



**Derbyshire
Police and Crime
Commissioner**

*Protecting Communities,
Fighting Crime*



**Police and Crime Commissioner
for Derbyshire
Data Protection Policy
EXTERNAL POLICY**

Control Sheet

Policy details

Policy Title	Derbyshire OPCC Data Protection Policy
Responsible Officer	OPCCs Head of Governance and Compliance
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Reviewed	Reviewed entire document. Changed details regarding the DP audits to every three years. Information added into the equality section regarding requesting the policy in other formats. The review date for the policy has also been changed to every three years – MR 14/03/2024.
Reviewed	Reviewed entire document in line with complaint changes in the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 – MR 24/06/2026.

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Introduction

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for Derbyshire is committed to ensuring that all staff undertake their legal duties in a manner that is compatible with the data protection principles.

The UK General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) states that:

When processing personal data, the OPCC will be guided by the following principles:

- 1. Personal data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner**
- 2. Personal data shall be collected for specific, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purpose**
- 3. Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed.**
- 4. Personal data shall be accurate and where necessary kept up to date**
- 5. Personal data shall be kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than necessary**
- 6. Personal data shall be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data**

All data controllers have a responsibility to make sure they protect personal data and keep it secure. The OPCC will take action to ensure that data is not unlawfully processed and to stop data being accidentally lost or destroyed. It is essential that all data is collected, used, stored and disposed of in ways that protect its confidentiality, integrity and availability.

The OPCC are committed to providing effective management of data and the safeguarding of personal data and is dedicated to conducting its business in accordance with all applicable data protection laws and regulations and in line with the highest standards of ethical conduct.

This policy is to assist the PCC and OPCC staff in processing personal data in line with the UK General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”) and the Data Protection Act 2018 by promoting good practice in all its operations. This policy also sets out the expected requirements for staff of the OPCC in relation to the processing of any personal data belonging to an OPCC contact (i.e. a data subject).

Scope

This policy deals with Personal data that is relevant to the day to day running of the Derbyshire OPCC. It covers data/information relating to those who contact the OPCC, whose personal data may be logged, held and processed. This policy applies to all processing of personal data in electronic form (including electronic mail and documents created with word processing software) or where it is held in manual files that are structured in a way that allows ready access to data/information about individuals.

This Policy also applies to all staff who work part-time or full-time under a contract of employment, whether oral or written, express or implied, and has recognised rights and duties. This includes volunteers, temporary employees and independent contractors and partners/partnership working at or for the OPCC.

Definitions

Children/Child

For the purpose of this policy means an individual under 18-years-old.

Consent

Any freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of the data subject's wishes by which he or she, by a statement or by a clear affirmative action, signifies agreement to the processing of personal data relating to him or her.

Individual/Data Subject

Any past or current person who contacts the OPCC. A member of the public, a Councillor, an MP.

Data Controller

A natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data.

Data Processor

A natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of a Data Controller.

Data Protection Officer (DPO)

Meaning the OPCCs Data Protection Officer or staff member who is tasked with the role and responsibilities of a DPO.

Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)

Means the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire.

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)

Means the Derbyshire Officer of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Information Commissioners Office (ICO)

The UK's independent body set up to uphold information rights.

Data Protection

The process of safeguarding personal data from unauthorised or unlawful disclosure, access, alteration, processing, transfer, or destruction.

UK General Data Protection Regulations (UK GDPR)

The UK GDPR is the UK's post-Brexit version of the EU GDPR.

Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA)

The UK DPA (Data Protection Act) 2018 is a comprehensive, modern data protection law for the UK, which came into force on 25 May 2018

Environmental Information Regulations (EIR)

The Environmental Information Regulations 2004 provides public access to environmental information held by public authorities.

Relevant Data Protection Laws

Meaning the GDPR, DPA 2018, UK GDPR and the EU GDPR, where relevant.

Data Subject

The identified or identifiable natural person to which the data refers. An individual. A member of the public.

Employee/Staff

An individual who works part-time or full-time under a contract of employment, whether oral or written, express or implied, and has recognised rights and duties. This includes volunteers, temporary employees and independent contractors and partners/partnership working at or for the OPCC.

Personal data/information

Any data/information (including opinions and intentions) which relates to an identified or Identifiable Natural Person. Data/information which relates to a living individual who can be identified from the data or from the data and other information, which is possession of, or is likely to come into the possession of, the data controller. The data/information may be in either electronic or manual format.

Personal data Breach

A breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.

