THE LAW OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

FIRST CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT



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INTRODUCTION

Three sets of rules

From 1 January 2005 public authorities became subject to the full effect of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 ('the 2000 Act'). On the same day, they became subject to the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 ('the EIR'), which came into effect on 1 January 2005. They continued to be subject to the Data Protection Act 1998, which had been amended and extended by the 2000 Act.

For the public authority faced with a request for information the first question must be: which set of rules applies? Are we being asked for private information, or environmental information, or public information? This introduction is intended for those who have to answer these questions. It states shortly the definitions of 'personal information' or more accurately 'personal data', and 'environmental information', explains the extent to which the three sets of rules fit together, and indicates the main differences between them.

Personal data

A person is entitled to receive information relating to himself or herself under the Data Protection Act 1998 ('the 1998 Act'). The applicant is called the *data subject*. 'Data' includes information stored automatically (that is, on a computer), manually processed data stored in a structured form (for example, a handwritten card index system) and, under an amendment introduced by the 2000 Act, processed data in an unstructured form. Data is 'personal' if it enables a living individual to be identified from it, or from it and other information in the hands of the data controller.

One of the exemptions to the right to information under the 2000 Act, in section 40, is for personal information. The purpose of the exemption is not to prevent the release of such information, but to recognize that a regime governing the processing, including the release, of such information already exists under the 1998 Act.

Where the applicant is the data subject, section 40(1) creates an absolute exemption. The effect of this is to remove such applications entirely from the regime of the 2000 Act, leaving them to the existing regime of the 1998 Act. The effects of

that regime, considered in detail in the Main Work in chapter 10, are essentially threefold. First, to give 'data subjects' rights of access to, and certain other rights of control over, personal information which concerns them. These rights are subject to the exceptions contained in the 1998 Act. Second, to regulate the use that is made of information contained in personal data through the application of 'data protection principles'. And third, that there should be impartial supervision of those who hold the data (now undertaken by the Information Commissioner and the Information Tribunal, whose jurisdiction extends across the fields of both freedom of information and data protection).

Where the applicant is not the data subject, but a third party seeking personal information, matters are a little more complicated. Such applications should be dealt with under the 2000 Act, but because the release of personal information to a third party raises issues of data protection, very broad exemptions apply to such requests, and these exemptions are defined by reference to the 1998 Act.

Wherever an application for 'personal data' is made by someone other than the 'data subject', the information to which it relates will be exempt from disclosure under the 2000 Act where either of two conditions is satisfied. Their general effect can be described as follows. Where disclosure by the public authority of the data would contravene any of the 'data protection principles' it is absolutely exempt. Where the data falls within the original form of section 1(1) of the 1998 Act (that is, it is information stored in a computer or is manually processed data stored in a 'structured' rather than an 'unstructured' form) then disclosure is also prevented if it would contravene the data subject's right to prevent processing likely to cause damage or distress (pursuant to section 10 of the 1998 Act). The exemption is not, however, in such a case absolute, but is subject to the public interest test. The same is true if the information in question is exempt from the data subject's own right of access under the 1998 Act: it is again exempt, but the exemption is subject to the public interest test. Further, the duty to confirm or deny under the 2000 Act is excluded where an application is made by someone other than the data subject if compliance would contravene any of the data protection principles, or section 10 of the 1998 Act, or where the data is exempt from disclosure to the data subject under the 1998 Act.

Environmental information

Section 39 of the 2000 Act provides that information is exempt information if an authority is required to make it available in accordance with the EIR (or would be so required but for an exception within the EIR). This is not a true exemption: it means that environmental information is available under the different regime established by the EIR. This regime applies across the European Union.

Under regulation 2(1) of the EIR *environmental information* has the same meaning as in Article 2(1) of Council Directive 2003/4/EC, namely any information in written, visual, aural, electronic, or any other material form on:

- (a) the state of the elements of the environment, such as air and atmosphere, water, soil, land, landscape, and natural sites including wetlands, coastal and marine areas, biological diversity and its components, including genetically modified organisms, and the interaction among those elements;
- (b) factors, such as substances, energy, noise, radiation, or waste, including radioactive waste, emissions, discharges, and other releases into the environment, affecting or likely to affect the elements of the environment referred to in (a);
- (c) measures (including administrative measures) such as policies, legislation, plans, programmes, environmental agreements, and activities affecting or likely to affect the elements and factors referred to in (a) and (b) as well as measures and activities designed to protect those elements;
- (d) reports on the implementation of environmental legislation;
- (e) cost–benefit and other economic analyses and assumptions used within the framework of the measures and activities referred to in (c); and
- (f) the state of human health and safety, including the contamination of the food chain, where relevant, conditions of human life, cultural sites and built structures inasmuch as they are or may be affected by the state of the elements of the environment referred to in (a) or, through those elements, by any of the matters referred to in (b) and (c).

This is a very broad definition and includes, for example, many of the activities undertaken by local authorities. Requests for information which fall within this definition would have to be dealt with under the EIR.

Differences between the EIR and the 2000 Act

The definition of *public authorities* in regulation 2(2) is wider than the definition in the 2000 Act and includes bodies such as privatized water authorities and power companies. The main differences between the substance of the two regimes are first, that a public authority is required to apply a presumption in favour of disclosure under the EIR: there is no such presumption under the 2000 Act. Second, the exemptions in the EIR are narrower; there is, for example, no express exemption for information the disclosure of which would be likely to be prejudicial to the economic or financial interests of the United Kingdom. Third, none of the exceptions in the EIR are absolute—they are all subject to the public interest test; and fourth, all the substantial exceptions under the EIR only apply to the extent that disclosure would adversely affect the interest protected; in contrast, prejudice is only required to be shown in about half the qualified exemptions under the 2000 Act. Applicants will therefore be keen to have their requests considered under the EIR rather than under the 2000 Act.

HOW TO USE THIS SUPPLEMENT

This is the first supplement to the first edition of Macdonald and Jones on *The Law of Freedom of Information*, and has been compiled according to the structure of the main volume.

At the beginning of each chapter of this Supplement is an abbreviated table of contents from the main volume. Where a heading in this table has been marked by the symbol , this indicates that there is relevant information in the Supplement to which the reader should refer.

Within each chapter, updating information is referenced to the relevant paragraph in the main volume. Wholly new paragraphs can be identified by a paragraph number followed by a letter, eg 58Y.

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