



PRIVACY POLICY

FILE: A2-7-19 & MAGIQ ID: 16351

*Responsible Officer:
Records and Information Supervisor*

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OBJECTIVE

- To inform the community how their personal information will be used, stored and accessed.
- To guide Council Officials regarding the handling of personal information.
- To ensure Council meets its legal obligations and complies with guidelines issued by regulatory authorities.

POLICY COVERAGE

This policy applies to all Council staff, Councillors, volunteers, contractors, and consultants.

PREFACE

The *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (the “PPIPA”) requires all councils to prepare a Privacy Management Plan outlining their policies and practices to ensure compliance with the requirements of that Act and the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002* (the HRIPA).

In particular, the object of this plan is to inform:

- The community about how their personal information will be used, stored and accessed after it is collected by Council;
- Council staff of their obligations in relation to handling personal information and when they can and cannot disclose, use or collect it.

PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

The Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (“PPIPA”) provides for the protection of personal information and the protection of the privacy of individuals.

Section 33 of the PPIPA requires all councils to prepare a Privacy Management Plan (the “Plan”) to deal with:

- the devising of policies and practices to ensure compliance by Council with the requirements of the PPIPA and the Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002 (“HRIPA”);
- the dissemination of those policies and practices to persons within Council;
- the procedures that Council proposes for internal review of privacy complaints;
- such other matters as considered relevant by Council concerning privacy and the protection of personal information held by it.

This Plan has been prepared for the purpose of section 33 of the PPIPA.

PPIPA provides for the protection of personal information using 12 Information Protection Principles. Those principles are listed below:

- Principle 1 - Collection of personal information for lawful purposes
- Principle 2 - Collection of personal information directly from the individual
- Principle 3 - Requirements when collecting personal information
- Principle 4 - Other requirements relating to the collection of personal information
- Principle 5 - Retention and security of personal information
- Principle 6 - Information about personal information held by agencies
- Principle 7 - Access to personal information held by agencies
- Principle 8 - Alteration of personal information
- Principle 9 - Agency must check the accuracy of personal information before use
- Principle 10 - Limits on the use of personal information
- Principle 11 - Limits on disclosure of personal information
- Principle 12 - Special restrictions on disclosure of personal information

Those principles are modified by the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government (“the Code”) made by the Attorney General. To date, no Health Records and Information Privacy Code of Practice has been made for Local Government.

The Privacy Code has been developed to enable Local Government to fulfil its statutory duties and functions under the Local Government Act 1993 (the “LGA”) in a manner that seeks to comply with the PPIPA.

This Plan outlines how Council will incorporate the 12 Information Protection Principles into its everyday functions.

This plan should be read in conjunction with the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government. Nothing in this Plan is to:

- Affect any matter of interpretation of the Codes or the Information Protection Principles and the Health Privacy Principles as they apply to Council;
- affect any obligation at law cast upon Council by way of representation or holding out in any manner whatsoever;
- create, extend or lessen any obligation at law which Council may have.

This Plan introduces policies and procedures to maximise compliance with the PPIPA and the HRIPA.

Where Council has the benefit of an exemption, it will nevertheless describe procedures for compliance in this Plan. By doing so, it is not to be bound in a manner other than that prescribed by the Codes.

Council collects, stores and uses a broad range of information. A significant part of that information is personal information. This Plan applies to that part of Council’s information that is personal

information.

It may mean in practice that any information that is not personal information will receive treatment of a higher standard, namely treatment accorded to personal information where the information cannot be meaningfully or practicably separated.

1.1 WHAT IS “PERSONAL INFORMATION”?

“Personal information” is defined in section 4 of the PPIPA as follows:

Information or an opinion about an individual whose identity is apparent or can reasonably be ascertained from the information or opinion. This information can be on a database and does not necessarily have to be recorded in a material form.

1.2 WHAT IS NOT “PERSONAL INFORMATION”?

“Personal information” does not include “information about an individual that is contained in a publicly available publication.” Once it is contained in a publicly available publication, personal information ceases to be covered by the PPIPA.

Section 4A of the PPIPA also specifically excludes “health information”, as defined by section 6 of the HRIPA, from the definition of “personal information”, but includes “health information” in the PPIPA’s consideration of public registers (discussed below). “Health information” is considered in Part 4 of this Plan.

Where Council is requested to provide access or make a disclosure and that information has already been published, then Council will rely on the provisions of the relevant Act that authorises Council to hold that information and not the PPIPA (for example, section 8 of the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (GIPA Act)).

Council considers the following to be publicly available publications:

- An advertisement containing personal information in a local, city or national newspaper;
- Personal information on the internet;
- Books or magazines that are printed and distributed broadly to the general public;
- Council Business papers or that part that is available to the general public;
- Personal information that may be a part of a public display on view to the general public.

Information published in this way ceases to be covered by the PPIPA. Council’s decision to publish in this way must be in accordance with PPIPA.

1.3 POLICY ON ELECTORAL ROLLS

Council will refer any requests for copies of the Electoral Roll to the State Electoral Commissioner.

1.4 APPLICATION OF THIS PLAN

The PPIPA, the HRIPPA and this Plan apply, wherever practicable, to:

- Councillors;
- Council employees;
- Consultants and Contractors of Council;
- Council-owned businesses; and
- Council committees (including community members of those committees, which may be established under section 355 of the LGA).

Council will ensure that all such parties are made aware that they must comply with the PPIPA, the HRIPA, any other applicable Privacy Code of Practice and this Plan.

1.5 PERSONAL INFORMATION HELD BY COUNCIL

Council holds personal information concerning Councillors, such as:

- personal contact information;
- complaints and disciplinary matters;
- pecuniary interest returns; and
- entitlements to fees, expenses and facilities.

Council holds personal information concerning its customers, ratepayers and residents, such as:

- rates records; and
- DA applications and objections; and
- various types of health information (see page 37 for detailed examples).

Council holds personal information concerning its employees, such as:

- recruitment material;
- leave and payroll data;
- personal contact information;
- performance management plans;
- disciplinary matters;
- pecuniary interest returns;
- wage and salary entitlements; and
- health information (such as medical certificates and workers compensation claims).

1.6 APPLICATIONS FOR SUPPRESSION IN RELATION TO GENERAL INFORMATION (NOT PUBLIC REGISTERS)

Under section 739 of the Local Government Act 1993 (“LGA”), a person can make an application to suppress certain material that is available for public inspection in circumstances where the material discloses or would disclose the person’s place of living if the person considers that the disclosure would place the personal safety of the person or their family at risk.

Section 739 of the LGA relates to publicly available material other than public registers. As such, disclosure is limited when an application for suppression is successful. An application for suppression must be verified by statutory declaration and otherwise meet the requirements of section 739. When in doubt, Council will err in favour of suppression.

For more information regarding disclosure of information (other than public registers), see the discussion of IPPs 11 and 12 in Part 3 of this Plan. For information regarding suppression of information on public registers, see Part 2 of this Plan.

1.7 CAUTION AS TO UNSOLICITED INFORMATION

Unsolicited information is personal or health information received by Council in circumstances where Council has not asked for or required the information to be provided. It is voluntary, gratuitous, or irrelevant information received.

Where an individual, a group or a committee, not established by Council gives Council unsolicited personal or health information, then that information should still be treated in accordance with this Plan, the Codes, the HRIPA and the PPIPA for the purposes of IPPs 5- 12 and HPPs 5-15 which relate to storage, access, use and disclosure of information.

Note that for the purposes of section 10 of the HRIPA, Council is not considered to have “collected” health information if the receipt of the information by Council is unsolicited.

Section 4(5) of the PPIPA also provides that personal information is not “collected” by Council if it is unsolicited.

PART 2 - PUBLIC REGISTERS

A public register is defined in section 3 of the PPIPA:

“...public register means a register of personal information that is required by law to be, or is made, publicly available or open to public inspection (whether or not on payment of a fee).”

