
Wolverhampton

Overarching Information Sharing Protocol

Version 1.9.2



Wolverhampton Homes



WEST MIDLANDS FIRE SERVICE



Version 1.9.2

Document references

Version	Version 1.9 Draft for final virtual sign off by WISG members
Date	March 2015
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Change History

Version	Date	Description of change
1.0	June 2011	Draft
1.1	August 2011	Amendments to section 14. 4.1 following feedback.
1.2	September 2011	Amendments following feedback.
1.3	October 2011	Amendments to section 7.1 & 13.1 following feedback
1.4	October 2011	Amendments following feedback.
1.5	October 2011	Amendments following review by Dilys Jones Associates. Amendments also made to 14.2.
1.6	November 2011	WCC Legal sign off
1.7	December 2014	Review At WISG - Raz Bassi to incorporate feedback
1.8	Jan 2015	Comments added, circulated again for review. Changes to tier two and three templates.
1.9	March 2015	Final amendments made. Document circulated for Final Virtual sign off
1.9.1	April 2016	Updated with new signatories and Logos
1.9.2	June 2016	Updated with new/amended signatories and Logos

With Thanks to:

Wolverhampton City Council and its partners acknowledge the work that Kent & Medway undertook to produce this structure on which this document is based. This high level document has been jointly further developed by public sector organisations in Wolverhampton, to facilitate the sharing of information amongst key organisations.

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1 Executive summary

- This document is an overarching information sharing protocol for inter-agency information sharing within Wolverhampton. It does not impose any new obligations, but reflects current regulations and legislation.
- This protocol sets out the agreed standards that staff in public, voluntary and independent partner organisations must adhere to. It is intended to complement any existing professional Codes of Practice that apply to any relevant professionals working within partner agencies.

2 Introduction

- It is recognised that effective information sharing is required in order to enable organisations to improve client services, protect the public and respond to statutory requirements. Organisations also recognise the importance of having clear guidelines to follow and ensuring that this information is shared in a secure and confidential manner and in accordance with the law, including the Common Law of Confidentiality, the Data Protection Act 1998, the Human Rights Act 1998 and other related legislation and guidance. This overarching Information Sharing protocol (and appendices) comprises of a set of rules that the organisations identified in section 10 agree to comply with when sharing any personal information with another partner agency. It sets out the standards that staff must follow when sharing personal data to ensure that legislation is not breached and that confidentiality is maintained.
- The sharing of anonymised or purely statistical information is outside of the remit of this protocol, as the majority of legislation and rules concern only the sharing of personal information. However, the Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) template created under this protocol can be used to form a basis for the sharing of anonymised or statistical information.
- Signatories to this overarching protocol must be the highest level official within the partner organisation (e.g. Wolverhampton Council's Chief Executive). This high level commitment is recognition that information sharing is a key strategic objective of the partnerships within Wolverhampton.
- This Overarching Information Protocol (Tier 1) is the highest level in the protocol structure and applies to all sharing of personal information. Please refer to Section 4 – Structure, for an outline of the protocol structure.

3 Purpose

3.1. Overarching Objectives

To provide a robust policy framework for the legal, secure and confidential sharing of personal information between partner agencies within Wolverhampton, in order to enable them to meet both their statutory obligations and the needs and expectations of the people who they serve.

3.2. Strategic Objectives

- To deliver integrated public sector services in line with government initiatives and requirements,
- To facilitate the management and planning of effective and efficient services; and
- To enable parties to this Protocol to review, account for and improve on what they do through shared working and information sharing.

3.3. General Objectives

- Clarifies the legal background on information sharing
- Outlines the principles that are needed to underpin the process
- Provides practical guidance on how to share information in a series of supporting procedures
- Provides a framework within which organisations can develop Information Sharing Agreements between specific services or information communities.
- Includes arrangements for reviewing the use of this Protocol and for responding to breaches of this Protocol, any Information Community Agreements or Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreements (PSISA).

4 Structure

4.1. Protocol Tier Structure

Tier 1 – Wolverhampton Overarching Information Sharing Protocol.

This document is a high-level policy document common to all organisations delivering health, social and community services, across Wolverhampton. It describes a common set of **principles** and defines the general parameters within which the signatory organisations will share information with each other. This document establishes ownership and transparent agreement to the spirit of information sharing in the best interests of service users and their families and carers, and it commits those who sign it to sharing information lawfully, ethically and effectively at all levels of their organisation. This Tier One document provides the context for the underlying tiers in the model.

The Overarching Policy is to be signed by Chief Executives (or equivalent) and by their Caldicott Guardians (or Designated Officers).

Tier 2 – Information Community Agreements

These documents are high-level agreements common to organisations delivering health, social and community services. They satisfy the Tier Two level of the Three-Tier Model for Information Sharing and focuses on the collective **purposes** underlying the sharing of information within the 'Information Community'. Tier Two documents describe common contexts and shared objectives between agencies delivering services of a similar scope. They reference the relevant underpinning legislation and the associated duties and powers that enable legally justifiable exchanges of information within the same Information Community. They also provide context for a supporting set of individual information sharing agreements (Tier 3) that determine at a detailed level, how personal information can be shared amongst organisations with the same information community.

Information Community Agreements are to be signed by Service Directors or the equivalent functional leads.

Tier 3 – Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreements (PSISA)

These documents are the lowest level or third element of the Three-Tier model. These documents are aimed at an organisation's "operational management/practitioner" level and will define the relevant **processes** which support the information sharing between two or more agencies for a specified purpose. These documents will detail:

- What information is to be shared
- Why it is being shared (for what specific purposes)
- Who it is being shared with (between which agencies)
- When it is being shared (the times, the frequency etc)

- How it is being shared (format)

Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreements (PSISA) are to be signed by Heads of relevant services who have the devolved local and/or operational responsibility for delivery.

4.2. 3-Tier Model for Information Sharing Diagram

To view the proposed 3-tier model, please refer to [Appendix A- 3-Tier Information Sharing Structure.](#)

5 Formal Implementation, Monitoring and Review

5.1. Approval

This Protocol will be formally signed off by the Chief Executive (or equivalent) for each of the partner agencies.

5.2. Adoption

- Formal adoption will follow as soon as 2 or more partners have signed this document. Agencies who sign the document will make their own arrangements for the publication of it on their individual internal and external websites, and for the internal operational implementation of this overarching document.
- Following implementation, this Protocol will be reviewed after 6 months. Thereafter it will be reviewed every year or sooner as legislation and guidance dictates. The reviews will be undertaken by Wolverhampton City Council (local Information Governance Officers) in consultation with the Caldicott Guardians and Data Protection/Information Governance Officers of the Partner agencies.
- This document then forms the basis for information exchanges between those agencies who have signed up. All partner agencies wanting to share personal data under this information sharing framework must sign this agreement.

5.3. Monitoring & Review

- Each of the partner agencies will have in place processes to audit and provide assurance in respect of compliance with all aspects of this Protocol and individual Purpose Specific ISAs that they have signed up to.
- Breaches of this protocol and subsequent Information Community Agreements or Purpose Specific ISAs will be managed according to the Procedures set out in [Appendix E -Handling Breaches.](#)

6 Organisations Covered by this Protocol.

Section 10 contains a list of the organisations who have signed up to this Overarching Information Sharing Protocol.

7 Legal Requirements and professional Framework

7.1. Understanding the legal framework for information sharing

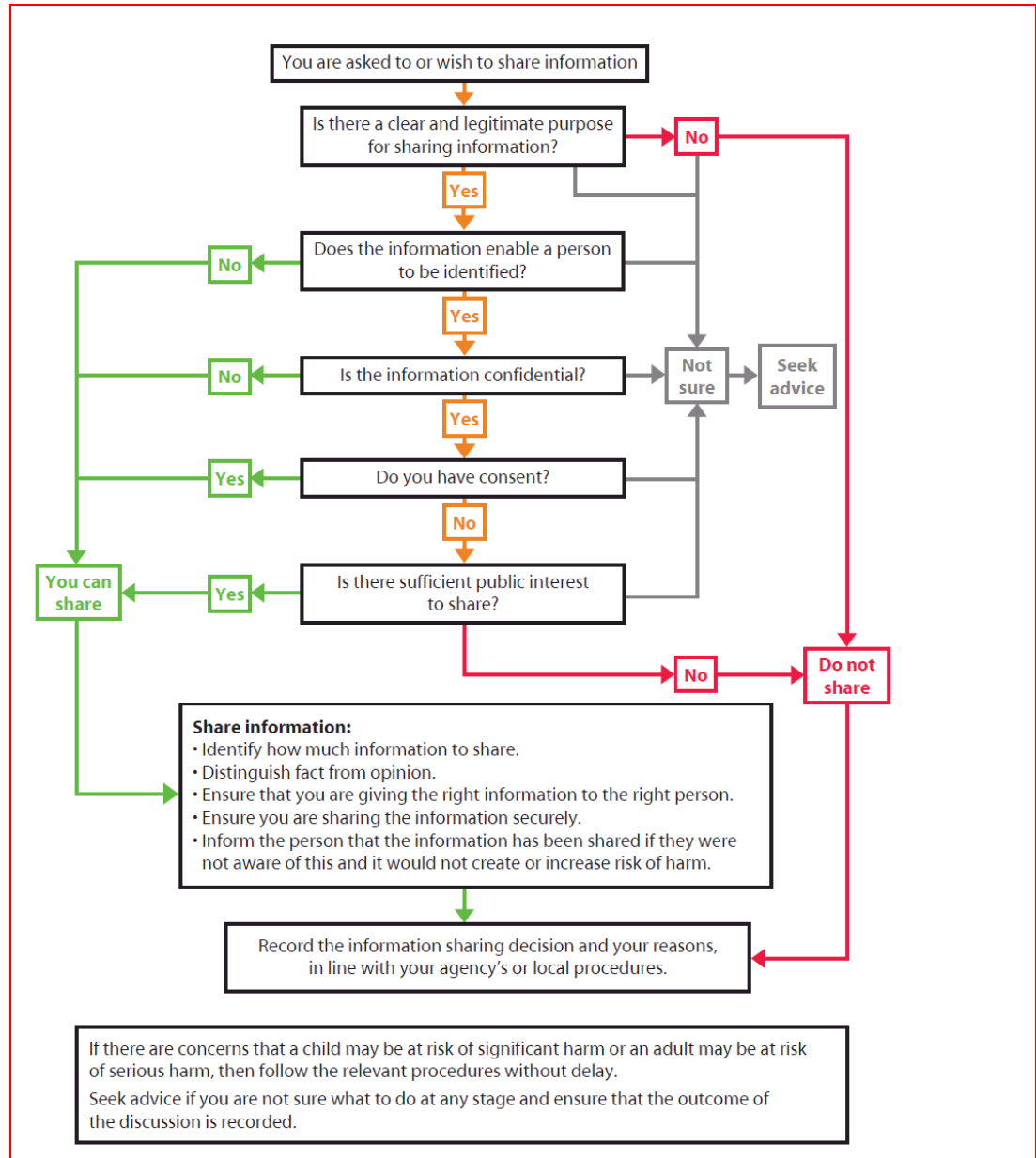
- The legal framework within which public sector data sharing takes place is complex and overlapping and there is no single source of law that regulates public sector information sharing.
- It is essential that practitioners sharing information are clearly aware of the legal framework within which they are operating.
- The purpose therefore of detailing the law within this protocol, is to highlight the legal framework that affects all types of personal information sharing, rather than to serve as a definitive legal reference point.
- This protocol has been developed in accordance with the ICO Data Sharing Code of Practice.
http://www.ico.gov.uk/for_organisations/data_protection/topic_guides/data_sharing.aspx

7.2. How to approach questions around information sharing

- In order to approach questions around information sharing the protocol contains useful checklists and guidance notes (see appendices).
- [Appendix B - Legal Considerations](#) raises some of the questions in a more user-friendly way.
- In summary approaches to information sharing comes down to:
 - Establishing whether there is power to carry out the function to which the information sharing relates.
 - Checking whether there are express statutory restrictions on the data sharing activity proposed, or any restrictions which may be implied by the existence of statutory, common law or other provisions.
 - Deciding whether the sharing of the data would interfere with rights under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights in a way which would be disproportionate to the achievement of a legitimate aim.
 - Decide whether the sharing of the data would breach any obligations of confidence.
 - Decide whether the data sharing could take place in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998, with particular reference to the 8 Data Protection Principles.

