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Author/Contact: (Asset Administrator)	Rebecca Pascoe-Youell, Public Information Manager		
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Helen Clarke	Head of Governance	20 th March 2019
Goolam Ramjane	Information Governance Manager	
Deborah Lepley	Warner Library	29 th March 2019

Related Trust Policies (to be read in conjunction with)	04072 Hand Hygiene 04084 Records Management Strategy 04086 Access to Records Policy 07026 Sharing Patient Information
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1. Purpose of Policy

- 1.1 To ensure that all staff are aware of what constitutes an FOI (Freedom of Information) request and comply with the flowchart for the management of requests as set out in Appendix 4.
- 1.2 To ensure that all staff are aware of what constitutes a request under the EIR (Environmental Information Regulations, and the key differences between an EIR and an FOI.
- 1.3 The Policy will provide a framework within which the Trust will ensure compliance with the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act
- 1.4 The Policy will underpin any operational procedures and activities connected with the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOI) is part of the Government's commitment to greater openness in the public sector, a commitment supported by Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust (the Trust). It will enable members of the public to question the decisions of public authorities more closely and ensure that the services we provide are efficiently and properly delivered. The Act replaces the non-statutory "Code of Practice on Openness in the NHS".
- 2.2 Requests for information concerning the environment are legally requested under the Environmental Information Regulations and are therefore exempt from FOI. However the Trust is required to manage these in the same way as an FOI. Additional information concerning EIR are set out in Appendix 2

3. Freedom of Information Act Requirements on Public Authorities

- 3.1 FOI provides a general right of access from 1st January 2005 to recorded information held by public authorities, subject to certain conditions and exemptions
- 3.2 Unless the public interest in maintaining the exemption in question outweighs the public interest in disclosure and except where an absolute exemption applies, there is a duty on public authorities to:
 - Inform the applicant whether they hold the information requested (the duty to confirm or deny), and
 - Communicate the information to the applicant
- 3.3 There is a duty on every public authority to adopt and maintain a Publication Scheme, specifically applicable to the NHS from 31st October 2003;

- 3.4 The Office of the Information Commissioner oversees the Act and has wide powers to enforce the rights created by the Act, including the right to investigate and issue enforcement notices

4. Principles

- 4.1 The Policy supports the principle that openness and not secrecy should be the norm in public life. The Trust wants to create a climate of openness and dialogue with all stakeholders and improved access to information about the Trust will facilitate the development of such an environment.
- 4.2 The Trust believes that individuals also have a right to privacy and confidentiality. This policy does not overturn the common law duties of confidence or statutory provisions that prevent disclosure of personal identifiable information. The release of such information is still covered by the subject access provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998 and is dealt with in Access to Records Policy
- 4.3 The Trust believes that public authorities should be allowed to discharge their functions effectively. This means that the Trust will use the exemptions contained in the Act where an absolute exemption applies or where a qualified exemption can reasonably be applied in terms of public interest of disclosure.
- 4.4 The Trust believes that staff should have access to expert knowledge to assist and support them in understanding the implications of the Act. The Policy sets out a framework to provide this knowledge.
- 4.5 The Trust believes that common standards are required to ensure that the organisation is compliant with the Act. The Policy outlines the areas in which common standards will be established through other Trust policies and procedures.
- 4.6 The Trust will establish systems and procedures to monitor the provision of information arising from requests under the Act
- 4.7 The Trust will comply with the Nolan Principles.

5. Publication Scheme

- 5.1 The Trust has adopted a model Publication Scheme developed by the NHS Freedom of Information Project Board and Team and approved by the Information Commissioner. This is permissible under section 20 of the Act and ensures compliance with section 19 of the legislation.
- 5.2 The Trust's Publication Scheme will be a prospective document, detailing the information that the Trust publishes at that point in time and intends to publish in the future. It will detail the format in which the information is available and whether or not a charge will be made for the provision of that information. The Publication Scheme will be available in hard copy on request and through our website. It will be subject to regular review in terms of its content and will be formally reviewed by the Information Commissioner on a regular basis.