Process, Processed, Processing

Any operation performed on personal data. This may include collecting, recording, using, or destroying data.

Profiling

Any form of automated processing of personal data where personal data is used to carry out analysis.

Third Party

An external organisation with which the OPCC conducts business.

Governance

To demonstrate our commitment to data protection, and to enhance the effectiveness of our compliance efforts, the OPCC has appointed a Data Protection Officer (DPO).

The Data Controller is the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). The PCC has delegated day to day responsibility for data control to the OPCCs Chief Operating

Officer, who in turn has delegated this to the Head of Governance and Compliance, who is also the OPCCs DPO.

How does the OPCC handle personal data/information?

The OPCC will handle personal data in accordance with data protection laws and will ensure that all personal data is handled fairly and lawfully with appropriate justification. Personal data will only be used for lawful purposes and any personal data will be held securely on OPCC systems and accessed by officers and staff in accordance with their contract of employment.

The OPCC will strive to ensure that any personal data processed is of the highest quality in terms of accuracy, relevance, adequacy, not excessive, kept as up to date as possible and is protected appropriately. Regularly reviews of the personal data processed will take place to ensure it is still required and that it is lawful for the OPCC to continue to retain it. Once personal data is no longer required then it will be securely destroyed.

Why the OPCC collects and processes personal data

The OPCCs lawful basis for processing data comes under the following categories:

- **Consent** – the individual has given clear consent for the OPCC to process their personal data for a specific purpose. (For example – passing data over to Derbyshire Constabulary where this is appropriate).
- **Contract** – the processing is necessary for a contract between the data subject and the OPCC, or because the data subject has asked for the OPCC to take specific steps before entering into a contract with the OPCC. (For example - issuing grants and commissioning services).
- **Legal obligation** – the processing is necessary for us to comply with the law (For example - dealing with complaints against the Chief Constable or members of OPCC staff, HR data and applications).
- **Vital Instincts** - the processing is necessary to protect someone's life. (For example – to stop individuals from harm).
- **Public task** - the processing is necessary for the OPCC to perform a task in the public interest or for the OPCCs official functions, and the task or function has a clear basis in law. (For example – processing and responding to complaint reviews sent to the Commissioner).
- **Legitimate interest** – the processing is necessary for our legitimate interests or the legitimate interests of a third party, unless there is a good reason to protect the

individual's personal data which overrides those legitimate interests. (For example – replying to the Commissioners casework requests from the public).

- **Recognised Legitimate Interests** - the processing is necessary for one of the pre-approved purposes. These are:

- safeguarding “vulnerable” people;
- responding to emergencies;
- preventing or investigating crime;
- national security, public security and defence; and
- sharing personal information with an organisation that needs it for their public task or function at their request.

This basis can't apply if you're a public authority processing personal information to perform your official tasks.

- **Performance of a task** – any official functions that are set out in law, mainly the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. (For example - ensuring an efficient and effective police force in Derbyshire, community safety and the prevention of crime).

For more information relating to Lawful Basis please see the ICO's guidance - [A guide to lawful basis | ICO](#)

The OPCC uses the personal data of its contacts for the following broad purposes:

- Strategic planning;
- Holding the Chief Constable to account, including complaint handling;
- Responding to correspondence received by the OPCC/Commissioner.
- Partnership working;
- Appointment of OPCC statutory officers;
- Appointment, suspension and removal of Chief Constable;
- Information and engagement;
- Financial reasons;
- Maintaining our accounts and records;
- Promoting our services and activities;
- Carrying out research;
- Managing recruitment and volunteers.
- Grants issued by the Commissioner.

The type of personal data the OPCC holds, will vary depending upon the reason the data subject has made contact with the OPCC, but may include;

- Name and address;
- Photograph, video and sound and visual images;
- Family data;
- Lifestyle data
- Social circumstances;
- Education and training data;
- Employment data;
- Financial data;
- Goods or services provided data;
- Racial or ethnic origin;
- Political opinions;
- Religious or other beliefs of a similar nature,
- Trade union membership;
- Physical or mental health or condition;
- Sexual life; offences and alleged offences;
- Criminal proceedings;
- Outcomes and sentences;
- Cautions data;
- Criminal intelligence;
- Complaint data;
- Incident data;
- Civil litigation and accident data.

Data is collected via e-mail, telephone, in person, via letter, online or social media.

