

The Digital Government (Scottish Bodies) Regulations 2022

Child Rights and Wellbeing Screening Sheet

February 2022



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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1. Brief Summary

The Digital Government (Scottish Bodies) Regulations 2022 are made under sections 48(5) and 56(6) of the [Digital Economy Act 2017](#)¹ (“the Act”). They add certain Scottish public authorities with devolved functions (“Scottish Bodies”) to schedules 7 (debt) and 8 (fraud) of the Act so providing a new legal gateway for Scottish Bodies to use to enter into information sharing agreements with other listed bodies. The Scottish Bodies listed in the Regulations are in the Annex. The UK and Welsh Governments have already added UK, English and Welsh bodies to the schedules.

Part 5 of the Act introduces new information sharing powers to reduce debt owed to, or fraud against, the public sector. To be able to use the information sharing powers, public authorities (and bodies which provide services to public authorities) must be listed in schedule 7 of the Act for the debt powers and schedule 8 for the fraud powers. A listed public authority can only share data under these powers with other persons who are also listed in the relevant schedule. The Act regulates what data can be shared and for what purposes. The Act does not compel public authorities to share data. The information sharing powers in the Act are permissive. It is for the public authorities listed to decide to make use of the powers and to seek to enter into information sharing agreements with other listed bodies.

There are safeguards in place for the sharing of information under the powers. The Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulation apply to the processing of all personal data using the debt and fraud powers. The Digital Economy Act creates criminal offences for unauthorised disclosure of personal information received under the debt and fraud powers. Additionally, public authorities must always ensure that data sharing is compliant with the Human Rights Act 1998 and they must not act in a way that would be incompatible with rights under the European Convention on Human Rights.

Public authorities listed in schedules 7 or 8 of the Act must have regard to *the [Code of Practice](#)*² for public authorities disclosing information under Chapters 1, 3 and 4 (Public Service Delivery, Debt and Fraud) of Part 5 of the Digital Economy Act 2017 (the Code). The Code provides details on how the debt and fraud information sharing powers should operate. It provides that in the first instance, all information sharing under the debt and fraud powers is run as a pilot. The impact of Scottish Bodies using the debt and fraud powers will not be apparent until proposals to pilot the use of the powers are in development.

The Code sets out the guidance on the process which bodies will need to follow to establish a new pilot. The purpose of such pilots is to allow for the benefit of the data share to be explored and to identify any potential impacts and ethical issues. Pilots will determine whether and how there is value in sharing personal information for the

¹<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/30/contents>

²<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/digital-economy-act-2017-part-5-codes-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-public-authorities-disclosing-information-under-chapters-1-3-and-4-public-service-delivery-debt-and-fraud-of-part-5-of-the-di>

purposes of taking action in connection with debt owed to, or fraud against the public sector.

Public bodies wishing to establish a pilot submit a business case, information sharing agreement, data protection impact assessment and security plan to the secretariat of a review board. The UK Government has established a [review board](#)³ to oversee reserved and England-only data sharing under the fraud and debt powers. The board assesses and makes recommendations to UK Ministers on each pilot proposal. The Scottish Government will similarly establish its own structures for the oversight of data sharing arrangements for Scotland

The Code includes Fairness Principles which provide a set of best practice guidelines to help ensure a common approach to fairness is considered when sharing information under the debt power. The UK Government worked in partnership with non-fee paying debt advice providers to develop these Principles. Where a vulnerable customer is identified, the Fairness Principles provide that they should be given appropriate support and advice. This is particularly relevant in the wake of Covid-19 where individuals may be experiencing hardship.

The Code sets out that information about information sharing agreements should be published in a searchable electronic public register. The UK Government has established a [register](#)⁴ for reserved and England-only information sharing agreements. A similar register will be established for devolved information sharing agreements.

Failure to have regard to the Code may result in a public authority or organisation losing the ability to disclose, receive and use data under the powers in the Act.

There have been two public consultations seeking views on Scottish Bodies to be included in the schedules. Amongst those invited to respond to the consultations were Scottish public bodies, poverty groups and the Information Commissioner.

