

## **Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA)**

### **Decision notice**

**Date:** 26 June 2024

**Public Authority:** British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)  
**Address:** BBC Broadcasting House  
Portland Place  
London  
W1A 1AA

#### **Decision (including any steps ordered)**

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1. The complainant requested information from the BBC about the press release source and the editorial process used in the production of a particular BBC article. The BBC responded that the requested information was covered by the derogation and so excluded from FOIA.
2. The Commissioner's decision is that this information, if held at all, is held by the BBC for the purposes of journalism, art or literature and so is not covered by FOIA. He therefore upholds the BBC's position and requires no steps to be taken in this case.

#### **Request and response**

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3. On 5 December 2023, the complainant wrote to the public authority and requested information in the following terms:

"I am writing to request information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 regarding the article entitled Every Bitcoin payment 'used a swimming pool of water', published on your website on 30 November 2023.

URL: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-67564205>

Specifically I'm interested in the following:

1. The original press release, including the source and author's name, which served as the basis for the article.
2. Detailed information on the editorial process for this article, including how the information was fact-checked."
4. On 21 December 2023 the BBC responded to the request. The BBC explained that it believed that the information would be held for the purposes of "art, journalism or literature" and would therefore not be caught by FOIA. As a result, the BBC did not consider it was obliged to provide the information.

### Reasons for decision

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5. The following analysis covers whether the information requested is excluded from FOIA because it was held for the purposes of "journalism, art or literature".
6. FOIA only applies to the BBC to a limited extent. Schedule One, Part VI of FOIA provides that the BBC is a public authority for the purposes of FOIA, but it only has to deal with requests for information in some circumstances. The entry relating to the BBC states:

"The British Broadcasting Corporation, in respect of information held for purposes other than those of journalism, art or literature."
7. This is known as the "derogation". This means that information that the BBC holds for the purposes of journalism, art or literature - in broad terms, its output or related to its output - is not covered by FOIA. If information falls within the derogation, then that is the end of the matter; there is no public interest test or similar provision to consider the merits of disclosure.
8. Although it is publicly funded through the licence fee, the BBC competes with other commercial broadcasters who are not subject to FOIA. Releasing information about its output, or related to its output, could therefore commercially disadvantage the BBC. However, for the derogation to apply, the BBC does not need to demonstrate that it would suffer commercial harm if the information were to be disclosed. It only has to demonstrate that the information is held for a derogated purpose.
9. Broadly, BBC information that is covered by FOIA includes information about: how the BBC is managed and run, including the TV licence; the BBC's employees and its human resources practices; and the BBC's performance.

10. BBC information that is not covered by FOIA includes the following: information about the BBC's on-screen or on-air "talent" including its presenters and journalists; information about BBC programmes including any spend or editorial decisions associated with its programming; materials that support the BBC's output, such as the script of a television programme or a source drawn on for an investigation; and viewer and listener complaints to the BBC about the above.
11. The derogation as it applies to the BBC is discussed in more detail in numerous published decisions made by the Commissioner, such that he does not consider it necessary to reproduce that detail again here. However, key to the derogation is the Supreme Court decision in *Sugar (Deceased) v British Broadcasting Corporation and another* [2012] UKSC 4<sup>1</sup>
12. The Supreme Court explained that "journalism" primarily means the BBC's "output on news and current affairs", including sport, and that "journalism, art or literature" covers the whole of the BBC's output to the public (Lord Walker at paragraph 70). Therefore, in order for the information to be derogated and so fall outside FOIA, there should be a sufficiently direct link between the purpose(s) for which the information is held and the production of the BBC's output or the BBC's journalistic or creative activities involved in producing such output.
13. The Commissioner adopts a similar definition for the other elements of the derogation, in that the information must be used in the production, editorial management and maintenance of standards of those art forms.

### **The complainant's position**

14. The complainant argued that the information ought to be disclosed because:

"The nature of the information requested is of significant public interest, particularly regarding the source and accuracy of information related to environmental concerns associated with bitcoin. The information published by the BBC and subsequent outlets needed to be more accurate and verified. I am trying to determine who provided the information, their credentials, and to what extent the journalist is writing about it fact-checked. The issue is this misinformation was spread across outlets within an hour of each other, and I need to

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.supremecourt.uk/cases/docs/uksc-2010-0145-judgment.pdf>

determine how this happened, considering the inaccuracy of their reports.”

**The Commissioner's view**

15. As explained above, information about the sources used as the basis for a particular news article, if held at all, is derogated information. This type of information would be associated with the BBC's output because it concerns a particular published article, its sources and the BBC's editorial process.
16. The Commissioner is satisfied, based on the very well-established precedent set in the numerous other decisions he has made in cases involving the BBC, that, if held at all, the information requested by the complainant would be held for the purposes of journalism, art or literature. It is therefore not covered by FOIA and the BBC is not obliged to provide it.
17. The Commissioner finding is, therefore, that the BBC was not obliged to comply with the complainant's information request.

## Right of appeal

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18. Either party has the right to appeal against this decision notice to the First-tier Tribunal (Information Rights). Information about the appeals process may be obtained from:

First-tier Tribunal (Information Rights)  
GRC & GRP Tribunals,  
PO Box 9300,  
LEICESTER,  
LE1 8DJ

Tel: 0203 936 8963

Fax: 0870 739 5836

Email: [grc@justice.gov.uk](mailto:grc@justice.gov.uk)

Website: [www.justice.gov.uk/tribunals/general-regulatory-chamber](http://www.justice.gov.uk/tribunals/general-regulatory-chamber)

19. If you wish to appeal against a decision notice, you can obtain information on how to appeal along with the relevant forms from the Information Tribunal website.
20. Any Notice of Appeal should be served on the Tribunal within 28 (calendar) days of the date on which this decision notice is sent.

**Keeley Christine**  
**Senior Case Officer**  
**Information Commissioner's Office**  
**Wycliffe House**  
**Water Lane**  
**Wilmslow**  
**Cheshire**  
**SK9 5AF**