For more information regarding processing purposes please see the OPCCs Privacy Notice - [Privacy Notice | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/privacy-notice)

Special Category Data

Special category data is personal data that needs more protection because it is sensitive.

The UK GDPR defines special category data as:

- personal data revealing **racial or ethnic origin**;
- personal data revealing **political opinions**;
- personal data revealing **religious or philosophical beliefs**;
- personal data revealing **trade union membership**;
- **genetic data**;
- **biometric data** (where used for identification purposes);
- data concerning **health**;

- data concerning a person's **sex life**; and
- data concerning a person's **sexual orientation**.

In order for the OPCC to lawfully process special category data, we must identify both a lawful basis (as detailed above) and a separate condition for processing. The lawful basis and the condition do not have to be linked.

There are 10 conditions for processing special category data:

- Explicit consent
- Employment, social security, and social protection (if authorised by law)
- Vital interests
- Not-for-profit bodies
- Made public by the data subject
- Legal claims or judicial acts
- Reasons of substantial public interest (with a basis in law)
- Health or social care (with a basis in law)
- Public health (with a basis in law)
- Archiving, research, and statistics (with a basis in law)

Personal data will normally be collected from the Data Subject direct unless one of the following applies:

- The nature of the purpose necessitates collection of the personal data from other persons or bodies.
- The collection must be carried out under emergency circumstances in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or to prevent serious loss or injury to another person.

If Personal data is collected from someone other than the data subject, the data subject will be informed of the collection of the data by the OPCC, unless one of the following applies:

- The data subject has received the required data by other means.
- The data must remain confidential due to a professional secrecy obligation.
- A national law expressly provides for the collection, processing or transfer of the personal data.

Where it has been determined that notification of processing of the data subject is required, then the OPCC will notify the data subject promptly and no later than:

- One calendar month from the first collection or recording of the personal data
- At the time of first communication if used for communication with the data subject

- At the time of disclosure if disclosed to another recipient.

The OPCC will identify which of the lawful bases and the conditions appears to most closely reflect the purpose for the processing of the personal data, and a rationale will be stored for audit purposes in the OPCCs Personal Data Asset Register (PDAR).

How does the OPCC keep personal data/information safe?

The OPCC takes the security of all personal data very seriously and will comply with the relevant parts of data protection law relating to security.

The OPCC adopts appropriate physical, technical, and organisational measures to ensure the security of personal data. This includes the prevention of loss or damage, unauthorised alteration, access or processing, and other risks to which it may be exposed to by virtue of human action or the physical or natural environment. The OPCC will ensure that appropriate policy, training, technical and procedural measures are in place.

Some of the personal data related security measures taken include, but are not limited to:

- ensuring all buildings are secure and protected by adequate physical means, (burglar alarms, access coded doors, lockable windows, CCTV);
- areas within the OPCC are restricted to OPCC staff and are only accessible by those holding the appropriate identification and have legitimate reasons for entry;
- any systems meet appropriate industry and government security standards;
- giving adequate training to staff regarding security of personal data;
- having lockable filing cabinets and desk drawers;
- having confidential waste bins;
- carryout data protection audits to test that privacy controls are working and are fit for purpose.
- protecting records/files held on computer with appropriate managed permissions to ensure access is restricted only to those who are entitled to access files;
- password protecting equipment.
- keeping paper files in locked cabinets, with access to keys limited to authorised staff;

- transmitting personal data electronically to secure e-mail addresses using password protection where necessary;
- ensuring all removable media (USB) are OPCC/Derbyshire Constabulary issued and are encrypted for security;
- using secure delivery methods such as “guaranteed delivery/recorded delivery” if sending personal data through the post;
- regularly backing up electronic files through OPCC/Derbyshire Constabulary IS systems;
- ensure all staff members have relevant and regular training regarding Data Protection, Security, Information Management and Data Breach Management and apply that training practically;
- scrutinising and evaluating data protection compliance.

Information Security

Both the GDPR and the DPA contain the requirements for the security of personal data to include the implementation of appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risks arising from the processing of the personal data.

Appropriate technical and organisational measures may include but are not limited to:

- a) using and developing technological solutions to ensure compliance with the data protection legislation (data protection by design and default);
- b) using physical measures to protect OPCC assets;
- c) ensuring the reliability of any persons who have access to OPCC data;
- d) report and investigate security breaches as per the OPCCs Data Breach Processes;
- e) carryout data protection audits;
- f) use of confidential waste bins.

These obligations include the need to consider the nature of the data to be protected and the harm that might arise from such unauthorised or unlawful processing or accidental loss, destruction or damage.

