



XXXXXX - by email



Police Headquarters

London Road
DEVIZES
Wiltshire
SN10 2DN

disclosure@wiltshire.police.uk

Date: 29th January 2024

Our ref: FOI 2024-110

Reply contact name: Nick Penny

Dear XXXXXX

I write in connection with your request for information dated 26th January 2024 concerning polygraph testing.

I am required by the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to handle all requests in a manner that is blind as to the identity and motives of the requestor. Any information released as a response to a request is regarded as being published and therefore in the public domain without caveat.

The deadline for a response to your request was extended in order to allow for extra time in considering the public interest in disclosure, and confirmation or denial as to whether information is held. Your request for information has now been considered and I am able to respond as follows.

You wrote:

1. Could you please tell me how much the force has spent in each financial year from 2014/15 to 2022/23 with:

- the supplier Behavioural Measures UK (BMUK);
- the supplier VAST Screening Technologies Ltd

Please include available details of the spending – was it on equipment, training, etc.

2. How many trained polygraph examiners does the force have? Are they officers or staff?

3. How many polygraph tests has the force carried out in each year since 2014 to the most recent for which figures are available?

Response:

Wiltshire Police can neither confirm nor deny whether it holds any other information that you requested as the duty in Section 1(1)(a) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (the Act) does not apply by virtue of the following exemptions:

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Section 23(5) - Information supplied by, or relating to, bodies dealing with security matters
Section 24(2) - National Security
Section 30(3) - Criminal Investigations
Section 31(3) - Law Enforcement

Harm

The FOI Act is 'applicant blind'. This means that we cannot, and do not, ask about the motives of anyone who asks for information. In providing a response to one person, we are expressing a willingness to provide the same response to anyone, including those who might represent a threat to the UK.

It is public knowledge that not all Police forces conduct Polygraph Testing. It is also public knowledge that the 2014 National Policing stance sets out the evidential implications of using Polygraph within the investigation setting:

<https://library.college.police.uk/docs/APPREF/National-Policing-Position-Statement-use-of-Polygraph-May-2014.pdf>

However, modern day policing is intelligence led and this is particularly pertinent with regard to law enforcement, and also on Counter Terrorism. The public expect police forces to use all powers and tactics available to them to prevent and detect crime or disorder and maintain public safety. As such, confirmation or denial is only possible when doing so would not reveal certain tactics and techniques, the extent to which they may be deployed, and whether information is held that has a bearing on matters of National Security.

The threat from terrorism cannot be ignored. It is generally recognised that the international security landscape is increasingly complex and unpredictable. Since 2006, the UK Government has published the threat level based upon current intelligence, and that threat is currently judged as "SUBSTANTIAL", meaning that an attack on the UK is likely.

It is well established that police forces use tactics and technology to gain intelligence in order to counteract criminal behaviour and it has been previously documented in the media that many criminal and terrorist incidents have been thwarted due to intelligence gained by these means.

To confirm or deny that any information is held in relation to Polygraph testing being undertaken by Wiltshire Police would undermine investigations and prevent the effective delivery of operational law enforcement. In addition, to confirm or deny whether any other information is held relevant to Polygraph testing in a Counter Terrorism setting, whether that is a post-conviction terrorist offender, or someone suspected of being so connected with such activities, would reveal whether such techniques are in use as an investigative, and more so, intelligence gathering tactic.

Confirmation or denial across the Police Service would infer that there are gaps within the law enforcement and intelligence picture nationally which, for certain criminal elements and extremists, may embolden them to focus efforts within areas that they deem to be "soft" targets. Any incident that results from such a disclosure would by default affect National Security.

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Public Interest Test

Some of the exemptions in the FOI Act, referred to as 'qualified exemptions', are subject to a public interest test (PIT). This test is used to balance the public interest in disclosure against the public interest in favour of withholding the information, or the considerations for and against the requirement to say whether the information requested is held or not. We must carry out a PIT where we are considering using any of the qualified exemptions in response to a request for information.

The 'public interest' is not the same as what interests the public. In carrying out a PIT we consider the greater good or benefit to the community as a whole if the information is released or not. The 'right to know' must be balanced against the need to enable effective law enforcement and to serve the best interests of the public.

S24(2) - Considerations in favour of confirming or denying the information is held

The public are entitled to know how public funds are spent and to confirm or deny the requested information is held would allow the public to see where money is being spent and know that forces are doing as much as possible to combat both criminal activity and terrorism.

S24(2) - Considerations in favour of neither confirming or denying the information is held

To confirm or deny information is held would render security measures less effective. Any information shared between law enforcement partners (i.e. intelligence) has the potential to cover all aspects of criminal activity, be it threats to life, or also, intelligence relating to terrorist activity. Confirmation or denial could highlight to those intent on criminality, whether or not information has been shared. Confirming such would dramatically weaken the effectiveness of intelligence led policing. The public entrust the Police Service to make appropriate decisions with regard to their safety and protection and the only way of reducing risk is to be cautious with any information, no matter how generic that is.

S30(3) - Considerations in favour of confirming or denying the information is held

There is a public interest in the transparency of policing operations and providing assurance that Wiltshire Police is appropriately and effectively dealing with both Law Enforcement and Counter Terrorism. Confirming or denying whether any other information is held would allow the public to make informed decisions about these matters.

S30(3) - Considerations in favour of neither confirming or denying the information is held

Whilst there is a public interest in the transparency of policing operations and providing assurance that Wiltshire Police is appropriately and effectively dealing with the threat of Terrorism, there is a strong public interest in safeguarding the integrity of police investigations and operations and in maintaining confidence in the Police Service. Any ongoing or future investigations, or operations to protect the security and infrastructure of the UK would be compromised as terrorists could map the level of Counter-Terrorist activity and intelligence sharing across the country, providing them with the knowledge of individual force capability as well as valuable knowledge concerning the vulnerability of individual force areas.