- Following the Information Sharing Guidance for Managers and practitioners provided by HM Government; as detailed below in the Information Sharing Flowchart¹:

Key questions for Information Sharing.



¹ Information Sharing : Guidance for Practitioners and managers (HM Government 2006)

7.3. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 2000 requests

A number of the partner organisations are “public authorities” for the purposes of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOI). This means that they could receive requests for information relating to the information sharing activities under this protocol or resultant purpose specific Information Sharing Agreement (e.g. statistics on the amount of data sharing being undertaken or the general nature of the data sharing). The public authority that receives the FOI request must make the other public authority aware of the nature of the request and their intended response.

8 Duties and Requirements of Parties

8.1 General undertakings by each agency

- A number of safeguards are necessary in order to ensure a balance between maintaining confidentiality and sharing information appropriately.
- The sharing of information by organisations under this Protocol (and subsequent Information Community Agreements and Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA)) will be based on the following principles:

8.1.1 **Commitment to sharing information**

Partner organisations recognise that multi-agency working sometimes requires a commitment to sharing personal information about service users in compliance with guidance and legislation.

8.1.2 **Statutory duties**

- Partner organisations are fully committed to ensuring that they share information in accordance with their statutory duties including the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998, the Human Rights Act 1998 and The Common Law Duty of Confidentiality (see 8.1.4 below).
- Partner organisations recognise the sensitivity of information about a person's racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or other similar beliefs, trade union membership, physical and mental health, sexuality, the commission or alleged commission of any offence and any proceedings for any offence committed or alleged to have been committed by him, the disposal of such proceedings or the sentence of any court in such proceedings and will adhere to the requirements of Schedule 3 of the Data Protection Act 1998 in respect of such information.

8.1.3 **Caldicott requirements**

All organisations recognise the requirements that Caldicott imposes on NHS organisations and Social Services Departments. They will ensure that requests for information from these organisations are dealt with in a manner compatible with these requirements:

1. Justify the purpose(s)

Every proposed use or transfer of personal confidential data within or from an organisation should be clearly defined, scrutinised and documented, with continuing uses regularly reviewed, by an appropriate guardian.

2. Don't use personal confidential data unless it is absolutely necessary

Personal confidential data items should not be included unless it is essential for the specified purpose(s) of that flow. The need for patients to be identified should be considered at each stage of satisfying the purpose(s).

3. Use the minimum necessary personal confidential data

Where use of personal confidential data is considered to be essential, the inclusion of each individual item of data should be considered and justified so that the minimum amount of personal confidential data is transferred or accessible as is necessary for a given function to be carried out.

4. Access to personal confidential data should be on a strict need-to-know basis

Only those individuals who need access to personal confidential data should have access to it, and they should only have access to the data items that they need to see. This may mean introducing access controls or splitting data flows where one data flow is used for several purposes.

5. Everyone with access to personal confidential data should be aware of their responsibilities

Action should be taken to ensure that those handling personal confidential data — both clinical and non-clinical staff — are made fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations to respect patient confidentiality.

6. Comply with the law

Every use of personal confidential data must be lawful. Someone in each organisation handling personal confidential data should be responsible for ensuring that the organisation complies with legal requirements.

7. The duty to share information can be as important as the duty to protect patient confidentiality.

Health and social care professionals should have the confidence to share information in the best interests of their patients within the framework set out by these principles. They should be supported by the policies of their employers, regulators and professional bodies.

8.1.4 Duty of confidentiality

- Partner organisations recognise the importance of the legal duty of confidentiality, and will not disclose information to which this duty applies without the consent of the person concerned, unless there are lawful grounds and an overriding justification for so doing. In requesting release and disclosure of information from partner organisations, all staff will respect this responsibility.
- Agencies who are party to this Overarching Protocol will exercise caution when contemplating the disclosure of personal information relating to a deceased person. Although the Data Protection Act only applies to personal information of a living person, a duty of confidentiality may still apply after the person has died.
- All agencies who are party to this Protocol will have in place appropriate measures to investigate and deal with the inappropriate or unauthorised access to, or use of, personal information whether intentional or inadvertent.

- In the event of personal information that has been shared under this Overarching Protocol (and subsequent agreements) having or may have been compromised, whether accidental or intentional, the organisation making the discovery will without delay:
 - Inform the information provider (agency) of the details.
 - Take steps to investigate the cause.
 - If appropriate, take disciplinary action against the person(s) responsible.
 - Take appropriate steps to avoid a repetition.
 - Take appropriate steps where possible to mitigate any impact.

- On being notified that an individual's personal information has / have been compromised, the original provider will assess the potential implications for the individual whose information has been compromised and if necessary:
 - Notify the individual concerned,
 - Advise the individual of their rights,
 - Provide the individual with appropriate support.

- See [Appendix E - Handling Breaches](#) for more information.

8.1.5 **Consent**

- Where required, and unless legal exemptions are applicable, all agencies who are party to the Overarching Protocol will endeavour to seek informed consent from the individual concerned to share their personal information in accordance with an agreed Purpose Specific ISA.
- Consent will normally be obtained at the earliest opportunity and should be sufficient to cover the needs for a particular 'piece of work' or situation. It is essential to avoid the need to repeatedly seek consent over minor issues.
- In seeking consent to disclose personal information, the individual concerned will be made fully aware of the nature of the information that it may be necessary to share, who the information may be shared with, the purposes for which the information will be used and any other relevant details including their right to withhold or withdraw consent.

For further guidance on consent, see [Appendix D - Consent: Guidance notes](#).

8.1.6 **Sharing without consent**

- Organisations will put procedures in place to ensure that decisions to share personal information without consent have been fully considered and comply with the requirements of the relevant law. Such decisions will be appropriately recorded for audit purposes. All relevant staff will be provided with training in these procedures.
- For further guidance see [Appendix D Consent: Guidance notes](#).

8.1.7 **“Need to know”**

Where it is necessary and permissible for information to be shared, this will be done on a “need-to-know” basis only. i.e. the minimum information, consistent with the purpose for sharing, will be given.

8.1.8 **Information kept confidential from the service user**

Where professionals request that information supplied by them be kept confidential from the service user, the outcome of this request and the reasons for taking the decision will be recorded. Such decisions will only be taken on lawful grounds.

8.1.9 **Specific purpose**

- Partners will not abuse information that is disclosed to them under the specific purpose(s) set out in the relevant Purpose Specific ISA. Information shared with a member of another organisation for a specific purpose will not be regarded by that organisation as intelligence for their general use.
- Agencies wishing to use information for any purpose other than that for which it was originally provided, or who wish to disclose that information to any person other than those authorised to receive that information, must attempt to:
 - Inform the organisation that provided the information of their intention to use that information for a different purpose, and
 - Obtain explicit consent from the individual(s) concerned before processing such information (unless this is not practical – e.g. crime prevention purposes).
- Agencies who wish to use information that has been provided to them under a Purpose Specific ISA for research or statistical purposes must ensure that policies and procedures are in place to guarantee that such personal information is anonymised and in line with ethical standards.

8.1.10 Fact / opinion

Agencies who are party to this Overarching Protocol will ensure that their staff, who are authorised to make disclosure of personal information, will clearly state whether the information that is being supplied is either fact or opinion, or a combination of the two.

8.1.11 Use of anonymised information where possible

Personal information will only be disclosed where the purpose for which it has been agreed to share clearly requires that this is essential and appropriate. For all other purposes, information about individual cases that is to be shared will be anonymised. See diagram below for proposed uses for identifiable and di-identified information.

Class of data according to ICO code	Status of data	Description*	Legal basis required for processing?	Need to inform Public?	Conditions for onward disclosure
Anonymised	De-identified data for publication	Personal confidential data which has been anonymised with a low residual risk of re-identification. This means third parties can only re-identify the persons with unreasonable effort.	Not applicable	Desirable	No conditions for disclosure. Data may be published.
	De-identified data for limited disclosure or limited access	Personal confidential data that has been anonymised but with a residual high risk of re-identification. This means that the data does not identify persons on its own, but there is a significant risk that third parties could re-identify the persons with reasonable effort. A defining characteristic is a data set containing a single identifier such as NHS number or postcode**.	Legal basis requires safeguards that maintain anonymity. This means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a contract that prevents re-identification; and • assured data stewardship arrangements***. Linkage of this data from more than one organisation for any purpose other than direct care must only be done in the Health and Social Care Information Centre OR an accredited safe haven.	Recommended	Either as de-identified data for publication OR to an environment covered by the same contractual arrangements as the disclosing party and confirmed data stewardship arrangements.
Identifiable	Personal confidential data	Personal confidential data that has not been through anonymisation and that may or may not have been redacted. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any data set with greater than one direct identifier** OR • pseudonymised data with access to key for reversibility OR • pseudonymised data and holding one or more of source data sets in identified form. 	Legal basis for processing is required that meets the common law duty of confidentiality, Human Rights Act 1998 and Data Protection Act 1998. This means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consent OR • statute OR • exceptionally on public interest grounds. Linkage of this data from more than one organisation for any purpose other than direct care must only be done in an accredited safe haven.	Required unless exempt	With consent for direct care OR under statute OR anonymised AND with appropriate contract or agreement***.