Good data security is also achieved through policy and procedural controls, details of which are documented further in the Derbyshire Constabulary Information Security Policy which the OPCC follows, as all technological and asset security is implemented and controlled by the Derbyshire Constabulary, not the OPCC.

Access to Personal Data

Personal data from the OPCC systems will, in the first instance, only be disclosed to OPCC staff who require such data to carry out their official duties.

Any personal data held by the OPCC will be for the OPCCs use but may be approved to be disclosed to other organisations abiding by the relevant data protection laws.

Data/Information Sharing

Any personal data the OPCC process may be shared with other organisations such as policing organisations (Derbyshire Constabulary), local authorities, other public services (NHS organisations) and ombudsmen and regulatory authorities (Information Commissioners Office ICO). However, personal data will only be shared when the OPCC are permitted to share it as required to do so by law, or have the data subjects consent to do so, as required by data protection law.

The OPCC does not pass personal data to other organisations for marketing purposes without the consent of the data subject.

A data subjects personal data may be processed by an external service provider acting on the OPCCs behalf to provide services, however, any third party service provider will be controlled under a contract by the OPCC and will have to abide by the rules in the contract regarding data protection and the processing of personal data.

Data/Information that is not for the OPCC

The OPCC may pass personal data through to the Derbyshire Constabulary where it is deemed that the OPCC is not the appropriate authority to deal with the issues raised by a data subject. Where the appropriate authority may be another separate organisation the OPCC will communicate this to the data subject, so that they can contact that organisation directly themselves, should they wish to do so. The OPCC will always send an acknowledgement response to the data subject detailing what action has been taken and a record of that response will be stored for audit purposes on the OPCCs internal systems.

Where the data subject has contacted the OPCC and stipulates that they do not want Derbyshire Constabulary's involvement, then consent may be sought from the data subject before passing any personal details to them. However, there are two exceptions to this:

- Complaints – where the OPCC receives a complaint about a member of Derbyshire Constabulary staff or Derbyshire Constabulary processes, then the

OPCC are required by legislation to pass this onto Derbyshire Constabulary to investigate.

- Concerns for welfare or safety – where the OPCC receives contact where there are concerns for the data subject, or another individuals, safety and well-being, the OPCC will pass this onto the Derbyshire Constabulary for a safeguarding referral to be made.
- Criminal activities – Where the OPCC receives contact where there are concerns relating to criminal activities then the OPCC will pass this data onto Derbyshire Constabulary for them to assess and process accordingly.

For more information relating to consent please see the ICO's guidance - [Consent | ICO](#)

Data Quality

The OPCC will ensure, were possible, that the personal data it collects and processes is complete and accurate in the first instance and is updated to reflect the current situation of the data subject.

The measures adopted by the OPCC to ensure data quality include, but are not limited to:

- Correcting personal data known to be incorrect, inaccurate, incomplete, ambiguous, misleading or outdated, even if the data subject does not request rectification;
- Keeping personal data only for the period of time necessary to satisfy the permitted processing or applicable statutory retention period;
- The removal/deletion of personal data if in violation of any of the data protection principles or if the personal data is no longer required;
- Recording any changes to altered personal data for audit purposes.

Restriction of personal data, rather than deletion, insofar as:

- A law prohibits erasure;
- Erasure would impair the legitimate interests of the data subject;
- The data subject disputes that their personal data is correct, and it cannot be clearly ascertained whether their data is correct or incorrect, so restriction of the personal data is applied until a determination is made.

What is the OPCCs personal data breach process?

In the event of a personal data breach the OPCC will follow the OPCCs Personal Data Breach Policy and Incident Response Plan.

The Policy describes the process that must be followed if a personal data breach occurs.

This includes but is not limit to;

- a) a breach process for staff to follow;
- b) all near-misses and breaches to be recorded to aid with accountability;
- c) referring certain breaches to the ICO within the statutory timescale of 72 hours;
- d) ensuring lessons are learnt from breaches to avoid further breaches and to fully demonstrate that the OPCC is a learning organisation.

All OPCC staff have received training regarding data breaches and are fully committed to adhering to the OPCCs Personal Data Breach Policy and Incident Response Plan.

Individual Rights

Under the GDPR data subjects have certain rights.

These rights are:

1. The right to be informed
2. The right of access
3. The right to rectification
4. The right to erasure
5. The right to restrict processing
6. The right to data portability
7. The right to object
8. Rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling.