There was broad support for the proposals. No concerns were raised about the impact of the Regulations on children and young people. The consultations, answers from respondents who gave permission for them to be published and analysis of responses, can be found here:

Scottish public authorities sharing data: consultation

<https://consult.gov.scot/digital-directorate/public-authorities-sharing-data/>

Scottish public authorities sharing data: further consultation

<https://consult.gov.scot/digital-directorate/public-authorities-sharing-data-2/>

³<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-digital-economy-act-2017-debt-and-fraud-information-sharing-review-board>

⁴<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/register-of-information-sharing-agreements-under-chapters-1-2-3-and-4-of-part-5-of-the-digital-economy-act-2017>

The [National Performance Framework](#)⁵ (NPF) measures and keeps track of how Scotland is performing against the Framework's National Outcomes which describe the kind of Scotland it aims to create. The NPF aims to reduce inequalities and give equal importance to economic, environmental and social progress.

The Regulations:

- Contribute to the Human Rights National Outcome – We respect, protect and fulfil human rights and live free from discrimination. Progress towards this includes assessing views on “Public services treat people with dignity and respect”.
- Contribute to the International National Outcome - We are open, connected and make a positive contribution internationally”. Progress towards this includes assessing views on “Trust in public organisations”.
- Reflect the NPF values of openness, transparency and rule of law.

2. What aspects of the policy/measure will affect children and young people up to the age of 18?

Adding Scottish Bodies to schedule 7 (debt) and/or schedule 8 (fraud) will not adversely affect children and young people up to the age of 18.

The Regulations create a legal gateway. Scottish Bodies can use the gateway to enter into data sharing agreements which are subject to a number of safeguards as outlined in section 1.

3. What likely impact – direct or indirect – will the policy/measure have on children and young people?

Adding Scottish Bodies to schedule 7 (debt) and/or schedule 8 (fraud) will not adversely impact on children and young people.

4. Which groups of children and young people will be affected?

Adding Scottish Bodies to schedule 7 (debt) and/or schedule 8 (fraud) will not adversely affect groups of children and young people.

5. Is a Children's Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment required?

Taking into consideration the above, the Scottish Government considers there is not a requirement to complete a full CRWIA.

6. Sign & Date

Policy Lead: Alison Dewar, 2 February 2022

Deputy Director: Albert King, Chief Data Officer, 2 February 2022

⁵ <https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/>

Annex: Scottish Bodies listed in the Regulations

Scottish Public Body	Schedule 7 (debt)	Schedule 8 (fraud)
Accountant in Bankruptcy	✓	✓
Audit Scotland		✓
The Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service	✓	✓
A council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994	✓	✓
Creative Scotland		✓
Food Standards Scotland		✓
Highlands and Islands Enterprise	✓	✓
Independent Living Fund	✓	✓
Revenue Scotland	✓	✓
Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service	✓	
Scottish Enterprise	✓	✓
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	✓	✓
Scottish Legal Aid Board	✓	✓
Scottish Legal Complaints Commission	✓	✓
Scottish Qualifications Authority	✓	✓
Skills Development Scotland		✓
South of Scotland Enterprise	✓	✓
The Scottish Ministers	✓	✓
A person providing services to a specified person listed in Schedule 7 and is a public authority, in respect of the taking of action in connection with debt owed to a public authority	✓	
A person providing services to a specified person listed in Schedule 8 and is a public authority, in respect of the taking of action in connection with fraud against a public authority or to the Crown		✓

Executive Agencies

“The Scottish Ministers” includes [Executive Agencies](#)⁶. Accordingly, Executive Agencies will be specified persons in relation to the debt and fraud powers, even though they are not listed by name in the schedules. At the time of the consultations, the Scottish Public Pensions Agency, the Student Awards Agency for Scotland and the Scottish Social Security Agency wished to make use of these powers.

A person providing services to a specified person

In recognition of the fact that public services are also delivered by third parties who may hold key information which public authorities need, or who may need to access key information held by public authorities, bodies that provide services to a public authority that is specified in the schedules are covered by the addition of a general description to the schedules. Such bodies will not need to be listed individually by name. They can only use the data sharing powers in connection with the functions they exercise when providing services to a specified public authority.

⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-public-bodies-directory/pages/executive-agencies/>



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