8.1.12 **Access to information**

- Individuals will be fully informed about the information that is recorded about them, who may see their information, for what purposes and their right to object to the relevant person within that organisation. Under the Data Protection Act they will normally be able to gain access to information held about them and to correct any factual errors that may have been made.
- If an agency has statutory grounds for restricting a person's access to information about themselves, they will normally be told that such information is held and the grounds on which it is has not been provided (unless this would prejudice an investigation or place an individual at risk).
- Information that has been provided by another agency under an agreed Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) may be disclosed to the individual without the need for obtaining the provider's consent to disclose, with the following exceptions when consent must be obtained prior to disclosure:
 - The provider has specifically stated that the information supplied must be kept confidential from the service user.
 - The information contains medical details.
 - The information is legally privileged.
 - The information is likely to prejudice the carrying out of social care duties.
- In the situation of two or more organisations having a joint (single) record on an individual, that individual may make their access to record request to any of the organisations. The organisation receiving the request will be responsible for processing the request for the whole record and not just the part that they may have contributed, subject to the conditions for disclosure mentioned above.
- Where an opinion about an individual is recorded and the individual feels the opinion is based on incorrect factual information, they will be given the opportunity to correct the factual error and record their disagreement with the recorded opinion.

8.1.13 **Complaints procedures**

- Partner Organisations shall put in place procedures to address complaints relating to the disclosure of information. Partners must also ensure that service users are provided with information about these Complaint procedures.
- In the event of a complaint relating to the disclosure or the use of an individual's personal information that has been supplied/obtained under an agreed Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA), all agencies who are party to the Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) will provide co-operation and assistance in order to resolve the complaint.

8.1.14 **Ensuring minimum standards for all Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreements**

- In order to maintain a consistent approach, all agencies who are party to this Protocol will ensure that any Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) will follow the framework set out in [Appendix F](#).
- Where information sharing protocols exist between agencies prior to signing up to the Overarching Protocol, such protocols will remain valid. However, such protocols should be reviewed and if necessary brought into line with the Wolverhampton 3-Tier Information Sharing Structure at the earliest opportunity in order to maintain a consistent approach.

8.1.15 **Disciplinary action**

Partner organisations will ensure that contracts of employment and/or relevant policies and procedures include reference to the issue of disciplinary action should staff disclose personal information on a basis which cannot be justified as reasonable in the particular circumstances (taking into account the purpose of the disclosure and any relevant statutes).

8.1.16 **Recording information disclosed under these protocols**

Agencies who are party to the Overarching Protocol will:

- Ensure that all personal information that has been disclosed to them under an agreed Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) will be recorded accurately on that individual's manual or electronic record in accordance with their policies and procedures.
- Put in place procedures to record not only the details of the information, but who gave and who received that information.

8.1.17 **Storage, transfer and destruction of personal information**

Agencies who are party to the Overarching Protocol will put in place policies and procedures governing:

- The secure storage of all personal information retained within their manual and/or electronic systems.
- The secure transfer of personal information both internally and externally. Such policies and procedures must cover:
 - Internal and external postal arrangements.
 - Verbally, face-to-face and telephone.

- Facsimiles (safe haven).
 - Electronic mail (secure network or encryption).
 - Electronic network transfer.
- The access by their employees, and others, to personal information held within their manual and/or electronic systems and to ensure that access to such information is controlled and restricted to those who have a legitimate need to have access.
 - The retention and destruction of records containing personal information retained within their manual and/or electronic systems.

8.1.18 **Ensuring that staff under this protocol comply with their obligations**

Agencies who are party to the Overarching Protocol will ensure:

- That all staff are aware of, and comply with, their responsibilities and obligations with regard to the confidentiality of personal information about people who are in contact with their agency.
- That all staff are aware of, and comply with, the commitment of the organisations/agency to only share information legally and within the terms of an agreed Information Community Agreement or Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA).
- That all staff are aware of, and comply with the commitment that information will be shared on a need-to-know basis only.
- That staff will be made aware that disclosure of personal information which cannot be justified, whether recklessly or intentionally will be subject to disciplinary action.

8.1.19 **Ensuring staff are trained to enable them to share information legally.**

- All parties to the Overarching Protocol will ensure that employees who need to share personal information under an Information Community Agreement or Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) are given appropriate training by their agency to enable them to share information legally, comply with any professional codes of practice and comply with any local policies and procedures.
- Staff who are not directly involved with sharing personal information should not be excluded from such training as it is possible that they may come across such information during the course of their duties. It may therefore be appropriate that such employees receive awareness training.

8.1.20 **Ensuring organisations signed up to this protocol can provide relevant assurances for data handling**

All organisations must have at least one of the following in place:

- ISO/IEC 27001:2005 an information security management
- Cyber essentials as per national guidance

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/395716/10_steps_ten_critical_areas.pdf

- Minimum toolkit level 2 on the Information Governance Toolkit

9 Agreement

9.1 Purposes for which information will be shared

9.1.1 Overview

- Information will only be disclosed where the relevant agreed purpose for sharing clearly requires this. However, each agency must have regard to its legal power in deciding whether they can share information for that particular purpose. The following range of purposes are agreed as justifiable for the transfer of personal information between the Partner Agencies as defined within the remit of this protocol:
 - Provision of appropriate care services
 - Assuring and improving the quality of care and treatment;
 - Improving the health of people in the local community
 - Monitoring, reporting and protecting public health;
 - Protecting children, young people and adults
 - Prevention of crime or disorder and the promotion of community safety
 - Supporting communities (geographical or otherwise)
 - Supporting people in need
 - Investigating complaints or potential legal claims
 - Compliance with court orders
 - Managing and planning services
 - Commissioning and contracting services
 - Developing inter-agency strategies
 - Performance management and audit
 - Research
 - Other statutory requirements

Please note that the above list provides an example of justifiable purposes for sharing information, however, the Data Protection Act 1998, Common Law Duty of Confidentiality and rights to privacy under the Human Rights Act 1998, still need to be considered.

9.1.2 Relevant information

Consideration must be given to the extent of any personal information that is proposed to be disclosed, taking into account the circumstances of the proposed disclosure. It may not be necessary to disclose all information held regarding a service user and only such information as is relevant for the purpose for which it is disclosed should be passed under the sharing arrangement to the recipient(s).

9.2 Agreement

9.2.1 Indemnity

- Disclosure of personal information without consent must be justifiable on statutory grounds, or meet the criterion for claiming an exemption under the Data Protection Act. Without such justification, both the agency and the member of staff expose themselves to the risk of prosecution and liability to a compensation order under the Data Protection Act or damages for a breach of the Human Rights Act.

- Where a disclosing agency provides information to a requesting agency both parties shall assume that both the request and the disclosure are compliant with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998.
- If subsequently it is found that either the request for, or the disclosure of, information is in contravention of the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998, the agency who originally breached the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998, either in requesting or disclosing information, shall indemnify the other agency against any liability, cost or expense thereby reasonably incurred. However, this indemnity shall not apply:
 - Where the agency originally found to be in breach of the Data Protection Act 1998 did not know and, acting reasonably had no reason to know, that it had acted in breach of the Data Protection Act 1998 either in requesting or disclosing information
 - Unless either agency notifies the other agency as soon as reasonably practical of any action, claim or demand against itself to which it considers this indemnity may apply, permits the other agency to deal with the action, claim or demand by settlement or otherwise, and renders all reasonable assistance in doing so.






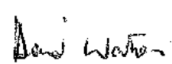
9.2.2 **The undersigned parties agree to:**

- Promote good practice in the sharing of personal information by ensuring compliance with the principles, purposes and processes of this Protocol.
- Take necessary action to identify and mitigate any breaches of the Protocol and to have established policies and practices for dealing with complaints about the sharing of information.
- Ensure that no restrictions are placed on sharing personal information other than those that are specified in this Protocol.
- Ensure that clients are informed of their rights in respect of personal information, including right of access and the complaints procedure.
- Develop systems of implementation, dissemination, guidance, training and monitoring to ensure that the Protocol is known, understood and followed by all professionals who need to share personal information.
- Establish processes to review the use of the Protocol, in order to ensure that practice is in accordance with the requirements of the Protocol, and to take corrective action as needed.
- Develop information processing systems that ensure collected data is complete, accurate, kept up-to-date and relevant.
- Ensure that collected data is stored and transmitted securely.

10 Signatories

This protocol will be signed by chief officers of the respective agency organisations on behalf of their organisations:

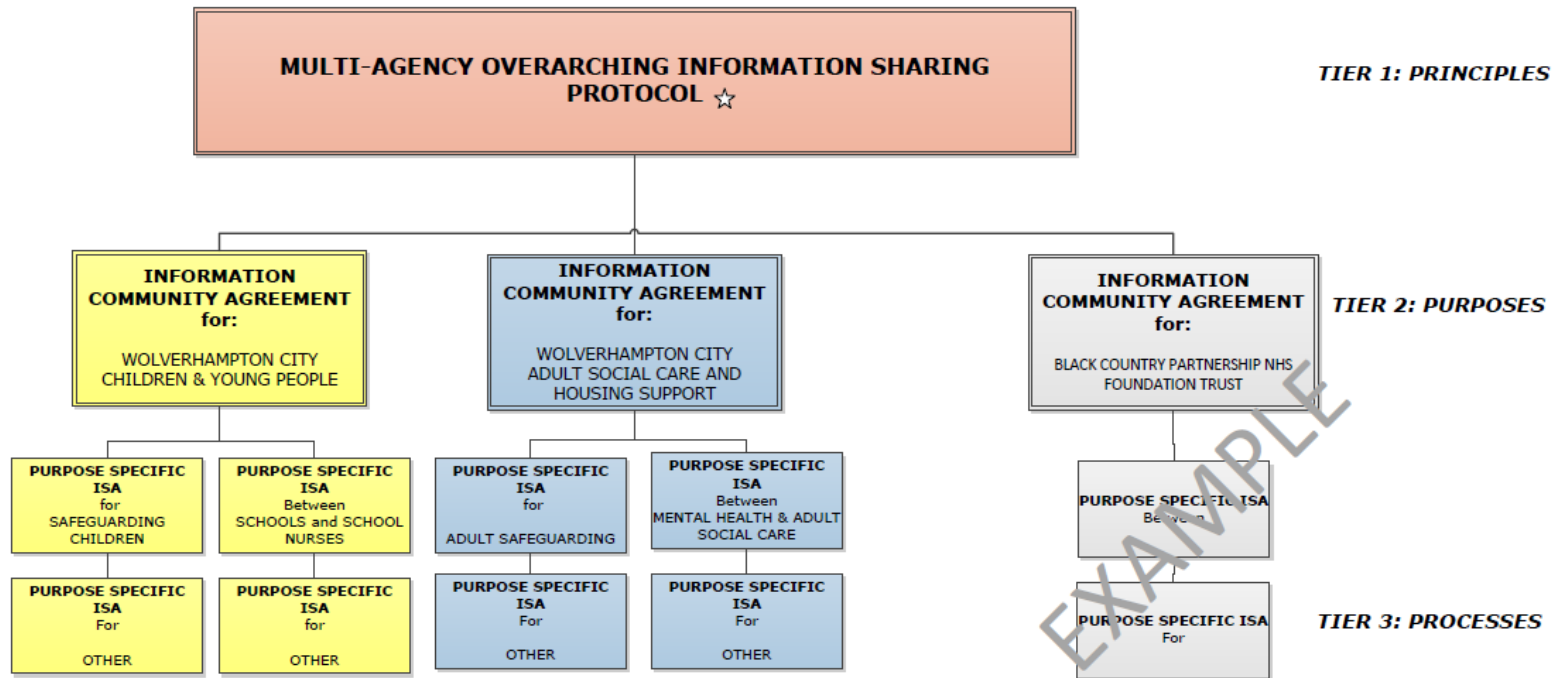
Organisation	Name of Signatory	Designation/Role	Date Signed
Wolverhampton City Council	Simon Warren 	Chief Executive	17 th November 2011
Staffordshire and West Midlands Community Rehabilitation Company (SWM-CRC)	J. Pejatta 	Assistant Chief Officer	7 th December 2015
Black Country Partnership NHS Foundation Trust	Paul Stefanoski 	Deputy Chief Executive, Director of Resources	17 th November 2011
NHS Wolverhampton CCG	Dr Helen Hibbs 	Clinical Accountable Officer	25 March 2015
The Royal Wolverhampton Hospital NHS Trust	David Loughten CBE 	Chief Executive	5 th December 2011
West Midlands Police	Neil Evans 	Chief Superintendent LPU Commander Wolverhampton	17 th November 2011
Wolverhampton Homes	Lesley Roberts	Chief Executive	5 th March 2012