The OPCC will respect these rights and will follow the ICO's guidance on Individual Rights - <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guideto-thegeneral-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/>

The right to be informed

The right to be informed is an obligation to provide 'fair processing information' to a data subject, typically through a privacy notice. Please see the OPCCS Privacy Notice for more details - [Privacy Notice | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/privacy-notice) It emphasises the need for transparency over how personal data is processed.

The right of access

Under the GDPR, individuals will have the right to obtain:

- confirmation that their data is being processed;
- access to their personal data; and
- other supplementary information – this largely corresponds to the data that should be provided in a privacy notice.

This is normally processed as a Subject Access Request (SAR).

For more information regarding SAR please see the OPCCs Access to Information Policy which is available on the OPCCs website - [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/policies-procedures-and-guidance-documents)

The right to rectification

Data subjects are entitled to have personal data rectified if it is inaccurate or incomplete.

If the OPCC has disclosed the personal data in question to third parties, then they must be informed of the rectification where possible. The OPCC must also inform the data subject about the third parties to whom the data has been disclosed where appropriate.

The right to erasure

The right to erasure is also known as 'the right to be forgotten'. The broad principle underpinning this right is to enable a data subject to request the deletion or removal of personal data where there is no compelling reason for its continued processing.

The right to restrict processing

Data subjects have a right to 'block' or suppress processing of their personal data.

When processing is restricted, the OPCC are permitted to store the personal data, but not further process it, just enough personal data about the individual should be kept to ensure that the restriction is respected in future.

The right to data portability

The right to data portability allows data subjects to obtain and reuse their personal data for their own purposes across different services.

It allows them to move, copy or transfer personal data easily from one IT environment to another in a safe and secure way, without hindrance to usability.

It enables data subjects to take advantage of applications and services which can use this data to find them a better deal or help them understand their spending habits.

The right to object

Data subjects have the right to object to:

- processing based on legitimate interests or the performance of a task in the public interest/exercise of official authority (including profiling);
- direct marketing (including profiling); and
- processing for purposes of scientific/historical research and statistics.

Rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling

The GDPR provides safeguards for data subjects against the risk that a potentially damaging decision is taken without human intervention. If any decisions are based on solely automated decision making then the data subject can ask for a review to be done by a human to determine if the decision made by the automated process was correct or not.

Are Individual Rights absolute?

It is important to make clear that data subject's rights are never absolute. If a data subject has exercised one or more of their rights by submitting an Individual Rights Request (IRR) to the OPCC, it doesn't mean the OPCC will conform and do as the data subject has requested. There may well be conditions and exceptions to consider alongside the data subjects individual rights. For example, the OPCC may have a legal obligation as to why that personal data is processed or there might be contractual stipulations which overrides a data subject rights.

The OPCC will assess any data rights requests individually and will communicate with the data subject on any decisions or actions taken accordingly.

For more information relating to individual rights please see the OPCC's website - [Freedom of Information and Data Protection | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner](#)

Consent

The OPCC will obtain personal data only by lawful and fair means and, where appropriate with the knowledge and consent of the individual concerned. Where a need exists to request and receive the consent of an individual prior to the processing of their personal data, the OPCC is committed to seeking such consent and ensuring that a record of that consent is kept for audit purposes.

Withdrawing Consent

Where a data subject has provided consent for the OPCC to process their personal data, they also have a right to withdraw that consent at any time without any detriment to them.

Withdrawing consent given should be as easy to do as it was to give the consent in the first place and the OPCC will ensure that any withdrawal of consent is acted upon in a timely manner.

Should a data subject wish to exercise their right to withdraw their consent, they should contact the OPCC using the contact details below.

Please note - withdrawing consent will not have any impact on any processing of personal data that had occurred prior to the consent being withdrawn, as the OPCC would have had the consent of the data subject previously.

Submitting an Individual Rights Request (IRR) to the OPCC

Data Subjects who wish to exercise any of the above-mentioned rights, need to submit an IRR to the OPCC using the details below. The OPCC will acknowledge all individual rights requests within 5 working days and will respond with the decision taken within one month, unless the scale or complexity of the request makes that unachievable. However, if any time extension is needed then correspondence will be sent to the data subject to confirm this. A time extension of a further two months can be applied.

For an IRR to be valid it must: a)

be in writing;

b) include a name and address for correspondence (email address is sufficient);

c) detail the personal data that there is concern over.

