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17/02/2026

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NUMBER: 2761/2026**

Thank you for your request for information regarding National Policing Digital Strategy, which has now been considered.

**Applicant Question:**

I am writing to make a freedom of information request. I am seeking the following information regarding the [National Policing Digital Strategy 2025-30](#) and associated boards/units:

1. What specific types of collaboration have been launched with the private sector since the strategy was launched? Please provide information on the topics involved, forms of cooperation, and the companies and police forces/agencies involved from 2025 to date.
2. The strategy refers to a sub-strategy on data and analytics (p.19). What are the aims of the data and analytics sub-strategy? Please provide a copy of the sub-strategy, as long as doing so would not take this request over the time/cost limit.
3. On what dates have the following entities met in 2025 and 2026,
4. which police forces participate in which entity, and what rank/level of seniority is required for participation in each entity?
  - National Police Data and Analytics Board
  - National Data and Analytics Office
  - National Technology Board
  - Digital, Data and Technology Coordination Committee (DDaTCC)

**NPCC Response:**

1. The NPCC does hold some information captured by part one of your request. This information is publicly available to you and therefore engages S21 of the Freedom of Information legislation.

For completeness and to assist, the NPCC is working with the Science and Innovation Coordination Committee (SICC) and techUK. The partnership aims to raise industry awareness of the roles and objectives of DDaT CC, SICC and techUK within policing supplier communities and police forces.

Details of the partnership working can be found here:

[techUK launches strategic partnership with the National Police Chiefs Council \(NPCC\)](#)

Further initiatives will commence in 2026.

The Memorandum of Understanding is published [here](#), with minor redaction S40 Personal Information.

For further information relating to the legislation, please see Annex A.

2. The NPCC does not hold recorded information captured by your request.

The data and analytics sub-strategy will be created during 2026.

3. The NPCC does hold recorded information captured by your request.

**National Police Data and Analytics Board** have met on the following dates:

02 April 2025  
19 June 2025  
18 September 2025  
22 January 2026

The **National Data and Analytics Office** as a function has a number of different governance meetings but reports into the NDAB Board as above in terms of Decision Making. It does not have a Terms of Reference (ToR).

The **National Technology Board** have met on the following dates:

23 January 2025  
10 April 2025  
10 July 2025  
09 October 2025  
10 January 2026

The **Digital, Data and Technology Coordination Committee (DDaTCC)** have met on the following dates:

29 January 2025  
30 April 2025  
17 July 2025  
20 October 2025

03 February 2026

4. The NPCC does not hold recorded information captured by part of part four of your request. Police forces are not members of the above meetings per se. The NPCC does not hold a record which provides whether a rank/level of seniority is required for participation in each of the entities described within your request.

In wishing to assist you, outside of the Act, membership of the meetings are internal Chairs of other business areas and may change dependent on ongoing programmes of work. The following information has also been shared outside of the Act, as a gesture of goodwill:

**NPDAB:**

The National Policing Data and Analytics Board (NPDAB) reports to the NPCC Digital, Data and Technology Coordinating Committee (DDaTCC). It collaborates with other DDaTCC sub-boards to coordinate overall delivery of the NPCC Digital Strategy.

- The Board is accountable for driving, managing and coordinating policing delivery of data and analytics capabilities and actions within the NPCC Digital Strategy, with a particular emphasis on maximising the operational value of our data.
- The Board is responsible for tracking, coordinating and communicating the NPCC position on statutory data responsibilities required by law enforcement.
- The Board will work in partnership with the Office of the Police Chief Scientific Adviser and the Centre for Data and Analytics in Policing (CDAP) to drive align and prioritise new law enforcement data and analytics innovation.
- The Board will be underpinned by regional networks and the wider data and analytics community.
- The Board will define the working groups required in line with the business plan. These will be reviewed annually according to national data and analytics risks.
- Working group leads will be expected to attend and report to appropriate central boards, consult with members prior to the same and feedback thereafter to ensure NPDAB members views are represented.
- All meetings will be documented, and minutes/actions will be available within ten working days. Secretariat and meeting support will be provided by PDS. All minutes, papers and communications will be available via email.
- Where issues arise that, require more urgent communication, email, telephone and ad-hoc video and face-to-face meetings will be arranged.
- The NPDAB will meet as a forum comprising all members four times per year.

Core Membership

- Membership will be made up of a nominated national data lead and nominated national analytics lead (Co-Chairs), nominated working group leads, national and regional representatives, Home Office, College of Policing, Police Digital Services, and other law enforcement agencies.
- It is the responsibility of each member to ensure their organisation is represented at meetings and they have the appropriate Chief Officer support to allocate time to NPDA tasks.
- Attendees must be able to provide strategic representation and have decision-making authority on behalf of their force/organisation.

**NTB:**

NPCC Technology Board (NTB) is made up of UK Police Technology leaders representing local Forces, supported by Police Digital Service, Blue Light Commercial Services, and tech UK, working closely with other DDaTCC sub boards to advise on the 'design', 'deliver' and 'run' lifecycle of secure, performant, compatible, interoperable, exploitable and value for money technology across policing. It provides strategic technical leadership as a trusted advisor to DDaTCC, Police Digital Service (PDS), Police and Home Office led police focussed programmes and initiatives, and is the 'custodian' of the National Police Information Technology Reform strategy and Roadmap acting as the professional body to advise policing on the technology capacity and capabilities required locally and nationally to deliver and maintain policing technology.