			
Bushbury Hill Estate Management Board	Karen Williams 	Chief Officer	28 th March 2012
North Midlands (Neighbourhoods) Midland Heart Wolverhampton Office	Joanne Kelsall JOANNE KELSALL	Operations Manager Midland Heart	25 th April 2012
Bromford Housing Group's	Phillipa Jones 	Executive Director and Company Secretary	9 th May 2012
Nehemiah Housing Group	Llewellyn Graham 	Chief Executive	18 th May 2012
Sanctuary Housing Association	Craig Moule 	Company Secretary	1 st June 2012
NACRO	David Watson 	Director of Justice and Health	3 rd March 2016

10.1 Signed copies of this document shall be retained by Wolverhampton Council's Data Protection/IG Officers.

11 APPENDIX A – 3-Tier Information Sharing Structure

THREE-TIER MODEL for INFORMATION SHARING



☆ Main agencies represented in multi-agency approach include Wolverhampton City Council, Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust, Black Country Partnership Foundation Trust, West Midlands Police, Probation Services, Schools, Wolverhampton Homes, & Wolverhampton Voluntary Sector Council, Wolverhampton CCG.

12 Appendix B - Legal Considerations

12.1 Purpose

This is meant as a guide to assist in determining how to establish the legal basis for data sharing:

12.1.1 Vires issues

- Is the existing information that is to be shared subject to any statutory prohibitions whether express or implied?
- Even if there are no relevant statutory restrictions, do the bodies sharing the data have the vires to do so? This will involve careful consideration of the extent of express statutory, implied statutory and common law powers (see [Appendix C – Relevant legislation](#) for further detail on statutory powers).
- If there is no existing legal power for the proposed data collection and sharing, then, can the individual's consent to the disclosure be obtained?

12.1.2 Human Rights Act issues

- Is Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) engaged i.e. will the proposed data collection and sharing interfere with the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence? If the data collection and sharing is to take place with the consent of the data subjects involved, Article 8 will not be engaged.
- If article 8 of the ECHR is engaged, is therefore the interference:
 - in accordance with the law
 - in pursuit of a legitimate aim;
 - a proportionate response to the problem
 - necessary in a democratic society?

12.1.3 Common law duty of confidence issues

- Is the information confidential:
 - Does it have the necessary quality of confidence?;
 - Was the information in question communicated in circumstances giving rise to an obligation of confidence?;
 - Has there been unauthorised use of that material?
- Consider also whether the information has been obtained subject to statutory obligations of confidence. If the data collection and sharing is to take place with the consent of the data subjects involved, the information will not be confidential.

- If the information is confidential is there an overriding public interest that justifies its disclosure? The law on this aspect overlaps with that relating to Article 8 of the ECHR.

12.1.4 **Data Protection Act issues**

Please refer to [Appendix C – Relevant Legislation](#) when reading the following points:

- Does the DPA apply i.e. is the information personal data held on computer or as part of a “relevant filing system” or an “accessible record”?
- If the DPA applies, can the requirement of fairness in the First Data Protection Principle be satisfied?
- Can one of the conditions in DPA Schedule 2 be satisfied?
 - Paragraph 5 relating to public functions are of particular relevance to public sector data sharing;
 - Paragraph 6, relating to the balance between the interests of the data subject and the legitimate interests of the body that share and/or that receives the data.
- If the data are sensitive personal data can one of the conditions in Schedule 3 also be satisfied?
 - Paragraph, 7 which is in similar terms to paragraph 5 of Schedule 2, may be applicable.
- Can the requirement of compatibility that is in the Second Data Protection Principle be complied with?
- Do any of the exemptions that are set out in the Data Protection Act apply?

Seek advice from your organisation’s Data Protection Officer/Legal Advisor if unsure.

13 APPENDIX C - Relevant Legislation

13.1 List (non exhaustive) of legislation and other guidance that is of relevance to information sharing:

- The Data Protection Act 1998
- The Freedom of Information Act 2000
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Mental Health Act 1983
- The Children Act 1989 (sections 17, 27, 47 and Schedule 2)
- The Children Act 2004 (sections 10, 11 and 12)
- The Care Act 2014
- The NHS & Community Care Act 1990
- The Access to Health Records Act 1990
- The Carers (Recognition & Service) Act 1995
- The Crime & Disorder Act 1998
- The Health Act 1999 (section 31)
- The Health and Social Care Act 2001 (Section 60)
- The Local Government Act 2000 (section 2)
- The Local Government Act 1972 (section 111)
- The Education Act 1996 (sections 10 and 13), The Education Act 2002 (section 175)
- The Learning and Skills Act 2000 (sections 114 and 115)
- The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (section 115)
- The NHS confidentiality code of practice
- The Civil Contingencies Act (2004) Part 1 and supporting regulations.
- The Access to Health Records Act 1990
- The Mental Capacity Act 2005
- The Equalities Act 2010

Some of the legislation is defined in greater detail below. For further advice on this legislation and other relevant professional guidance contact your organisations designated officer.

13.2 Introduction

- Legislation, under which most public sector agencies operate, defines the role, responsibility and power of the agency to enable it to carry out a particular function.
- In many instances legislation tends to use broad or vague statements when it comes to the matter of sharing personal information, for example: the agency is required 'to communicate, or will co-operate with' without actually specifying exactly how this may be done. This is because legislation that specifically deals with use of personal information (collection; use; storage; destruction; protection etc.) already exists namely, the Data Protection Act 1998.

- The Data Protection Act 1998, in most cases, is the key to the use of personal information and links into most other legislation. The Act sets out to govern the collection, use, storage, destruction and protection of a living person's identifiable information (Personal Data). In general, recorded information held by public authorities about identifiable living individuals will be covered by the Data Protection Act 1998. It is important to take account of whether the information is held in paper records or in automated form (such as on computer or on a CCTV system): some of the provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998 do not apply to certain paper records held by public authorities. Broadly speaking, the eight data protection principles set out in Schedule 1 to the Data Protection Act 1998, and discussed further below, will apply to paper records held in a "relevant filing system" or an "accessible record", but not to other paper records.
- The Data Protection Act 1998 does not set out to prevent the sharing of personal information. To the contrary, providing that the necessary conditions of the Act can be met, sharing is perfectly legal. It is important to share information, when appropriate to do so, as to withhold it. Each information sharing episode needs to be assessed on its own merits.

13.2.1 **Administrative Law**

- The principles of administrative law regulate the activities of public bodies; these principles are mainly enforced by way of claims for judicial review in the courts. The courts do not generally review the merits of public law decisions but consider the legality, rationality or procedural propriety of decisions made by public bodies. The rules relating to illegality are most relevant to data sharing: a public body may not act in excess of its powers. If it does act in excess of its powers, then the act is said to be ultra vires. Acts within a public body's powers are said to be intra vires. Under the Human Rights Act 1998, an act of a public authority may be unlawful on the basis that it is contrary to the ECHR. Where questions involving the Convention are involved, the Court will need to consider the merits of the decision more closely than would be the case where the traditional administrative law principles are involved.
- Local authorities derive their powers entirely from statute and cannot act outside those limited statutory powers. Most of these statutory powers relate to specific local authority functions. In addition to these specific powers, section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 provides that local authorities are empowered to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of their functions. Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 confers a wide (but not unlimited) power on local authorities to promote the well-being of their area.
- There is no general statutory power to disclose data, and there is no general power to obtain, hold or process data. As a result, it is necessary to consider the legislation that relates to the policy or service that the data sharing supports. From this, it will be possible to determine whether there are express powers to share data, or whether these can be implied. Express powers to share data are relatively rare and tend to be confined to specific activities and be exercisable only by named bodies. Implied powers will be more commonly invoked. Alternatively it may be possible to rely on section 111 of the 1972 Act or section 2 of the 2000 Act as a basis for data sharing.

- The starting point in relation to implied powers or in relation to section 111 of the 1972 Act must be the power to carry out the fundamental activity to which data sharing is ancillary. If there is no power to carry out that fundamental activity then there can be no basis for implying a power to share data or for relying on section 111 of the 1972 Act.
- A statutory power must be exercised for the purpose for which it is created. If it is not, the exercise of the power will be ultra vires.

13.2.2 **Administrative powers**

- Express statutory powers: Express statutory powers can be permissive or mandatory.
 - Express permissive statutory powers (or gateways) to share data include section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (which allows persons to share information with relevant authorities where disclosure is necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Act) and regulation 27 of the Road Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Regulations 2002 (which, among other things, permits the Secretary of State to make particulars in the vehicle registration register available for use by a local authority for any purpose connected with the investigation of an offence or of a decriminalised parking contravention). Examples of mandatory statutory gateways include: section 17 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1995, which makes it obligatory for a public body to provide information, when requested, to the Criminal Cases Review Commission in connection with the exercise of its functions; and section 6 of the Audit Commission Act 1998, which imposes a legal obligation on the Council to provide relevant information to the Audit Commission.
- Local authorities are only able to do what is expressly or by implication authorised by statute. The following statutory powers are relevant, in addition to the specific powers mentioned above:
 - Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972, which provides that a local authority has power to do anything, which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any statutory functions.
 - Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000, which provides that a local authority has power to do anything likely to achieve the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of the area.

13.2.3 **Data Protection Act 1998**

- The key principles of the Data Protection Act are:
 1. Personal Data must be processed (e.g. collected, held, disclosed) fairly and lawfully and that processing must satisfy one of the conditions in schedule 2 of the Act. The processing of sensitive data is further protected in that processing must also satisfy at least one of the conditions in schedule 3 of the Act.

