



**Date:** 8<sup>th</sup> June 2021

**Our Reference:** FOIA-2021-055

**RE: Your request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (“FOIA 2000”)**

## **Our Decision**

I am writing regarding your email dated 10<sup>th</sup> May 2021 in which you requested the following:

1. Training provided by the College of Policing to overseas police officers in the 2021 so far as well as 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017 and 2016. In each case please include:
  - a) The dates of the training
  - b) Country/ locality of the overseas force
  - c) The name and purpose of the training
  - d) The cost of the contract
  - e) The source(s) of funding
  - f) Specify the particular police force or institution and the unit/branch being provided with the training
  - g) The rank/ status and number of personnel trained
  - h) The location of the training
  - i) Names of other public bodies or private entities engaged in the planning or delivery of the training and details of their role
  - j) Whether consent was obtained from the Home Secretary, as under Section 26 of the Police Act
  - k) Whether forms were submitted to the International Police Assistance Board or Joint International Policing Hub
  - l) Whether an Overseas Security and Justice Assistance assessment was carried out and if so to which authority it was submitted.
  
2. Forthcoming contracts for training of overseas police officers that have been agreed or proposed. In each case please include the information requested in points a-l above.

Our response to your freedom of information request is detailed below.

## **Decision**

When a request for information is made under FOIA 2000, a public authority has a general duty under section 1(1) of the Act to inform an applicant whether the requested information is held. There is then a general obligation to communicate that information to the applicant. If a public authority decides that the information should not be disclosed because an exemption applies, it must, under section 17(1) cite the appropriate section or exemption of the Act and provide an explanation for relying upon it.

In line with section 1(1) of FOIA 2000, I can confirm that we do hold some of the information you have requested however the cost of complying with your request would exceed the appropriate costs limit.

Section 12 FOIA sets out a cost limit for requests. A public authority does not have to comply with a request where it exceeds the 'cost limit', this is defined in the Act as anything over 18 hours work costed at a set rate of £25 (in essence, a total limit of £450).

### **Information withheld on the application of s12 FOIA 2000**

Your request exceeds the fees limit as outlined by the Secretary of State, in that to locate and extract the information you have requested would take longer than 18 hours or cost more than £450 (each hour is costed at a set rate of £25 per hour). Section 12 of the FOIA provides an exemption from a public authority's obligation to comply with a request for information where the cost of compliance is estimated to exceed that limit.

Regulations 3 and 4 of the Fees Regulations state that a public authority can take into account the costs it reasonably expects to incur in carrying out the following permitted activities in complying with the request:

- determining whether the information is held;
- locating the information, or a document containing it;
- retrieving the information, or a document containing it; and/or
- extracting the information from a document containing it.

Preliminary investigation has indicated that the information you have requested would take significant time to locate, retrieve and extract. An estimate for this work is days, rather than hours, a figure in excess of the maximum cost of compliance given in the Act.

When section 12 of FoIA applies to a request, it applies to the whole request and the public authority is not obliged to answer any questions which may have fallen within the cost limit, provide information up to the cost limit or assume what an applicant would wish to receive. ICO guidance confirms that it is a matter entirely for the applicant to reconsider and, where appropriate, re-submit a refined request.

Even though your request is outside of the cost limit, we have a duty to advise and assist you under section 16(1) FOIA 2000 so that you may refine your request in a way that would bring it under the cost limit, where this is possible. It is a matter for you if you wish to do so.

I have attached with this letter copies of previous FOIA responses which cover similar requests to that which you have made, please may I refer you to their content. Whilst this is not confirmation of what information we hold specific to your request, and all requests are of course considered on their individual merits, I have listed next to a selection of your questions below where I believe, if the information were held, the same exemptions would be likely to apply. I would anticipate this being the same for future planned training as well as that already complete. I hope this may assist you in refining your request.