6. General Rights of Access

- 6.1 Section 1 of the Act gives a general right of access from 1st January 2005 to recorded information held by the Trust, subject to certain conditions and exemptions contained in the Act. Simply, any person making a request for information to the Trust is entitled:
- To be informed in writing whether the Trust holds the information of the description specified in the request, and
 - If the Trust holds the information to have that information communicated to them.
- 6.2 The Trust has a duty “to confirm or deny” whether or not the information is held.
- 6.3 These provisions are fully retrospective in that if the Trust holds the information it must provide it, subject to the certain conditions and exemptions. The Trust will ensure that procedures and systems are in place to facilitate access by the public to recorded information from this date.
- 6.4 In accordance with section 8 of the Act, a request for information under the general rights of access must be received in writing, stating the name of the applicant and an address for correspondence, and describes the information requested. For the purposes of general rights of access, a request is to be treated as made in writing if it is transmitted by electronic means, is received in legible form and is capable of being used for subsequent reference.

7. Conditions and Exemptions

- 7.1 The duty to confirm or deny is subject to certain conditions and exemptions. Under section 1(3) the duty to confirm or deny does not arise where the Trust:
- Reasonably requires further information in order to identify and locate the information requested, and
 - Has informed the applicant of that requirement
- 7.2 The Trust will make reasonable efforts to contact the applicant for additional information pursuant to their request should further information be required.
- 7.3 Under section 2 of the Act, the Trust does not have to comply with this duty if the information is exempt under the provisions of Part II of the Act, sections 21 to 44. These provisions either confer an absolute exemption or a qualified exemption. A qualified exemption may be applied if, in all circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exclusion of the duty to confirm or deny outweighs the public interest in disclosing whether the Trust holds the information. The Part II exemptions are listed in Appendix A of this Policy. The Trust will seek to use the qualified exemptions sparingly and will, in accordance with section 17 of the Act, justify the use of such exemptions.
- 7.4 The duty to confirm or deny does not arise if a fees notice has been issued to an applicant and the fee has not been paid within the period of three months beginning on the day on which the fees notice is given to the applicant.
- 7.5 The duty to comply with a request for information does not arise if the Trust estimates that the cost of compliance with the request would exceed £450 the appropriate limit that is

established in national Fees Regulations. The Trust will work with applicants to keep compliance costs to a minimum but reserves the right to either (a) refuse, or (b) charge for the communication of information that exceeds this limit.

- 7.6 The Trust is not obliged to comply with a request for information if the request is vexatious. Where the Trust has previously complied with a request for information which was made by any person, it is not obliged to comply with a subsequent identical or subsequently similar request from that person unless a reasonable interval has elapsed between compliance with the previous request and the making of the current request. The Trust will log all requests for information for monitoring purposes, and will be able to identify repeated or vexatious requests. It must be noted that requests can be deemed vexatious, requesters themselves cannot be deemed vexatious

8. Charging and Fees

- 8.1 The Trust will generally not charge for information that it has chosen to publish in its Publication Scheme. Charges may be levied for hard copies, multiple copies or copying onto media such as a CD-ROM. The Trust will follow the national Fees Regulations for general rights of access under the Act. These set an appropriate limit on costs of compliance, a manner in which an appropriate fee may be calculated and circumstances in which no fee should be levied.
- 8.2 In all cases where the Trust needs to levy a fee arising from an information request under general rights of access, a fees notice will be issued to the applicant as required by section 9 of the Act. Applicants will be required to pay fees within a period of three months beginning with the day on which the fees notice is given to them. The "FOI Clock" is suspended until the fees requested are received – see paragraph 9.2

9. Time Limits for Compliance with Requests

- 9.1 The Trust is required to ensure that the organisation complies with the duty to confirm or deny, and to provide the information requested within twenty working days of a request in accordance with section 10 of the Act
- 9.2 If the information requested by the applicant incurs a charge or a fee and the applicant has paid this in accordance with section 9(2), the working days in the period from when the applicant received the fees notices to when they paid will be disregarded for the purposes of calculating the twentieth working day following receipt.
- 9.3 If the Trust chooses to apply an exemption to any information or to refuse a request as it appears to be vexatious or repeated, or exceeds the appropriate limit for costs of compliance, a notice shall be issued within twenty working days informing the applicant of the decision.

10 Means by which Information will be Conveyed

- 10.1 When an applicant, on making their request for information, expresses a preference for communication by any one or more of the following means, namely:
- The provision to the applicant of a copy of the information in permanent form, or in another form acceptable to the applicant;

- The provision to the applicant of a reasonable opportunity to inspect a record containing the information; and
- The provision to the applicant of a digest or summary of the information in permanent form or in another form acceptable to the applicant;

10.1.1 The Trust shall so far as reasonably practicable give effect to that preference in accordance with section 11 of the Act.