A distinction needs to be drawn between “public registers” within the meaning of Part 6 of the PPIPA and “non public registers”. A “non public register” is a register but not a “public register” for the purposes of the PPIPA. For example, the register might not be publicly available or it may not contain personal information.

Disclosure in relation to public registers must comply with Part 6 of the PPIPA and the Privacy Code. Personal information cannot be accessed by a person about another person unless the personal information is contained in a public register. Where personal information is contained in a public register, then Part 6 of the PPIPA applies to determine whether access to that information will be given to another person.

Disclosure about all other personal information must comply with the Information Protection Principles as outlined in Part 2 of this Plan and the Privacy Code, which includes personal information that is not published.

Council holds the following public registers under the LGA:***

- Section 53 – Land Register
- Section 113 – Records of Approvals
- Section 449-450A – Register of Pecuniary Interests
- Section 602 – Rates Record

***Note – this is purely indicative. Council may, by virtue of its own practice, hold other Public Registers to which the PPIPA applies.

Council holds the following public register under the Protection of the Environment (Operations) Act:

- Section 308 – Public register of licences held

Council holds the following public register under the Impounding Act 1993:

- Sections 30 & 31 – Record of impounding

Members of the public may enquire only in accordance with the primary purpose of any of these registers. The primary purpose for each of these public registers is set out in the sections that follow.

2.1 PUBLIC REGISTERS, THE PPIPA AND THE HRIPA

A public register generally confers specific rights or privileges, a benefit, or status, which would not otherwise exist. It may be required by law to be made publicly available or open to public inspection, or it is simply made publicly available or open to public inspection (whether or not payment is required).

Despite the exclusion of “health information” from the definition of “personal information” under section 4A of the PPIPA, section 56A of the PPIPA *includes* as “personal information”, “health information” on public registers.

Section 57 of the PPIPA requires very stringent controls over disclosing personal information in a public register. It provides broadly that where Council is responsible for keeping a public register, it will not disclose any personal information kept in that register unless it is satisfied that the information is to be used for a purpose relating to the purpose of the register or the Act under which the register is kept.

Section 57 (2) provides that in order to ensure compliance with section 57(1), a Council may require any person who applies to inspect personal information contained in the public register to give particulars in the form of a statutory declaration as to the proposed use of that information. (The form in Appendix 1 may be used as a guide)

Councils also need to consider the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government, which has the effect of modifying the application of Part 6 of the PPIPA (the “public register” provisions).

If the applicant's stated purpose does not conform with the purpose for which the public register is kept, access to the information sought will not be given.

Where personal information is contained in a publicly available publication, that information will not be regarded as personal information covered by the PPIPA or as health information for the purposes of part 6 of the PPIPA.

2.2 EFFECT ON SECTION 6 OF THE GIPA ACT

Section 57 of the PPIPA prevails over clause 1(3) of Schedule 1 of the Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018 (GIPA Regulation) to the extent of any inconsistency. Therefore:

1. If a register is listed in Schedule 1 of the GIPA Regulation, access must not be given except in accordance with section 57(1) of the PPIPA.
2. If a register is not listed in Schedule 1 of the GIPA Regulation, access must not be given except:
 - (i) if it is allowed under section 57(1) of the PPIPA; and
 - (ii) there is no overriding public interest against disclosure of the information under section 6 of the GIPA Act.

Note: Both 1 and 2 are amended with regard to specific public registers in the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government.

2.3 WHERE SOME INFORMATION IN THE PUBLIC REGISTER HAS BEEN PUBLISHED

That part of a public register that is not published in a publicly available publication will be treated as a “public register”, and the following procedure for disclosure will apply.

For example, the Register of Consents and Approvals held by Council under section 4.58 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act requires Council to advertise or publish applications for development consent.

When Council publishes the address of the property, it may identify the owner. The personal information that has not been published and any applications not advertised or that have been rejected or withdrawn (and hence also not published) will be treated as a public register under PPIPA.

Council may hold a register under the Contaminated Land Management Act on behalf of the Environment Protection Authority. This is not to be considered a public register of Council as the statute does not place any obligations on Council to make this register publicly available as a register of contaminated land. Furthermore, the legislation foreshadows that the Environment Protection Authority may post this list or register on the internet. This may constitute a publication of the information; therefore, the PPIPA will not apply.

Registers should not be published on the internet.

2.4 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE PUBLIC REGISTERS

A person seeking a disclosure concerning someone else’s personal information from a public register must satisfy Council that the intended use of the information is for a purpose relating to the purpose of the register or the Act under which the register is kept.

In the following section, by way of guidance only, what might be called the “primary” purpose (or “the purpose of the register”) has been specified for each identified register. In some cases, a “secondary purpose” has also been specified by way of guidance as to what might constitute “a purpose relating to the purpose of the register”.

2.5 PURPOSES OF PUBLIC REGISTERS

Purposes of public registers under the Local Government Act

Section 53 – Land Register – The primary purpose is to identify all land vested in Council or under its control. The secondary purpose includes a consideration of public accountability as to the land held by Council. Third-party access is, therefore, a secondary purpose.

Section 113 – Records of Approvals – The primary purpose is to identify all approvals granted under the LGA.

Section 450A – Register of Pecuniary Interests - The primary purpose of this register is to determine whether or not a Councillor or a member of a council committee has a pecuniary interest in any matter

with which council is likely to be concerned. There is a corresponding public accountability purpose and third party access is a secondary purpose.

Section 602 – Rates Record – The primary purpose is to record the value of a parcel of land and record rate liability in respect of that land. The secondary purpose includes recording the owner or lessee of each parcel of land. For example, a disclosure on a section 603 (of the LGA) rating certificate that a previous owner was a pensioner is considered to be allowed because the secondary purpose is “a purpose relating to the purpose of the register”.

Purposes of public registers under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act

Section 4.58 – Register of consents and approvals – The primary purpose is to identify applications for development consent and other approvals, confirm determinations on appeal and identify applications for complying development certificates.

Section 6.26(8) – Record of building certificates – The primary purpose is to identify all building certificates.

Purposes of public registers under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act

Section 308 – Public register of licences held – The primary purpose is to identify all licences granted under the Act.

Purposes of the public register under the Impounding Act

Section 30 & 31 – Record of impounding – The primary purpose is to identify any impounding action by Council.

Secondary purpose of all Public Registers

Due to the general emphasis (to be found in the LGA and elsewhere) on local government processes and information being open and accountable, it is considered that a secondary purpose for which all public registers are held by Council includes the provision of access to members of the public. Therefore, disclosure of specific records from public registers would normally be considered allowable under section 57 of the PPIPA.

However, requests for access, copying or the sale of the whole or a substantial part of a Public Register held by Council will not necessarily fit within this purpose. Council should be guided by the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government in this respect. Where Council officers have doubt as to the intended use of the information, an applicant may be requested to provide a statutory declaration so that Council may satisfy itself as to the intended use of the information.

Council will make its assessment as to the minimum amount of personal information that is required to be disclosed with regard to any request.

Other Purposes

Persons or organisations who apply to Council to have access to the information contained in any public register for a purpose of the register, may be given access at the discretion of Council but only

in accordance with the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government concerning Public Registers.

2.6 APPLICATION FOR ACCESS TO OWN RECORDS ON A PUBLIC REGISTER

A person wishing to have access to a public register to confirm their own details needs only to prove their identity to Council before having access to their own personal information.

2.7 APPLICATIONS FOR SUPPRESSION IN RELATION TO A PUBLIC REGISTER

An application for suppression in relation to a public register will be dealt with under PPIPA rather than section 739 of the LGA.

A person about whom personal information is contained (or proposed to be contained) in a public register, may request Council under section 58 of the PPIPA to have the information removed from, or not placed on the register.

If Council is satisfied that the safety or well-being of any person would be affected by not suppressing the personal information as requested, Council will suppress the information in accordance with the request unless Council is of the opinion that the public interest in maintaining public access to the information outweighs any individual interest in suppressing the information, in accordance with section 58(2) of the PPIPA. (“Well-being” is defined in the Macquarie Dictionary as “the good or satisfactory condition of existence; welfare”.)