2. Personal Data shall be obtained and processed for only one or more specific and lawful purpose(s).
3. Personal Data shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the specified purpose(s).
4. Personal Data shall be accurate and kept up to date.
5. Personal Data shall not be held for longer than is necessary.
6. Processing of Personal Data must be in accordance with the rights of the individual.
7. Appropriate technical and organisational measures should protect Personal Data.
8. Personal data should not be transferred outside the European Union unless adequate protection is provided by the recipient.

With few exceptions the Data protection Act 1998 requires anyone processing personal information to notify (register) with the Information Commissioner.

- The registration details include the type of information held, the purpose of use and who the information may be disclosed to. It is therefore essential that anyone considering sharing personal information establishes that their registration covers who they may disclose information to, or what information they may collect (when receiving shared information). If their registration does not cover these matters adequately, amendments must be registered with the Information Commissioner.
- The first and second principles of the Data Protection Act are crucial when considering information sharing. In essence, these require that personal information should be obtained and processed fairly and lawfully and that personal information should only be used for a purpose(s) compatible with the original purpose.
- Schedules 2 and 3 of the Act set out conditions that must be met before personal information can be processed fairly and lawfully – For personal information to be processed lawfully, one of the conditions in Schedule 2 must be met. For sensitive personal information, one of the conditions in Schedule 3 must also be met.
- Sensitive information, as defined by the Act, includes information concerning a person's physical or mental health; sexual life; ethnicity or racial origin; political opinion; trade union membership; criminal record or details of alleged offences etc.
- In order for there to be no misunderstanding, on anyone's part, it is always advisable for the 'collector' of the information to ensure that the person is made fully aware of why the information is needed, what will be done with it, who will have access to it, their rights and if appropriate seek to inform consent of the individual concerned before sharing that information. This will usually be done via the use of Privacy Notices.
- There are circumstances where information can be shared even if informed consent has not been given. These include the following:

- Section 29 of the Act permits disclosure for the purposes of prevention or detection of crime, or apprehension or prosecution of offenders, and where those purposes would be likely to be prejudiced by non-disclosure.
- Disclosure is also permitted where information has to be made public, or where disclosure is required by law.
- For the purposes of the common law duty of confidentiality, if there is no informed consent, this is the point where the need for confidentiality would have to be balanced against countervailing public interests – again preventing crime is accepted as one of those interests. See the more detailed discussion of confidentiality, below.
- For the purposes of the Human Rights Act 1998, Article 8 – Right to respect for private and family life, would need to be considered. See the more detailed discussion of Article 8, below.
- The Data Protection Act gives individuals various rights in respect of their own personal data held by others, namely the right to:
 - Access to their own information (subject access request).
 - Take action to rectify, block, erase or destroy inaccurate data.
 - Prevent processing likely to cause unwarranted substantial damage or distress.
 - Prevent processing for the purposes of direct marketing.
 - To be informed about automated decision taking processes.
 - Take action for compensation if the individual suffers damage.
 - Apply to the Information Commissioner or the court to have their rights under the Act enforced.
- Section 7 of the Act, gives an individual the right to access the information held about themselves, irrespective of when the information was recorded or how it is stored (manual or electronic).
- Disclosure of information held on an individual's record that identifies or has been provided by a third party is subject to certain restrictions (e.g. section 7(4) and the exemption provided by section 30 of the DPA).
- The Act provides the holder of the information a limited number of exemptions to decline/refuse access to an individual's record which are set out under Part IV of the Act.
- The Data Protection Act 1998 does not apply to personal information relating to the deceased person.

The Data Protection Act 1998 supersedes the Access to Health Records Act 1990 apart from section 3.1.(f) which continues to provide a right of access to the health

records of deceased person made by their personal representatives and others having a claim on the deceased's estate.

In all other circumstances, disclosure of records relating to the deceased person should satisfy common law duty of confidence.

It is also worth noting that third party information that is held within a record of a deceased person is still covered by the Data Protection Act 1998, where the third party is still alive.

- **Schedule 2** of the Data Protection Act 1998 specifies conditions relevant for the processing of any personal data, namely:
 1. The data subject has given his/her consent to the processing, or
 2. The processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party, or for the taking of steps at the request of the data subject with a view to entering into a contract, or
 3. The processing is necessary for compliance with any legal obligation to which the data controller is subject, other than an obligation imposed by contract, or
 4. The processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject.
 5. The processing is necessary-for the administration of justice for the exercise of any functions conferred on any person by or under any enactment for the exercise of any functions of the Crown, a Minister of the Crown or a government department for the exercise of any other functions of a public nature exercised in the public interest by any person, or
 6. The processing is necessary for the purpose of legitimate interests pursued by the data controller or by the third party or parties to whom the data are disclosed, except where the processing is unwarranted in any particular case by reason of prejudice to the rights and freedoms or legitimate interests of the data subject. The Secretary of State may by order specify particular circumstances in which this condition is, or is not, to be taken to be satisfied.
- **Schedule 3** of the Data Protection Act 1998 specifies additional conditions relevant for the processing of sensitive personal data. In addition to meeting a condition set out in schedule 2, at least one other condition must be met in schedule 3, namely:
 1. The data subject who the sensitive information is about has given his/her explicit consent, or
 2. The processing is necessary to comply with employment law, or
 3. The processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the:
 - a. the individual, (where consent cannot be given or reasonably obtained), or
 - b. another person, (where the individual's consent has unreasonably been withheld), or

4. In the course of legitimate activities of specified non-profit organisations, and does not involve disclosing personal data to a third party unless the individual has consented. Extra limitations apply to this condition, or
5. The individual has deliberately made the information public, or
6. Processing is necessary in relation to legal proceedings; for obtaining legal advice; or otherwise for establishing, exercising or defending legal rights, or
7. Processing is necessary for administering justice, or for exercising statutory or government functions, or
8. Processing is necessary for medical purposes, and is undertaken by a health professional or someone who is subject to an equal duty of confidentiality, or
9. To monitor equality of opportunity, and is carried out with appropriate safeguards for the rights of the individual.

Further conditions relating to the processing of sensitive personal information are detailed in Data Protection (Processing of Sensitive Personal Data) Order 2000.

13.2.4 **Human Rights Act 1998 and European Convention on Human Rights**

- The Human Rights Act 1998 (the HRA) gives effect to the principal rights guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights (the Convention). In general, it is unlawful under the HRA for a public authority to act inconsistently with any of the Convention rights.
- Article 8.1. of the European Convention on Human Rights (given effect via the Human Rights Act 1998), provides that “everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.”
- This is however, a qualified right i.e. there are specified grounds upon which it may be legitimate for authorities to infringe or limit those rights.
- Article 8.2 of the European Convention on Human Rights provides “there shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety, or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.”
- In the event of a claim arising from the Act that an organisation has acted in a way which is incompatible with the Convention rights, a key factor will be whether the organisation can show, in relation to its decision(s) to have taken a particular course of action:
 - that it has taken these rights into account;
 - that it considered whether any breach might result, directly or indirectly, from the action, or lack of action;

- if there was the possibility of a breach, whether the particular rights which might be breached were absolute rights or qualified rights;
 - (if qualified rights) whether the organisation has proceeded in the way mentioned below. “Evidence of the undertaking of a 'proportionality test', weighing the balance of the individual rights to respect for their privacy, versus other statutory responsibilities e.g. protection of others from harm, will be a significant factor for an organisation needing to account for its actions in response to claims arising from the Act”.

13.2.5 **Crime and Disorder Act 1998**

- The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduces measures to reduce crime and disorder, including the introduction of local crime partnerships around local authority boundaries to formulate and implement strategies for reducing crime and disorder in the local area.
- Section 115 of the Act provides a power (not a statutory duty) to exchange information between partners where disclosure is necessary to support the local Community Safety Strategy or other provisions in the Crime and Disorder Act. This power does not over ride other legal obligations such as compliance with the Data Protection Act (1998), the Human Rights Act (1998) or the common law duty of confidentiality.
- Section 115 of the Act provides that any person has the power to lawfully disclose information to the police, local authorities, probation service, fire brigades or health authorities (or persons acting on their behalf) where they do not otherwise have the power, but only where it is necessary and expedient, for the purposes of the Act.
- Whilst all agencies have the power to disclose, section 115 does not impose a requirement on them to exchange information, and responsibility for the disclosure remains with the agency that holds the information. It should be noted, however, that this does not exempt the provider from the requirements of the second Data Protection principle.

13.2.6 **Common Law Duty of Confidentiality**

- All staff working in both the public and private sectors should be aware that they are subject to a Common Law Duty of Confidentiality, and must abide by this.
- A duty of confidence arises when one person (the “confidant”) is provided with information by another (the “confider”) in the expectation that the information will only be used or disclosed in accordance with the wishes of the confider. If there is a breach of confidence, the confider or any other party affected (for instance a person whose details were included in the information provided) may have the right to take action through the courts.
- Whilst it is not entirely clear under law whether or not a common law duty of confidence extends to the deceased, the Department of Health and relevant professional bodies accept that there is an ethical duty to respect the confidentiality of the dead.

13.2.7 Exemptions to the duty of confidentiality

- The duty of confidence is not absolute and the courts have recognised three broad circumstances under which confidential information may be disclosed. These are as follows:
 - Disclosures with consent. If the person to whom the obligation of confidentiality is owed (whether an individual or an organisation) consents to the disclosure this will not lead to an actionable breach of confidence.
 - Disclosures which are required or allowed by law. “Law” in this context includes statute, rules of law, court orders etc.
 - Disclosures where there is an overriding public interest (e.g. to protect others from harm).
 - The courts have generally taken the view that the grounds for breaching confidentiality must be strong ones.
 - The duty of confidence only applies to person identifiable information and not to aggregated data derived from such information or to information that has otherwise been effectively anonymised i.e. it is not possible for anyone to link the information to a specific individual.
 - Unless there is a sufficiently robust public interest justification for using identifiable information that has been provided in confidence then the consent of the individual concerned should be gained before disclosure of their information. Schedules 2 and 3 of the Data Protection Act 1998 apply whether or not the information was provided in confidence.

13.2.8 Caldicott Principles

- Although not a statutory requirement, NHS and Social Care organisations are committed to the Caldicott principles which encapsulate the above mentioned statutes when considering whether confidential information should be shared. These are:

1. Justify the purpose(s)

Every proposed use or transfer of personal confidential data within or from an organisation should be clearly defined, scrutinised and documented, with continuing uses regularly reviewed, by an appropriate guardian.

2. Don't use personal confidential data unless it is absolutely necessary

Personal confidential data items should not be included unless it is essential for the specified purpose(s) of that flow. The need for patients to be identified should be considered at each stage of satisfying the purpose(s).

3. Use the minimum necessary personal confidential data

Where use of personal confidential data is considered to be essential, the inclusion of each individual item of data should be considered and justified so that the minimum amount of personal confidential data is transferred or accessible as is necessary for a given function to be carried out.

4. Access to personal confidential data should be on a strict need-to-know basis

Only those individuals who need access to personal confidential data should have access to it, and they should only have access to the data items that they need to see. This may mean introducing access controls or splitting data flows where one data flow is used for several purposes.

