FACIAL RECOGNITION OVERVIEW				
Types of Facial Recognition:		The use of facial recognition where all persons passing the system's camera(s) are analysed by the system with results being generated in tandem with events.	The use of facial recognition where: (i) media is directly captured of a subject present; or (ii) media is otherwise acquired in lieu of capturing it, with the intent of subjecting it to analysis by the facial recognition system. The results of such analysis could shape events to which the footage relates in real time.	The use of facial recognition where media is analysed after the event. The result of such analysis would come sufficiently after the event such that they could not shape events to which the media related in real time.
Overt	How it may be referred to:	Live Facial Recognition (LFR) " the use of overt live facial recognition to locate people on a watch list who are sought by the police"	Operator Initiated Facial Recognition (OIFR) " the use of operator initiated facial recognition which takes an image of a particular person and uses it to either (i) help policing establish who a person in the image is or (ii) establish where a person has previously appeared in other media held by the police"	Retrospective Facial Recognition (RFR) " retrospective facial recognition may be used after an event to help officers establish who a person is or whether their image matches against other media held on databases "
Covert	How it may be referred to:	subject to the Regula	cognised a possible recognition in a covert way, tion of Investigatory Powers es not comment on any	RFR is not a covert capability in itself. It may however use media obtained via covert means.