



Australian Government
**Australian Customs and
Border Protection Service**

Customs House
5 Constitution Avenue
Canberra ACT 2601

File No: 2015/009644

29 April 2015

CD

BY EMAIL: foi+request-1010-a04c4e43@righttoknow.org.au

Dear CD

Request for access to document – Freedom of Information Act 1982 (FOI Act)

I refer to your email dated 10 March 2015 in which you request access to a document held by the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS) under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (the FOI Act).

I am authorised under section 23 of the FOI Act to make decisions to release and to refuse access to exempt documents.

Scope of Request

You have requested access to the following document:

'a copy of the Contract between ACBPS and "RELEGEN" with the ID "CN2098791" and description "CMO039650 - Software Supp & Main" as listed on AusTender.'

Charges

On 1 April 2015, ACBPS notified you of the estimated charges associated with processing this request in the amount of \$125.00.

ACBPS received the deposit of \$31.25 on 10 April 2015, and the outstanding amount payable for this request is \$93.75.

Where an applicant is liable to pay a charge in relation to accessing a document, ACBPS must collect charges before document are released to the applicant (subregulation 11(1) of the *Freedom of Information (Fees and Charges) Regulations 1982*).

Therefore, can you please forward the outstanding amount of \$93.75 to ACBPS at your earliest convenience? I attach an invoice for the outstanding amount to enable you to pay by electronic means. Upon receipt of the balance, ACBPS will provide you with access to the document released in response to this request.

Consultation

On 19 March 2015, ACBPS notified you that the agency was consulting a third party under section 27 of the FOI Act. It appeared that that third party might reasonably wish to make an exemption contention because of business affairs information in the document.

The third party consulted made submissions contending that some information contained within the document is conditionally exempt under section 47 of the FOI Act, and that access to those parts of the document, on balance, would be contrary to the public interest.

In making my decision, I have considered carefully the submissions made by the third party objecting to the release of the business affairs information.

Decision on access

ACBPS has identified one document that falls within the scope of your request. This document was in the possession of ACBPS on 10 March 2015 when your FOI request was received.

I make the following decision in relation to the document in the possession of ACBPS which comes within the scope of your request:

- Release one document in part with deletions.

I have provided detailed reasons for my decision below.

Reasons for Decision

My reasoning in relation to the application of each section within the document is set out below.

1 Section 45 of the FOI Act – Document containing material obtained in confidence

Section 45 of the FOI Act provided that a document is an exempt document if its disclosure under this Act would found an action, by a person (other than an agency, the Commonwealth or Norfolk Island), for breach of confidence.

I have decided that parts of the document contain material that, if disclosed, would found an action by a person for breach of confidence.

Attachment A to Schedule 2 of the Contract sets out a series of Business Requirements Scenarios. This attachment is clearly marked "Commercial in Confidence". This information was provided to ACBPS in circumstances giving rise to the obligation of confidence.

I am satisfied that the nature of the information is inherently confidential as:

- The information is specifically identified by the Contractor as being confidential;
- The information has the necessary quality of confidentiality as it contains information that is not common knowledge or in the public domain;
- The information was provided to ACBPS and received on the basis of a mutual understanding of confidence;

- If the information was disclosed, it would be without the authority of the Contractor; and
- Disclosure of the information will likely cause detriment to the Contractor.

I am of the view that the disclosure of the information within Attachment A to Schedule 2 would found an action by the Contractor for breach of confidence and as such I have decided that this information is exempt from disclosure under section 45 of the FOI Act.

2 Section 47 of the FOI Act – Document disclosing commercially valuable information

A document is an exempt document if its disclosure under this Act would disclose any information having a commercial value that would be, or could reasonably be expected to be, destroyed or diminished if the information were disclosed.

I consider that parts of the document contain information of a commercial value to a business and that there is a reasonable likelihood that value would be, or could reasonably be expected to be, destroyed or diminished in the information were disclosed.

The information contained within the document is valuable for the purpose of carrying on the commercial activities in which the contractor is engaged. The information is relevant to the profitability or viability of the continuing business operation of the contractor. If the information were to be released, it could enable a competitor to obtain a commercial advantage over the entity.

I have therefore decided that parts of the document are exempt from disclosure under section 47 of the FOI Act.

3 Section 47E of the FOI Act – Operations of Agencies

Section 47E(d) of the FOI Act provides that a document is conditionally exempt if disclosure would, or could reasonably be expected to, have a substantial adverse effect on the proper and efficient conduct of the operations of an agency.