Requests should be sent via email to the OPCCs online Contact us form:

[Contact Us | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshirepcc.gov.uk\)](https://derbyshirepcc.gov.uk)

or by post to:

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Derbyshire
Butterley Hall
Ripley
Derbyshire
DE5 3RS

Or submitted via the online form on the OPCCs website -

<https://www.derbyshirepcc.gov.uk/Transparency/Freedom-ofInformation/Information-Request-Form.aspx>

NOTE - Please ring – 0300 122 6000 if any additional help with submitting an information request is needed.

If the data subject is unhappy with the OPCCs decision they receive regarding their IRR then they can ask for an internal review of that decision. The internal review is normally carried out under the same internal review process afforded to subject access requests (SAR).

For more information regarding the internal review process please see the OPCCs Access to Information Policy and on the OPCCs website – [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)

For more information regarding individuals rights and how to submit a request please see the OPCCs website - [Freedom of Information and Data Protection | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)

For more information regarding individuals right please see the ICO's website - [A guide to individual rights | ICO](#)

Privacy Notice

The OPCC is transparent about its personal data processing activities, and this is further evidenced in the OPCCs Privacy Notice which is available on the OPCCs website.

The OPCC will, when required by applicable law, contract, or where it considers that it is reasonably appropriate to do so, provide data subjects with information as to the purpose of the processing of their personal data, this is normally done through directing the requester to the OPCCs Privacy Notice on the OPCCs website, but might also be sent out in hard copy to data subjects via the post.

For more information regarding the OPCCs Privacy Notice please see the OPCCs website - [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)

Subject Access Request (SAR)

When the data subject requests a copy of their own personal data held by the OPCC this is known as a Subject Access Request (SAR), disclosure will be made unless one of the following apply:

- The data subject already has the data.
- An exemption applies to the data.
- Clarification of the request is asked for by the OPCC and no response is received by the data subject within a set timescale.

All requests relating to personal data will be processed by the OPCC free of charge unless the request is deemed to be unnecessary or excessive in nature in which case the data subject will be notified of any charges or determinations accordingly.

All SAR's will be considered in accordance with all applicable data protection laws and will be processed in line with the OPCCs Access to Information Policy.

For more information regarding the process of SAR's please see the OPCCs Access to Information Policy on the website - [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#) For more information regarding SAR's please see the ICO's guidance on the website - [A guide to subject access | ICO](#)

Interaction with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR)

There will inevitably be a link between the UK General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA), the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) 2004, as they are all legislations that are designed to help individuals gain access to information from public authorities.

When an individual submits a request for information, the OPCC will assess which legislation the information falls under and will process the request in line with that legislation.

For more information regarding information requests please see the OPCCs Access to Information Policy on the OPCCs website – [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshirepcc.gov.uk\)](#)

Digital Marketing

As a general rule, the OPCC will not send promotional or direct marketing material to any data subjects/OPCC contact without first obtaining the individuals consent.

Any consent is recorded and stored for audit purposes, and when sending marketing material to consenting individuals an opt-out option is available for them to alter their marketing and contact preferences accordingly.

Children

The OPCC does not specifically market itself towards or encourage contact directly with children (defined as those who are under 13, as over 13 the child is able to provide their own consent regarding online services). If personal data is collected with regard to a child, consent should be sought from the person who holds parental responsibility over the child or their carer.

For legal purposes, if there is a complaint or a concern for the welfare of a child, consent does not need to be sought.

If a child submits a SAR to the OPCC then there are specific processes the OPCC will follow to ensure that the child is mature enough to understand what they are requesting and if in doubt the person with parental responsibility or their carer will be notified. For more information regarding SAR's submitted from children please see the OPCCs Access to Information Policy on the OPCCs website - [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/policies-procedures-and-guidance-documents)

Cookie Notice

The OPCCs website displays a cookie notice explaining what cookies are used when visiting the OPCCs website.

Having a visible and effective cookie notice ensures that the OPCC takes a pro-active stance in ensuring that individuals are aware of how their personal data is processed.

More information regarding cookies can also be found in the OPCCs Privacy Notice which is on the OPCCs website – [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk/policies-procedures-and-guidance-documents)

Information Sharing Agreements (ISAs)

Information sharing agreements (ISA's) are agreements that set out the lawful basis for the use of personal data by the public sector, across traditional organisational boundaries, to achieve better policies and deliver better services.

The principle legislative instruments that provide powers to lawfully share data between the OPCC and Derbyshire Constabulary, are the Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the Policing Protocol.

