



Date: 16/09/2026
Our ref: 01/FOI/26/017501/L

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NO: 01/FOI/26/017501/L

I write in connection with your request for information dated 21/08/2026, received by Greater Manchester Police (GMP) for the following information:

Under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, please provide copies of the following official policy documents, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and operational guidance currently or previously in effect at Greater

Manchester Police (GMP):

Policy / Guidance on Non-Conviction Disclosures: All force policies, protocols, or guidelines governing the verbal or written disclosure of non-conviction information (including police intelligence, unproven allegations, and acquittals) to external third parties or multi-agency forums (such as Local Authority Designated Officer / LADO meetings or Position of Trust meetings).

Proportionality & Human Rights Assessment Framework: The operational guidance, risk assessment templates, or procedures officers must follow to conduct Article 8 ECHR proportionality balancing tests prior to making non-conviction disclosures.

Verification of Records SOP: Operational policy guidelines detailing an officer's duty to verify the accuracy and outcome status (e.g., NFAs, court acquittals, CCTV exculpations) of PNC/PND intelligence logs prior to sharing data with non-police bodies.

If this request exceeds the cost limit, please prioritize Item 1. I look forward to receiving your response within the statutory 20 working days.

Result of Searches

Following receipt of your request searches were conducted within Greater Manchester Police (GMP) to locate the requested information and I can confirm the information requested is held by GMP. However, I am not obliged to supply you with all the information as an exemption applies. The information requested is exempt under **Section 14(1) - Vexatious Requests**.

The Freedom of Information Act is a piece of legislation designed to give the public access to information held by public authorities. It exists to make the decisions of those authorities transparent and to keep the public better informed regarding matters which affect them.

A public authority can refuse requests which can divert resources away from more deserving requests and other public business or threaten to undermine the credibility of the freedom of information system. It is recognised that dealing with unreasonable requests can place a strain on resources and get in the way of delivering mainstream services.

When identifying potentially vexatious requests the indicators contained within the Information Commissioner's guidance on Section 14(1) should be considered. In this case we feel the following indicator applies to your request: **Burden on the Authority**. [How do we consider burden, motive and harassment? | ICO](#)

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 14(1) of FOIA a request deemed as overly burdensome does not oblige GMP to comply with a request for information. The ICO confirms within their guidance that they consider there to be a high threshold for refusing a request on such grounds if there is a viable case in line with the below recommendations:

- 1) The requester has asked for a substantial volume of information and
- 2) The authority has real concerns about potentially exempt information, which it will be able to substantiate if asked to do so by the ICO and
- 3) Any potentially exempt information cannot easily be isolated because it is scattered throughout the requested material.

As such, your request is being refused due to the amount of time required to review and prepare the information for disclosure, which would impose a grossly oppressive burden on GMP. To provide the data requested would involve manual review and redactions to at least 223 pages across 16 separate policy documents and information sharing agreements within the scope of your request so they do not contain operationally sensitive and personal information which could identify directly or indirectly a living human therefore Section 31(1)(a)(b) Law Enforcement and Section 40(2) Personal Information will be engaged as this represents information that identifies a living individual, to disclose this information would breach the principles of the GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018. Personal data is defined by Article 4 of the GDPR and Part 1 of the Data Protection Act 2018 and means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'). An identified natural person is one who can be identified directly or indirectly from that data.