- a) The dates of the training – please see FOIA-2021-022 and FOIA-2020-035 where dates of international training have previously been withheld.
- c) The name and purpose of the training – please see FOIA-2021-022 and FOIA-2020-035 where titles and type of international training have previously been withheld.
- d) The cost of the contract – please see FOIA-2021-022 where individual international training costs have previously been withheld.
- f) Specify the particular police force and/or the unit being trained – please see FOIA-2020-035 where the body that took part in international training has previously been withheld.
- j) Whether authorisation was obtained from the Home Secretary, as under section 26 of the Police Act – please see FOIA-2020-036 where details of individual submissions have previously been withheld.
- k) Whether forms were submitted to the International Police Assistance Board and/or Joint International Policing Hub – please see FOIA-2020-036 where details of individual submissions have previously been withheld
- l) Whether an Overseas Security and Justice Assistance assessment was carried out and if so to which authority it was submitted – please see FOIA-2020-036 where details of individual submissions have previously been withheld.

Guidance from the Information Commissioner's Office (the Regulator with regards to FOIA) can be accessed via their website here:

[https://ico.org.uk/media/1199/costs\\_of\\_compliance\\_exceeds\\_appropriate\\_limit.pdf](https://ico.org.uk/media/1199/costs_of_compliance_exceeds_appropriate_limit.pdf)

We would welcome a revised request from you, however, if the information is held, it's important to state at this stage that the College reserves the right to apply any relevant exemptions to that information. It is also worth noting that when calculating the costs of complying, a public body can aggregate (total) the costs of all related requests received within 60 working days from the same person or from people who seem to be working together.

Your rights are provided at the end of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

**Abi Robertson| Legal Services Manager**  
**Information Management and Legal Team**  
**College of Policing**

Email: [FOI@college.pnn.police.uk](mailto:FOI@college.pnn.police.uk)

Website: [www.college.police.uk](http://www.college.police.uk)

## **Your right of review**

Under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 you have a right to request an internal review if you are dissatisfied with our handling of your request. Review requests should be made in writing (by email or post) within **40 working days** from the date of our original response. We will aim to respond to your review request within **20 working days**.

### **The Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)**

If, after lodging a review request you are still dissatisfied, you may raise the matter with the ICO. For further information you can visit their website at <https://ico.org.uk/for-the-public/official-information/>. Alternatively you can contact them by phone or write to them at the following address:

#### **Information Commissioner's Office**

**Wycliffe House**

**Water Lane**

**Wilmslow**

**Cheshire**

**SK9 5AF**

**Phone: 0303 123 1113**



**Date: 20 May 2020**

**Our Reference: FOIA-2020-036**

**Your Reference: N/A**

**RE: Your request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (“FOIA 2000”)**

I am writing regarding your email dated 20 March 2020 in which you requested information regarding our international training as follows:

1. How many forms were submitted to the International Police Assistance Board (IPAB) or Joint International Policing Hub (JIPH) with respect to the College of Policing’s activities between 1 January 2018 and 20 March 2020.
2. For each form please state:
  - a. The date of its submission;
  - b. The names of the contracting parties on the forms;
  - c. Description of the services to be provided.
  - d. Whether the proposed activities took place.
3. How many requests for authorisation under Section 26 of the Police Act 1996 were made by the College of Policing between 1 January 2018 – 20 March 2020.
4. For each request please state:
  - a. The date of the request;
  - b. The country receiving overseas and assistance;
  - c. Description of the services to be provided;
  - d. Whether the proposed activities took place.

## Decision

I can confirm that the College of Policing holds information relevant to your request however some of the information is to be withheld because a number of exemptions apply:

- Section 27 – International Relations
- Section 31 – Law Enforcement
- Section 38 – Health & Safety

When a request for information is made under FoIA 2000, a public authority has a general duty under section 1(1) of the Act to inform an applicant whether the requested information is held. There is then a general obligation to communicate that information to the applicant. If a public authority decides that the information should not be disclosed because an exemption applies, it must, under section 17(1) cite the appropriate section or exemption of the Act and provide an explanation for relying upon it.

It is important to note that a freedom of information request is not a private transaction. Both the request itself and any information disclosed are considered suitable for open publication, that is, once access to information is granted to one person under the legislation, it is then considered public information and must be communicated to any individual should a request be received.