Additionally, if the OPCC needs to have access to personal data then an ISA will be drawn up accordingly with the organisation that the data is required from, or to share

to. If the OPCC has to share data with other organisations, then it will normally be for the following purposes:

- Strategic planning;
- Holding the Chief Constable to account, including complaint handling; • Responding to correspondence received by the OPCC/Commissioner.
- Partnership working;
- Appointment of OPCC statutory officers;
- Appointment, suspension and removal of Chief Constable;
- Information and engagement;
- Financial reasons;
- Maintaining our accounts and records;
- Promoting our services and activities;
- Carrying out research;
- Managing recruitment and volunteers.
- Grants issued by the Commissioner.

Third Party Processing

Where processing of OPCC data is carried out by a third party (data processor) on behalf of the OPCC, then the Data Protection Officer (DPO) must be involved in the procurement process. This is to ensure that the third party provides sufficient guarantees in respect of data protection law and the technical and organisational measures governing the processing that will be undertaken. This means that appropriate contractual terms and conditions will be imposed on any third party processor, to ensure they act only on the instructions from the controller (OPCC) in regard to any processing of personal data.

Any processing of personal data by a third-party must be deemed necessary and approved by the OPCCs DPO. The DPO can help prepare terms and conditions for any contract requiring the data processor to comply with obligations equivalent to what the OPCC would expect.

Data Protection by Design

Data Impact Assessments (DPIA's) along with an equality impact assessment (EIA's) will be carried out for all new processes, systems and decisions that are likely to result in a "high risk" to individuals' rights and freedoms

It is the responsibility of all OPCC staff to involve the OPCCs DPO when they are procuring, developing, or altering any policies, systems, or databases, to ensure that data protection by design and default is embedded and a DPIA is carried out where necessary. The development of new systems provides an opportunity to build in data protection compliance at the time of the design, by ensuring data protection is considered from the start of the project and provides security against any breaches of data protection law. The OPCCs DPO can also then raise any concerns where

necessary regarding data protection compliance before the processing of data commences.

Data Protection Impact Assessment

The ICO stipulates that there must be a completed Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) for any personal data processing that is **likely to result in a high risk to individuals**. Where the potential for high risk personal data processing is identified, the OPCC will undertake a DPIA to assess and mitigate any risks. Any risks that cannot be mitigated will be referred through to the ICO for a final determination before any processing of data commences.

There are particular circumstances where a DPIA is always required, which include:

- Systematic and extensive profiling of data subjects or automated decision making to make significant decisions
- Processing of special category personal data or criminal offence data on a large scale;
- Systematically monitoring of a publicly accessible place on a large scale.

In addition, the ICO has advised that a DPIA should always be carried out where the processing involves any of the following:

- The use of innovative technology;
- The use of profiling, automated decision making or special category data to help to make decisions on someone's access to a service, opportunity or benefit;
- Carrying out profiling on a large scale;
- Processing of biometric or genetic data;
- Combining, comparing or matching data from multiple sources;
- Processing of personal data without providing a privacy notice directly to the data subject;
- Processing personal data in a way which involves tracking individuals online or offline location or behaviour;
- Processing of children's data for profiling or automated decision-making or for marketing purposes, or offering online services directly to them;

- Processing of personal data which could result in a risk of physical harm in the event of a security breach.

The ICO also advises that the OPCC should consider carrying out a DPIA if the processing involves any of the following:

- evaluating and scoring;
- automated decision making with significant effects;
- systematic processing of sensitive data or data of a highly personal nature;
- processing on a large scale;
- processing of data concerning vulnerable data subjects;
- innovative technological or organisational solutions.
- processing involving preventing data subjects from exercising a right or using a service or contract.

If it is decided that a DPIA will not be carried out then the reasons for that decision will be clearly document and stored on the OPCCs internal system for audit purposes.

The OPCC will follow the ICO guidance relating to DPIA's.

For more information regarding DPIA's please see the ICO's website - [What is a DPIA? | ICO](#)

Data Retention

To ensure fair processing, personal data will not be retained by the OPCC for longer than necessary in relation to the purposes for which it was originally collected, or for which it may be further processed.

The length of time for which the OPCC needs to retain personal data is set out in the OPCCs Retention Policy, available on the OPCCs website.

For more information relating to retention timescales please see the OPCCs Retention Policy on the OPCCs website - [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshirepcc.gov.uk\)](#)

Audit and Monitoring

In order to ensure compliance with the UK GDPR, DPA 2018 and any other relevant data protection law and legislations, the OPCC is obliged to have an audit regime to measure performance to comply with legislative requirements and thereby help in evidencing the accountability principle under the UK GDPR.