5. Everyone with access to personal confidential data should be aware of their responsibilities

Action should be taken to ensure that those handling personal confidential data — both clinical and non-clinical staff — are made fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations to respect patient confidentiality.

6. Comply with the law

Every use of personal confidential data must be lawful. Someone in each organisation handling personal confidential data should be responsible for ensuring that the organisation complies with legal requirements.

7. The duty to share information can be as important as the duty to protect patient confidentiality.

Health and social care professionals should have the confidence to share information in the best interests of their patients within the framework set out by these principles. They should be supported by the policies of their employers, regulators and professional bodies.

13.2.9 Access to Health Records Act 1990

Within the governance structures and processes of healthcare organisations, Practitioners have been given professional accountability to protect specific 1st and 3rd party statements. This may include clinical assessments, diagnostics and results as well as sections of sensitive care plans and progress notes.

13.2.10 The Children Act 2004

- The Children Act 2004 created the legislative framework for developing more effective and accessible services focused around the needs of children, young people and families by ensuring co-operation, clearer accountability and safeguarding of children. The key event, which led to these proposals for fundamental change, was the death of Victoria Climbié. This demonstrated that there were major flaws within the systems and structures for safeguarding and ensuring the welfare of children and young people.

Main provisions of the Act:

- A duty on agencies to co-operate to improve the well being of children and young people
 - A duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children
 - A power to set up a new database with information about children
- Summary of the Children Act 2004

The following is a brief account of the key parts of the Act that specifically relate to the Change for Children programme in England.

Children's Services in England – Part 2

1. Section 10 establishes a duty on Local Authorities to make arrangements to promote co-operation between agencies in order to improve children's well-being, defined by reference to the five outcomes and a duty on key partners to take part in those arrangements. It also provides a new power to allow pooling of resources in support of these arrangements.
2. Section 11 creates a duty for the key agencies who work with children to put in place arrangements to make sure that they take account of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children when doing their jobs.
3. Section 12 allows further secondary legislation and statutory guidance to be made with respect to setting up indexes that contain basic information about children and young people to help professionals in working together to provide early support to children, young people and their families. Case details are specifically ruled out of inclusion in the indexes.

13.2.11 Civil Contingency Act 2004 – Part 1

This deals with information sharing between responder bodies, as identified in the Act, as a distinct duty under the Act and as a means of achieving other duties under the Act, and is summarised below:

- Information sharing is a crucial element of civil protection work, underpinning all forms of co-operation.
- The initial presumption is that information should be shared, but that some information should be controlled if its release would be counter productive or damaging in some other way.
- There are various types of information. Information may be suitable for some audiences, but not for others. Also, the circulation of information can be limited to certain classes of organisation or individual.
- In most instances, information will pass freely between responders, as part of a more general process of dialogue and co-operation.

- However, a formal system exists to request information in circumstances where that is necessary.
- Information may also be accessible from open sources, and responders should endeavour to use this route as well.
- Not all information can be shared. Responders may claim exceptions in certain circumstances (and, as a result, not supply information as requested).
- Exceptions relate to sensitive information only. Where the exceptions apply, a responder must not disclose the information. (Readers of this document are advised to read Chapter 3 of the Guidance Notes to the Civil Contingency Act 2004)

14 APPENDIX D - Consent: Guidance notes

14.1 Consent

- 14.1.1 Consent issues can be complex and a lack of clarity can sometimes mean the information can be incorrectly shared. Consent can be “explicit” or implicit”. Obtaining explicit consent for information sharing is best practice therefore; it is recommended that where possible the consent sought should be explicit, obtained at the start of any involvement and appropriately recorded.
- 14.1.2 In order to facilitate the sharing of personal information (without specific statutory grounds) careful consideration should be given to obtaining explicit consent whenever possible, regardless of the person’s age.
- 14.1.3 For consent to be valid it must be:
- Fully informed – the individual is aware of what information will be shared, with whom and for what purpose.
 - Specific – a general consent to share information with “partner organisations” would not be valid. Specific means that individuals are aware of what particular information we will share, who with and for what purpose.
 - A positive indication by the data subject – the provision of opt outs on forms would therefore not obtain the consent of an individual.
 - Freely given – the individual is not acting under duress from any party.
- 14.1.4 The person giving the consent must also have the capacity to understand what they are consenting to.
- 14.1.5 Consent may be given verbally or in writing. In order to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding at a later date, verbal consent should be witnessed and the details of the witness recorded.
- 14.1.6 To give valid informed consent, the person needs to understand why their information needs to be shared, what type of information may be involved and who that information may be shared with.
- 14.1.7 The person should also be advised of their rights with regard to their information, namely:
- The right to withhold their consent.
 - The right to place restrictions on the use of their information.
 - The right to withdraw their consent at any time.
 - The right to have access to their records.

- 14.1.8 As well as discussing consent with the person, it is seen as good practice that the person should also be given such information in another required format e.g. different language, Braille.
- 14.1.9 In general, once a person has given consent, that consent may remain valid for an indefinite duration unless the person subsequently withdraws that consent.
- 14.1.10 If a person makes a voluntary and informed decision to refuse consent for their personal information to be shared, this decision must be respected unless there are sound legal grounds for disclosing without consent (see 13.9 below).
- 14.1.11 A person, having given their consent, is entitled at any time to subsequently withdraw that consent. Like refusal, their wishes must be respected unless there are sound legal grounds for not doing so.
- 14.1.12 If a person refuses or withdraws consent, the consequences should be explained to them, but care must be exercised not to place the person under any undue pressure.
- 14.1.13 In the Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA), detail must be provided on when and how often individuals are reminded of the fair processing notice (and in effect given the chance to withdraw the consent that they have previously provided).
- 14.1.14 New consent will be required where there are to be significant changes to:
- the personal data that will be shared,
 - the purposes for which it will be shared, or
 - the partners involved in the sharing (i.e. the proposed data sharing is not covered by the original fair processing notice which states which agencies information will be shared with).

14.2 Capacity to consent

- 14.2.1 For a person to have capacity to consent, he/she must be able to comprehend and retain the information material to the decision and must be able to weigh this information in the decision making process.

All people aged 16 and over, are presumed in law, to have capacity to give or withhold their consent to sharing of confidential information unless, there is evidence to the contrary. Having mental capacity means that a person is able to make their own decisions. The Mental Capacity Act says that a person is unable to make a particular decision if they cannot do one or more of the following four things:

- Understand the information given to them
- Retain that information long enough to be able to make the decision
- Weigh up the information available to make the decision

- Communicate their decision – this could be by talking, using sign language or even simple muscle movements such as blinking an eye or squeezing a hand.

The Mental Capacity Act 2005 Code of Practice provides information on points to consider when assessing a person's capacity to make a decision and should be referred to for more detailed guidance.

<http://www3.imperial.ac.uk/pls/portallive/docs/1/51771696.PDF>

14.3 Young Persons

14.3.1 Section 8 of the Family Law Reform Act entitles young people aged 16 or 17, having capacity, to give informed consent.

14.3.2 The courts have held that young people (below the age of 16) who have sufficient understanding and intelligence to enable them to understand fully what is involved will also have capacity to consent.

14.3.3 It should be seen as good practice to involve the parent(s) of the young person in the consent process, unless this is against the wishes of the young person.

14.4 Parental Responsibility

14.4.1 The Children Act 1989 sets out persons who may have parental responsibility, these include:

- The child's parents if married to each other at the time of conception or birth;
- In the case of children born after 1 December 2003, where the father's details are registered on the birth certificate the father will also have parental responsibility.
- The child's mother, but not the father if they were not so married and not named on the child's birth certificate (as above), unless the father has acquired parental responsibility via a court order or a parental responsibility agreement or the couple subsequently marry;
- The child's legally appointed guardian;
- A person in whose favour the court has made a residence order in respect of the child;
- A local authority designated in a care order in respect of the child:
- A local authority or other authorised person who holds an emergency protection order in respect of the child. (Note: Foster parents or guardians do not automatically have parental responsibility)

14.5 Whilst, under current law, no-one can provide consent on behalf of an adult in order to satisfy the Common law requirement, it is generally accepted by the courts that decisions

about treatment, the provision of care, and the disclosure of information, should be made by those responsible for providing care and that they should be in the best interests of the individual concerned.

14.6 Obtaining Consent

14.6.1 For consent to be valid a number of criteria must be satisfied (see 13.1.3 above). In order for consent to be obtained lawfully it is essential that all persons who may be expected to obtain consent for the sharing of personal information receive appropriate training and that under normal circumstances only those employees who have received training and been approved by management should seek consent.

14.7 Disclosure of Personal Information

14.7.1 The passing of personal information without either statutory power or the consent of the person concerned, places both the agency and the individual member of staff at risk of litigation.

14.7.2 It is therefore essential that all agencies who are party to the Overarching Protocol have in place policies and procedures governing who may disclose personal information and that such policies/procedures are communicated to all of their employees.

14.8 Disclosure with consent

14.8.1 Only staff who have been authorised to do so should disclose personal information about an individual service user.

14.8.2 Prior to disclosing personal information about an individual, the authorised member of staff should check the individual's file/record in order to ascertain:

- that consent to disclose has been given, and
- the consent is applicable for the current situation, and
- any restrictions that have been applied.

- 14.8.3 On the first instance of disclosure with respect to the particular situation, the person making the disclosure should notify the recipient if consent has been given for the disclosure and any specific limitations the individual has placed on their consent.
- 14.8.4 Disclosure of personal information will be strictly on a need to know basis and in accordance with any Information Community Agreement and/or Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA).
- 14.8.5 All information disclosed should be accurate and factual. Where opinion is given, this should be made clear to the recipient.
- 14.8.6 On disclosing personal information to another agency, a record of that disclosure should be made on the individual's file/record, this should include:
- When the disclosure was made
 - Who made the disclosure
 - Who the disclosure was made to
 - How the disclosure was made
 - What was disclosed
- 14.8.7 The recipient of information should record:
- The details of the information received
 - Who provided it
 - Any restrictions placed on the information that has been given

14.9 Disclosure without consent

- 14.9.1 Disclosure of personal information without consent must be justifiable on statutory grounds, or a meet the criterion for claiming an exemption under the Data Protection Act. Without such justification, both the agency and the member of staff expose themselves to the risk of prosecution and liability to a compensation order under the Data Protection Act or damages for a breach of the Human Rights Act.
- 14.9.2 There are exceptional circumstances in which a service user's right may be overridden, for example:
- Where there is evidence or reasonable cause to believe that a child, young person or adult is suffering or risk of suffering, significant harm, or
 - if there is evidence of serious public harm or risk of harm to others, or
 - if there is evidence of a serious health risk to an individual, or

- if the non-disclosure would significantly prejudice the prevention, detection or prosecution of a crime.
 - if instructed to do so by a court
- 14.9.3 All agencies should designate a person who has the knowledge and authority to take responsibility for making decisions on disclosure without consent. This person should hold sufficient seniority within the agency with influence on policies and procedures. Within the health and social care agencies it is expected that this person will be the Caldicott Guardian.
- 14.9.4 If information is disclosed without consent, then full details will be recorded about the information disclosed, the reasons why the decision to disclose was taken, the person who authorised the disclosure and the person(s) to whom it was disclosed.
- 14.9.5 A record of the disclosure will be made in the service user's case file and the service user must be informed if they have the capacity to understand, or if they do not have the capacity then any person acting on their behalf must be informed. If information is disclosed without consent, there may be some exceptional circumstances (particularly in the context of police investigations or child protection work) where it may not be appropriate to inform the service user of the disclosure of information. This situation could arise where the safety of a child (or possibly sometimes of an adult) would be jeopardized by informing the service user of such disclosure. In many such situations it will not be a case of never informing the service user, but rather delaying informing them until further enquiries have been made. Any decision not to inform, or to delay informing, should be recorded on the service user's case file, clearly stating the reasons for the decision, and the person making that decision.
- 14.9.6 In deciding whether or not disclosure of information given in confidence is justified it is necessary to weigh the harm that would result from breach of confidence against the harm that might result if you fail to disclose the information.
- 14.9.7 All agencies who are party to this Overarching Protocol should set in place policies and procedures that deal specifically with the sharing of information under emergency situations e.g. major disaster.
- 14.9.8 If disclosure is made without consent, the person making the disclosure must:
- Advise the recipient accordingly.
 - Record the full details of the disclosure that has been made, including the reason why the decision to disclose was taken (statute or exemption);
 - Who made the disclosure and to whom it was disclosed to.
- 14.9.9 The recipient of information that has been disclosed without consent should record:
- The details of the information received.