I consider that the disclosure of parts of the document would, or could reasonably be expected to, have a substantial adverse effect on the proper and efficient conduct of the operations of ACBPS.

The contract relates to the provision of a service relating to a Firearms Tracking System. The nature of the information contained within this document includes:

- details regarding ACBPS armouries and Operational Storage Facilities, including locations;
- details concerning the issue and receipt of armoury for operational activities;
- the nature and security of information regarding armoury maintained by ACBPS;
- details of ACBPS legacy systems containing sensitive information regarding armoury equipment; and
- information relating to ACBPS IT systems, including server and other hardware details.

ACBPS is Australia's primary border agency which includes a broad range of activities, including operational activities. The disclosure of the operational information contained within the document would result in a substantial adverse effect on the operations of ACBPS. Any disclosure resulting in the prejudice of the effectiveness of operational

activities of the Service would result in the need for this Service, and potentially other law enforcements agencies, to change those methods and/or procedures to avoid jeopardising their future effectiveness.

Accordingly, I have decided that parts of the document referred to above are conditionally exempt under section 47E(d) of the FOI Act.

4 Section 47F of the FOI Act – Personal Privacy

Section 47F of the FOI Act provides that a document is conditionally exempt if its disclosure under FOI would involve the unreasonable disclosure of personal information of any person. 'Personal information' means information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable, whether the information or opinion is true or not, and whether the information or opinion is recorded in a material form or not (see s 4 of the FOI Act and s 6 of the *Privacy Act 1988*).

I consider that disclosure of parts of the document would disclose personal information relating to third parties. I consider that the disclosure of the information within the document would involve an unreasonable disclosure of personal information about a number of individuals.

I have decided that parts of the document are conditionally exempt under section 47F of the FOI Act.

5 The public interest – section 11A of the FOI Act

As I have decided that parts of the document are conditionally exempt, I am now required to consider whether access to the conditionally exempt information would be contrary to the public interest (section 11A of the FOI Act).

A part of a document which is conditionally exempt must also meet the public interest test in section 11A(5) before an exemption may be claimed in respect of that part.

In summary, the test is whether access to the conditionally exempt part of the document would be, on balance, contrary to the public interest.

In applying this test, I have noted the objects of the FOI Act and the importance of the other factors listed in section 11B(3) of the FOI Act, being whether access to the document would do any of the following:

- (a) *promote the objects of this Act (including all the matters set out in sections 3 and 3A);*
- (b) *inform debate on a matter of public importance;*
- (c) *promote effective oversight of public expenditure;*
- (d) *allow a person to access his or her own personal information.*

Having regard to the above:

- I am satisfied that access to the document would promote the objects of the FOI Act.
- I consider that the subject matter of the document does have the character of public importance and that there may be broad public interest in the document.
- I consider that an insight into public expenditure so far as it relates to this particular contract will be provided through examination of the document.
- I am satisfied that you do not require access to the document in order to access your own personal information.

Disclosure of all aspects of the document would not provide a person with sufficient information to assess the rigour or efficiencies of internal decision making processes within ACBPS, promote scrutiny of government decision making or reveal the reasoning for a government decision. I consider these considerations as neutral.

I have also considered the factors that weigh against the release of the conditionally exempt information in the document:

- I consider that the disclosure of parts of the document that are conditionally exempt under section 47E(d) of the FOI Act could reasonably be expected to prejudice operational activities within ACBPS and, as a result, the ability of ACBPS to protect Australia's borders. I consider there to be a strong public interest in ensuring that the ability of ACBPS to conduct its operational activities is not compromised or prejudiced in any way. I consider that this factor weighs heavily against disclosure.
- I consider that the disclosure to the world at large of information disclosing details of the ACBPS IT network would have a substantial adverse affect on the IT operations of ACBPS. This conditionally exempt information is of value to individuals or organisations who may be interested in crafting a hostile cyber security attack on the IT systems of ACBPS. I consider that this factor weighs heavily against disclosure of this conditionally exempt information.
- The disclosure of the personal information of individuals contained in the document could reasonably be expected to prejudice the protection of those individuals' right to privacy. It is my view that it is firmly in the public interest to uphold the rights of individuals to their own privacy. I consider that this factor weighs heavily against disclosure.