With this in mind we are able to provide you with the following information:

The number of forms submitted to the International Police Assistance Board or Joint International Policing Hub with respect to the College of Policing's activities between 1 January 2018 and 20 March 2020 was **60**.

Of 60 submissions **44** of the proposed activities took place.

The number of requests for authorisation under Section 26 of the Police Act 1996 that were made by the College of Policing between 1 January 2018 and 20 March 2020 was **14**.

Of 14 requests, **13** of the proposed activities took place.

Additional context about our international work can be found on our external website here:

<https://www.college.police.uk/What-we-do/Learning/International-Academy/Pages/International-FAQ.aspx>

Having carefully considered your request, we are unable to provide any further detail because a number of exemptions apply, namely, section 27(1)(a), (c) and (d) (International Relations), section 31(1)(a) (Law Enforcement) and section 38(1)(b) (Health & Safety).

The above exemptions require me to consider the prejudice or harm that would, or would be likely, to result from disclosure. I must then go on to consider the public interest test, this requires a consideration of the arguments on both sides as to whether the public interest in disclosure is outweighed by any harm that disclosure may cause. The arguments in relation to prejudice/harm and the public interest test are inter-dependent and so I have amalgamated them under each exemption paragraph below.

**Section 27 – International Relations**

- (1) Information is exempt information if its disclosure under this Act would, or would be likely to, prejudice—
  - (a) relations between the United Kingdom and any other State,
  - (b) .....
  - (c) the interests of the United Kingdom abroad, or
  - (d) the promotion or protection by the United Kingdom of its interests abroad.

Section 27(1) (a), (c) and (d) are relevant to your request. The College accepts that releasing the submission dates, contracting parties, and details of services would be of interest to the general public. We agree that to disclose this information would bring greater transparency and aid the public in being able to see the nature of the work we do and the way in which we have supported international policing. It would also help to provide more detail on the ways in which the College is able to generate additional revenue to the grant-in aid received from the Home Office. Additionally, it would also provide reassurance that the College is sharing best practice from the UK with other police forces around the world. This international sharing of knowledge contributes to tackling crime globally which, in turn, is likely to strengthen public perceptions of personal safety.

However, section 27(1) (a), (c) and (d) also recognise that the effective conduct of international relations is reliant upon an open dialogue between the College and its international clients, partners and other stakeholders in maintaining the trust and confidence of those with we choose to work with. If we fail to do so, the interests of the United Kingdom abroad may be adversely affected. Providing detail on the specific training delivered to particular countries and regions (over and above the broader information published on our website) could potentially damage the bilateral relationship between the UK and our international clients. This would significantly reduce our ability to promote UK interests abroad and may potentially affect the



relationships we have with those clients, as well as any prospective clients that may wish to work with us in the future.

The College is committed to openness and transparency and we accept that we have a duty to share detail about our work, where we are able to do so. With this in mind, over recent years, our International Faculty have published considerable information via our external website which you can access via the link provided earlier in this letter.

You will see that we have listed the countries we work with, highlighted the broad areas of our international work coupled with the overall income generated and provided information about the international leadership courses that we offer here in the UK. We are committed to publishing relevant information, wherever we can, and where this would not jeopardise our relations with other states or affect our ability to protect or promote the UK's interests abroad.

We are also of the view that the release all of the information you have requested might contribute to the 'mosaic' effect. This can occur where the information you are seeking is paired with additional information already in the public domain. This may result in an increase in the likelihood of harm resulting if the disclosure takes place. Some of the information you have requested may, at first glance, seem fairly unremarkable, however we have to consider what information may have been released in the past, what information partner agencies may have released and any other information that might be available in the public domain. The request cannot be taken in isolation and it is right to consider how the totality of any information might fit together.

On balance, we consider that the harm of disclosure and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to you.

### **Section 31(1)(a) – Law Enforcement**

As a publicly funded body and from an ethical perspective, the College accepts it has a duty to make appropriate information available to the public wherever possible. We appreciate that there is a public interest in the nature of the training provided by the College to our international clients and our International Faculty publish information, wherever possible, in order to better inform the public about the work that we do. Additionally, we appreciate that spending of public money and a public authority's ability to generate income, are matters of strong public interest.

