Going through the article, one could capture that the educational organisation has violated the Section 4 of the Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2003 which requires an organisation to provide to the complainant on demand with all of their personal data within the statutory 40-day period. Investigation has revealed that the complainant has made a request with an access to a CCTV footage of up to four-hour period believed to have captured an abusive sin of the complainant by another employee and the request was termed valid as at the time of making it.

However, the educational organisation responded with a  provision of 11sec clips. This limited time footage clip was queried by the complainant and the organisation said the query will be treated as a new request which the complainant describes as tactics to delay the case and to ensures the video wont be available any longer as it gets deleted automatically after 28 days.

Going by the DPC position which obliges a data controller to preserve CCTV footages pending the time of resolution from the access day request it is clear that the educational organisation has failed to comply but what is not clear is if this action was clearly intentional or just a gap in knowledge. However, organisation should take full responsibilities in ensuring they are fully updated and are incompliance with all law relating to data control.

Reference:

Data Protection Commission (2020) CaseStudies|DataProtection Commission Available from: [**https://dataprotection.ie/en/pre-gdpr/case-studies**](https://dataprotection.ie/en/pre-gdpr/case-studies) [Accessed 23 January 2022].