I have also had regard to section 11B(4) which sets out the factors which are irrelevant to my decision, which are:

- (a) *access to the document could result in embarrassment to the Commonwealth Government, or cause a loss of confidence in the Commonwealth Government;*
- (b) *access to the document could result in any person misinterpreting or misunderstanding the document;*

- (c) *the author of the document was (or is) of high seniority in the agency to which the request for access to the document was made;*
- (d) *access to the document could result in confusion or unnecessary debate.*

I have not taken into account any of those factors in this decision.

Upon balancing all of the above relevant public interest considerations, I have concluded that the disclosure of the conditionally exempt information in the document is not in the public interest and therefore exempt from disclosure under the FOI Act.

Legislation

I have attached an extract of the exemption provisions of the FOI Act and the public interest test for your information at **ATTACHMENT B**.

Your Review Rights

The FOI Act grants you rights to have my decision reviewed.

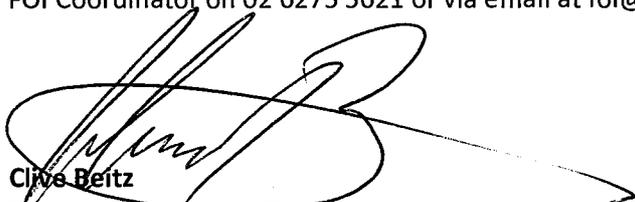
Information regarding your review rights is available in the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner's FOI Fact Sheet 12 at **ATTACHMENT C** for your reference.

Making a Complaint

FOI fact sheet 13 from the OAIC is at **ATTACHMENT D** for your reference. This sets out how you may complain to the Australian Information Commissioner if you have concerns about how ACBPS has handled your request for document under the FOI Act.

Contact

Should you wish to discuss my decision, please do not hesitate to contact Ms Rebecca Azzopardi, FOI Coordinator on 02 6275 5621 or via email at foi@customs.gov.au.



Clive Beitz
Director, Integration Taskforce
Australian Customs and Border Protection Service

ATTACHMENT A

Relevant Legislation

Section 45 - Document containing material obtained in confidence

- (1) A document is an exempt document if its disclosure under this Act would found an action, by a person (other than an agency, the Commonwealth or Norfolk Island), for breach of confidence.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a document to which subsection 47C(1) (deliberative processes) applies (or would apply, but for subsection 47C(2) or (3)), that is prepared by a Minister, a member of the staff of a Minister, or an officer or employee of an agency, in the course of his or her duties, or by a prescribed authority or Norfolk Island authority in the performance of its functions, for purposes relating to the affairs of an agency or a Department of State unless the disclosure of the document would constitute a breach of confidence owed to a person or body other than:
 - (a) a person in the capacity of Minister, member of the staff of a Minister or officer of an agency; or
 - (b) an agency, the Commonwealth or Norfolk Island.

Section 47 - Document disclosing trade secrets or commercially valuable information

- (1) A document is an exempt document if its disclosure under this Act would disclose:
 - (a) trade secrets; or
 - (b) any other information having a commercial value that would be, or could reasonably be expected to be, destroyed or diminished if the information were disclosed.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not have effect in relation to a request by a person for access to a document:
 - (a) by reason only of the inclusion in the document of information concerning that person in respect of his or her business or professional affairs; or
 - (b) by reason only of the inclusion in the document of information concerning the business, commercial or financial affairs of an undertaking where the person making the request is the proprietor of the undertaking or a person acting on behalf of the proprietor; or
 - (c) by reason only of the inclusion in the document of information concerning the business, commercial or financial affairs of an organisation where the person making the request is the organisation or a person acting on behalf of the organisation.
- (3) A reference in this section to an undertaking includes a reference to an undertaking that is carried on by, or by an authority of, the Commonwealth, Norfolk Island or a State or by a local government authority.

Section 47E - Public interest conditional exemptions—certain operations of agencies

A document is conditionally exempt if its disclosure under this Act would, or could reasonably be expected to, do any of the following:

- (a) prejudice the effectiveness of procedures or methods for the conduct of tests, examinations or audits by an agency;
- (b) prejudice the attainment of the objects of particular tests, examinations or audits conducted or to be conducted by an agency;
- (c) have a substantial adverse effect on the management or assessment of personnel by the Commonwealth, by Norfolk Island or by an agency;
- (d) have a substantial adverse effect on the proper and efficient conduct of the operations of an agency.

