| Police Scotland logo | Freedom of Information Response Our reference: FOI 25-2046  Responded to: 04 August 2025 |
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Your recent request for information is replicated below, together with our response.

1. **The total cost to Police Scotland of policing the Boyne Parades in Glasgow on 6th July 2025**
2. **A breakdown of this cost, including (where available) staffing, equipment, transport, overtime, and any other relevant categories.**

Please note that such parades are a statutory right, and policing costs are not therefore recoverable from the organiser.

The nature of policing means that officers and staff are deployed to wherever their services are most required. The Division to which individual officers or staff belong meet the cost of their core time and so there is no requirement to maintain a record of the cost of any particular duty carried out.

The cost of routine officer deployment to the event is not therefore collated or held and section 17 of the Act therefore applies.

The only costs captured currently, are in relation to overtime and subsistence claims submitted *to date*, but I would stress that these are not final:

Overtime - Police (Core) - £6,083  
National Insurance - £912  
APL - £30  
Subsistence - £2,350

Total - £9,375

*The overtime total includes costs taken from efinancials and estimate based on claims sitting on scope as at 22/7/25 using average hourly rate from G & Q Divisions these figures may change.*

To be of assistance, I can also advise you that costs of £8,520.80 were projected in relation to vehicle hire, premises and provision of refreshments prior to the event.

Those costs, again, are not yet final.

**The total number of officers deployed for the event**

The information sought is held by Police Scotland, but I am refusing to provide it in terms of section 16(1) of the Act on the basis that the following exemptions apply:

* Section 35(1)(a) & (b) Law Enforcement

Our priority at such events is to ensure the safety of marchers, spectators and the public. It is also incumbent on Police Scotland to prevent crime, detect offenders and ensure that events proceed with as little disruption as possible.

Awareness of the number of officers deployed on this occasion would allow persons or groups intent on committing offences, or causing disorder, with the means to make a reasonable assessment of the number of officers on duty at similar marches in the future and thus to make an assessment of the capacity of Police Scotland to deal with such eventualities at the time of the march.

Disclosure would therefore compromise any tactical advantage the police may have over such persons or groups when dealing with any crime or disorder, prejudicing substantially the prevention or detection of crime.

* Section 39(1) – Health, Safety and the Environment

As stated above, our priority is to ensure the safety of marchers, spectators, the public and, of course, police officers.   
Where disclosure adversely impacts on our ability to prevent crime and disorder, it follows that the public and police officers are at increased risk of physical harm.

These exemptions are not absolute and require the application of the public interest test.

Public awareness and accountability would favour a disclosure on this subject as it would contribute to the public debate surrounding the efficient and effective use of resources by Police Scotland.

However, in contrast, there is no public interest in disclosing information which is likely to damage the efficient and effective conduct of the police service in relation to its law enforcement role, or which is likely to have an adverse impact upon public safety.

As explained above, this would allow those intent on wrong-doing to gauge, with some accuracy, the level of specific police resources in existence in certain areas, at certain times thus affording them the opportunity to take steps to circumvent the ability of the Police to deliver effective law enforcement provision, and placing themselves, members of the public and the police force at increased risk.

I consider that the decision must fall in favour of preventing crime and safeguarding the health and safety of the public. Accordingly, on balance, the public interest in disclosing the information requested is outweighed by that in maintaining the exemption detailed above.

If you require any further assistance, please contact us quoting the reference above.

You can request a review of this response within the next 40 working days by [email](mailto:foi@scotland.police.uk) or by letter (Information Management - FOI, Police Scotland, Clyde Gateway, 2 French Street, Dalmarnock, G40 4EH). Requests must include the reason for your dissatisfaction.

If you remain dissatisfied following our review response, you can appeal to the Office of the Scottish Information Commissioner (OSIC) within 6 months - [online](https://www.foi.scot/appeal), by [email](mailto:enquiries@foi.scot) or by letter (OSIC, Kinburn Castle, Doubledykes Road, St Andrews, KY16 9DS).

Following an OSIC appeal, you can appeal to the Court of Session on a point of law only.

This response will be added to our [Disclosure Log](http://www.scotland.police.uk/access-to-information/freedom-of-information/disclosure-log) in seven days' time.

Every effort has been taken to ensure our response is as accessible as possible. If you require this response to be provided in an alternative format, please let us know.