

The Freedom of Information Act 2000 The FOI act 2000 gives individuals the right to access information about certain public bodies by two routes: Publication Scheme General Right of Access Any member of the public can apply for access to information held by a public body The act has enforcement mechanisms if the body fails to release the information Main features: General right of access by any member of the public. There are exemptions but disclosure can be forced on grounds of public interest New office of the Information commissioner with an Information

Tribunal with powers to enforce rights of access

Public bodies must have a publication scheme that makes release of

Public bodies must recinformation routine Professional Issues: Meeting 7 Freedom of Information

FOI: Public Rights



- To know whether relevant information exists: the duty to confirm or deny
- To have the information released (and, where possible, in the manner requested)
- To be provided with reasons for a decision to withhold information
- All requests must be in "permanent form"
- Reply must be sent within 20 working days

26/11/2012

Professional Issues: Meeting

FOI: Publication Scheme



- Guide to the information a public body is making available without the need for an FOI request
 - This is relatively inexpensive and is a way of avoiding many FOI requests.
 - Guide to types of information available NOT a list of all of it!
- Scheme has to be approved by Information Commissioner
- Model schemes available on Information Commissioner's web site
- Scotland has its own Information Commissioner:
 - Scottish guidance:
 - http://www.itspublicknowledge.info/PublicationSchemeGuidance/
 - Edinburgh University Publication Scheme
 - http://www.pubs.recordsmanagement.ed.ac.uk/index.cfm

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FOI: Exemptions



- Many exemptions, some absolute, some qualified e.g.
 - Commercial Interest
 - Communicating with the Queen
 - Law enforcement
 - Legal Professional Privilege
 - Parliamentary Privilege
- Need to Apply Tests before using Qualified Exemptions
 - Prejudice & Adverse Affect
 - Public Interest (not same as of Interest to the Public)
- FOI does not override DPA but DPA is not an excuse not to comply with FOI requests
 - Data protection will often take priority
 - FOI requests may be partially fulfilled avoiding release if personal data
 - Public interest may allow release of personal data

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FOI: Vexatious or Repeated Requests



- Vexatious means:
 - clearly does not have any serious purpose or value
 - is designed to cause disruption or annoyance
 - has the effect of harassing the public authority
 - can otherwise fairly be characterised as obsessive or manifestly unreasonable.
- Repeated means:
 - More often than a "reasonable interval"
 - Requests asking if previously requested information has changed are OK
 - Reply can say when info is next to be updated and a request before then would be "repeated"

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Freedom of Information

FOI: Key points to note



- Requests can be received by anyone within the organisation and do not need to refer to the Freedom of Information Act
- Requests must be in writing (including e-mail, fax etc)
- Requests must be dealt within 20 working days
- No obligation to provide information which is already in the public domain/accessible by other means (e.g. via the publication scheme or in a book the organisation may hold)
- No obligation to create information that the Organisation does not already hold (e.g. statistical summaries)
- Organisation may charge a fee for the provision of information.
 - Charges must be calculated in accordance with the fees regulations prescribed by the Department for Constitutional Affairs. Currently £50 maximum.

Exercise



- Read the paper on MP's allowances and FOI requests
- Find a partner
- Briefly discuss your opinion on the section discussing the release of MP's addresses.
- Agree between your selves who will construct an argument for the release of the addresses and who against the release
- Individually, spend about 5 minutes constructing either the argument for or against release of addresses.
- Discuss again with your partner and see who you think has the stronger argument.