However, the College must also consider the wider impact of disclosing specific detail about our international training. By the very nature of our work, the disclosure of the information requested carries the potential risk of highlighting areas of weakness within a country or police force. The possible disclosure of law enforcement capabilities, or lack thereof, in certain countries may have a negative impact on law enforcement operations, both in the UK and abroad. This in turn could increase the risk to the safety of the public and indeed law enforcement personnel in those countries with which we engage. Disclosure could hinder the effective prevention and detection of crime as it has the potential to reveal gaps in the capabilities within those countries. Disclosure of information that undermines the operational integrity of law enforcement capabilities is highly likely to have an adverse impact on public safety and a negative effect on law enforcement generally. This risk to public safety cannot be said to be in the public interest.

As stated above, the public interest test is a consideration of whether the community benefit of possession of the information outweighs the potential harm. It is not an evaluation of what interests the public. On weighing up the competing interests, I consider that the public interest test favours withholding the finer detail of the requested information. We are committed to being as open and transparent as possible about the work that we do and it is with this in mind that we have provided a list of all the countries we have worked with on our website.

### **Section 38(1) (b) – Health & Safety**

This exemption falls to be considered where there is a risk of danger to any individual.

We accept for the reasons outlined above, there is a strong public interest in providing information about our international training. However, it is our view that revealing the totality of the information you have requested would reveal weaknesses in the law enforcement capabilities of certain countries. These weaknesses could then be exploited by criminals, which potentially presents a risk to the public within those countries, along with law enforcement personnel. On balance, the risk of undermining international law enforcement capabilities and affecting public safety cannot be outweighed by the public interest in disclosure of the requested information.

### **Section 23(5) – Information supplied by, or relating to, bodies dealing with security matters**

### **Section 24(2) – National security**

Additionally, the College of Policing can neither confirm nor deny whether the above information represents all the information held that would meet the terms of your request, as the duty to comply with section 1(1)(a) of the FoIA 2000 does not apply by virtue of section 23(5) and section 24(2). Under s23(5) the duty to confirm or deny does not arise if, or to the extent that, compliance with section 1(1)(a) would involve the disclosure of any information (whether or not already recorded) which was directly or indirectly supplied to the public

authority by, or relates to, any of the bodies specified in subsection (3). This is an absolute exemption and a public interest test is not required.

Section 24(2) is a qualified exemption and as such there is a requirement to evidence any harm in confirming or denying that any other information is held as well as considering the public interest. We appreciate the importance of the public being informed on how public money is being spent and how public authorities conduct their activities and generate their income. Confirming whether any other information regarding the provision of training to international states is held would increase public confidence and allow for better informed public debate.

However, as outlined earlier in this letter, disclosure under the FoIA 2000 is a disclosure to the world at large. Therefore, disclosure of the information, if held, runs the risk of providing criminals with information, that when used on its own or with other information is likely to have an undesirable effect on the national security of the states concerned and the UK. This would in turn, have an impact on the ability of these states and the UK to protect itself from criminality and increases the risk to the safety of its citizens. It is also likely to have an adverse effect on law enforcement operations, both in the UK and abroad. Confirming or denying whether any other information is held would have the effect of making security measures in international states less effective since it may highlight individual vulnerabilities in those states. It would also have the effect of making security measures in the UK less effective as international police forces may be reluctant to share information and intelligence in order to combat threats from criminals.

To the extent that section 24(2) applies, the College of Policing has determined that in all the circumstances, the public interest in maintaining the exclusion of the duty to confirm or deny outweighs the public interest in confirming whether or not any other information is held. I can therefore neither confirm nor deny whether any other information relevant to your request is held.

Your rights are provided at **Appendix A**.

Yours sincerely,

**Abi Robertson | Legal Services Manager**  
**Information Management and Legal Team**  
**College of Policing**

Email: [FOI@college.pnn.police.uk](mailto:FOI@college.pnn.police.uk)

Website: [www.college.police.uk](http://www.college.police.uk)

## **Appendix A Rights**

If you are dissatisfied with the handling procedures or our decision made under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (the Act) regarding access to information you have a right to request an internal review by the College of Policing.