Section 47F - Public interest conditional exemptions—personal privacy

- (1) A document is conditionally exempt if its disclosure under this Act would involve the unreasonable disclosure of personal information about any person (including a deceased person).
- (2) In determining whether the disclosure of the document would involve the unreasonable disclosure of personal information, an agency or Minister must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) the extent to which the information is well known;
 - (b) whether the person to whom the information relates is known to be (or to have been) associated with the matters dealt with in the document;
 - (c) the availability of the information from publicly accessible sources;
 - (d) any other matters that the agency or Minister considers relevant.
- (3) Subject to subsection (5), subsection (1) does not have effect in relation to a request by a person for access to a document by reason only of the inclusion in the document of matter relating to that person.

...

11B - Public interest exemptions—factors

- (1) This section applies for the purposes of working out whether access to a conditionally exempt document would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest under subsection 11A(5).
- (2) This section does not limit subsection 11A(5).

Factors favouring access

- (3) Factors favouring access to the document in the public interest include whether access to the document would do any of the following:
 - (a) promote the objects of this Act (including all the matters set out in sections 3 and 3A);
 - (b) inform debate on a matter of public importance;
 - (c) promote effective oversight of public expenditure;
 - (d) allow a person to access his or her own personal information.

Irrelevant factors

- (4) The following factors must not be taken into account in deciding whether access to the document would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest:
 - (a) access to the document could result in embarrassment to the Commonwealth Government, or cause a loss of confidence in the Commonwealth Government;
 - (aa) access to the document could result in embarrassment to the Government of Norfolk Island or cause a loss of confidence in the Government of Norfolk Island;
 - (b) access to the document could result in any person misinterpreting or misunderstanding the document;
 - (c) the author of the document was (or is) of high seniority in the agency to which the request for access to the document was made;
 - (d) access to the document could result in confusion or unnecessary debate.

Guidelines

- (5) In working out whether access to the document would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest, an agency or Minister must have regard to any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner for the purposes of this subsection under section 93A.



FOI fact sheet 12

Freedom of information – Your review rights

April 2011

If you disagree with the decision of an Australian Government agency or minister under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (the FOI Act), you can ask for the decision to be reviewed. You may want to seek review if you sought certain document and were not given full access, if someone is to be granted access to information that is about you, if the agency has informed you that it will impose a charge for processing your request or if your application to have your personal information amended was not accepted. There are two ways you can ask for review of a decision: internal review by the agency, and external review by the Australian Information Commissioner.

Internal review

If an agency makes an FOI decision that you disagree with, you can ask the agency to review its decision. The review will be carried out by a different agency officer, usually someone at a more senior level. There is no charge for internal review.

You must apply within 30 days of being notified of the decision, unless the agency extended the application time. You should contact the agency if you wish to seek an extension. The agency must make a review decision within 30 days. If it does not do so, its original decision is considered to be affirmed.

Internal review is not available if a minister or the chief officer of the agency made the decision personally.

Review by the Information Commissioner

The Information Commissioner is an independent office holder who can review the decisions of agencies and ministers under the FOI Act.

Is a review the same as a complaint?

No. The Information Commissioner also investigates complaints about agency actions under the FOI Act. However, if you are complaining that an agency decision is wrong, it will be treated as an application for a review. Your matter will be treated as a complaint when a review would not be practical

or would not address your concerns (for example, if you were not consulted about a document that contains your personal information before it was released). For more information see FOI fact sheet 13 – *Freedom of information: How to make a complaint*.

Do I have to go through the agency's internal review process first?

No. You may apply directly to the Information Commissioner. However, going through the agency's internal review process gives the agency the opportunity to reconsider its initial decision, and your needs may be met more quickly without undergoing an external review process.

Do I have to pay?

No. The Information Commissioner's review is free.

How do I apply?

You must apply in writing and you can lodge your application in one of the following ways:

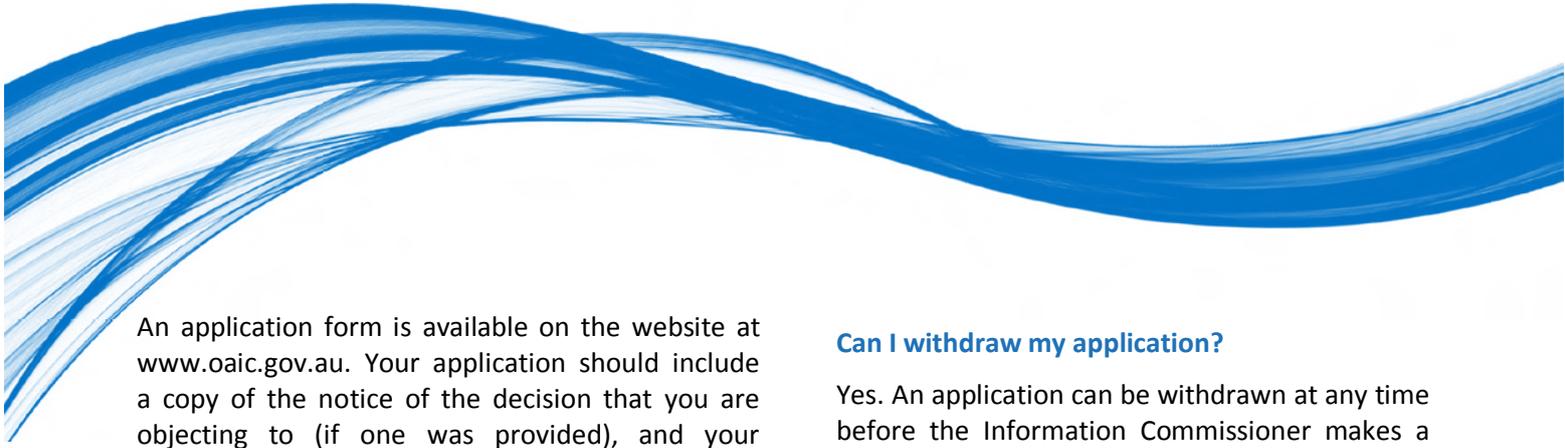
online: www.oaic.gov.au

post: GPO Box 2999, Canberra ACT 2601

fax: +61 2 9284 9666

email: enquiries@oaic.gov.au

in person: Level 3,
175 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000



An application form is available on the website at www.oaic.gov.au. Your application should include a copy of the notice of the decision that you are objecting to (if one was provided), and your contact details. You should also set out why you are objecting to the decision.

Can I get help in completing the application?

Yes. The Information Commissioner's staff are available to help you with your application if anything is unclear.

When do I have to apply?

If you are objecting to a decision to refuse access to document, impose a charge or refuse to amend a document, you must apply to the Information Commissioner within 60 days of being given notice of the decision. If you are objecting to a decision to grant access to another person, you must apply within 30 days of being notified of that decision.

You can ask the Information Commissioner for an extension of time to apply, and this may be granted if the Information Commissioner considers it is reasonable in the circumstances.

Who will conduct the review?

Staff of the Information Commissioner will conduct the review. Only the Information Commissioner, the FOI Commissioner or the Privacy Commissioner can make a decision at the end of the review.

Does the Information Commissioner have to review my matter?

No. The Information Commissioner may decide not to review an application that is frivolous, misconceived or lacking in substance, or if you fail to cooperate with the process or cannot be contacted after reasonable attempts. You cannot appeal against that decision.

Alternatively the Information Commissioner may decide that the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) would be better placed to review the matter, and if so, will advise you of the procedure for applying to the AAT. This will not be common.

Can I withdraw my application?

Yes. An application can be withdrawn at any time before the Information Commissioner makes a decision.

What happens in the review process?

The review process is designed to be as informal as possible. The Information Commissioner may contact you or any of the other parties to clarify matters and seek more information. The Information Commissioner may also ask the agency or minister to provide reasons for their decision if the reasons given were inadequate.

Most reviews will be made on the basis of the submissions and papers provided by the parties. Sometimes the Information Commissioner may decide to hold a hearing if one of the parties applies. Parties may participate in a hearing by telephone. If confidential matters are raised, the hearing may be held partly or wholly in private.

Will there be other parties to the review?

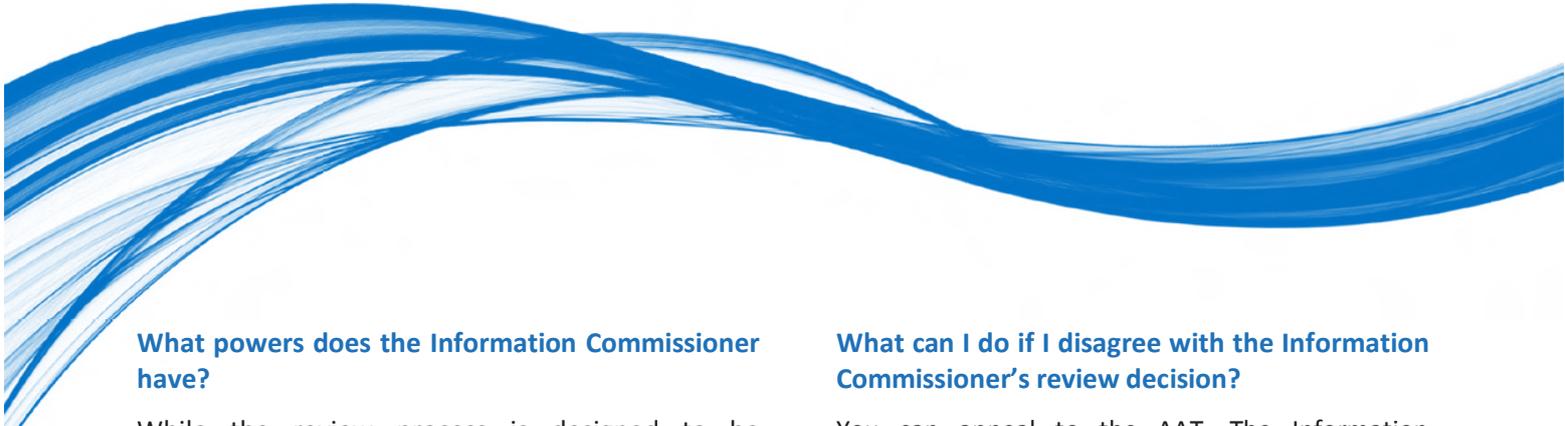
There may be. The Information Commissioner can join other parties who are affected by the application. For example, if you are objecting to someone else being granted access to information that concerns you, that person may be joined in the review.

Can someone else represent me?

Yes, including a lawyer. However, the Information Commissioner prefers the process to be as informal and cost-effective as possible and does not encourage legal representation.

Will the Information Commissioner look at all document, including ones that are claimed to be exempt?

Yes. The Information Commissioner's review is a fresh decision, so all the relevant material must be examined, including document that the agency or minister has declined to release. Developments that have occurred since the original decision may also be considered.



What powers does the Information Commissioner have?

While the review process is designed to be informal, the Information Commissioner has formal powers to require anyone to produce information or document, to compel anyone to attend to answer questions and to take an oath or affirmation that their answers will be true.

An agency or minister can also be ordered to undertake further searches for document.

What decisions can the Information Commissioner make?

After reviewing a decision, the Information Commissioner must do one of three things:

- set the decision aside and make a fresh decision
- affirm the decision, or
- vary the decision.

The Information Commissioner will give reasons for the decision.

Will the decision be made public?

Yes. The Information Commissioner will publish decisions on the website. Exempt material (that is, material that is not released) will not be included. Nor will the name of the review applicant, unless that person requests otherwise or there is a special reason to publish it.

What can I do if I disagree with the Information Commissioner's review decision?

You can appeal to the AAT. The Information Commissioner will not be a party to those proceedings. The fee for lodging an AAT application is \$777 (at November 2010), although there are exemptions for health care and pension concession card holders and the AAT can waive the fee on financial hardship grounds.

FOI applications made before 1 November 2010

The Information Commissioner can only review an agency's or minister's FOI decision if you made your FOI request on or after 1 November 2010. If you made your FOI request before 1 November, even if the decision was made after that date, the review process is different.

You must first ask the agency for internal review of the decision. You may then appeal to the AAT if you are not satisfied with the decision.

The information provided in this fact sheet is of a general nature. It is not a substitute for legal advice.

For further information

telephone: 1300 363 992

email: enquiries@oaic.gov.au

write: GPO Box 2999, Canberra ACT 2601
or visit our website at www.oaic.gov.au



FOI fact sheet 13

Freedom of information – How to make a complaint

October 2010

You may complain to the Australian Information Commissioner if you have concerns about how an Australian Government agency handled a request for document under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (the FOI Act) or took any other action under that Act. If you are unhappy with the agency's decision about giving or refusing access to document, you should ask for the decision to be reviewed, which is a separate process.

Disagree with an FOI decision?

If you disagree with an agency's or minister's decision on your request under the FOI Act, you have the right to have the decision reviewed. You can ask an agency to review its decision internally. You also have the right to ask the Information Commissioner to review an agency's or minister's decision. See **FOI Fact Sheet 12 Freedom of information – Your review rights** for more information about the review process.