Core Membership

- NTB membership will be made up of the technology leads across all Forces.
- NTB will have a steering group, consisting of the Chair, 6 Deputy Chairs and 1 Vice Chair to support the work of the board, this will not have any decision making powers, it will be responsible for establishing the agendas, ensuring that actions emanating from other sub groups and activities required in between NTBs are undertaken to ensure timely progress is made.
- Police Digital Service, Blue Light Commercial and Tech UK will be invited to take part in NTB meetings (fully or partially) to inform the discussions, but will not form part of NTB itself and will hold no board voting rights.
- Programme leads of Police related technology programmes will be invited to attend to give updates to the boards, to request support etc.
- Representatives of DDaT CC other sub groups will be invited to attend boards to ensure strong links across the boards and to provide updates on key initiatives and request NTB support.
- Members will take roles in National programme boards, and other sub boards of DDaT CC to discharge our responsibilities.

**DDaTCC:**

The principal role of DDaT CC is to coordinate the requirements of policing, assist in prioritisation, and facilitate engagement with decision-makers to support the development and delivery of the National Policing Digital Strategy to ensure the best use of technology in ways that will maximise public safety, security, and value for money.

Core Membership

- DDaT CC Chief of Staff
- DDaT CC Coordinator
- NDAB Chair
- PIAB Chair
- NTB Chair
- NCB Chair
- NPCC Data Reform Lead
- ESN Chief Officer Lead
- LEDS Chief Officer Lead
- PDS CEO
- PDS COO

#### Standing attendees

- DDaT CC Secretariat
- NPCC Hub SPOC
- NPCC Finance Lead
- DDaTCC Communications Lead
  
- External stakeholders with similar responsibilities within their organisation.

Yours sincerely  
Freedom of Information Officer & Decision Maker

[www.npcc.police.uk](http://www.npcc.police.uk)

## COMPLAINT RIGHTS

### Internal Review

Any request for an internal review will be acknowledged and responded to, based on the specific wording of your initial request only.

**We ask that any rationale to request an internal review, does not include any requests for new information and ask that these be submitted by separate email. We will acknowledge as a new request and may aggregate to your initial request in compliance with the legislation.**

If you are dissatisfied with the response you have been provided with in compliance with the Freedom of Information legislation, you can lodge a complaint with NPCC to have the decision reviewed within 40 working days of the date of this response.

The handling of your request will be looked at by someone independent of the original decision and a fresh response provided.

It would be helpful, if requesting a review, for you to articulate in detail the reasons you are not satisfied with this reply.

If you would like to request a review, please write or send an email to NPCC Freedom of Information, c/o PO Box 481, Fareham, Hampshire, PO14 9FS.

## Annex A

Section 17 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires the NPCC, when refusing to provide information by way of exemption in question and (c) states why the exemption applies. In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 this letter acts as a refusal notice to those aspects of your request.

### The legislation: Section 21 Information reasonably accessible to the applicant by other means

- (1) Information which is reasonably accessible to the applicant otherwise than under section 1 is exempt information.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)—
  - a) information may be reasonably accessible to the applicant even though it is accessible only on payment, and
  - 
  - b) information is to be taken to be reasonably accessible to the applicant if it is information which the public authority or any other person is obliged by or under any enactment to communicate (otherwise than by making the information available for inspection) to members of the public on request, whether free of charge or on payment.

S21 is an absolute exemption and there is no requirement to conduct a public interest test.

### The legislation: Section 40 Personal Information

(1) Any information to which a request for information relates is exempt information if it constitutes personal data of which the applicant is the data subject.

#### **(2) Any information to which a request for information relates is also exempt information if**

- (a) it constitutes personal data which does not fall within subsection (1), and**
- (b) the first, second or third condition below is satisfied.**

(3A) The first condition is that the disclosure of the information to a member of the public otherwise than under this Act—

- (a) would contravene any of the data protection principles, or
- (b) would do so if the exemptions in section 24(1) of the Data Protection Act 2018 (manual unstructured data held by public authorities) were disregarded.

(3B) The second condition is that the disclosure of the information to a member of the public otherwise than under this Act would contravene Article 21 of the GDPR (general processing: right to object to processing).

Any information to which a request for information relates is also exempt information if it constitutes personal data which do not fall within subsection (1), and either the first or the second condition is satisfied.

S40(2) applies to third party personal data. Any release would breach the data protection principles contained within the Data Protection Act 2018. S40(2) has been engaged by virtue of S40(3)(a)(i). Any disclosure of withheld information would breach the first data protection principle of fair and lawful processing.

This is an absolute exemption and there is no requirement to apply the public interest test.

**Legislation – Section 16**

- (1) It shall be the duty of a public authority to provide advice and assistance, so far as it would be reasonable to expect the authority to do so, to persons who propose to make, or have made, requests for information to it.