Internal review requests should be made in writing, within **forty (40) working days** from the date of the refusal notice and should be addressed to: FOI team, Central House, Beckwith Knowle, Otley Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG3 1UF or via [email: FOI@college.pnn.police.uk](mailto:FOI@college.pnn.police.uk)

The College of Policing will aim to respond to your request for internal review within **20 working days. The Information Commissioner**

If, after lodging a review request you are still dissatisfied with the decision you may make an application to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) for a decision on whether the request for information has been dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

For information on how to make application to the Information Commissioner please visit their website at <https://ico.org.uk/for-the-public/official-information/>.

Alternatively you can write to the ICO:

**Information Commissioner's Office**

**Wycliffe House**

**Water Lane**

**Wilmslow**

**Cheshire**

**SK9 5AF**

**Phone: +44 (0)1625 545 700**

**Date:** 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2021

**Our Reference:** FOIA-2021-022

**RE:** Your request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (“FOIA 2000”)

I am writing regarding your email dated 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021 in which you requested the following information:

Details of any police training given by the UK to Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador and Brazil for the years 2018, 2019, 2020, and any projected training for the year 2021.

- 1) How many people from each country have undergone training
- 2) Where they have undergone training
- 3) What was the nature of the training
- 4) What was the date of the training
- 5) Cost of training

## **Decision**

I can confirm that the College of Policing holds information relevant to your request however some of the information is to be withheld because a number of exemptions apply:

- Section 27 – International Relations
- Section 31 – Law Enforcement
- Section 38 – Health and Safety
- Section 43 – Prejudice to Commercial Interests

When a request for information is made under FOIA 2000, a public authority has a general duty under section 1(1) of the Act to inform an applicant whether the requested information is held. There is then a general obligation to communicate that information to the applicant. If a public authority decides that the information should not be disclosed because an exemption applies, it must, under section 17(1) cite the appropriate section or exemption of the Act and provide an explanation for relying upon it.

It is important to note that a freedom of information request is not a private transaction. Both the request itself and any information disclosed are considered suitable for open publication, that is, once access to

information is granted to one person under the legislation, it is then considered public information and must be communicated to any individual should a request be received.

With this in mind, we are able to provide you with the following information:

<b>Country</b>	<b>Year of Training</b>	<b>No. people who have undergone training</b>	<b>Location of training</b>
Bolivia	N/A		N/A
Brazil	N/A		N/A
Chile	N/A		N/A
Columbia	2020	No information held	In country
Columbia	2019	No information held	In country
Columbia	2018	No information held	In country
Equador	N/A	N/A	N/A

There is currently no projected training for these countries in 2021.

Additional context about our international work can be found on our external website here:

[Our international work | College of Policing](#)

Having carefully considered your request, we are unable to provide any further detail because a number of exemptions apply, namely, section 27(1)(a), (c) and (d) (International Relations), section 31(1)(a) (Law Enforcement), section 38(1)(b) (Health & Safety) and section 43 (Prejudice to Commercial Interests).

The above exemptions require me to consider the prejudice or harm that would, or would be likely, to result from disclosure. I must then go on to consider the public interest test, this requires a consideration of the arguments on both sides as to whether the public interest in disclosure is outweighed by any harm that disclosure may cause. The arguments in relation to prejudice/harm and the public interest test are inter-dependent and so I have amalgamated them under each exemption paragraph below.

**Section 27 – International Relations**

(1) Information is exempt information if its disclosure under this Act would, or would be likely to, prejudice—

(a) relations between the United Kingdom and any other State,

(b) .....

(c) the interests of the United Kingdom abroad, or

(d) the promotion or protection by the United Kingdom of its interests abroad.

Section 27(1) (a), (c) and (d) are relevant to your request. The College accepts that releasing detailed information about the nature, date and cost of training and our International assistance around the world may be of interest to the general public. We agree that to disclose this information would bring greater transparency and aid the public in being able to see the nature of the work we do and the way in which we have supported international policing. It would also help to provide more detail on the ways in which the College is able to generate additional revenue to the grant-in aid received from the Home Office. Additionally, it would also provide reassurance that the College is sharing best practice from the UK with other police forces around the world. This international sharing of knowledge contributes to tackling crime globally which, in turn, is likely to strengthen public perceptions of personal safety.