A Data Protection Audit Plan has been developed to assess the effectiveness of all data protection controls and to monitor the OPCCs compliance with the ICO and any other regulatory bodies. The purpose of an audit is to provide a systematic examination to determine whether activities involving data protection compliance and the processing of OPCC data are carried out in accordance with the organisation's policies and relevant data protection law.

The Audit Plan is carried out every three years and a log of outcomes and recommendations is produced, actioned, and shared with relevant parties accordingly.

Data Protection Audit Plan

The audit plan will review the following, but is not limited to:

- personal data collection and processing
- the OPCCs Personal Data Asset Register (PDAR);
- processing of Individual Rights Requests (IRR);
- processing of Subject Access Requests (SAR);
- processing of Freedom of Information Requests (FOI);
- privacy notice;
- policy reviews;
- staff training and awareness on data protection and data breaches;
- security protocols;
- personal data transfers;
- data retention and destruction;
- third party processing/data sharing;
- Interaction with the ICO.
- Data Protection/FOI Complaints regarding personal data.

This list can change according to any new or emerging identified areas of data protection risks and threats.

All reviews are carried out every three years (unless there are any personal data/data protection risks identified, which mean that the OPCC needs to undertake a DP audit before the next one is scheduled) and documented actions from those reviews will be stored to aid with transparency, audit, and accountability purposes under the UK GDPR. These audits will record the OPCCs compliance with the UK GDPR and any other relevant legislations and laws.

Misconduct

The OPCC recognises the sensitivity regarding the processing of personal data. Any processing of OPCC data for any unauthorised, private purpose or any other non – work related purpose is prohibited.

Deliberate unauthorised processing or interference with any computer or ancillary equipment or data, soft or hard copy, is also strictly prohibited.

Any instances of unauthorised processing will be managed under the OPCCs Staff Code of Conduct and could lead to disciplinary proceedings.

Any such concerns should be reported to the OPCCs DPO immediately for further investigation using the contact details below.

Register of Fee Payers

The independent national body for the upholding of data protection legislation is the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).

The Data Protection (Charges and Information) Regulations 2018, requires every organisation that processes personal data to pay a fee to the ICO, unless they are exempt.

The ICO publishes a register of the fee-paying organisations on their website at <https://ico.org.uk/about-the-ico/what-we-do/register-of-fee-payers/> the OPCC is listed on that register.

The register serves to provide transparency and openness about the processing of personal data. It is a fundamental principle of the UK GDPR and DPA 2018, that the public can enquire which organisations are registered with the ICO and what type of personal data processing they undertake.

Complaints regarding Data Protection

If a data subject is concerned about the way the OPCC have handled their personal data or Individual Rights request, then the best course of action would be to contact the OPCC (contact details below) to discuss the situation in more detail. The OPCCs DPO will investigate the matter and will respond to the data subject accordingly. This is normally carried out under the same internal review process afforded to subject access requests (SAR).

For more information regarding the internal review process please see the OPCCs Access to Information Policy and on the OPCCs website – [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)

Right to lodge a complaint with the ICO

A data subject can complain to the Information Commissioners Office (ICO) if they are unhappy with the internal review that has taken place or any aspect of how the OPCC uses their personal data.

A data subject can contact the ICO using the contact details on their website or by calling the number below:

Website: <https://ico.org.uk/>

Telephone: 0303 123 1113

Equality

This policy has been through an equality impact assessment by the OPCC. Any individuals wanting this policy to be provided to them in any other format should contact the OPCC on the details above, where all requests for reasonable adjustments will be considered and responded to.

Data Protection Officer/OPCC contact details

E-mail: [Contact Us | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)

By post:

Data Protection Officer for the Police and Crime Commissioner
Office for Derbyshire
Butterley Hall
Ripley
Derbyshire DE5 3RS

By phone:

0300 122 6000

Questions

Any questions regarding this Policy should be referred through to the OPCCs DPO (contact details above).

Linked Policies

This Policy also links in with the OPCCs Access to Information Policy, which is available on the OPCCs website - [Policies, Procedures and Guidance Documents | Office of the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(derbyshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)

Policy Review Date

This policy will be reviewed every three years. However, it will be updated as necessary, to reflect best practice and to ensure compliance with changes in any relevant legislations and laws.

END