10.2 In determining whether it is reasonably practicable to communicate information by a particular means, the Trust will consider all the circumstances, including the cost of doing so. If the Trust determines that it is not reasonably practicable to comply with any preference expressed by the applicant in making their request, the Trust will notify the applicant of the reasons for its determination and will provide the information by such means as which it deems to be reasonable in the circumstances.

11. Refusal of Requests

11.1 As indicated above, the duty to confirm or deny, does not arise if the Trust:

- Using section 2 of the Act, applies an exemption under part II of the Act, as illustrated in Appendix A;
- Has issued a fees notice under section 9 of the Act and the fee has not been paid within a period of three months beginning with the day on which the fees notice was given to the applicant;
- Under section 12 of the Act, estimates that the cost of compliance with the request for information exceeds the appropriate limit;
- Can demonstrate that the request for information is vexatious or repeated, as indicated by section 14 of the Act.

11.2 If the Trust chooses to refuse a request for information under any of the above clauses, the applicant will be informed of the reasons for this decision within twenty working days. As set out in section 17(7) the applicant will also be informed of the procedures for making a complaint about the discharge of the duties of the Trust under the Act and of the right conferred by section 50 of the Act.

11.3 If the Trust is to any extent relying on a claim that any provision of Part II relating to the duty to confirm or deny is relevant to the request or on a claim that information is exempt information, a notice will be issued within twenty working days under section 17 of the Act. The notice will:

- State that fact;
- Specify the exemption in question, and
- State (if that would not otherwise be apparent) why the exemption applies.

11.4 Where the Trust is relying on a claim:

- That any provision of Part II which related to the duty to confirm or deny and is not specified in section 2(3) of the Act as an absolute exemption is relevant to the request, or
- That the information is exempt only by virtue of a qualified exemption, a provision not specified in section 2(3).

and at the time when the notice (described above) is given to the applicant has not yet reached a decision as to the application of subsection (1) (b) or (2) (b) of section 2 of the Act – the application of an exemption – the notice will indicate that no decision as to the application of an exemption has been reached, and contain an estimate of the date by which the Trust expects that a decision will have been reached.

- 11.5 As indicated by the Lord Chancellor’s Code of Practice issued under section 45 of the Act, such estimates should be realistic and reasonable and compliance is expected unless there are extenuating circumstances. If an estimate is exceeded, the applicant will be given a reason(s) for the delay and offered an apology by the Trust. If the Trust finds, while considering the public interest, that the estimate is proving unrealistic, the applicant will be kept informed. The Trust will keep a record of instances where estimates are exceeded, and where this happens more than occasionally, takes steps to identify the problem and rectify it.
- 11.6 If applying a qualified exemption under subsection (1) (b) or (2) (b) of section 2 of the Act, the Trust will, either in the notice issued or a separate notice given within such a time as is reasonable in the circumstances, state the reasons for claiming:
- That in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exclusion of the duty to confirm or deny outweighs the public interest in disclosing whether the Trust holds the information, or
 - That in all circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

The statement should not involve the disclosure of information which would itself be exempt information.

- 11.7 If the Trust is relying on a claim that section 12 or 14 of the Act apply, the notice will state that fact. If the Trust is relying on a claim that the request is vexatious or repeated under section 14 of the Act, and a notice under section 17 has already been issued to the applicant stating this fact, a further notice is not required.
- 11.8 The Trust will keep a record of all notices issued to refuse requests for information.

12. Duty to Provide Advice and Assistance

- 12.1 The Trust will ensure that systems and procedures are in place to meet the duty of a public authority to provide advice and assistance, so far as it would be reasonable to expect the Trust to do so, to persons who propose to make, or have made, requests for information. This is a duty under section 16 of the Act.
- 12.2 The Trust will ensure that the systems and procedures that are deployed to meet the section 16 duty also conform to the Code of Practice issued under section 45 of the Act.