However, section 27(1) (a), (c) and (d) also recognise that the effective conduct of international relations is reliant upon an open dialogue between the College and its international clients, partners and other stakeholders in maintaining the trust and confidence of those with we choose to work with. If we fail to do so, the interests of the United Kingdom abroad may be adversely affected. Providing detail on how and what training we provide to particular countries and regions (over and above the broader information published on our website) could potentially damage the bilateral relationship between the UK and our international clients. This would significantly reduce our ability to promote UK interests abroad and may potentially affect the relationships we have with those clients, as well as any prospective clients that may wish to work with us in the future.

The College is committed to openness and transparency and we accept that we have a duty to share detail about our work, where we are able to do so. With this in mind, over recent years, our International Faculty have published considerable information via our external website which you can access via the link provided earlier in this letter.

You will see that we have listed the countries we work with, highlighted the broad areas of our international work coupled with the overall income generated and provided information about the international

leadership courses that we offer here in the UK. We are committed to publishing relevant information, wherever we can, and where this would not jeopardise our relations with other states or affect our ability to protect or promote the UK's interests abroad.

We are also of the view that the release all of the information you have requested might contribute to the 'mosaic' effect. This can occur where the information you are seeking is paired with additional information already in the public domain. This may result in an increase in the likelihood of harm resulting if the disclosure takes place. Some of the information you have requested may, at first glance, seem fairly unremarkable, however we have to consider what information may have been released in the past, what information partner agencies may have released and any other information that might be available in the public domain. The request cannot be taken in isolation and it is right to consider how the totality of any information might fit together.

On balance, we consider that the harm of disclosure and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to you.

### **Section 31(1)(a) – Law Enforcement**

As a publicly funded body and from an ethical perspective, the College accepts it has a duty to make appropriate information available to the public wherever possible. We appreciate that there is a public interest in the nature of the training provided by the College to our international clients and our International Faculty publish information, wherever possible, in order to better inform the public about the work that we do. Additionally, we appreciate that spending of public money and a public authority's ability to generate income, are matters of strong public interest.

However, the College must also consider the wider impact of disclosing specific detail about our international training. By the very nature of our work, the disclosure of the information requested carries the potential risk of highlighting areas of weakness within a country or police force. The possible disclosure of law enforcement capabilities, or lack thereof, in certain countries may have a negative impact on law enforcement operations, both in the UK and abroad. This in turn could increase the risk to the safety of the public and indeed law enforcement personnel in those countries with which we engage. Disclosure could hinder the effective prevention and detection of crime as it has the potential to reveal gaps in the capabilities within those countries. Disclosure of information that undermines the operational integrity of law enforcement capabilities is highly likely to have an adverse impact on public safety and a negative effect on law enforcement generally. This risk to public safety cannot be said to be in the public interest.

As stated above, the public interest test is a consideration of whether the community benefit of possession of the information outweighs the potential harm. It is not an evaluation of what interests the public. On weighing up the competing interests, I consider that the public interest test favours withholding any further detail of the requested information.



### **Section 38(1) (b) – Health & Safety**

This exemption falls to be considered where there is a risk of danger to any individual.

We accept for the reasons outlined above, there is a strong public interest in providing information about our international training. However, it is our view that revealing the totality of the information you have requested may reveal weaknesses in the law enforcement capabilities of certain countries. These weaknesses could then be exploited by criminals, which potentially presents a risk to the public within those countries, along with law enforcement personnel. On balance, the risk of undermining international law enforcement capabilities and affecting public safety cannot be mitigated by the public interest in disclosure of the requested information.

### **Section 43(2) – Prejudice to commercial interests**

As a publicly funded body and from an ethical perspective, the College accepts it has a duty to make appropriate information available to the public wherever possible. We appreciate that there is a public interest in the income generated by the training provided by the College to our international clients and our International Faculty publish information, wherever possible, in order to better inform the public about the work that we do. Additionally, we appreciate that spending of public money and a public authority's ability to generate income, are matters of strong public interest.

