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16/04/2026

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NUMBER: 2800/2026

Thank you for your request for information regarding CCC – September 2025, which has now been considered.

Applicant Question:

1. PRAP update
2. National Protected Characteristics Code Schemes
3. Immigration Risks
4. Secure Connected Autonomous Vehicles
5. Also is it possible to have the responses received from the policing minister to the questions mentioned at the top of p20?

NPCC Response:

1. The NPCC does hold recorded information captured by your request which is provided by way of attachment(s):

PRAP 01 Inclusion and Race Paper CCC September 2025
PRAP 02 PRAP – chiefs council briefing Sept 2025

These documents are provided in full.

2. The NPCC does hold recorded information captured by your request which is provided by way of attachment:

CC National Protected Characteristics Code Scheme July 2025

This document has a minor S40(2) Personal Information redaction.

I wish to stress that the Protected Characteristics Coding Scheme dated July 2025 is provided as it was the version prepared for presentation to Chief Constables' Council in September 2025 and is therefore captured by the scope of your request.

Whilst this version was agreed at Chief Constables' Council, it should be noted that the NPCC subsequently decided not to implement changes to the sex and gender identity questions at that time. A revised Coding Scheme dated December 2025 was later produced and supersedes the July 2025 version; however, this later document falls outside the scope of your request and is therefore not provided as part of this response.

The July 2025 Coding Scheme is not operationally current.

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

3. The NPCC does hold information captured by your request.

This information is withheld in full by virtue of S23 Information supplied by, or concerning certain security bodies and S31 Law Enforcement.

The withheld information comprises a highly operational document relating to public protection arrangements, risk assessment activity, multi-agency coordination and national policing functions.

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

4. The NPCC does not hold recorded information. There are no papers to support references to the September CCC minutes and conclude that reference was made by way of verbal update. I have searched across NPCC indices for CCC.
5. The NPCC does not hold recorded information captured by your request.

I have made enquiries across NPCC Secretariat to include the NPCC Chair (including Chair's emails) and NPCC indices for CCC. This information is not held by the NPCC and an inference can be made that no additional issues were raised by Chiefs following the ministers input.

Yours sincerely
Freedom of Information Officer & Decision Maker

www.npcc.police.uk

COMPLAINT RIGHTS

Internal Review

Any request for an internal review will be acknowledged and responded to, based on the specific wording of your initial request only.

We ask that any rationale to request an internal review, does not include any requests for new information and ask that these be submitted by separate email. We will acknowledge as a new request and may aggregate to your initial request in compliance with the legislation.

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 40 Personal Information

(1) Any information to which a request for information relates is exempt information if it constitutes personal data of which the applicant is the data subject.

(2) Any information to which a request for information relates is also exempt information if
(a) it constitutes personal data which does not fall within subsection (1), and
(b) the first, second or third condition below is satisfied.

(3A) The first condition is that the disclosure of the information to a member of the public otherwise than under this Act—

(a) would contravene any of the data protection principles, or

(b) would do so if the exemptions in section 24(1) of the Data Protection Act 2018 (manual unstructured data held by public authorities) were disregarded.

(3B) The second condition is that the disclosure of the information to a member of the public otherwise than under this Act would contravene Article 21 of the GDPR (general processing: right to object to processing).

Any information to which a request for information relates is also exempt information if it constitutes personal data which do not fall within subsection (1), and either the first or the second condition is satisfied.

S40(2) applies to third party personal data. Any release would breach the data protection principles contained within the Data Protection Act 2018. S40(2) has been engaged by virtue of S40(3)(a)(i). Any disclosure of withheld information would breach the first data protection principle of fair and lawful processing.

This is an absolute exemption and there is no requirement to apply the public interest test.

The legislation: Section 23 Information supplied by, or relating to security bodies

(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.

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

The withheld information comprises a detailed operational and strategic document relating to public protection arrangements, contingency planning, multi-agency risk management, risk assessment methodologies, governance structures, and national coordination functions.

The document includes:

- Sensitive operational detail regarding policing functions, structures and decision-making frameworks;
- Risk assessment and mapping activity undertaken with partner law enforcement agencies.
- Information relating to cross-government and multi-agency coordination, including the involvement of other public authorities;
- Contextual information concerning capacity pressures, system vulnerabilities, and information-sharing limitations relevant to current law enforcement activity.

Disclosure of this information would be likely to prejudice law enforcement by:

- Revealing how policing identifies, prioritises and mitigates risk at a national and local level;
- Exposing operational dependencies and coordination mechanisms, which could be exploited by individuals or groups seeking to evade or undermine police activity;
- Allowing hostile actors to gain insight into policing capability, resource constraints and areas of focus;
- Undermining the effective delivery of public protection and prevention activity.

The risk of prejudice is real, significant and likely, rather than speculative, and would directly impact the effective exercise of policing functions.

The NPCC has considered whether the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

- It is recognised that promoting openness and transparency in the way policing carries out its national coordination responsibilities;
- Supporting public confidence in policing governance and risk management arrangements;
- Aiding general understanding of how policing partner with other public bodies;
- Facilitating informed public debate about the challenges faced by policing.

However, it is also recognised the rationale for maintaining the exemption by:

- Ensuring the ongoing effectiveness of law enforcement and public protection activity by safeguarding sensitive operational information;
- Preventing the disclosure of risk assessment processes and methodologies, which could be used to identify or exploit vulnerabilities;
- Protecting the integrity of multi-agency working arrangements and trusted information-sharing relationships
- Avoiding the release of information that could be misinterpreted to taken out of context, leading to unwarranted concern or disruption;
- Reducing the risk of public disorder, community tension, or targeted activity, which policing would then be required to manage;

- Preserving policing's ability to deploy resources flexibly and proportionately in response to evolving risk;
- Safeguarding staff, partners and operations from unnecessary exposure or risk.

Whilst there is a recognised public interest in transparency regarding policing activity, disclosure of the requested information would be likely to damage the ability of the police service to prevent and detect crime and protect the public.

The information is:

Highly operational in nature;
Reliant on Specialist context;
Closely linked to live or evolving law enforcement considerations;
Not suitable for release into the public domain without causing foreseeable harm.

Disclosure would not meaningfully enhance the public understanding but would instead increase the risk of harm to law enforcement effectiveness and public safety.

On balance, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosure.