



2 September 2020

**BY EMAIL:** Eleanor Davey <foi+request-6360-e8039657@righttoknow.org.au>

**In reply please quote:**

FOI Request: FA 20/06/00707

File Number: OBJ2020/19862

Dear Ms Davey

**Freedom of Information (FOI) request - Access Decision**

On 26 May 2020, the Department of Prime Minister & Cabinet received a request for access to document under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (the FOI Act). The request is more closely associated with the functions of the Department of Home Affairs (the Department) and your request was transferred to this Department on 16 June 2020.

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with a decision on your request for access under the FOI Act.

**1 Scope of request**

You have requested access to the following document:

*The document entitled 'Child Asylum Seekers in Nauru', sent by Save the Children Australia to Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull on 3 May 2016.*

**2 Authority to make decision**

I am an officer authorised under section 23 of the FOI Act to make decisions in respect of requests to access document or to amend or annotate records.

**3 Relevant material**

In reaching my decision I referred to the following:

- the terms of your request
- the FOI Act
- Guidelines published by the Office of the Information Commissioner under section 93A of the FOI Act (the FOI Guidelines)

#### **4 Document in scope of request**

The Department has identified one document as falling within the scope of your request. This document was in the possession of the Department on 26 May 2020 when your request was received.

#### **5 Decision**

The decision in relation to the document in the possession of the Department which falls within the scope of your request is as follows:

- Exempt one document in full from disclosure

#### **6 Reasons for Decision**

Detailed reasons for my decision are set out below.

My findings of fact and reasons for deciding that the exemption provision applies to that information are set out below.

##### **6.1 Section 33 of the FOI Act – Documents affecting National Security, Defence or International Relations**

Section 33(a)(iii) of the FOI Act permits exemption of a document if disclosure of the document would, or could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the international relations of the Commonwealth.

The phrase 'international relations' has been interpreted as meaning the ability of the Australian Government to maintain good working relations with other governments and international organisations and to protect the flow of confidential information between them. The expectation of damage to international relations must be reasonable in all the circumstances, having regard to the nature of the information; the circumstances in which it was communicated; and the nature and extent of the relationship. There must be real and substantial grounds for the conclusion that are supported by evidence.

The information contained in the documents relate to the Nauru Regional Processing Centre. The Republic of Nauru is a sovereign nation and the Government of Nauru is responsible for regional processing in Nauru.

I consider releasing the information marked 's33(a)(iii)' would adversely impact on the ability of the Department to maintain good working relations with the Government of Nauru. This assessment is made considering the nature of the information contained within the document and the current nature and extent of the Australia Government's relationship with the Government of Nauru.

As such I have decided that the information redacted and marked 's33(a)(iii)' is exempt from disclosure under section 33(a)(iii) of the FOI Act.

##### **6.2 Section 47C of the FOI Act – Deliberative Processes**

Section 47C of the FOI Act provides that a document is conditionally exempt if its disclosure would disclose deliberative matter relating to the deliberative processes involved in the functions of the Department.

'Deliberative matter' includes opinion, advice or recommendation obtained, prepared or recorded, or consultation or deliberation that has taken place, in the deliberative processes of an agency.

'Deliberative processes' generally involves "the process of weighing up or evaluating competing arguments or considerations"<sup>1</sup> and the 'thinking processes –the process of reflection, for example, upon the wisdom and expediency of a proposal, a particular decision or a course of action.'<sup>2</sup>

The document contains advice, opinions and recommendations prepared or recorded in the course of, or for the purposes of, the deliberative processes involved in the functions of Department. I am satisfied that this deliberative matter relates to a process undertaken within government to administer or review a program.

Section 47C(2) provides that "deliberative matter" does not include purely factual material. I have had regard to the fact that "purely factual material" does not extend to factual material that is an integral part of the deliberative content and purpose of a document, or is embedded in or intertwined with the deliberative content such that it is impractical to excise it.<sup>3</sup> A factual summary prepared to aid a complex issue may be classed as purely factual material, but may also be of a character as to disclose a process of section involving opinion, advice or recommendation. As such, a conclusion which involves a deliberative process may well prevent material from being purely factual<sup>4</sup>.

I am further satisfied that the factors set out in subsection (3) do not apply in this instance.

I have decided that the information is conditionally exempt under section 47C of the FOI Act. Access to a conditionally exempt document must generally be given unless it would be contrary to the public interest to do so. I have turned my mind to whether disclosure of the information would be contrary to the public interest, and have included my reasoning in that regard below

### **6.3 Section 47E of the FOI Act – Operations of Agencies**

Section 47E(d) of the FOI Act provides that documents are 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 the parts of documents marked 's47E(d)' would, or could reasonably be expected to, have a substantial adverse effect on the proper and efficient conduct of the operations of the Department.

Managing the security and integrity of Australia's borders is integral to the operations of the Department. Any prejudice to the effectiveness of the operational methods and procedures used in undertaking that role would result in a substantial adverse effect on the operations of the Department.

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<sup>1</sup> *Dreyfus and Secretary Attorney-General's Department (Freedom of information)* [2015] AATA 962 [18]

<sup>2</sup> *JE Waterford and Department of Treasury (No 2)* [1984] AATA 67

<sup>3</sup> *Dreyfus and Secretary Attorney-General's Department (Freedom of information)* [2015] AATA 962 [18]

<sup>4</sup> *Harris v Australian Broadcasting Corporation and Others* (1984) 1 FCR 150

Any disclosure resulting in the prejudice of the effectiveness of the Department's operational methods and procedures would result in the need for this Department, and potentially its law enforcement partners, to change those methods and/or procedures to avoid jeopardising their future effectiveness.

Accordingly, I have decided that the documents are conditionally exempt under section 47E(d) of the FOI Act. Access to a conditionally exempt document must generally be given unless it would be contrary to the public interest to do so. I have turned my mind to whether disclosure of the information would be contrary to the public interest, and have included my reasoning in that regard below.

#### **6.4 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 no insights into public expenditure 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.

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

- Disclosure of the conditionally exempt information under section 47C could reasonably be expected to prejudice the ability of the Department to administer a program or manage future review processes, inquiries and investigations. I consider that the disclosure of this type of deliberative material may hinder the

future cooperation or participation in those processes, and that there is a real public interest in this agency being able to administer programs and to undertake effective reviews, investigations and inquiries in the future. I consider that this would be contrary to the public interest and that this factor weighs strongly against disclosure.

- disclosure of the parts of the documents that are conditionally exempt under section 47E(d) of the FOI Act could reasonably be expected to operational functions of the Department and, as a result, the ability of the Department to protect Australia's borders. I consider there to be a strong public interest in ensuring that the ability of the Department to conduct its operational functions is not compromised or prejudiced in any way. I consider that this would be contrary to the public interest and that this factor weighs strongly 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 documents would be contrary to the public interest and it is therefore exempt from disclosure under the FOI Act.

## **7 Legislation**

A copy of the FOI Act is available at <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/C2004A02562>. If you are unable to access the legislation through this website, please contact our office for a copy.

## **8 Your Review Rights**

### Internal Review

If you disagree with this decision, you have the right to apply for an internal review by the Department of this decision. Any request for internal review must be provided to the Department within 30 days of you being notified of the decision. Where possible please attach reasons why you believe a review of the decision is necessary. The internal review will be carried out by an officer other than the original decision maker and the Department must make a review decision within 30 days.

Applications for review should be sent to:

By email to: [foi.reviews@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:foi.reviews@homeaffairs.gov.au)

OR

By mail to:  
Freedom of Information Section  
Department of Home Affairs  
PO Box 25  
BELCONNEN ACT 2617

*Review by the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner*

You may apply directly to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) for a review of this decision. You must apply in writing within 60 days of this notice. For further information about review rights and how to submit a request for a review to the OAIC, please see Fact Sheet 12 "Freedom of information – Your review rights", available online at <https://www.oaic.gov.au/freedom-of-information/foi-review-process>.

## **9 Making a Complaint**

You may complain to the Australian Information Commissioner about action taken by the Department in relation to your request.

Your enquiries to the Australian Information Commissioner can be directed to:

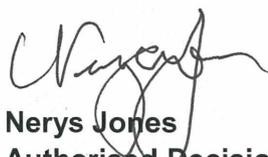
Phone 1300 363 992 (local call charge)

Email [enquiries@oaic.gov.au](mailto:enquiries@oaic.gov.au)

There is no particular form required to make a complaint to the Australian Information Commissioner. The request should be in writing and should set out the grounds on which it is considered that the action taken in relation to the request should be investigated and identify the Department of Home Affairs as the relevant agency.

## **10 Contacting the FOI Section**

Should you wish to discuss this decision, please do not hesitate to contact the FOI Section at [foi@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:foi@homeaffairs.gov.au).



**Nerys Jones**  
**Authorised Decision Maker**  
**Department of Home Affairs**