If you are concerned about the way an agency has handled your matter, you can complain to the Information Commissioner.

What are the powers of the Information Commissioner?

The Information Commissioner can investigate a complaint about how an agency handled an FOI request, or other actions the agency took under the FOI Act. The Information Commissioner cannot investigate a complaint about a minister.

In conducting the investigation the Information Commissioner has the power to:

- make inquiries of an agency
- obtain information from any person
- take possession of, or inspect, any relevant document.

If the Information Commissioner decides to investigate your complaint, the agency you have complained about will be notified in writing of the complaint. The Information Commissioner conducts investigations of complaints in private.

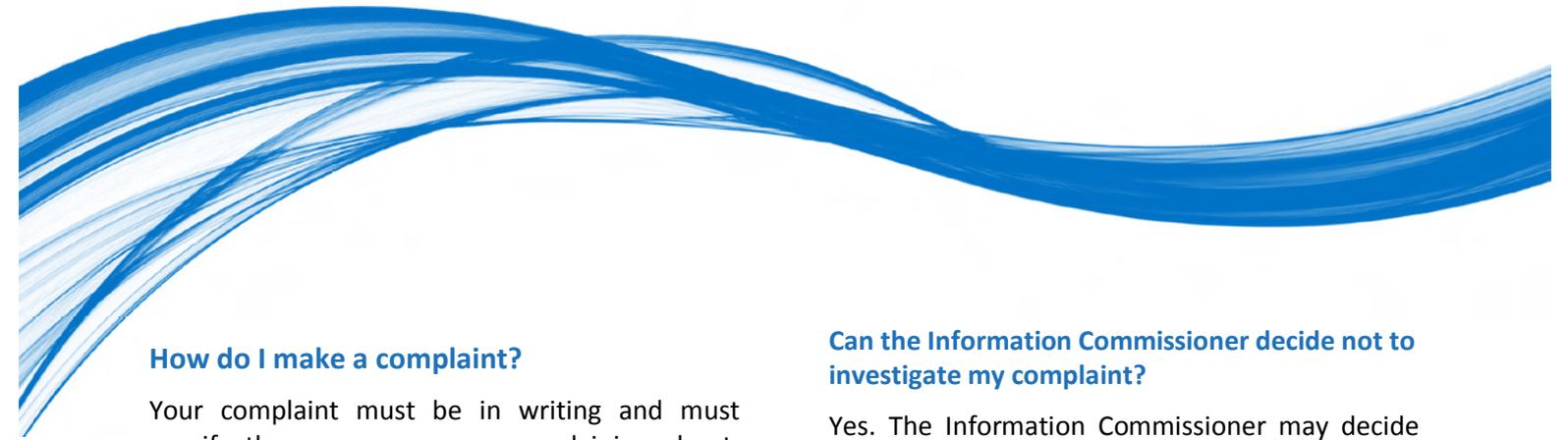
Who can make a complaint?

Any person can make a complaint about the actions of an agency in relation to an FOI activity. You do not need to have requested document under the FOI Act.

When should I make a complaint?

You can complain to the Information Commissioner at any time. If your complaint relates to an FOI request you can make the complaint at any stage of the process.

Before making a complaint to the Information Commissioner, you should contact the agency directly to try to resolve your concerns. The Information Commissioner may decide not to investigate your complaint if you have not raised your concerns first with the agency or you have not given the agency a reasonable opportunity to deal with your complaint.



How do I make a complaint?

Your complaint must be in writing and must specify the agency you are complaining about. You can send your complaint to us using the details at the end of this fact sheet. A complaint form is also available on our website at www.oaic.gov.au.

If you need help we can assist you. You can contact us on 1300 363 992 or by email to enquiries@oaic.gov.au.

What information do I need to put in the complaint?

To help the Information Commissioner give the best consideration to your complaint, please provide as much relevant information as possible. Be clear about the issues in your complaint and what action or outcome you would like to see as a result.

Is there a fee for making a complaint?

No. There are no costs involved in making a complaint to the Information Commissioner.

What will happen to my complaint?

An officer of the Information Commissioner will contact you to discuss your complaint and you will be kept informed of the progress of your complaint along the way.

Before deciding whether to investigate your complaint the Information Commissioner may make preliminary inquiries of the agency you have complained about.