When in doubt, Council will err in favour of suppression.

Any information that is removed from, or not placed on, that aspect of a public register to be made public may be kept on the register for other purposes. That is, the information may still be used for council functions, but it cannot be disclosed to other parties.

An application for suppression should be made in writing addressed to the General Manager and must outline the reasons for the request. Council may require supporting documentation where appropriate.

2.8 OTHER REGISTERS

Council may have other registers that are not public registers. The Information Protection Principles, this Plan, any applicable Codes and the PPIPA apply to those registers or databases.

3.1 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 1

Section 8

Section 8 Collection of personal information for lawful purposes

- (1) *A public sector agency must not collect personal information unless:*
- (a) *the information is collected for a lawful purpose that is directly related to a function or activity of the agency, and*
 - (b) *the collection of the information is reasonably necessary for that purpose.*
- (2) *A public sector agency must not collect personal information by any unlawful means.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes no provision to depart from the requirements of this principle.

Council Policy

Methods of collection include:

- Verbally (e.g. meetings, over the counter, or on the phone)
- Forms completed by individuals
- Written correspondence, including electronic correspondence: and
- From government and non-government organisations

Council will only collect personal information for a lawful purpose as part of its proper functions.

Section 22 of the LGA provides other functions under other Acts. Some of those Acts are as follows:

- Community Land Development Act 2021
- Companion Animals Act 1998**
- Conveyancing Act 1919
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Fire and Rescue NSW Act 1989
- Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1957
- Food Act 2003
- Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (GIPA)
- Impounding Act 1993
- Library Act 1939
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Public Health Act 2010
- Recreation Vehicles Act 1983

- Roads Act 1993
- Rural Fires Act 1997
- State Emergency Service Act 1989
- Strata Schemes Development Act 2015
- Swimming Pools Act 1992

This list is not exhaustive.

Additionally, the exercise by Council of its functions under the LGA may also be modified by the provisions of other Acts. Some of those Acts follow:

- Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009
- Heritage Act 1977
- State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989
- Unclaimed Money Act 1995

The circumstances under which Council may collect information, including personal information, are varied and numerous.

Council will not collect any more personal information than is reasonably necessary for it to fulfil its proper functions.

Anyone engaged by Council as a private contractor or consultant that involves the collection of personal information must agree to be bound not to collect personal information by any unlawful means. This will include debt recovery actions by or undertaken on behalf of Council by commercial agents.

**Companion Animals Act

Information collection under the Companion Animals Act and Council's use of the Companion Animals Register should be guided by the Director General's guidelines, which have been developed with the PPIPA in mind.

Role of the Privacy Contact Officer

The Privacy Contact Officer is the Director of Corporate and Community Services. To ensure compliance with Information Protection Principle 1, internet contact forms, rates notices, application forms of whatsoever nature, or written requests by which personal information is collected by Council will be referred to the Privacy Contact Officer prior to adoption or use.

The Privacy Contact Officer will also provide advice as to:

1. Whether the personal information is collected for a lawful purpose;
2. If that lawful purpose is directly related to a function of Council; and
3. Whether or not the collection of that personal information is reasonably necessary for the specified purpose.

Any further concerns of a legal nature will be referred to Council's solicitor.

3.2 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 2

Direct Collection

Section 9 Collection of personal information directly from the individual

A public sector agency must, in collecting personal information, collect the information directly from the individual to whom the information relates unless:

- (a) *the individual has authorised collection of the information from someone else, or*
- (b) *in the case of information relating to a person who is under the age of 16 years - the information has been provided by a parent or guardian of the person.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes provision for Council to depart from this principle where indirect collection of personal information is reasonably necessary when an award, prize, benefit or similar form of personal recognition is intended to be conferred upon the person to whom the information relates.

Council Policy

The compilation or referral of registers and rolls are the major means by which Council collects personal information. For example, the information Council receives from the Land Titles Office would fit within section 9(a) above.

Other means include forms that customers may complete and lodge with Council for development consent, companion animal registration, applications for specific inspections or certifications or applications in respect of tree preservation orders.

In relation to petitions, Council will treat the personal information contained in petitions in accordance with PPIPA.

Where Council or a Councillor requests or requires information from individuals or groups, that information will be treated in accordance with PPIPA.

Council regards all information concerning its customers as information protected by PPIPA. Council will, therefore, collect all personal information directly from its customers except as provided in section 9 or under other statutory exemptions or Codes of Practice. Council may collect personal information from other public sector agencies in respect of specific statutory obligations where it is authorised by law to do so.

Where Council anticipates that it may otherwise need to collect personal information indirectly, it will first obtain the authorisation of each individual under section 9 (a) of the PPIPA.

Information collected from websites

Council may, from time to time, collect personal information via third-party websites that provide services on behalf of Council. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- On-line survey websites; Council may use online survey websites to conduct surveys and community consultation. Some surveys may collect the names and contact details of respondents, usually voluntarily, if a respondent wishes to be contacted about survey findings.
- On-line applications; Council may utilise on-line software applications to assist Council interact with its customers in a more efficient manner. Examples could include booking to attend Council Library Events, applying for grants, etc. Whilst these applications may be accessed from Council's website, users may be redirected to a third-party website to perform such transactions.

Council enters into appropriate agreements with such on-line application providers to ensure that any personal information collected through these channels is appropriately stored and dealt with. Council ensures that the provider has an appropriate Privacy policy which becomes part of any agreement. Customers who are re-directed to a third-party website should make themselves familiar with the Privacy Policy of that provider.

Unsolicited information

Personal information received by Council which is not asked for or required is known as unsolicited information. This information is not subject to the collection principles in the PPIPA. However, Council will seek to comply with the IPPs relating to storing, using and disclosing this information.

External and related bodies

Each of the following will be required to comply with this Plan, any applicable Privacy Code of Practice, and the PPIPA:

- Council owned businesses
- Council consultants
- Private contractors
- Council committees

Council will seek to contractually bind each of these bodies or persons to comply with the PPIPA.

Where any of the above collect personal information on behalf of Council or in relation to the performance of their activities, that body or person will be required to:

- obtain a written authorisation and consent to that collection; and
- notify those persons in accordance with Information Protection Principle 3 as to the intended recipients and other matters required by that principle.

Council owned businesses, committees and private contractors or consultants must abide by this Plan, the Code and the PPIPA under the terms of their incorporation by Council or by contract.

Investigative Functions

Where Council is conducting an investigation, it will have regard to any applicable Direction of the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of the PPIPA that may affect the application of Information Protection Principle 2.

Existing statutory exemptions under the Act

Compliance with Information Protection Principle 2 is also subject to certain exemptions under the Act. If one of those exemptions applies, the Council need not comply. The statutory exemption will be relied upon only in very obvious and limited circumstances and legal advice should normally be obtained.

The relevant statutory exemptions follow:

Section 23(2) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 2 if the information concerned is collected in connection with proceedings (whether or not actually commenced) before any court or tribunal.

Section 24(4) of the PPIPA extends the operation of section 24(1) to councils and permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 2 if a council is:

- (i) investigating or otherwise handling a complaint or other matter that could be referred or made to, or has been referred from or made by, an investigative agency; and
- (ii) if compliance might detrimentally affect (or prevent the exercise of) Council's complaint handling or investigative functions.

Section 25(a) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 2 where the agency is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the principle.

- (iii) Section 25(b) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 2 where non-compliance is "necessarily implied" or "reasonably contemplated" under any Act or law.

Section 26(1) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 2 if compliance would prejudice the interests of the individual concerned.

Further Explanation regarding IPP 2

Where Council cannot collect personal information directly from the person, it will ensure one of the following:

1. Council has obtained authority from the person under section 9(a) of the PPIPA.
2. The collection of personal information from a third party is permitted under an Act or law. (For example, the indirect collection from the Land Titles Office.)
3. The collection of personal information from a parent or guardian is permitted provided the person is less than 16 years of age.
4. The collection of personal information indirectly where one of the above exemptions applies.
5. The collection of personal information indirectly is permitted under the Privacy Code of Practice

for Local Government or the Investigative Code of Practice.

