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18/12/2024

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NUMBER 383/2024

Thank you for your request for information regarding CT next generation future blueprint; which has now been considered.

Applicant Question:

The Information Sharing Agreement you've sent names a very interesting document that I would also like to read. With that in mind, please could I make a new FOI request for the following document:

- CTP Next Generation 'future blueprint' 2022

NPCC Response:

The NPCC does hold information captured by your request. The CT Next Generation Future Blueprint has been subject to redaction by the following exemptions:

Section 23 Information Supplied by or Concerning Certain Security Bodies
Section 24 National Security
Section 27 International Relations
Section 31 Law Enforcement

For further information relating to the legislation, please see Annex A.

Yours sincerely

Sherry Traquair
Freedom of Information Officer & Decision Maker

www.npcc.police.uk

COMPLAINT RIGHTS

Internal Review

If you are dissatisfied with the response you have been provided with, in compliance with the Freedom of Information legislation, you can lodge a complaint with NPCC to have the decision reviewed within 40 working days of the date of this response. The handling of your request will be looked at by someone independent of the original decision, and a fresh response provided.

It would be helpful, if requesting a review, for you to articulate in detail the reasons you are not satisfied with this reply.

If you would like to request a review, please write or send an email to NPCC Freedom of Information, c/o PO Box 481, Fareham, Hampshire, PO14 9FS.

Annex A

Section 17 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires the NPCC, when refusing to provide information by way of exemption in question and (c) states why the exemption applies. In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 this letter acts as a refusal notice to those aspects of your request.

The legislation: Section 23 Information supplied by, or concerning, certain security bodies – the legislation:

(1) Information held by a public authority is exempt information if it 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 there is no requirement to consider the public interest test.

Section 24 National Security – the legislation:

(1) Information which does not fall within Section 23(1) is exempt information if exemption from Section 1(1)(b) is required for the purposes of safeguarding national security.

Information will not be released if the information, where if to do so, would result in the information potentially being used to help one or more individuals circumvent for criminal and/or other reasons including those that would put at risk national security.

The information would allow individuals to infer the level of ability police forces maintain in regards to safeguarding national security. There is a significant risk that knowledge and understanding of any capabilities that the police have would allow terrorists or individuals to undermine or circumvent the police thereby prejudicing the ability to maintain national security.

Any disclosure under FOI is a disclosure to the world at large, and confirming the use of specialist techniques which the police service deploy in specific circumstances would prejudice law enforcement. This would be damaging and limit operational capabilities as criminals / terrorists would gain a greater understanding of the police's methods and techniques, enabling them to take steps to counter them; and provide an indication to any individual who may be undertaking criminal / terrorist activities that the police service may be aware of their presence and taking counter terrorist measures.

It is understood that the public are entitled to know where their public funds are being spent and a better informed public can take steps to protect themselves.

However, confirming the use of specialist surveillance techniques, capabilities, methodology and resources could render security measures less effective. This could lead to the compromise of ongoing or future operations to protect the security or infrastructure of the UK and increase the risk of harm to the public.

The legislation: Section 31 Law Enforcement

(1) Information which is not exempt information by virtue of section 30 is exempt information if its disclosure under this Act would, or would be likely to, prejudice -

- (a) the prevention or detection of crime
- (b) the apprehension or prosecution of offenders

Disclosure of this information would enable those with criminal intent to target specific areas of the UK to conduct their criminal or terrorist activities. This would also enable criminals to take measures to counteract the tactical capabilities of police forces.

Disclosure of this information would have the likelihood of identifying specific vulnerabilities, which would ultimately compromise police tactics, operations and future prosecutions. Any information identifying the focus of policing activity could be used to the advantage of terrorists or criminal organisations. Information that undermines the operational integrity of these activities will adversely affect public safety and have a negative impact on law enforcement. Public safety would be put at risk if criminals were able to counteract police tactics. The NPCC is committed to demonstrating proportionality and accountability.

Any information that could impact or undermine ongoing investigations or any future investigations would enable targeted individuals / groups to become tactically aware of the police capabilities. This would help subjects and avoid detection, and inhibit the prevention and detection of crime.

The NPCC will not disclose information which may hinder the effective management of law enforcement or place staff or officers at risk. Whilst there is a public interest in the transparency of policing operations and in this case providing assurance that the police service is appropriately and effectively managing this area of policing, there is a very strong public interest in safeguarding the tactical abilities.

The prevention and detection of crime is the foundation upon which policing is built and the police service have a clear responsibility to prevent crime and arrest those responsible for committing crime or those that plan to commit crime. Disclosure of information captured by this request could directly influence the stages of that process, and jeopardise current investigations or prejudice law enforcement.

The legislation: Section 27 International Relations – the legislation:

- (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

The disclosure of parts of the information requested would diminish relations between the UK and other Countries. Although there is a public interest in knowing how the police service support other nations, there is also a requirement to protect information which may undermine the relationship which has been formed.

Whilst disclosure would provide greater transparency over international work undertaken by the police service which would provide an opportunity for a debate to be stimulated as to whether the work conduct is necessary.

Nevertheless, the disclosure of the information would be damaging to those relationships. In order to build close working relationships that effectively help promote positive policing internationally, a disclosure of the information would be damaging to the trust and confidence which has been built between the UK and other Countries.