If the Information Commissioner decides to investigate your complaint, the Commissioner will write to the agency and request information to assist with the investigation.

Can the Information Commissioner decide not to investigate my complaint?

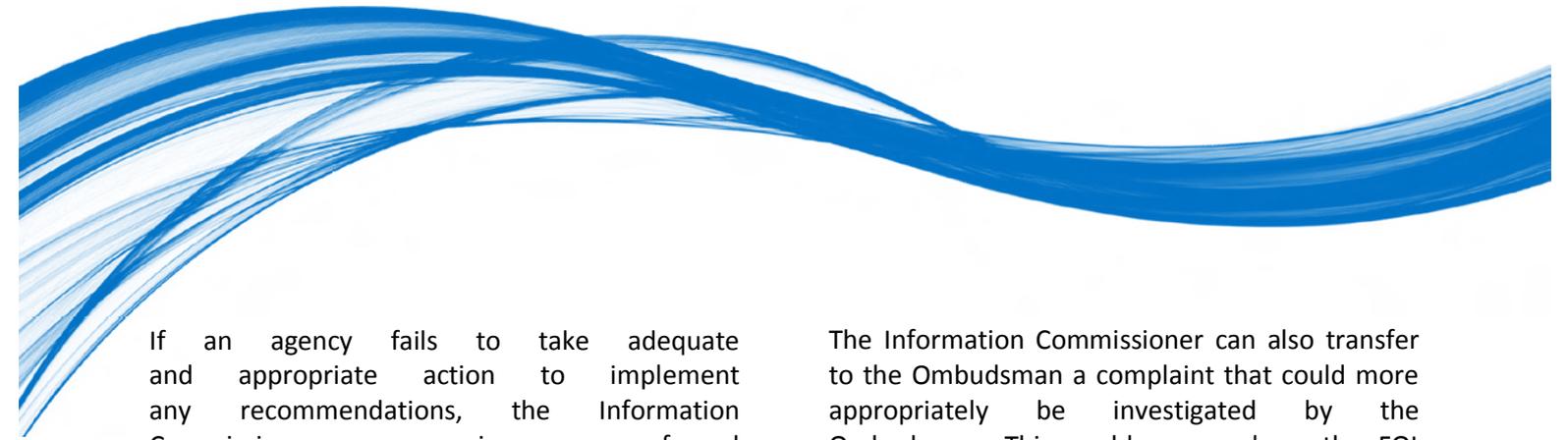
Yes. The Information Commissioner may decide not to investigate, or may discontinue an investigation, if:

- your complaint does not concern an agency's action under the FOI Act
- it is more appropriate for you to complain to another body (such as the agency or the Commonwealth Ombudsman)
- it is more appropriate for you to ask for the decision to be reviewed
- the agency you complained about has dealt with your complaint, or is in the process of dealing with it
- your complaint is frivolous, lacking in substance or not made in good faith
- you do not have sufficient interest in the matter.

If the Information Commissioner decides not to investigate or discontinues an investigation, the Commissioner will notify you and the agency of the reasons for this in writing.

How will my complaint be resolved?

In some cases the Information Commissioner's investigation and intervention may result in the agency addressing the issues that you have complained about. In other cases the Information Commissioner may make suggestions or recommendations that the agency should implement. You and the agency will be notified in writing of the outcome of the investigation.



If an agency fails to take adequate and appropriate action to implement any recommendations, the Information Commissioner may issue a formal implementation notice. This notice requires the agency to explain what action it will take to implement the recommendations. The Information Commissioner may also provide a written report to the minister responsible for the agency, and the report will be tabled in Parliament.

Your name will not be included in the report unless there is a special reason and you were first consulted.

Investigation by the Ombudsman

The Commonwealth Ombudsman can also investigate complaints about action taken by agencies under the FOI Act. However, if the issue complained about either could be or has been investigated by the Information Commissioner, the Ombudsman will consult the Information Commissioner to avoid the same matter being investigated twice. If the Ombudsman decides not to investigate, the complaint and all relevant document must be transferred to the Information Commissioner.

The Information Commissioner can also transfer to the Ombudsman a complaint that could more appropriately be investigated by the Ombudsman. This could occur where the FOI complaint is only one part of a wider grievance about an agency's actions. It is unlikely that this will be common. You will be notified in writing if your complaint is transferred.

The information provided in this fact sheet is of a general nature. It is not a substitute for legal advice.

For further information

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