- Who provided it.
- Any restrictions placed on the information that has been given e.g. 'not to be disclosed to the service user'.
- That the information was provided without consent, and the reason(s) why (if known).

14.10 Recording Consent

14.10.1 All agencies should have in place a means by which an individual, or their guardian/representative, can record their explicit consent to personal information being disclosed and any limitations, if any, they wish to place on that disclosure.

14.10.2 The consent form should indicate the following:

- Details of the agency and person obtaining consent.
- Details to identify the person whose personal details may/will be shared.
- The purpose for the sharing of the personal information.
- The organisation(s)/agency(ies) with whom the personal information may/will be shared.
- The type of personal information that will be shared.
- Details of any sensitive information that will be shared.
- Any time limit on the use of the consent.
- Any limits on disclosure of personal information, as specified by the individual.
- Details of the supporting information given to the individual.
- Details of the person (guardian/representative) giving consent if appropriate.

14.10.3 The individual or their guardian/representative, having signed the consent, should be given a copy for their retention.

14.10.4 The consent form should be securely retained on the individual's file/record and that relevant information is recorded on any electronic systems used in order to ensure that other members of staff are made aware of the consent and any limitations.

15 APPENDIX E - Handling Breaches

The process for reporting breaches of this Protocol (Tier 1), any Information Community Agreement (Tier 2) and other Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) (Tier 3) is outlined below.

15.1 All breaches are to be logged, investigated, and the outcome noted. The logs will be examined as part of the review process.

15.1.1 The following types of incidents will be logged:

- Refusal to disclose information
- Conditions being placed on disclosure
- Delays in responding to requests
- Disclosure of information to members of staff who do not have a legitimate reason for access
- Non-delivery of agreed reports
- Inappropriate or inadequate use of procedures e.g. insufficient information provided
- Disregard for procedures
- The use of data/information for purposes other than those agreed in the protocol
- Inadequate security arrangements.

15.2 Breaches noted by members of staff:

15.2.1 A member of staff working on behalf of any organisation party to this protocol who becomes aware that the procedures and agreements set out in the protocol (or subsequent agreements) are not being adhered to, whether within their own or a partner organisation, should first raise the issue with the line manager responsible for the day-to-day management of the protocol.

15.2.2 The manager should record the issue and check whether the concern is justified. If the manager concludes that the protocol is being breached, he or she should first try to resolve it informally. If the matter can be resolved in this way, the outcome should be noted and forwarded to the designated person for that Information Community Agreement or Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) who should file the details in a 'breaches log'.

15.3 Breaches alleged by a member of the public:

15.3.1 Any complaint received by, or on behalf of, a member of the public concerning allegations of inappropriate disclosure of information will be dealt with in the normal way by the internal complaints procedures of the organisation who received

the complaint: Any disciplinary action will be an internal matter for the organisation concerned.

- 15.3.2 In order to monitor adherence to and use of the protocol, procedures should be established within each organisation by which complaints relating to the inappropriate disclosure of information is passed by the officer designated to deal with breaches of the Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA). The designated officer should report any complaints of this nature to the equivalent officer in each agency.
- 15.3.3 All alleged breaches of the protocol, whether proven or not, should be analysed as part of the formal review of this protocol and subsequent Information Community Agreements or Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA)s.
- 15.3.4 The ICO has produced guidance on data security breach management. In the event of a data breach occurring, each will be managed on a case by case basis, in accordance with this guidance. This guidance will also be followed where a decision is required regarding notification of the data breach to the ICO.

16 APPENDIX F – Template Tier Two – Information Community agreement

To follow – April 2015

17 APPENDIX G - Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA): Template

Note:

THIS TEMPLATE IS IN DRAFT FORMAT AND ILLUSTRATES THE TYPE OF INFORMATION THAT NEEDS TO BE CONSIDERED WITHIN A TIER 3 DOCUMENT. AT THIS DRAFT STAGE, TITLES AND LAYOUT MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

PURPOSE SPECIFIC INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT (PSISA)

The Agreement

TITLE:

Document History

This document has been distributed to:

Version	Date	Author	Released to	Comments/Changes made

Links to other Information Community Agreements or Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA)s:

Agreement Title	Date & Version	Lead Agency	Contact details

Template

Please refer to the accompanying guidance notes when completing this form.

1 What category of data under the Data Protection Act is being shared?	YES/NO
Data to be shared is classified as Personal Data	
Data to be shared is classified as Sensitive personal Data	
Data to be shared will be anonymised	
Data to be shared will be psuedonymised	

2 Who will I be sharing information about?

3 For what purpose is the information being shared?	
Is the information being shared for Primary Purposes	YES/NO
Is the information being shared for secondary purposes	YES/NO

4 What information will be shared?

(A) Description of data/information:	(B) Field:	(C) Extracted from which system/Derived from:	(D) Agency Name:

(E) Frequency of data sharing	One off: Y/N	Routine: Y/N
(F) Other relevant information:		

5 Who might I be sharing with?

Agency & Lead Contact details:	Provider	Recipient

6 Can I legally share this information?	
(A) Legislation	(B) Duties
(C) Data Protection Act 1998	<p>Under Schedule 2 of the DPA, either of the following conditions can be met:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>Under Schedule 3, the following conditions can be met:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>It is also important to ensure that other Data Protection principles are complied with, for example the information being shared is relevant to the purposes of this agreement and is not excessive; information being shared is accurate and up to date; information is kept for no longer than necessary; information shared is kept secure.</p>

7 Do I need to obtain consent?	
(A) Are you relying an on implied statutory power to share?	Y/N
(B) Are you relying on consent?	Y/N

8 What am I telling Service Users about this information sharing & how are they notified?	
(A) Is the information being shared for a different purpose other than that set out in each agency's fair processing notice on how we use information?	Yes – go to A1 No – go to B
(A1) Provide the link to each Agency's privacy notice	
(B) How will individuals be notified of the data sharing under this agreement?	

9 How and when might I share information?

(A) Role/ person sending/receiving data	(B) Organisation	(c) Method of Secure Transfer	(D) Frequency of Transfer

10 How will shared information be recorded and held?

(A) Organisation	(B) Location/Technical arrangements	(C) Duration	(D) Destruction

11 Who else can access this information?

--

12 Handling Breaches

(A) Name and contact details of person who is to be informed of breach

Agency	Name and contact details
(B) Timescales	

13 Other measures or considerations

14 Review of this agreement

Name/Role of Reviewers:	
Date of Initial Review	
Date of Consequent Reviews:	

Annex 1

Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA)

In respect of

(Insert Title)

DECLARATION OF ACCEPTANCE & PARTICIPATION

Signed by, for and on behalf of: Page 1 of

Organisation	
Name	
Position	
Contact Details: Phone: Email:	
Signature:	
Date:	

Name of agency contact for sharing information under this Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA)	
Position	
Contact Details: Phone: Email:	
DPA Registration Number & Date of Renewal:	

Each agency who signs up to this agreement is to complete this form. Please print off as required.

Annex 2

Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA)

(Insert Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) Title)

Master List of Signatory Organisations & their Designated Person's

Page 1 of

Agency	Designated Person & Position	Contact Details (telephone & Email Address)	Date when agency signed up to this PSISA

Please insert, complete and print additional sheets as required.

Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) – Guidance Notes

General

See Wolverhampton Overarching Information Sharing Protocol – **Section 4 - Structure** for an overall description of the Information Sharing three tier approach and the different elements.

In order to share appropriate information between partners there must be a lawful, defined and justifiable purpose(s) which supports the effective delivery of a policy or service that respects people's expectations about the privacy and confidentiality of their personal information but also considers the consequences of a failure to act. This in turn must be supported by robust business processes.

The questions in this document are designed to 'walk' Managers/Practitioners/Designated Person's and other specialist support (e.g. Legal, Technical, Data Protection, etc) through a process that should help fulfil this objective.

Scope

- This Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) is the third element of the information sharing framework. It is aimed at an organisations "operational management/practitioner" level and it will define the relevant business processes which support information sharing between two or more agencies for a specified purpose.
- Those Managers/Practitioners/Designated Persons negotiating this Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) will have to complete Sections 2 to 14 inclusive.
- This Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) is supplementary to Wolverhampton Overarching Information Protocol (Tier 1), which must be consulted when drawing up this agreement, along with any Information Community Agreements that are in place and relevant to this Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA).
- Partner organisations may belong to a variety of differing Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA)s and Information Community Agreements.

Partners may use the information disclosed to them under a Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) only for the specified purpose(s) set out in that Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) document. They may not regard shared information as intelligence for the general use of their organisation unless they have defined and agreed this purpose within the Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) and have informed their respective service users of this use.

- Wherever this Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) impacts, or has a dependency, on another Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) then details of these must be entered into the Table at Section 2 of this document.

Parties to this Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA)

- The parties to the Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) are those that have signed the Declaration of Acceptance and Participation (DAP) at the end of this document (See this Document Annex 1). This list, along with the details of each organisation's 'Designated Person(s)' as shown on the 'DAP' and at Annex 2, will be updated and reissued on a regular basis.
- Any party to this Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) who is not already a party to Overarching Protocol, agrees to comply with the terms of the Overarching Protocol insofar as it is relevant to the information sharing under this Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA).
- By signing this document all of the parties agree to accept and implement this Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreement (PSISA) and to adopt the statements and procedures contained within it.
- Any purported breaches of, or other complaints about, this agreement will be dealt with in accordance with the processes described at [Appendix E - Handling Breaches](#) of the Overarching Protocol.