However, the College must also consider the wider impact of disclosing detail about the income generated by our international training. Disclosure of income from specific countries and/or organisations would be likely to be prejudicial to the commercial interests of the College. There is a public interest in withholding information which, if disclosed, would reduce the ability of the College to compete in a commercial environment. Revealing details of income generation would be detrimental to the College's ability to negotiate other contracts and procurements, allowing exploitation for profit or other gain. In addition to this, disclosure of certain information would result in loss of customer confidence and damage the relationship of trust that we have with the countries/organisations for which we offer international support and training and, in turn, damage the commercial interests of the College through loss of trade.

On balance, we consider that the harm of disclosure and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to you.

### **Section 23(5) – Information supplied by, or relating to, bodies dealing with security matters**

#### **Section 24(2) – National security**

Additionally, the College of Policing can neither confirm nor deny whether the above information represents all the information held that would meet the terms of your request, as the duty to comply with section 1(1)(a) of the FoIA 2000 does not apply by virtue of section 23(5) and section 24(2). Under s23(5) the duty

to confirm or deny does not arise if, or to the extent that, compliance with section 1(1)(a) would involve the disclosure of any information (whether or not already recorded) which was directly or indirectly supplied to the public authority by, or relates to, any of the bodies specified in subsection (3). This is an absolute exemption and a public interest test is not required.

Section 24(2) is a qualified exemption and as such there is a requirement to evidence any harm in confirming or denying that any other information is held as well as considering the public interest. We appreciate the importance of the public being informed on how public money is being spent and how public authorities conduct their activities and generate their income. Confirming whether any other information regarding the provision of training to international states is held would increase public confidence and allow for better informed public debate.

However, as outlined earlier in this letter, disclosure under the FoIA 2000 is a disclosure to the world at large. Therefore, disclosure of the information, if held, runs the risk of providing criminals with information, that when used on its own or with other information is likely to have an undesirable effect on the national security of the states concerned and the UK. This would in turn, have an impact on the ability of these states and the UK to protect itself from criminality and increases the risk to the safety of its citizens. It is also likely to have an adverse effect on law enforcement operations, both in the UK and abroad. Confirming or denying whether any other information is held would have the effect of making security measures in international states less effective since it may highlight individual vulnerabilities in those states. It would also have the effect of making security measures in the UK less effective as international police forces may be reluctant to share information and intelligence in order to combat threats from criminals.

To the extent that section 24(2) applies, the College of Policing has determined that in all the circumstances, the public interest in maintaining the exclusion of the duty to confirm or deny outweighs the public interest in confirming whether or not any other information is held. I can therefore neither confirm nor deny whether any other information relevant to your request is held.

Your rights are provided at **Appendix A**.

Yours sincerely,

**Abi Robertson | Legal Services Manager**  
**Information Management and Legal Team**  
**College of Policing**

Email: [FOI@college.pnn.police.uk](mailto:FOI@college.pnn.police.uk)

Website: [www.college.police.uk](http://www.college.police.uk)

## **Appendix A**

### **Rights**

If you are dissatisfied with the handling procedures or the decision of the College of Policing made under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (the Act) regarding access to information you can request that the decision is reviewed internally.

Internal review requests should be made in writing, within **forty (40) working days** from the date of the refusal notice, and addressed to: FOI team, Central House, Beckwith Knowle, Otley Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG3 1UF or email: [FOI@college.pnn.police.uk](mailto:FOI@college.pnn.police.uk)

In all possible circumstances the College of Policing will aim to respond to your request for internal review within **20 working days**.

### **The Information Commissioner**

If, after lodging an internal review request with the College of Policing you are still dissatisfied with the decision you may make application to the Information Commissioner for a decision on whether the request for information has been dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

For information on how to make application to the Information Commissioner please visit their website at <https://ico.org.uk/for-the-public/official-information/>.

Alternatively, write to:

**Information Commissioner's Office**

**Wycliffe House**

**Water Lane**

**Wilmslow**

**Cheshire**

**SK9 5AF**

**Phone: 0303 123 1113**