13. Transferring Requests for Information

- 13.1 A request can only be transferred where the Trust receives a request for information which it does not hold, within the meaning of section 3(2) of the Act, but which is held by another public authority. If the Trust is in receipt of a request holds some of the information requested, a transfer can only be made in respect of the information it does not hold (but is held by another public authority). The Trust recognises that “holding” information includes a copy of a record produced or supplied by another person or body (but does not extend to holding a record on behalf of another person or body as provided for in section 3(2) of the Act).
- 13.2 Upon receiving the initial request for information, the Trust will always process it in accordance with the Act in respect of such information relating to the request as it holds. The Trust will also advise the applicant that it does not hold part of the requested information, or all of it, whichever applies. Prior to doing this, the Trust must be certain as to the extent of the information relating to the request which it holds itself.
- 13.3 If the Trust believes that some or all of the information requested is held by another public authority, the Trust will consider what would be the most helpful way of assisting the applicant with his or her request. In most cases this is likely to involve:
- Contacting the applicant and informing him or her that the information requested may be held by another public authority;
 - Suggesting that the applicant re-applies to the authority which the original authority believes to hold the information;
 - Providing him or her with contact details for that authority.
- 13.4 If the Trust considers it to be more appropriate to transfer the request to another authority in respect of the information which it does not hold, consultation will take place with the other authority with a view to ascertaining whether it does hold the information and, if so, consider whether it should transfer the request to it. A request (or part of a request) will not be transferred without confirmation by the second authority that it holds the information. Prior to transferring a request for information to another authority, the Trust will consider:
- Whether the transfer is appropriate; and if so
 - Whether the applicant is likely to have any grounds to object to the transfer.
- If the Trust reasonably concludes that the applicant is not likely to object, it may transfer the request without going back to the applicant, but will inform the applicant that it has done so.
- 13.5 Where there are reasonable grounds to believe an applicant is likely to object, the Trust will only transfer the request to another authority with the applicant’s consent. If there is any doubt, the applicant will be contacted with a view to suggesting that he or she makes a new request to the other authority.
- 13.6 All transfers of requests will take place as soon as is practicable, and the applicant will be informed as soon as possible once this has been done. Where the Trust is unable to advise the applicant it holds, or may hold, the requested information or to facilitate the transfer of the request to another authority (or considers it inappropriate to do so) it will

consider what advice, if any, it can provide to the applicant to enable him or her to pursue his or her request.

14. Consultation with Third Parties

- 14.1 The Trust recognises that in some cases the disclosure of information pursuant to a request may affect the legal rights of a third party, for example where information is subject to the common law duty of confidence or where it constitutes “personal data” within the meaning of the Data Protection Act 1998 (the DPA). Unless an exemption provided for the Act applies in relation to any particular information, the Trust will be obliged to disclose that information in response to a request.
- 14.2 Where a disclosure of information cannot be made without the consent of a third party (for example, where information has been obtained from a third party and in the circumstances the disclosure of the information without their consent would constitute an actionable breach of confidence such that the exemption at section 41 of that Act would apply), the Trust will consult that third party with a view to seeking their consent to the disclosure, unless such a consultation is not practicable, for example because the third party cannot be located or because the costs of consulting them would be disproportionate. Where the interests of the third party which may be affected by a disclosure do not give rise to legal rights, consultation may still be appropriate.
- 14.3 Where information constitutes “personal data” within the meaning of the DPA, the Trust will have regard to section 40 of the Act which makes detailed provision for cases in which a request relates to such information and the interplay between the Act and the DPA in such cases.
- 14.4 The Trust will undertake consultation where:
- The views of the third party may assist the authority to determine whether an exemption under the Act applies to the information requested; or
 - The views of the third party may assist the authority to determine where the public interest lies under section 2 of the Act
- 14.5 The Trust may consider that consultation is not appropriate where the cost of consulting with third parties would be disproportionate. In such cases, the Trust will consider what is the most reasonable course of action for it to take in light of the requirements of the Act and the individual circumstances of the request. Consultation will be unnecessary where:
- The public authority does not intend to disclose the information relying on some other legitimate ground under the terms of the Act;
 - The views of the third party can have no effect on the decision of the authority, for example, where there is other legislation preventing or requiring the disclosure of this information
 - No exemption applies and so under the Act’s provisions, the information must be provided
- 14.6 Where the interests of a number of third parties may be affected by a disclosure, and those parties have a representative organisation which can express views on behalf of those parties, the Trust will, if it considers consultation appropriate, consider that it would be sufficient to consult that representative organisation. If there is no representative

organisation, the Trust may consider that it would be sufficient to consult a representative sample of the third parties in question.