3.3 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 3

Requirements when collecting personal information

Section 10 Requirements when collecting personal information

If a public sector agency collects personal information from an individual, the agency must take such steps as are reasonable in the circumstances to ensure that, before the information is collected or as soon as practicable after collection, the individual to whom the information relates is made aware of the following:

- (a) the fact that the information is being collected,*
- (b) the purposes for which the information is being collected,*
- (c) the intended recipients of the information,*
- (d) whether the supply of the information by the individual is required by law or is voluntary, and any consequences for the individual if the information (or any part of it) is not provided,*
- (e) the existence of any right of access to, and correction of, the information,*
- (f) the name and address of the agency that is collecting the information and the agency that is to hold the information.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes provision for Council to depart from this principle where personal information is collected about an individual for the purpose of conferring upon that person, an award, prize, benefit or similar form of personal recognition without prior or subsequent notification.

Council Policy

Where Council proposes to collect personal information directly from the person, it will inform that person that the personal information is being collected, what is done with that information and who the intended recipients will be.

Council will inform persons if the information is required by law or voluntarily given. Council will also inform individuals which department or section within Council holds their personal information, and of the right to access and correct that information. Council will adapt the general section 10 pre-collection Privacy Notification form as appropriate (See Appendix 2). The following are examples of application procedures that will require a Privacy Notification Form in accordance with section 10:

- Lodging Development Applications;
- Lodging objections to Development Applications;
- Lodging Applications for approval under the LGA;
- Any stamps or printed slips that contain the appropriate wording for notification under section 10 (see Appendix 2); and
- When collecting an impounded item.

In relation to the Privacy Notification Form that may be attached to a Development Application provided to objectors, it could be stated that objectors have a right to remain anonymous if they so choose. However, should they need to substantiate their objections; anonymous objections may be given less weight (or no weight) in the overall consideration of the Application.

Post - Collection

Where Council collects personal information indirectly from another public sector agency in respect of any one of its statutory functions, it will advise those individuals that it has collected their personal information by including a privacy notification form in the next issue of their rates notice, or otherwise by letter. A common example of the collection of information from another public sector agency is the Land Titles Office. Council receives information as to new ownership changes when property is transferred from one owner to the next. Appendix 3 contains a sample Privacy Notification Form that could be used for post-collection.

External and related bodies

Each of the following will be required to comply with Information Protection Principle 3:

- Council owned businesses
- Council consultants
- Private contractors
- Council committees

Council will seek to contractually bind each of these bodies or persons to comply with the Information Protection Principle 3.

Where any of the above collect personal information on behalf of Council or in relation to the performance of their activities, that body or person will be required to notify those persons in accordance with Information Protection Principle 3 as to the intended recipients and other matters required by that principle.

Investigative Functions

Where Council is conducting an investigation, it will have regard to any applicable Direction of the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of the PIPA that may affect the application of Information Protection Principle 3.

Existing statutory exemptions under the Act

Compliance with Information Protection Principle 3 is also subject to certain exemptions under the Act. If one of those exemptions applies, the Council need not comply. The statutory exemption will be relied upon only in limited circumstances and legal advice should normally be obtained.

The relevant statutory exemptions follow:

Section 23(3) permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 3, where information is

collected for law enforcement purposes. Law enforcement means a breach of the criminal law and criminal law enforcement. This section does not remove the rights of an accused person.

Section 24(4) of the PPIPA extends the operation of section 24(1) to councils and permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 3 if a council is:

- (i) investigating or otherwise handling a complaint or other matter that could be referred or made to, or has been referred from or made by, an investigative agency; and
- (ii) if compliance might detrimentally affect (or prevent the exercise of) Council's complaint handling or investigative functions.

Section 25(a) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 3 where the agency is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the principle.

Section 25(b) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 3 where non-compliance is "necessarily implied" or "reasonably contemplated" under any Act or law.

Section 26(1) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 3 if compliance would prejudice the interests of the individual concerned.

Section 26(2) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance where the person expressly consents to such non-compliance.

Disclosure of information for research purposes

The disclosure of personal information for research purposes will be allowed only in accordance with any applicable Direction made by the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of PPIPA or any Research Code of Practice made by the Attorney General as may be in force for the time being.

3.4 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 4

Other requirements relating to the collection of personal information

Section 11 Other requirements relating to the collection of personal information

If a public sector agency collects personal information from an individual, the agency must take such steps as are reasonable in the circumstances (having regard to the purposes for which the information is collected) to ensure that:

- (a) the information collected is relevant to that purpose, is not excessive, and is accurate, up to date and complete, and*
- (b) the collection of the information does not intrude to an unreasonable extent on the personal affairs of the individual to whom the information relates.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes no provision to depart from this principle.

Council Policy

Council will seek to ensure that no personal information is collected which is not directly relevant to its proper functions.

Council collects personal information through the various forms that customers may complete and lodge with Council. Before the adoption of a new form, a draft form will be reviewed for compliance with Information Protection Principle 4 by the EEO Officer, Council's solicitor, Public Officer or other suitable person. Should Council have any residual doubts, the opinion of the Office of the Privacy Commissioner NSW will be sought.

3.5 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 5

Retention and security of personal information

Section 12 Retention and security of personal information

A public sector agency that holds personal information must ensure:

- (a) that the information is kept for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the information may lawfully be used, and*
- (b) that the information is disposed of securely and in accordance with any requirements for the retention and disposal of personal information, and*
- (c) that the information is protected, by taking such security safeguards as are reasonable in the circumstances, against loss, unauthorised access, use, modification or disclosure, and against all other misuse, and*
- (d) that, if it is necessary for the information to be given to a person in connection with the provision of a service to the agency, everything reasonably within the power of the agency is done to prevent unauthorised use or disclosure of the information.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes no provision to depart from this principle.

Council Policy

Council may comply with this principle by using any or all of the following or similar documents:

- Records and Archives Services Manual;
- Council's Policy on Security of and Access to Misconduct Files;
- Council's Internet Security Policy;
- Information Technology Security Policy; and
- General Records Disposal Schedule for Local Government.

Disclosure of information for research purposes

The disclosure of personal information for research purposes will be allowed only in accordance with any applicable Direction made by the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of PPIPA or any Research Code of Practice made by the Attorney General as may be in force for the time being.

3.6 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 6

Information held by agencies

Section 13 Information about personal information held by agencies

A public sector agency that holds personal information must take such steps as are, in the circumstances, reasonable to enable any person to ascertain:

- (a) whether the agency holds personal information, and*
- (b) whether the agency holds personal information relating to that person, and*
- (c) if the agency holds personal information relating to that person:*
 - (i) the nature of that information, and*
 - (ii) the main purposes for which the information is used, and*
 - (iii) that person's entitlement to gain access to the information.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes no provision to depart from this principle.

Council Policy

Section 13 of the PPIPA requires a council to take reasonable steps to enable a person to determine whether Council holds personal information about them. If Council holds any information about a person, upon request it will advise them the nature of that information, the main purposes for which it is held, and that person's entitlement to access. As a matter of practicality, not every item of personal information, however insignificant, will be ascertainable.

Under section 20(5) of the PPIPA, Information Protection Principle 6 is subject to any applicable conditions or limitations contained in the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 ("GIPA Act"). Council must consider the relevant provisions of the GIPA Act.

Any person can make an application to Council by completing the appropriate form and submitting it to Council. An example is in Appendix 4.

Where council receives an application or request by a person as to whether council holds information about them, council will undertake a search of its records to answer the enquiry. Council may ask the applicant to describe what dealings the applicant has had with Council in order to assist council to conduct the search.

Council will ordinarily provide a response to applications of this kind within 28 days of the application being made. The fee structure is commensurate to that of Council's GIPA Act rates structure.