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S31(3) - Considerations in favour of confirming or denying the information is held

Wiltshire Police has a responsibility to conduct its business in an open and transparent manner. Confirmation or denial of all circumstances related to the use of Polygraph testing would assure the public that the police is committed to combating crime and terrorism. It would also ensure the public that the activities of certain individuals are being monitored by law enforcement so that individuals are aware of the investigative techniques used in order to protect the public, thus leading to better public awareness. This may lead to more information (intelligence) being submitted from the public which may culminate in a reduction of crime.

S31(3) - Considerations in favour of neither confirming or denying the information is held

Disclosure of the information, if held, would mean releasing sensitive information into the public domain, which could compromise law enforcement tactics, which could in turn hinder the prevention and detection of crime. To disclose whether information is held in relation to Polygraph Testing, whether by the force itself, or through the provision of information from other Law Enforcement partners in relation to Counter Terrorism would:

- a) allow criminals and extremists to evade prosecution or detection if they believe such practices are not in use for the purpose of seeking intelligence, or;
- b) cause criminals and extremists to alter their behaviour if they become aware of the tactics and techniques the police might employ, and to what extent.

Therefore confirming or denying whether any other information is held could compromise the prevention and detection of crime, which includes Terrorism.

Wiltshire Police has a duty of care to the community at large and public safety is of paramount importance. By its very nature, by confirming or denying that information is held would undermine investigations and prevent the effective delivery of operational law enforcement. Under FOI there is a requirement to comply with s1(1)(a) and confirm what information is held. In some cases it is that confirmation, or not, which could disclose facts harmful to members of the public, police officers, other law enforcement agencies and their employees. If an FOI disclosure revealed information to the world (by citing an exemption or stating no information held) this would assist an offender and would undermine policing by highlighting vulnerabilities force by force.

Balancing Test

As evidenced within the harm above, confirming or denying any other information is held relevant to this request would start to indicate levels of specific policing activity at force level, and more broadly from a national perspective in relation to Counter Terrorism matters.

The Police Service will not divulge information if to do so would place the safety of an individual at risk or undermine Law Enforcement. Whilst there is a public interest in the transparency of policing operations, and in this case providing assurance that Wiltshire Police is appropriately and effectively engaging with the threat posed by criminal and terrorist activity (either at force level or through the provision of assistance to, or from

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partners) there is a very strong public interest in safeguarding law enforcement, which by extension includes National Security and Terrorism.

As much as there is public interest in knowing that policing activity is appropriate and balanced about such matters, this will only ever be overridden in exceptional circumstances. Matters in relation to crime and terrorism are sensitive issues of intelligence value to those who would do harm, and therefore it is our opinion that for these issues the balancing test for confirming or denying whether any other information is held in relation to Polygraph tests and Counter Terrorism would not be in the public interest.

The Police Service is charged with enforcing the law, prevention and detecting crime and protecting the communities we serve. The Police Service will never divulge whether or not information is held if to do so would undermine any investigations or be detrimental to operational law enforcement.

The public entrust the Police Service to make appropriate decisions with regard to their safety and protection and the only way of reducing risk is to be cautious with any information that is released. Confirming or denying whether information is or isn't held would definitely reveal policing activity and practices and would assist those intent on causing harm.

Therefore, at this moment in time, it is our opinion that for these issues the balance test for confirming, nor denying, that information is held is made out.

No inference can be taken from this refusal that information does or does not exist.

Therefore, in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000, this letter acts as a Refusal Notice under section 17(1) of the legislation.

I am satisfied that all the relevant information has been passed to me and been considered in the light of your request within the time constraints applicable under the legislation.

Wiltshire Police would like to thank you for the interest that you have shown in the Force.

Yours sincerely

Nick Penny

Wiltshire Police offers a re-examination of your case under its review procedure.



Force Disclosure Unit

Wiltshire Police HQ, London Road, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 2DN



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Freedom of Information Request Appeals Procedure

1. Who Can Ask for a Review

Any person who has requested information from Wiltshire Police, which has been dealt with under the Freedom of Information Act, is entitled to complain and request an internal review, if they are dissatisfied with the response they received.

2. How to Request a Review

Requests for review of a Freedom of Information request must be made in writing to the:

Force Disclosure Unit
Wiltshire Police Headquarters,
London Road, Devizes,
Wiltshire,
SN10 2DN

Email at disclosure@wiltshire.police.uk.

The reference number, date of the request and details of why the review is being requested must be included. Requests for review should be brought to the attention of the Force Disclosure Unit within 20 working days of the Force's response to the original Fol request.

3. Review Procedure

Receipt of a request for review will be acknowledged in writing to include confirmation of the reasons for the review. The review will be conducted by another Decision Maker, who is independent from the original Decision Maker. The Force Disclosure Unit will set a target date for a response. The response will be made as soon as is practicable with the intention to complete the review within twenty working days. In more complex cases the review may take up to 40 working days.

The Independent Decision Maker will conduct a review of the handling of the request for information and of decisions taken, including decisions taken about where the public interest lies in respect of exempt information where applicable. The review enables a re-evaluation of the case, taking into account the matters raised by the complaint.

4. Conclusion of the Appeal

On completion of the review the Independent Decision Maker will reply to the complainant with the result of the review. If the complainant is still dissatisfied following the review they should contact the Information Commissioner to make an appeal. The Information Commissioner can be contacted via the following details:

Information Commissioner's Office
Wycliffe House
Water Lane
Wilmslow
Cheshire

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Tel: 01625 545 700
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