



Policy Title	Freedom of Information and Environmental Information Regulations Policy
Policy Category	Compliant
Owner	Assistant Director of Governance
Group Executive Lead	Chief Operations & Compliance Officer and Secretary to the Board
Date Written	June 2019 – Reviewed: April 2022
Considered By	Executive Board
Approved By	Corporation
Date Approved	June 2022
Equality Impact Assessment	The implementation of this policy is not considered to have a negative impact on protected characteristics.
Freedom of Information	This document will be publicly available through the Groups Publication Scheme.
Review Date	June 2025
Policy Summary	This document establishes NCG’s approach to complying with the Freedom of Information and Environmental Information Acts.

Applicability of Policy	Consultation Undertaken	Applicable To
Newcastle	No	Yes
Newcastle 6th Form	No	Yes
Carlisle	No	Yes
Kidderminster	No	Yes
Lewisham	No	Yes
Southwark	No	Yes
West Lancashire	No	Yes
Group Services	No	Yes

Changes to Earlier Versions	
Previous Approval Date	Summarise Changes Made Here
June 2019	Minor revisions relating to updated guidance and internal working practice.
Linked Documents	
Document Title	Relevance
Data Protection Policy	Directly relates to the operation of this document.
Information Policy	Directly relates to the operation of this document.

Equality Impact Assessment

	Judgement	Explanatory Note if required
EIA 1 - Does the proposed policy/procedure align with the intention of the NCG Mission and EDIB Intent Statement in Section 2?	Yes	
EIA 2 - Does the proposed policy/procedure in any way impact unfairly on any protected characteristics below?		
Age	No	
Disability / Difficulty	No	
Gender Reassignment	No	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No	
Race	No	
Religion or Belief	No	
Sex	No	
Sexual Orientation	No	
EIA3 - Does the proposed policy/processes contain any language/terms/references/ phrasing that could cause offence to any specific groups of people or individuals?	No	
EIA4 - Does the policy/process discriminate or victimise any groups or individuals?	No	
EIA 5 - Does this policy/process positively discriminate against any group of people, or individuals?	No	
EIA 5 - Does this policy/process include any positive action to support underrepresented groups of people, or individuals?	No	
EIA 6 - How do you know that the above is correct?	The policy has passed through Executive Board for prior consultation.	

1. Introduction

The Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) was designed to give individuals a greater right of access to official information with the intention of making public bodies more transparent and accountable.

Access to environmental information is covered by a different set of regulations, the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) 2004.

2. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this document is to set out:

- The main responsibilities for Freedom of Information within NCG.
- Explain the Group's obligations under the FOI Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004.
- How the Group will meet those obligations.

The Acts apply to all information, regardless of the medium on which it is held, and regardless of age. Information held in non-work personal email accounts (e.g. Hotmail, Yahoo and Gmail) and file stores (e.g. Google Drive, iCloud, Dropbox) may be subject to FOIA if it relates to the official business of NCG. Official information recorded on mobile devices, including text messages on mobile phones, or in any other media, may also be considered to be held on behalf of the public authority and therefore be subject to FOIA. Members of staff or other relevant individuals may be asked to search private accounts as mentioned above for requested information. Where this has been deemed necessary to fulfil the Group's obligations under FOIA, a record of the action will be taken.

3. Datasets

The term 'dataset' is defined in subsection 11(5) of FOIA. In the Act "dataset" means information comprising a collection of information held in electronic form where all or most of the information in the collection:

- has been obtained or recorded for the purpose of providing a public authority with information in connection with the provision of a service by the authority or the carrying out of any other function of the authority.
- is factual information which:
 - is not the product of analysis or interpretation other than calculation?
 - is not an official statistic (within the meaning given by section 6(1) of the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007)?
- remains presented in a way that (except for the purpose of forming part of the collection) has not been organised, adapted or otherwise materially altered since it was obtained / recorded.

4. Valid Request

Requests for information under the FOIA must be made in writing, however a request may be made verbally under EIR.

In both cases, a valid request for information should contain:

- Requestor's name - A public authority is entitled to treat a request as invalid where the real name of the applicant (whether an individual or a corporate body) has not been used. However, as a matter of good practice NCG will still consider the request, for example, where identity is not relevant and it is content to disclose the information requested, even though technically the request is invalid.
- Address - Either an email or postal address is acceptable as an address for correspondence.

5. Duties and Responsibilities

The Executive member with overall responsibility for this policy is the Chief Operations & Compliance Officer and Secretary to the Board. He is responsible for deciding the outcome of internal reviews of Freedom of Information requests and EIR requests.