- 14.7 The fact that the third party has not responded to consultation does not relieve the Trust of its duty to disclose information under the Act, or its duty to reply within the time specified in the Act. In all cases, it is for the Trust, not the third party (or representative of the third party) to determine whether or not information should be disclosed under the Act. A refusal to consent to disclosure by a third party does not, in itself, mean information should be withheld.

15. Public Sector Contracts

- 15.1 When entering into contracts, the Trust will refuse to include contractual terms which purport to restrict the disclosure of information held by the Trust and relating to the contract beyond the Restrictions permitted by the Act. Unless an exemption provided for under the Act is applicable in relation to any particular information, the Trust will be obliged to disclose that information in response to a request, regardless of the terms of any contract.
- 15.2 When entering into contracts with non-public authority contractors, the Trust may be under pressure to accept confidentiality clauses so that information relating to the terms of the contract, its value and performance will be exempt from disclosure. As recommended by the Lord Chancellor's Department, the Trust will reject such clauses wherever possible. Where, exceptionally, it is necessary to include non-disclosure provisions in a contract, the Trust will investigate the option of agreeing with the contractor a schedule of the contract which clearly identifies information which should not be disclosed. The Trust will take care when drawing up any such schedule, and be aware that any restrictions on disclosure provided for could potentially be overridden by obligations under the Act, as described above. Any acceptance of such confidentiality provisions must be for good reasons and capable of being justified to the Commissioner.
- 15.3 The Trust will not agree to hold information "in confidence" which is not in fact confidential in nature. Advice from the Lord Chancellor's Department indicates that the exemption provided for in section 41 only applies if information has been obtained by a public authority from another person and the disclosure of the information to the public, otherwise than under the Act would constitute a breach of confidence actionable by that, or any other person.
- 15.4 It is for the Trust to disclose information pursuant to the Act, and not the non-public authority contractor. The Trust will take steps to protect from disclosure by the contractor, information which the authority has provided to the contractor, which would clearly be exempt from disclosure under the Act, by appropriate contractual terms. In order to avoid unnecessary secrecy, any such constraints will be drawn as narrowly as possible and according to the individual circumstances of the case. Apart from such cases, the Trust will not impose terms of secrecy on the contractors.

16. Accepting Information in Confidence from Third Parties

- 16.1 The Trust will only accept information from third parties in confidence if it is necessary to obtain that information in connection with the exercise of any of the authority's functions and it would not otherwise be provided.

- 16.2 The Trust will not agree to hold information received from third parties “in confidence” which is not confidential in nature. Again, acceptance of any confidentiality provisions must be for good reasons, capable of being justified to the Information Commissioner.

17. Complaints about the Discharge of the Duties of the Trust under the Freedom of Information Act

- 17.1 The Trust will implement a procedure for dealing with complaints about the discharge of the duties of the Trust under the Act, including the handling of requests for information.
- 17.2 The procedure will refer applicants to the right under section 50 of the Act, to apply to the Information Commissioner if they remain dissatisfied with the conduct of the Trust following attempts at local resolution of their complaint.

18. Records Management

- 18.1 The Trust will have a separate policy with supporting systems and procedures that will ensure compliance with the NHS Code of Practice on Records Management.
- 18.2 The policy and associated procedures will address issues of active records management – creation, keeping, maintenance and disposal – according to the requirements that the law places upon the Trust.

19. Training

- 19.1 The Trust will provide outline information at induction

20. Audit & Monitoring

- 20.1 The day to day management of Fol requests will be logged on the Requests for Information section of the Datix system. At the end of each calendar year, an analytical report will be provided to the Patient Safety & Quality Committee identifying:
- How many requests have been received;
 - Any environmental requests;
 - How many responded to out of time;
 - A breakdown, if known, of how many were commercial, governmental, media, student or member of the general public.
- 20.2 A flowchart for the management of requests is set out in Appendix 4

21.0 Equality Impact Assessment

- 2.1 Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust is committed to the provision of a service that is fair, accessible and meets the needs of all individuals.
(Refer to Appendix 3)

22. References

Information Commissioners Office. Guide to Freedom of Information.[online] Available at: <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-freedom-of-information/>

Gov.uk. How to make a freedom of information (FOI) request.[online] Available at: <http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/governmentcitizensandrights/yourrightsandresponsibilities/dg4003239>

Freedom of Information Act 2000. C36. London: HMSO

Appendix 1**EXEMPT INFORMATION UNDER PART II OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000**

There are two types of class exemption:

- Absolute, which do 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 disclose information.

