

Information Sharing Agreement

Information sharing is essential for effective safeguarding and Prevent and promoting the welfare of children and young people. It is a key factor identified in many serious case reviews (SCRs), where poor information sharing has resulted in missed opportunities to take action to keep children and young people safe.

- a) Effective information sharing is key to the delivery of *Prevent*, so that partners are able to take appropriately informed action. This will sometimes require the sharing of personal information between partners; this is particularly the case for Objective 2 of the *Prevent* strategy, supporting vulnerable people, where sharing of information will be central to providing the best support to vulnerable individuals.

Rationale: Partners may consider sharing personal information with each other for *Prevent* purposes. Partners do not need the individual's consent to share information.

- b) The overriding principles are *necessity* and *proportionality*. It should be confirmed by those holding information that to conduct the work in question it is necessary to share the information they hold. Only the information required to have the desired outcome should be shared, and only to those partners with whom it is necessary to share it to achieve the objective. Key to determining the necessity and proportionality of sharing information will be the professional judgement of the risks to an individual or the public.
- c) Each request should be judged on its own merit, and the following questions should be considered when sharing information:
- what information you are intending to share;
 - with whom you are intending to share the information;
 - why you are intending to share the information (i.e. with what expected outcome); and
 - the legal basis on which the information is to be shared.
- d) The participants each rely upon the lawful basis for processing set out in Article 6(1)(e) GDPR: the processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller. Section 8 of the Data Protection Act 2018 provides that Article 6(1)(e) includes processing of personal data that is necessary for the exercise of a function conferred on a person by an enactment or rule of law. It is necessary for the Local Authority sites to process personal data for the exercise of their Channel functions under section 36 CTSA. Section 8 of the DPA 2018 also provides that Article 6(1)(e) GDPR includes processing of personal data that is necessary for the exercise of a function of the Crown, a Minister of the Crown or a government department. It is necessary for the Local Authority to process personal data relating to Channel for the purposes of these functions.
- e) The data that panel members may be expected to share about an individual might include (but may not be limited to):
- Demographics (name, date of birth, gender, address, ethnicity)
 - Offending history
 - Living arrangements
 - Family and personal relationships

- Statutory education
- Neighbourhood
- Lifestyle
- Substance misuse
- Emotional and mental health
- Perceptions of self
- Thinking and behavior
- Attitudes to engagement in relevant activity
- Motivation to change
- Cultural factors

f) UCQ will:

- Ensure information is shared in an appropriate, proportionate, relevant, adequate, timely and secure manner.
- Where appropriate, be open and honest with the individual/s about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
- Seek advice from other practitioners, if in doubt about sharing information, without disclosing the identity of the individual, where possible.
- Where possible, share information with consent.
- Consider safety and well-being: base information sharing decisions on considerations of safety and well-being of the individual and others who may be affected by their actions

g) Legislative frameworks ensure key organisations, who have a duty under section 11 of the Children’s Act 2004, have arrangements in place to safeguard, are:

- The local authority
- NHS England
- Clinical commissioning groups
- NHS Trust and NHS Foundation Trusts
- British Transport Policy Authority
- Prisons
- National Probation Services and Community Rehabilitation Companies
- Youth Offending Teams
- Bodies within the education and/or voluntary section, under the Education and Skills Act 2008; Education Act 2002¹.

1

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