Investigative Functions

Where Council is conducting an investigation, it will have regard to any applicable Direction of the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of the PPIPA that may affect the application of Information Protection Principle 6.

Existing exemptions under the Act

Compliance with Information Protection Principle 6 is also subject to certain exemptions under the Act. If one of those exemptions apply, Council need not comply. The statutory exemption will be relied upon only in limited circumstances and legal advice should normally be obtained.

Section 25(a) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 6 where Council is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the principle.

Section 25(b) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 6 where non-compliance is “necessarily implied” or “reasonably contemplated” under any Act or law.

Reporting matters

Council will issue a statement to be included on its Web page and in its Annual Report concerning the nature of personal information it regularly collects, the purpose for which the personal information is used and an individual’s right to access their own personal information.

3.7 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 7

Access to personal information held by agencies

Section 14 Access to personal information held by agencies

A public sector agency that holds personal information must, at the request of the individual to whom the information relates and without excessive delay or expense, provide the individual with access to the information.

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes no provision to depart from this principle.

Council Policy

Section 14 of the PPIPA requires a council, at the request of any person, to give access to that person to personal information held about them.

Compliance with Information Protection Principle 7 does not allow disclosure of information about other people. If access to information that relates to someone else is sought, the application must be made under the GIPA Act unless Information Protection Principles 11 and 12 or the Public Register provisions apply.

Where a person makes an application for access under the PPIPA and it is involved or complex, it may be referred, with the written consent of the applicant, as an application under the GIPA Act. However, use of the GIPA Act is to be a last resort. The applicant has the right to insist on being dealt with under PPIPA.

Under section 20(5) of the PPIPA, Information Protection Principle 7 is subject to any applicable conditions or limitations contained in the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (“GIPA Act”). Council must consider the relevant provisions of the GIPA Act.

Customers wishing to exercise their right of access to their own personal information should apply in writing or direct their inquiries to the General Manager, who will make a determination. A sample form is provided in Appendix 5.

Members of staff wishing to exercise their right of access to their personal information should apply in writing on the attached form or direct their inquiries to the Human Resources Manager, who will deal with the application.

In order to comply with the requirement to provide the requested information “without excessive delay or expense”, Council will ordinarily provide a response to applications of this kind within 28 days of the application being made.

Investigative Functions

Where Council is conducting an investigation, it will have regard to any applicable Direction of the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of the PPIPA that may affect the application of Information Protection Principle 7.

Existing exemptions under the Act

Compliance with Information Protection Principle 7 is also subject to certain exemptions under the Act. If one of those exemptions apply, Council need not comply. The statutory exemption will be relied upon only in limited circumstances and legal advice should normally be obtained.

Section 25(a) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 7 where Council is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the principle.

Section 25(b) of the PPIPA non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 7 where non-compliance is “necessarily implied” or “reasonably contemplated” under any Act or law.

3.8 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 8

Alteration of personal information

Section 15 Alteration of personal information

- (1) *A public sector agency that holds personal information must, at the request of the individual to whom the information relates, make appropriate amendments (whether by way of corrections, deletions or additions) to ensure that the personal information:*
 - (a) *is accurate, and*
 - (b) *having regard to the purpose for which the information was collected (or is to be used) and to any purpose that is directly related to that purpose, is relevant, up to date, complete and not misleading.*
- (2) *If a public sector agency is not prepared to amend personal information in accordance with a request by the individual to whom the information relates, the agency must, if so requested by the individual concerned, take such steps as are reasonable to attach to the information, in such a manner as is capable of being read with the information, any statement provided by that individual of the amendment sought.*
- (3) *If personal information is amended in accordance with this section, the individual to whom the information relates is entitled, if it is reasonably practicable, to have recipients of that information notified of the amendments made by the public sector agency.*
- (4) *This section, and any provision of privacy code of practice that relates to the requirements set out in this section, apply to public sector agencies despite section 25 of this Act and section 21 of the*

State Records Act 1998.

- (5) *The Privacy Commissioner's guidelines under section 36 may make provision for or with respect to requests under this section, including the way in which such a request should be made and the time within which such a request should be dealt with.*
- (6) *In this section (and in any other provision of this Act I connection with the operation of this section), **public sector agency** includes a Minister and a Minister's personal staff.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes no provision to depart from this principle.

Council Policy

Section 15 of the PPIPA allows a person to make an application to council to amend (this includes by way of corrections, deletions or additions) personal information held about them so as to ensure the information is accurate, and, having regard to the purpose for which the information is collected, relevant to that purpose, up to date and not misleading.

Council wishes to have its information current, accurate and complete. Proposed amendments or changes to the personal information held by Council are welcomed.

If Council declines to amend personal information as requested, it will on request of the individual concerned, place an addendum on the information in accordance with section 15(2) of the PPIPA.

Where there are complaints that are or could be the subject of a staff complaint or grievance, they will be treated in accordance with Council's Staff Grievance or Complaint Handling Procedures.

Any alterations that are or could be the subject of a customer complaint or grievance will be referred to the General Manager, who will make a determination in relation to the matter.

Investigative Functions

Where Council is conducting an investigation, it will have regard to any applicable Direction of the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of the PPIPA that may affect the application of Information Protection Principle 8.

Existing exemptions under the Act

Compliance with Information Protection Principle 8 is also subject to certain exemptions under the Act. If one of those exemptions apply, Council need not comply. The statutory exemption will be relied upon only in limited circumstances and legal advice should normally be obtained.

Section 25(a) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 8 where Council is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the principle.

Section 25(b) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with section Information Protection Principle 8 where non-compliance is "necessarily implied" or "reasonably contemplated" under any Act or law.

Procedure

Where information is requested to be amended (either by way of correction, deletion or addition), the individual to whom the information relates, must make a request. That request should be accompanied by appropriate evidence as to the cogency of the making of the amendment, sufficient to satisfy Council

that the proposed amendment is factually correct and appropriate. Council may require further documentary evidence to support certain amendments. Council will not charge to process an application to amend a record under s.15.

Council's application form for alteration under IPP 8 is in Appendix 6 at the end of this Plan.

Where Council is not prepared to amend

If Council is not prepared to amend the personal information in accordance with a request by the individual Council may attach to the information in such a manner as is capable of being read with the information, any statement provided by that individual.

Where an amendment is made

If personal information is amended in accordance with this section, the individual to whom the information relates is entitled, if it is reasonably practicable, to have the recipients of that information notified of the amendments made by Council.

Council will seek to notify recipients of information as soon as possible, of the making of any amendment, where it is reasonably practicable.

State Records Act

The State Records Act does not allow for the deletion of records. However, as a result of section 20(4) of the PPIPA, some deletions may be allowed in accordance with Information Protection Principle 8.

3.9 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 9

Agency must check accuracy of personal information before use

Section 16 Agency must check accuracy of personal information before use

A public sector agency that holds personal information must not use the information without taking such steps as are reasonable in the circumstances to ensure that, having regard to the purpose for which the information is proposed to be used, the information is relevant, accurate, up to date, complete and not misleading.

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes no provision to depart from this principle.

Council Policy

The steps taken to comply with section 16 will depend on the age of the information, its likelihood of change and the particular function for which the information was collected.

The more significant the information, the greater the necessity that checks to ensure its accuracy and currency be undertaken prior to its use.

For example, each employee's record should be updated when there is any change of circumstances or when the employee's contact details change.

3.10 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 10

Limits on use of personal information

Section 17 Limits on use of personal information

A public sector agency that holds personal information must not use the information for a purpose other than that for which it was collected unless:

- (a) the individual to whom the information relates has consented to the use of the information for that other purpose, or*
- (b) the other purpose for which the information is used is directly related to the purpose for which the information was collected, or*
- (c) the use of the information for that other purpose is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the life or health of the individual to whom the information relates or of another person.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes provision that Council may use personal information for a purpose other than the purpose for which it was created in the following circumstances:

- (i) where the use is in pursuance of Council's lawful and proper function/s and Council is satisfied that the personal information is reasonably necessary for the exercise of such function/s; or
- (ii) where personal information is to be used for the purpose of conferring upon a particular person, an award, prize, benefit or similar form of personal recognition.