With the exception of s21 (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.

The absolute exemptions under the Act are:

section 21, Information accessible to applicant by other means
 section 23, Information supplied by, or relating to, bodies dealing with security matters.
 section 32, Court Records
 section 34, Parliamentary Privilege
 section 36, Prejudice to effective conduct of public affairs (so far as relating to information held by the House of Commons or the House of Lords)
 section 40, Personal Information (where disclosure may contravene the Data Protection Act 1998)
 section 41, Information provided in confidence
 section 44, Prohibitions on disclosure

The exemptions that are qualified by the public interest test are:

section 22, Information intended for future publication
 section 24, National Security
 section 26, Defence
 section 27, International Relations
 section 28, Relations within the United Kingdom
 section 29, The Economy
 section 30, Investigations and proceedings conducted by public authorities
 section 31, Law Enforcement
 section 33, Audit Functions
 section 35, Formulation of Government Policy
 section 36, Prejudice to effective conduct of public affairs (for all public authorities except the House of Commons and the House of Lords)
 section 37, Communications with Her Majesty, etc. and honours
 section 38, Health and Safety
 section 39, Environmental Information
 section 42, Legal Professional Privilege
 section 43, Commercial Interests

More information on the exemptions can be found on the HMSO website at www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/en/2000en36.htm.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REGULATIONS

1. **Scope**

Environmental Information Regulations refer to the following and from 1st January 2005 all public bodies are required to provide information on request to anyone who requests it:

- Waste management, including clinical, household, cytotoxic and confidential;
- Air quality;
- Noise;
- Issues relating to grounds and gardens;
- Issues relating to the safety and structure of buildings.

2. **Legal Framework**

These are European Regulations to which all public bodies throughout the European Economic Community must comply.

With effect from 1st January EIRs will come under the jurisdiction of the Information Commissioner along with Freedom of Information Act. Issues relating to the environment are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act although the Trust will manage enquiries by the same methodology.

3. **Receipt of Requests for Environmental Information**

All requests for information will be managed centrally. However it is important to ensure that requests can be captured. The key difference between EIR Requests and FOI requests is that **EIRs can be verbal and addressed to any member of the Trust Staff**. Individuals making the requests may not be aware that they are making an EIR enquiry.

3. **What to do if you are asked for Environmental Information**

If any member of staff believes they have been asked for information that falls within the scope of the EIR, they are required to collect the following information from the requester in order that they can receive a written reply, which is their legal entitlement:

- Name of the requester;
- Address of the requester;
- Detail of the request;
- Date of the request.

Staff may complete the form which can be retrieved from the Freedom of Information file in Public folders or they can email it directly to FOI@meht.nhs.uk - or simply pick FOI from the MEHT address book on Outlook

If you are not sure if it's an EIR or not, collect the information anyway – the chances are that if it is not an EIR it will be a Freedom of Information request which must also be recorded and managed centrally.

4. Timescales for the Management of EIR requests

Any individual who makes a verbal or written request for environmental information is entitled to a written reply within 20 days.

5. Examples of Environmental Information Requests

Verbal questions that ask for simple information often involving a Yes/No answer will not be an EIR.

5.1 The following are NOT EIRs

- What are the yellow bins for?
- What type of fuel do you use to run the boilers?
- I couldn't sleep because of the noise the other patients were making, why wasn't I given a side room?

5.2 The following ARE EIR's

- Please tell me what happens to your clinical waste?
- How do you get rid of your unwanted medicines?
- How do you ensure that stored diesel never leaks?
- Are there any poisonous plants in the grounds?

6. Further Information

If you are in any doubt about a question that has been asked, record it any way and email it as per para 3. If you have any general enquiries about EIRs or FOI you should email FOI@meht.nhs.uk