The Chief Operations & Compliance Officer & Secretary to the Board holds the role of NCG's Senior Information Risk Owner (SIRO) and is responsible for:

- Ensuring that an overall culture exists that values and protects information within the organisation.
- Owning the organisation's overall information risk policy and risk assessment process, testing its outcome and ensuring that it is used.
- Owning the organisation's information incident management framework.

The Assistant Director of Governance is responsible for drafting and maintaining this policy.

The Governance Team are responsible for responding to requests for information.

6. Policy Details

NCG will respond within 20 working days to FOI / EIR requests, as required by the legislation. The 20 working days to respond to requests will be suspended where there is a need to clarify the nature of the request in order to be able to answer the request. Once the clarification is received, the 20 working days begin.

FOIA Exemptions - The FOIA contains a set of exemptions that may be applied to information before its release. NCG will apply these exemptions when appropriate. A list of the exemptions is provided in Appendix A.

When considering an exemption that will involve undertaking a public interest test, and it is felt that it will take more than 20 working days from receipt of the request to reach a decision as to whether any part of the requested information is exempt, NCG will notify the applicant immediately. An estimate of the date

that it is expected that a decision will have been reached will be included in the response. Estimates will be realistic and reasonable. Compliance with the statutory timescales should always be the norm except where extenuating circumstances apply.

EIR Exceptions - Although the Environmental Information Regulations presume disclosure, there are circumstances where this does not apply. There are a set of exceptions where, subject to a public interest test, the request should be refused. A list of the exceptions can be found in Appendix B. NCG will apply these exceptions when appropriate.

Redaction of information - Where part of the requested information is considered exempt from release, that information will be redacted. The applicant will be informed that redaction(s) have taken place and cite the relevant exemption, and the reasoning for doing so if not obviously clear. Where there is so much information that needs redacting that it makes a document nonsensical then the entire document can be withheld.

Duty to Assist - Section 16 of FOIA sets out the duty to provide advice and assistance. The purpose of this section is to ensure that the requestor can appropriately describe the information that they require and where possible, help them to obtain it, so far as it is 'reasonable to expect'.

Clarifying Unclear Requests - Where a written request has been received, but the applicant has not described the sought information in a way that would enable NCG to identify or locate it, the applicant will be contacted to provide assistance to enable them to describe more clearly the information requested. The purpose of this contact will be to clarify the nature of the information sought, not to determine the aims or motivation of the applicant.

Information Held by Another Public Authority - Where it is believed that some or all of the information requested is held by another public authority, NCG will inform the requestor that some of the information requested may be held by another public authority and provide the applicant with contact details, if available, for that authority.

Consultation with third parties - In some cases information could be requested that may carry a duty of confidence. For example where information was provided to NCG by a person (in this case person may be an individual, company, local authority or any other legal entity) with the expectation that the information would only be disclosed in accordance with the wishes of that person.

Where disclosure of the information may give rise to an actionable breach of confidence, NCG in considering release of the information, will consider if it should consult with the third party and seek their views.

Appeals and Complaints (FOI) - When communicating any decision made in relation to a request, NCG will notify the applicant of their right of complaint and of the review process for dealing with issues relating to the publication scheme or handling of requests. They will also be informed of the right to complain to the Information Commissioner.

Any written communication (including one transmitted by electronic means) expressing dissatisfaction with a response to a valid request for information, or operation of the publication scheme will be classed as a request for an internal review.

The internal review will be led by the Chief Operations & Compliance Officer and Secretary to the Board and will normally be completed within 20 days of receipt of the complaint. Where the intended date of the review cannot be met, the applicant will be informed as to the delay and be given a new date for completion.

The applicant will be informed of the decision and of their right to appeal to the Information Commissioner.

Appeals and Complaints (EIR) – Appeals or complaints following the response to an EIR request must be made within 40 days of the response. A response to the complainant will contain details of whether NCG accepts that the EIR request was wrongly handled and if so, what will be done to address the error.

Charging Policy - NCG will not normally charge for any information contained within the publication scheme. However, specially requested formats will be charged on a case-by-case basis. In cases where the information is outside the publication scheme, NCG reserve the right to charge for hard copies where the costs (staff time, printing, postage and packaging) amount to more than £20. NCG will charge 10p per A4 black and white copy and 30p per A4 colour copy plus postage and packaging. Equivalent amounts will be charged for A3 copies.