Explanatory Note

Council may use personal information obtained for one purpose for another purpose in pursuance of its lawful and proper functions. For example, the Rates Record that Council holds under section 602 of the LGA may also be used to:

- notify neighbours of a proposed development;
- evaluate a road opening; or
- evaluate a tree preservation order.

Council Policy

Council will seek to ensure that information collected for one purpose will be used for that same purpose. Where Council may need to use personal information collected for one purpose for another purpose, it will first gain the consent of the individual concerned, unless an exemption applies.

External and related bodies

Each of the following will be required to comply with the Information Protection Principle 10:

- Council owned businesses
- Council consultants;
- Private contractors; and
- Council committees.

Council will seek to contractually bind each of these bodies or persons to comply.

Where any of the above seek to use personal information collected for one purpose, that body or person will be required to obtain the written consent of those persons in accordance with section 17(a) to the use of the information for another purpose.

The form of consent should include the following elements:

I, ⁽¹⁾ _____	(1) insert full name
of ⁽²⁾ _____	(2) insert address
hereby consent under section 17(a) of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 to ⁽³⁾ : _____	(3) insert Council name
using the information collected from me by ⁽⁴⁾ : _____	(4) insert name of collecting body/person
for the purpose of ⁽⁵⁾ : _____	(5) insert purpose/s info was collected for
Signature _____	
Name to be printed _____	
Date signed _____ / _____ / _____	

Investigative Functions

Where Council is conducting an investigation, it will have regard to any applicable Direction of the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of the PPIPA that may affect the application of Information Protection Principle 10.

Existing exemptions under the Act

Compliance with Information Protection Principle 10 is also subject to certain exemptions under the Act. If one of those exemptions apply, Council need not comply. The statutory exemption will be relied upon only in limited circumstances and legal advice should normally be obtained.

Section 23(4) of the PPIPA permits Council not to comply with Information Protection Principle 10 where the use of the information for another purpose is reasonably necessary for law enforcement purposes or for the protection of the public revenue. Law enforcement purposes means a breach of the criminal law and criminal law enforcement. This section does not remove the rights of an accused person. Protection of the public revenue means a fraud with respect to taxes or other revenue earning processes such as avoidance of stamp duty.

Section 24(4) of the PPIPA extends the operation of section 24(2) to councils and permits non-Privacy Management Plan

compliance with Information Protection Principle 10 if a council is:

- (i) investigating or otherwise handling a complaint or other matter that could be referred or made to, or has been referred from or made by, an investigative agency; and
- (ii) the use of the information concerned for a purpose other than the purpose for which it was collected is reasonably necessary in order to enable Council to exercise its complaint handling functions or any of its investigative functions.

Section 25(a) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 10 where Council is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the principle.

Section 25(b) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 10 where non-compliance is “necessarily implied” or “reasonably contemplated” under any Act or law.

Section 28(3) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance where a disclosure is to be made to a public sector agency under the administration of the Minister for Local Government (e.g., the Office of Local Government) or a public sector agency under the administration of the Premier for the purpose of informing the Minister (or Premier) about any matter within the Minister’s (or Premier’s) administration.

3.11 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 11

Limits on disclosure of personal information

Section 18 *Limits on disclosure of personal information*

- (1) *A public sector agency that holds personal information must not disclose the information to a person (other than the individual to whom the information relates) or other body, whether or not such other person or body is a public sector agency, unless:*
 - (a) *the disclosure is directly related to the purpose for which the information was collected, and the agency disclosing the information has no reason to believe that the individual concerned would object to the disclosure, or*
 - (b) *the individual concerned is reasonably likely to have been aware, or has been made aware in accordance with section 10, that information of that kind is usually disclosed to that other person or body, or*
 - (c) *the agency believes on reasonable grounds that the disclosure is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the life or health of the individual concerned or another person.*
- (2) *If personal information is disclosed in accordance with subsection (1) to a person or body that is a public sector agency, that agency must not use or disclose the information for a purpose other than the purpose for which the information was given to it.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes provision for Council to depart from this principle in the circumstances described below:

1. Council may disclose personal information to public sector agencies or public utilities on condition that:
 - (i) the agency has approached Council in writing;
 - (ii) Council is satisfied that the information is to be used by that agency for the proper and lawful function/s of that agency, and
 - (iii) Council is satisfied that the personal information is reasonably necessary for the exercise of that agency's function/s.
2. Where personal information which has been collected about an individual is to be disclosed for the purpose of conferring upon that person, an award, prize, benefit or similar form of personal recognition.
3. Where Council is requested by a potential employer, it may verify that a current or former employee works or has worked for Council, the duration of that work, and the position occupied during that time. This exception shall not permit Council to give an opinion as to that person's suitability for a particular position with any potential employer unless Council is satisfied that the person has provided their consent for Council to provide a reference, which may include an opinion as to that person's suitability for the position for which he/she has applied.

Council Policy

Council will not disclose the information to another person or other body, unless the disclosure is directly related to the purpose for which the information was collected or where Council has no reason to believe that the individual concerned would object to the disclosure.

Council may disclose personal information to another person or other body where this disclosure is directly related to the purpose for which the personal information was collected, and the individual concerned is reasonably likely to have been aware (or has been made aware in accordance with section 10), of the intended recipients of that information. "Directly related" can mean the disclosure to another person or agency to deliver a service which supplements that of Council or disclosure to a consultant for the purpose of assessing or reviewing the delivery of a program to which the original collection relates.

Council may disclose personal information to another person or other body where this disclosure is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the life or health of the individual concerned or another person.

Public Registers

Sections 18 and 57 of the PPIPA should be read in conjunction in regard to Public Registers. Public Registers are discussed further in Part 2 of this Plan.

Investigative Functions

Where Council is conducting an investigation, it will have regard to any applicable Direction of the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of the PPIPA that may affect the application of Information Protection Principle 11.

Existing exemptions under the Act

Compliance with Information Protection Principle 11 is also subject to certain exemptions under the Act. If one of those exemptions apply, Council need not comply. The statutory exemption will be relied upon only in limited circumstances and legal advice should normally be obtained.

Section 23(5)(a) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 11, where disclosure is made to a law enforcement agency in connection with proceedings for an offence or for law enforcement purposes. Law enforcement purposes means a breach of the criminal law and criminal law enforcement. However Council need not disclose material that it is entitled to refuse in the absence of a subpoena, warrant or other lawful requirement.

Section 23(5)(b) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 11, where the disclosure is made to a law enforcement agency for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of a person reported to be missing. However, Council need not disclose material that it is entitled to refuse in the absence of a subpoena, warrant or other lawful requirement.

Section 23(5)(c) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 11 where disclosure is authorised by subpoena, search warrant or other statutory instrument. However, Council need not disclose material that it is entitled to refuse in the absence of a subpoena, warrant or other lawful requirement.

Section 23(5)(d)(i) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 11 where disclosure is reasonably necessary for the protection of the public revenue. Protection of the public revenue could mean a fraud with respect to taxes or other revenue earning processes such as avoidance of stamp duty. However, Council need not disclose material that it is entitled to refuse in the absence of a subpoena, warrant or other lawful requirement.

Section 23(5)(d)(ii) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 11 where disclosure is reasonably necessary to investigate an offence where there are reasonable grounds to believe an offence has been committed.

Section 24(4) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 11 if:

- (i) investigating a complaint that could be referred or made to, or has been referred from or made by, an investigative agency, and
- (ii) if the disclosure is to an investigative agency.

(Note: “investigative agency” is defined at s.3 of PPIPA.)

Section 25(a) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 11 where Council is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the principle. Section 25(b) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 11 where non-compliance is “necessarily implied” or “reasonably contemplated” under any Act or law.

Section 26(2) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance where the person expressly consents to such non-compliance.