Appendix 3: Preliminary Equality Analysis

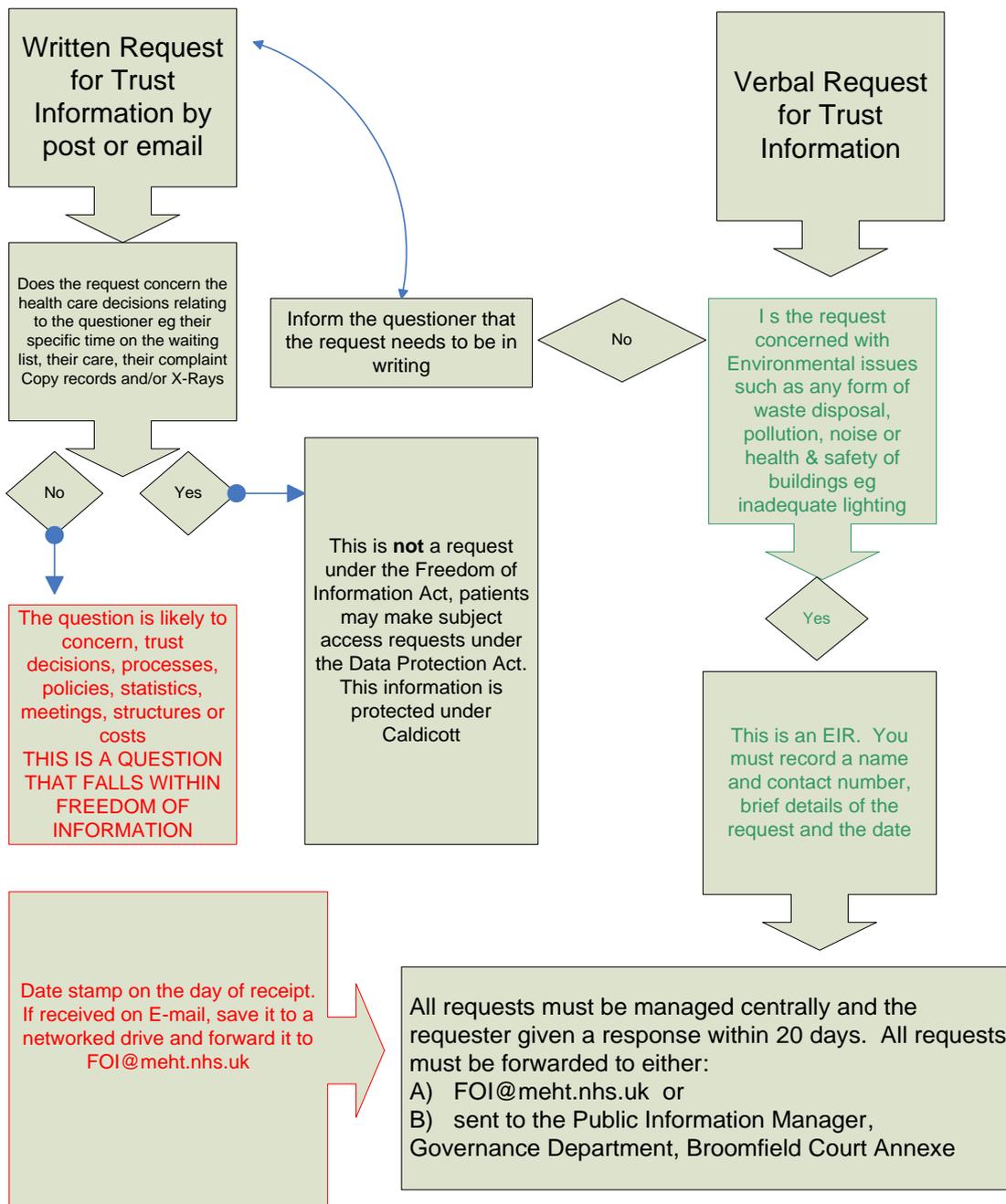
This assessment relates to: Freedom of Information (07014)

A change in a service to patients		A change to an existing policy	X	A change to the way staff work	
A new policy		Something else (please give details)			
Questions		Answers			
1. What are you proposing to change?		Full Review			
2. Why are you making this change? (What will the change achieve?)		3 year review			
3. Who benefits from this change and how?		Patients and clinicians			
4. Is anyone likely to suffer any negative impact as a result of this change? If no, please record reasons here and sign and date this assessment. If yes, please complete a full EIA.		No			
5. a) Will you be undertaking any consultation as part of this change? b) If so, with whom?		Refer to pages 1 and 2			

Preliminary analysis completed by:

Name	Rebecca Pascoe-Youell	Job Title	Public Information Manager	Date	March 2019
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FLOWCHART FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FOI & EIR REQUESTS



NOTE

If staff/managers receive a request directly and have the information to be able to answer the question – the original request must be forwarded but appropriate documentation may accompany it if it will help the Trust respond