National Police Chiefs' Council

National Police
Freedom of Information
and Data Protection Unit

c/o PO BOX 481
Fareham
Hampshire
PO14 9FS

Tel: 02380 478922
Email: npcc.foi.request@npfdu.police.uk

01/07/2026

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NUMBER: 2930/2026

Thank you for your request for information regarding DDaT CC Minutes & Agendas, which has now been considered.

Applicant Question:

Thank you for your helpful response to my request sent earlier this year.

I now am writing to make a freedom of information request for the following:

- The agendas and minutes of the Digital, Data and Technology Coordination Committee (DDaTCC) on the following dates:
  - 29 January 2025;
  - 30 April 2025;
  - 17 July 2025;
  - 20 October 2025;
  - 03 February 2026; and
  - any further meetings that have taken place in 2026.

NPCC Response:

The NPCC does hold information captured by part(s) of your request:

2930 2026	01	Agenda	29012025
2930 2026	01	Minutes	29012025
2930 2026	02	Agenda	30042025
2930 2026	02	Minutes	30042025
2930 2026	03	Agenda	17072025
2930 2026	03	Minutes	17072025
2930 2026	04	Agenda	21022025
2930 2026	05	Agenda	03022026
2930 2026	06	Agenda	29042026

A decision was made by the Coordination Committee to cease the recording of minutes and there are no minutes held after July 2026.

The information above, is subject to minor redaction by the following exemptions:

S40(2) Personal Information
S31(1) Law Enforcement
S23(1) Information supplied by, or concerning certain security bodies

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

Yours sincerely
Freedom of Information Officer & Decision Maker

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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.

50 Broadway
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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 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.

The legislation: Section 23 Information supplied by, or relating to security bodies

(1) Information held by a public authority is exempt information if it was directly or indirectly supplied to the public authority by, or relates to any of the bodies specified in subsection (3)
This is an absolute exemption and there is no requirement to consider the public interest test.

The legislation: Section 31 Law Enforcement

(1) Information which is not exempt information by virtue of section 30 is exempt information if its disclosure under this Act would, or would be likely to, prejudice -
(a) the prevention or detection of crime
(b) the apprehension or prosecution of offenders

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There is a general public interest in transparency and accountability within policing, particularly in relation to senior decision-making forums such as the DDaT Coordination Committee. Disclosure of meeting details, including location, would promote openness, enhance public understanding of how policing bodies coordinate nationally, and support confidence in the use of public resources.

Providing information about where such meetings are held may also demonstrate efficient governance arrangements and reassure the public that appropriate facilities are used to support collaboration between Chief Constables and senior officers.

Disclosure of the location of future DDaT Coordination Committee meetings would present a risk to the safety and security of attendees, venues, and policing operations.

There is a strong public interest in protecting law enforcement processes and ensuring that policing activities are conducted in a secure environment. Chief Constables and senior officers are high-profile individuals who safety must be carefully managed. Revealing the location in advance would increase the risk of:

Individuals with criminal intent pre-planning activity targeting the venue or attendees
Attempts to disrupt or undermine policing operations
The potential placement of covert listening or surveillance devices in advance of discussions
Compromise of sensitive operational or strategic discussions

The effectiveness of such meetings relies on participants being able to engage freely in discussions, including potentially sensitive operational matters. If there is a risk that locations are know publicly in advance, this could inhibit open discussion or require additional disproportionate security measures.

There is also a wider public interest in safeguarding law enforcement capabilities and ensuring that policing bodies are able to coordinate without undue interference or risk.

Whilst there is a recognised public interest in transparency, this is outweighed by the significant risks associated with disclosure in this instance. The potential harm arising from releasing the location – particularly the risk to safety, security, and the integrity of policing activity – is substantial.

The public interest is best served by ensuring that senior policing meetings can take place securely and without risk of compromise. Therefore, the balance of the public interest lies in maintaining the exemption under Section 31.

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.