Section 28(3) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance where a disclosure is to be made to a public sector agency under the administration of the Minister for Local Government (e.g. the Office of Local Government) or a public sector agency under the administration of the Premier for the purpose of informing the Minister (or Premier) about any matter within the Minister's (or Premier's) administration.

It is anticipated that a disclosure of personal information for research purposes will be allowed under a s.41 Direction made by the Privacy Commissioner until such time as a Research Code of Practice is made by the Attorney General.

Suppression

Information held by Council may be suppressed such as to disallow disclosure that would otherwise be allowed in the circumstances outlined above. See Part 1 of this Plan for more details about the suppression of personal information.

3.12 INFORMATION PROTECTION PRINCIPLE 12

Special restrictions on disclosure of personal information

Section 19 Special restrictions on disclosure of personal information

- (1) *A public sector agency must not disclose personal information relating to an individual's ethnic or racial origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, sexual activities unless the disclosure is necessary to prevent a serious or imminent threat to the life or health of the individual concerned or another person.*
- (2) *A public sector agency that holds personal information must not disclose the information to any person or body who is in a jurisdiction outside New South Wales or to a Commonwealth agency unless:*
 - (a) *a relevant privacy law that applies to the personal information concerned is in force in the that jurisdiction or applies to that Commonwealth agency, or*
 - (b) *the disclosure is permitted under a privacy code of practice.*
- (3) *For the purposes of subsection (2), a **relevant privacy law** means a law that is determined by the Privacy Commissioner, by notice published in the Gazette, to be a privacy law for the jurisdiction concerned.*
- (4) *The Privacy Commissioner is to prepare a code relating to the disclosure of personal information by public sector agencies to persons or bodies outside New South Wales and to Commonwealth agencies.*
- (5) *Subsection (2) does not apply:*
 - (a) *until after the first anniversary of the commencement of this section, or*
 - (b) *until a code referred to in subsection (4) is made, whichever is the later.*

The Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

The Code makes provision for Council to depart from this principle in the circumstances described below:

For the purposes of s.19(2) only, where Council is requested by a potential employer outside New South Wales, it may verify that a current or former employee works or has worked for Council, the duration of that work, and the position occupied during that time. This exception shall not permit Council to give an opinion as to that person's suitability for a particular position with any potential

employer unless Council is satisfied that the person has provided their consent for Council to provide a reference, which may include an opinion as to that person's suitability for the position for which he/she has applied.

Council Policy

Council will not disclose personal information relating to an individual's ethnic or racial origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health or sexual activities unless the disclosure is necessary to prevent a serious or imminent threat to the life or health of the individual concerned or another person.

Public Registers

Sections 19 and 57 of the PPIPA should be read in conjunction in regard to Public Registers. Public Registers are discussed further in Part 2 of this Plan.

Investigative Functions

Where Council is conducting an investigation, it will have regard to any applicable Direction of the Privacy Commissioner under section 41 of the PPIPA that may affect the application of Information Protection Principle 12.

Existing exemptions under the Act

Compliance with Information Protection Principle 12 is also subject to certain exemptions under the Act. If one of those exemptions apply, Council need not comply. The statutory exemption will be relied upon only in limited circumstances and legal advice should normally be obtained.

Section 23(7) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 12 where the disclosure is necessary to investigate an offence or where there are reasonable grounds to believe an offence has been or may be committed.

Section 25(a) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 12 where Council is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the principle.

Section 25(b) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 12 where non-compliance is "necessarily implied" or "reasonably contemplated" under any Act or law.

Section 26(2) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance where the person expressly consents to such non-compliance.

Section 28(2) permits non-compliance with Information Protection Principle 12 where, in the case of health information, the consent of the person cannot reasonably be obtained and the disclosure is made by an authorised person to another authorised person. "Authorised person" means a medical practitioner, health worker, or other official or employee providing health or community services who is employed or engaged by a public sector agency.

Section 28(3) of the PPIPA permits non-compliance where a disclosure is to be made to a public sector agency under the administration of the Minister for Local Government (e.g. the Office of Local Government) or a public sector agency under the administration of the Premier for the purpose of

informing the Minister (or Premier) about any matter within the Minister's (or Premier's) administration.

It is anticipated that a disclosure of personal information for research purposes will be allowed under a s.41 Direction made by the Privacy Commissioner until such time as a Research Code of Practice is made by the Attorney General.

Suppression

Information held by Council may be suppressed such as to disallow disclosure that would otherwise be allowed in the circumstances outlined above. See Part 1 of this Plan for more details about suppression of personal information.

Part 4 – Health Privacy Principles

In 2002, most references to ‘health information’ were taken out of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (PPIPA) and separate legislation was enacted.

The *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002* (HRIPA) was enacted to deal with this specific type of personal information. On and from September 2004, various agencies and organisations, including local councils were expected to comply with the HRIPA in their collection and management of health information.

Health information includes personal information that is information or an opinion about the physical or mental health or a disability of an individual. Health information also includes personal information that is information or an opinion about:

- a health service provided, or to be provided, to an individual;
- an individual’s express wishes about the future provision of health services to him or her;
- other personal information collected in connection with the donation of human tissue; or
- genetic information that is or could be predictive of the health of an individual or their relatives or descendants.

Health information is defined in section 6 of the HRIPA. Local councils will often hold health information by reason of their role in aged care, child care and various types of community health support services. It is therefore very important for councils to be familiar with the 15 Health Protection Principles (“HPP”) set down in Schedule 1 to the HRIPA. Each of these HPPs are considered below.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of examples of the types of health information and circumstances in which councils may collect health information in exercising their functions:

- Medical history and other records for clients of children’s services and aged care in order for Council to effectively deliver these services in accordance with regulatory requirements;
- Tree pruning/removal application where residents approach council for a reconsideration or reassessment of a tree pruning/removal application on medical grounds;
- Issuing of clean up orders which may include recording information about a residents health, GP professional contact details or involvement with mental health services;
- Volunteer programs where volunteers are asked to disclose health conditions which may preclude them from some types of volunteer work;
- Community Services programs where information may be collected on special medical needs or dietary requirements, e.g. allergies for catering purposes;
- Information may be collected through a healthy community program;
- Community development or community support workers records.

HPPs 1-4 concern the collection of health information, HPP 5 concerns the storage of health information, HPPs 6-9 concern the access and accuracy of health information, HPP 10 concerns the

use of health information, HPP 11 concerns the disclosure of health information, HPPs 12-13 concern the identifiers and anonymity of the persons to which health information relate, HPPs 14-15 concern the transferal of health information and the linkage to health records across more than one organisation.

4.1 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 1

Purposes of collection of health information

- (1) *An organisation must not collect health information unless:*
 - (a) *the information is collected for a lawful purpose that is directly related to a function or activity of the organisation, and*
 - (b) *the collection of the information is reasonably necessary for that purpose.*
- (2) *An organisation must not collect health information by any unlawful means.*

4.2 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 2

Information must be relevant, not excessive, accurate and not intrusive

An organisation that collects health information from an individual must take such steps as are reasonable in the circumstances (having regard to the purposes for which the information is collected) to ensure that:

- (a) *the information is collected is relevant to that purpose, is not excessive and is accurate, up to date and complete, and*
- (b) *the collection of the information does not intrude to an unreasonable extent on the personal affairs of the individual to whom the information relates.*

4.3 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 3

Collection to be from the individual concerned

- (1) *An organisation must collect health information about an individual only from that individual, unless it is unreasonable or impracticable to do so.*
- (2) *Health information is to be collected in accordance with any guidelines issued by the Privacy Commissioner for the purposes of this clause.*

4.4 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 4

Individual to be made aware of certain matters

- (1) *An organisation that collects health information about an individual from the individual must, at or before the time it collects the information (or if that is not practicable, as soon as practicable after that time), take steps that are reasonable in the circumstances to ensure that the individual is aware of the following:*
 - (a) *the identity of the organisation and how to contact it,*
 - (b) *the fact that the individual is able to request access to the information,*
 - (c) *the purposes for which the information is collected,*
 - (d) *the persons to whom (or the type of persons to whom) the organisation usually discloses information of that kind,*
 - (e) *any law that requires the particular information to be collected,*
 - (f) *the main consequences (if any) for the individual if all or part of the information is not provided.*