If the costs of obtaining the information amount to more than the maximum fee set out in the Freedom of Information (Appropriate Limit and Fees) Regulations 2004 (£450 or 18 hours of staff time charged at £25 per hour), NCG will advise the applicant to refine their request in order to reduce the costs to meet the Appropriate Limitations Regulations. If this is not possible, NCG can choose to refuse the request.

The same fees will be applied to EIR requests however, requestors should be aware it is possible to refuse EIR requests on the grounds of costs.

Fees Notice - If fees are payable the requestor will be issued with an NCG invoice. The invoice will state the amount to be charged and the basis for the fees.

7. Making a Submission

All submissions should be made in writing to clerk@ncgrp.co.uk or to:

Chief Operations & Compliance Officer & Secretary to the Board
Rye Hill House
Scotswood Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE4 7SA

Please also note that the above email and postal address should be used for NCG and all member colleges.

Appendix A

Exempt Information under Part II of the Freedom of Information Act 2000

There are two types of class exemption:

- Absolute which does not require a test of prejudice or the balance of public interest to be in favour of non-disclosure.
- Qualified by the public interest test, which require the public body to decide whether it is in the balance of public interest to not disclosure information.

With the exception of section 21 (information available by other means) exemptions apply not only to the communication of information but also to the duty to confirm or deny, if that itself would disclose information that it is reasonable to withhold.

Absolute Exemptions under the Act are:

Section (of the Act)	Exemption
21	Information accessible to applicant by other means.
23	Information supplied by, or relating to, bodies dealing with security matters.
32	Court Records.
34	Parliamentary Privilege.
36*	Prejudice to effective conduct of public affairs (for information held by the House of Commons or the House of Lords).
37*	Communications with Her Majesty, etc. and honours (any information relating to communications with the monarch, the heir to the throne, and the second in line of succession to the throne).
40(1)	Personal Information - of the requester (to be handled as a Subject Access Request under the UK GDPR or the DPA 2018).
41	Information provided in confidence (relating to information from someone else; and complying with the request would be a breach of confidence that is actionable).
44	Prohibitions on disclosure.

Qualified Exemptions (which require the public interest test) are:

Section (Of the Act)	Exemption
22	Information intended for future publication.
22a	Research Information.
24	National Security.
26	Defence.
27	International Relations.
28	Relations within the United Kingdom.
29	The Economy.
30	Investigations and proceedings conducted by public authorities.
31	Law enforcement.
33	Audit Functions.
35	Formation of Government Policy.
36*	Prejudice to effective conduct of public affairs (for all public authorities except the House of Commons and the House of Lords).
37*	Communications with Her Majesty, etc. and honours (except in relation to communications with the monarch, the heir to the throne, and the second in line of succession to the throne).
38	Health and Safety.
39	Environmental Information (to be handled under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).
40(2)	Personal Information - personal data of third parties
42	Legal Professional Privilege.
43	Commercial Interests.

Appendix B

Environmental Information Regulations – Exceptions

Regulation 12 of the EIR sets out various exceptions allowing public authorities to refuse to disclose environmental information. However, all the exceptions in the EIR are subject to a public interest test.

There is no requirement for a public authority to withhold information that would fall within an exception. The exceptions are not mandatory and a public authority may choose to release the information anyway.

Regulation (Of the Act)	Exception
12(4)(a)	Information not held.
12(4)(b)	Manifestly unreasonable requests.
12(4)(c)	Requests formulated in too general a manner and the public authority has complied with regulation 9.
12(4)(d)	Material in the course of completion, to unfinished documents and to incomplete data.
12(4)(e)	Disclosure of internal communications.
12(5)(a)	International relations, defence, national security or public safety.
12(5)(b)	The course of justice, the ability of a person to receive a fair trial or the ability of a public authority to conduct an inquiry of a criminal or disciplinary nature.
12(5)(c)	Intellectual property rights.
12(5)(d)	Confidentiality of proceedings of that or any other public authority where such confidentiality is provided by law.
12(5)(e)	Confidentiality of commercial or industrial information where such confidentiality is provided by law to protect a legitimate economic interest.
12(5)(f)	Interests of the person who provided the information to the public authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) was not under, and could not have been put under, any legal obligation to supply it to that or any other public authority. (ii) did not supply it in circumstances such that that or any other public authority is entitled apart from these Regulations to disclose it. (iii) has not consented to its disclosure.
12(5)(g)	Protection of the environment to which the information relates.