User Guide

1 What category of data under the Data Protection Act is being shared?

Please select the category of data being shared.

- Personal Data – information that would identify a living individual such as name, date of birth, address etc.
- Sensitive Personal Data – personal data which consists of the following information:
 - The racial or ethnic origin of an individual
 - Political opinions
 - Religious beliefs or beliefs of a similar nature
 - Membership of a trade union
 - Physical or mental condition of an individual
 - Sexual life of an individual
 - The commission or alleged commission of an offence or
 - Any proceedings for any other offence committed or alleged to have been committed by the individual, the disposal of such proceedings or the sentence of any court in such proceedings.
- Anonymised Data – data which has had identifiers removed so that an individual cannot be identified.
- Pseudonymised Data – data which has had identifiers removed and replaced with a pseudonym.

The data being shared under this agreement is likely to be either personal or personal sensitive data, unless the information to be passed is entirely anonymised or statistical. Where if it is anonymised or statistical, you should give careful consideration to the possibility that an individual could nevertheless be identified from it – e.g. if it provides statistics on the ethnicity of crime victims in a limited geographical area it might inadvertently identify someone from an uncommon ethnic group in that locale. Pseudonymised information may be a consideration in these circumstances.

2 Who will I be sharing information about?

Please detail the types of service users whose information is being shared.

3 For what purpose is the information being shared?

Provide detail on the specific purpose for which personal information will be shared and the benefit that is to be achieved by sharing the information.

Please indicate whether the information sharing is for PRIMARY or SECONDARY PURPOSES.

Primary Purposes – this is information that is being shared for direct healthcare and medical purposes. This would directly contribute to the treatment, diagnosis or the care of the individual. This also includes relevant supporting administrative processes and audit/assurance of the quality of healthcare service provided.

Secondary Purposes – this is information being shared for non-direct healthcare and medical purposes - such as service improvement, performance management, reporting or commissioning.

4 What information will be shared?

- (A) List the items of information to be disclosed - for example Name, DOB, Address, Postcode,
- (B) List the data field name/criteria each item will be derived from.
- (C) List the system(s) from which each data field/record is extracted from/derived from
- (D) List the Agency from where the information is being sent from.
- (E) Detail the frequency of when the information is being sent. Is the information being shared as a one-off data sharing initiative - if so detail when the information is being sent. Is the information being shared on a routine basis – if so detail the frequency. If on the other hand you propose an agreement to make a series of individual disclosures in response to specific requests – sharing offender details at case conferences for instance -it may be necessary to be more general.
- (F) Are there any data quality issues, such as the accuracy, validity, timeliness and relevance of the data, if there are, then these should be considered here.

5 Who might I be sharing with?

Identify the relevant agencies/ organisations/practitioners and whether they are a provider or recipient of personal information or both.

6 Can I legally share this information?

Does your organisation have the vires (power) to share? Which particular legislative function is the data sharing taking place?

- (A) List the legislation/statutory duty that the information can be shared under.
- (B) List the relevant section and statutory duties that enable the sharing to take place.
- (C) Under the Data Protection Act 1998, what conditions in schedule 2 and/or schedule 3 of the Act can be met? If personal data is being shared then only 1 condition from schedule 2 needs to be met. Where sensitive personal information is being shared – then 1 condition from both schedule 2 and 3 need to be met.

Conditions for processing personal data under the DPA 1998.	
<i>Schedule 2 - Personal Data</i>	<i>Schedule 3- sensitive personal data</i>
The individual who the personal data is about has consented to the processing.	The individual whom the sensitive personal data is about has given explicit consent to the processing.
For the performance of a contract to which the 'individual' is a party, or the individual has	The processing is necessary so that you can comply with employment law.

asked for something to be done so they can enter into a contract	
The processing is necessary because of a legal obligation that applies to the agency (except an obligation imposed by contract)	The processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of: - the individual (in a case where the individual's consent cannot be given or reasonably obtained), or - another person (in a case where the individual's consent has been unreasonably withheld).
The processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject. This applies in cases of life or death, such as where an individual's medical history is disclosed to A&E treating the data subject following a serious road accident.	The processing is carried out by a not-for-profit organisation and does not involve disclosing personal data to a third party, unless the individual consents. Extra limitations apply to this condition.
The processing is necessary for exercising statutory, governmental, or other public function	The individual has deliberately made the information public
The processing is in accordance with "legitimate interests" condition	The processing is necessary in relation to legal proceedings; for obtaining legal advice; or otherwise for establishing, exercising or defending legal rights.
	The processing is necessary for administering justice, or for exercising statutory or governmental functions.
	The processing is necessary for medical purposes, and is undertaken by a health professional or by someone who is subject to an equivalent duty of confidentiality
	The processing is necessary for monitoring equality of opportunity, and is carried out with appropriate safeguards for the rights of individuals.

See [Appendix B and C](#) of the *Wolverhampton Overarching Information Sharing Protocol* for further guidance.

7 Do I need to obtain consent?

- (A) Are you relying on an expressed or implied statutory power to sharing? Refer to section 6 - is there a statutory power or legal duty that enables you to share information without consent? What conditions for processing are being met for the data you are sharing?
- (B) Are you normally going to rely on consent? If so describe how consent will be obtained, recorded and how long it will be valid for.

If consent is normally required to share information for this purpose; provide detail on any specific circumstances where this consent is not required.

Advice on consent is available from [Appendix D](#) in the Wolverhampton Overarching information sharing protocol

8 What am I telling Service Users about this information sharing & how are they being notified?

- (A) Identify whether the sharing of information under this agreement is covered by each relevant agency's "fair processing notice"/Privacy Notice (See Appendix D – 13.1.6 and 13.1.7 of the Wolverhampton Overarching Information Sharing Protocol).
- (B) If the sharing of data is not covered under this agreement complete section B and describe how you are informing individuals of the data sharing under this agreement.

Also outline how and when this notification is provided to individuals. If applicable, outline the circumstances where the Service User will not be told about the information sharing. If the consent is due to last for a lengthy period of time, detail at what points/how often an individual will be reminded of the fair processing information and given a subsequent chance to "opt out" having previously given consent.

9 How and when might I share information?

- (A) Detail the role/name of persons sending or receiving data
- (B) Detail the name of the organisation sending or receiving the information
- (C) Detail the method of transfer – e.g. secure email, Secure FTP etc.
- (D) Detail the frequency of the transfer

10 How will shared information be recorded and held?

- (A) Name of organisation
- (B) How/Where will the information be stored by the receiving partner? Describe the physical and technical security arrangements each agency has in place?
- (C) Detail how long the information is being kept for. Do any operational retention periods apply? Can it be securely deleted once processed or do you need to keep it for a certain period of time after the transfer? The nature of the information to be shared will have a bearing on how long it should be held. Refer to your organisations record retention schedule for further guidance or discuss with the organisation(s) that is going to be providing the information.
- (D) Personal information must be securely disposed of in line with the requirement under the 7th Data Protection Principle. Describe how each agency will ensure that the personal data is

securely removed from their systems and any printed copies securely destroyed at the end of the work for which it was intended, or on termination of the contract. For example - In complying with this clause, electronic copies of the personal data shall be securely destroyed by either physical destruction of the storage media or secure deletion using appropriate electronic shredding software that meets HM Government standards. Any hard copy will be destroyed by cross-cut shredding and secure re-cycling of the resulting paper waste.

11 Who else can access this information?

Access should be limited to a need to know basis, specify if any internal or external parties have access to the information. For internal staff specify any vetting arrangements in place.

12 Handling Breaches

- (A) Detail the specific point of contact details for reporting any data breaches or near misses under this agreement. Where possible detail a 2nd point of contact for Business Continuity purposes.
- (B) Detail the agreed timeframes that data breaches are to be reported. As soon as possible or no longer than 24 hours after the incident was identified.

Refer to Appendix E – Handling Breaches of the Wolverhampton Overarching Information Sharing Agreement for further information around handling breaches.

13 Other measures or considerations

Add in any other measures and considerations that you may need to document within this agreement. **Example text could be:**

- Information provided by the partner will be held securely, will not be transferred to a third party, and will be used only by appropriate staff for the purposes identified.
- Electronic copies of information will only ever be held on encrypted devices or servers, will not be e-mailed outside the receiving organisation, and if transferred onto portable devices (which must be encrypted), will be disposed of securely and permanently.
- The partner organisation will not keep the personal data on any laptop or other removable drive or device unless that device is protected by being fully encrypted, and the use of the device or laptop is necessary for the provision of the services under this agreement. Where this is necessary, the partner organisation will keep an audit trail of which laptops/drives/devices the personal data are held on.
- Paper copies of information, and printouts of electronic information, will be held securely, transferred either by safe haven fax or couriered in sealed containers and shredded upon disposal.
- Personal identifiable data will only be provided where there is a need to have that level of detail, and it is within the scope of consent on use of information given by the individual.

- The partner organisation shall employ appropriate operational and technological processes and procedures to keep the Personal Data safe from unauthorised use or access, loss, destruction, theft or disclosure. The organisational, operational and technological processes and procedures adopted are required to comply with either the NHS Information Governance Toolkit to level 2, or the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001:2005 (ISO/IEC 17799:2005) as appropriate to the services being provided.
- The partner organisation shall ensure that only such of its employees who may be required by it to assist it in meeting its obligations under the Agreement shall have access to the Personal Data.
- The partner organisation shall ensure that all employees used by it to provide the services as defined in the Agreement have undergone training in the law of data protection, their duty of confidentiality under contract, and in the care and handling of Personal Data;
- The partner organisation agrees to assist the Data Owner promptly with all subject information requests which may be received from the data subjects of the Personal Data;
- The partner organisation shall not use the Personal Data for any purposes other than those formally agreed with the Data Owner.
- The partner organisation shall not disclose the Personal Data to a third party in any circumstances other than at the specific written approval of the Data Owner.
- The partner organisation is NOT permitted to sub-contract any of the processing, nor transfer the personal data to any third party, without explicit written agreement from the Data Owner.
- The partner organisation will NOT transfer the Personal Data to any other country without explicit written agreement from the Data Owner.
- The partner organisation will ensure that the personal data is securely removed from their systems and any printed copies securely destroyed at the end of the work for which it was intended, or on termination of the contract. In complying with this clause, electronic copies of the personal data shall be securely destroyed by either physical destruction of the storage media or secure deletion using appropriate electronic shredding software that meets HM Government standards. Any hard copy will be destroyed by cross-cut shredding and secure re-cycling of the resulting paper waste.
- The partner organisation will indemnify the Data Owner against any costs, expense, including legal expenses, damages, loss, liabilities, demands, claims, actions or proceedings which the Data owner may incur as a result of any breach of this Agreement by the partner organisation.
- This protocol is an integral part of any data sharing Agreement between the signatories to the protocol and shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the United Kingdom.

14 Review of this agreement

When will this agreement be reviewed to assess its validity in future? (it is recommended that each agreement is review every 12 months). Who will undertake the review?

Insert text here