automated Facial Recognition (AFR) Locate until 31st March 2018.

Question 7 (a)

The aim is to demonstrate the value of AFR in a police environment by conducting 'live' experiments for the key scenarios identified below that build on work already completed by Leicestershire Police and aligned to national programmes led by Home Office Biometrics (HOB), Centre for Applied Science and Technology (CAST) and National Law Enforcement Data Programme (NLED).

- New capabilities - The technology will provide a new set of tools to prevent and detect crime from lower level disqualified drivers to Child Sexual Exploitation as well as Counter Terrorism. Just like Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) transformed road safety, we believe AFR will transform community safety and crime prevention.
- Diversity in policing - Experience of hate crime is often captured through poor quality CCTV and the new technology will allow a comprehensive search and matching capability against a known offender database to improve detection and thereby increase community cohesion.
- Digital policing – this is converting an analogue and non-existent process of matching offenders to a digital process of automated database matching.
- Efficiency and sustainability – the earlier and accurate identification of potential and known offenders will reduce investigative and prosecution time as well as reducing repeat offending. If proven to be successful it will become part of our technology platform for the future.
- Prevent or reduce demand – reducing and preventing crime will reduce demand bringing more offenders to justice will enhance community safety and increase reassurance.

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Question 7 (b)

New products are piloted first and the impacts within a policing environment fully understood before wider deployment is implemented.

If a product has been deployed elsewhere, a reference site visit is conducted to ensure the impacts within a policing environment have been fully understood before local deployment is undertaken.

All products must meet national standards; guidance is set and all products undergo a robust and representative testing regime and evaluation prior to deployment in a wider policing environment.

Question 8

Funding has been received from the Home Office (£800,000) and from Home Office Biometrics (£600,000). South Wales Police has contributed £100,000.

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