- (2) *If the organisation collects health information about an individual from someone else, it must take any steps that are reasonable in the circumstances to ensure that the individual is generally aware of the matters listed in subclause (1) except to the extent that:*
 - (a) *making the individual aware of the matters would impose a serious threat to the life or health of any individual, or*
 - (b) *the collection is made in accordance with guidelines issued under subclause (3).*
- (3) *The Privacy Commissioner may issue guidelines setting out circumstances in which an organisation is not required to comply with subclause (2).*
- (4) *An organisation is not required to comply with a requirement of this clause if:*
 - (a) *the individual to whom the information relates has expressly consented to the organisation not complying with it or,*
 - (b) *the organisation is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with it, or*
 - (c) *non-compliance is otherwise permitted (or necessarily implied or reasonably contemplated under any Act or any other law including the State Records Act 1998), or*
 - (d) *compliance by the organisation would, in the circumstances, prejudice the interests of the individual to whom the information relates, or*
 - (e) *the information concerned is collected for law enforcement purposes or,*
 - (f) *the organisation is an investigative agency and compliance might detrimentally affect (or prevent the proper exercise of) its complaint handling functions or any of its investigative functions.*
- (5) *If the organisation reasonably believes that the individual is incapable of understanding the general nature of the matters listed in subclause (1), the organisation must take steps that are reasonable in the circumstances, to ensure that any authorised representative of the individual is aware of those matters.*
- (6) *Subclause (4) (e) does not remove any protection provided by any other law in relation to the rights of accused persons or persons suspected of having committed an offence.*
- (7) *The exemption provided by subclause (4) (f) extends to any public sector agency, or public sector official, who is investigating or otherwise handling a compliant or other matter that could be referred or made to an investigative agency, or that has been referred from or made by an investigative agency.*

Council Policy

Council will only collect health information for a lawful purpose that is directly related to Council's activities and is necessary for that purpose (HPP 1).

Council will ensure that the health information is relevant, accurate, up to date and not excessive and that the collection is not unnecessarily intrusive into the personal affairs of the individual (HPP 2).

Council will only collect health information directly from the individual that the information concerns, unless it is unreasonable or impractical for Council to do so. (HPP 3).

Council will tell the person why the health information is being collected, what will be done with it, who else might see it and what the consequences are if the person decides not to provide it (HPP 4). Council will also tell the person how he or she can see and correct the health information (HPP 8).

If Council collects health information about a person from someone else, Council will take reasonable steps to ensure that the subject of the information is aware of the above points (HPP 5).

4.5 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 5

Retention and Security

- (1) *An organisation that holds health information must ensure that:*
- (a) *the information is kept for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the information may lawfully be used, and*
 - (b) *the information is disposed of securely and in accordance with any requirements for the retention and disposal of health information, and*
 - (c) *the information is protected, by taking such security safeguards as are reasonable in the circumstances against loss, unauthorised access, use, modification or disclosure, and against all other misuse, and*
 - (d) *if it is necessary for the information to be given to a person in connection with the provision of a service to the organisation, everything reasonably within the power of an organisation is done to prevent the unauthorised use or disclosure of the information.*

Note. Division 2 (Retention of health information) of Part 4 contains provisions applicable to private sector persons in connection with the matters dealt with in this clause.

- (2) *An organisation is not required to comply with a requirement of this clause if:*
- (a) *the organisation is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with it, or*
 - (b) *non-compliance is otherwise permitted (or is necessary implied or reasonably contemplated) under an Act or any other law (including the State Records Act 1998).*
- (3) *An investigative agency is not required to comply with subclause (1)(a).*

Council Policy

Council will store health information securely and protect health information from unauthorised access, use or disclosure. Health information will not be kept for any longer than is necessary and will be disposed of appropriately (HPP 5).

4.6 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 6

Information about health information held by organisations

- (1) *An organisation that holds health information must take such steps as are, in the circumstances, reasonable, to enable any individual to ascertain:*
- (a) *whether the organisation holds health information, and*
 - (b) *whether the organisation holds health information relating to that individual, and*
 - (c) *if the organisation holds health information relating to that individual:*
 - (i) *the nature of that information*
 - (ii) *the main purposes for which the information is used, and*
 - (iii) *that person's entitlement to request access to the information.*
- (2) *An organisation is not required to comply with a provision of this clause if:*
- (a) *the organisation is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the provision concerned, or*
 - (b) *non-compliance is otherwise permitted (or is necessarily implied or reasonably contemplated) under any Act or any other law (including the State Records Act 1998).*

4.7 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 7

Access to health information

- (1) *An organisation that holds health information must, at the request of the individual to whom the information relates and without excessive delay or expense, provide the individual with access to the information.*

Note. Division 3 (Access to health information) of Part 4 contains provisions applicable to private sector persons in connection with the matters dealt with in this clause. Access to health information held by public sector agencies may also be available under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* or the *State Records Act 1998*.

- (2) *An organisation is not required to comply with a provision of this clause if:*
 - (a) *the organisation is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the provision concerned, or*
 - (b) *non-compliance is otherwise permitted (or is necessarily implied or reasonably contemplated) under an Act or any other law (including the State Records Act 1998).*

4.8 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 8

Amendment of health information

- (1) *An organisation that holds health information must, at the request of the individual to whom the information relates, make appropriate amendments (whether by way of corrections, deletions or additions) to ensure that the health information:*
 - (a) *is accurate, and*
 - (b) *having regard to the purpose for which the information was collected (or is to be used) and to any purpose that is directly related to that purpose, is relevant, up to day, complete and not misleading.*
- (2) *If an organisation is not prepared to amend health information under subclause (1) in accordance with a request by the individual to whom the information relates, the organisation must, if so requested by the individual concerned, take such steps as are reasonable to attach to the information, in such a manner as is capable of being read with the information, any statement provided by that individual of the amendment sought.*
- (3) *If health information is amended in accordance with this clause, the individual to whom the information relates is entitled, if it is reasonably practicable, to have recipients of that information notified of the amendments made by the organisation.*

Note. Division 4 (Amendment of health information) of Part 4 contains provisions applicable to private sector persons in connection with the matters dealt with in this clause.

Amendment of health information held by public sector agencies may also be able to be sought under the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*.

- (4) *An organisation is not required to comply with a provision of this clause if:*
 - (a) *the organisation is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the provision concerned, or*
 - (b) *non-compliance is otherwise permitted (or is necessarily implied or reasonably contemplated) under an Act or any other law (including the State Records Act 1998).*

4.9 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 9

Accuracy

An organisation that holds health information must not use the information without taking such steps as are reasonable in the circumstances to ensure that, having regard to the purpose for which the information is proposed to be used, the information is relevant, accurate and up to date, complete and not misleading.

Council Policy

Council will provide details about what health information Council is holding about an individual and with information about why Council is storing that information and what rights of access the individual has (HPP 6).

Council will allow the individual to access his or her health information without reasonable delay or expense (HPP 7).

Council will allow the individual to update, correct or amend his or her health information where necessary (HPP 8).

Council will make sure that the health information is relevant and accurate before using it (HPP 9).

4.10 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 10

Limits on use of health information

*(1) An organisation that holds health information must not use the information for a purpose (a **secondary purpose**) other than the purpose (the **primary purpose**) for which it was collected unless:*

- (a) **Consent** - the individual to whom the information relates has consented to the use of the information for that secondary purpose, or*
- (b) **Direct relation** - the secondary purpose is directly related to the primary purpose and the individual would reasonably expect the organisation to use the information for the secondary purpose or,*

Note: For example, if information is collected in order to provide a health service to the individual, the use of the information to provide a further health service to the individual is a secondary purpose directly related to the primary purpose.

- (c) **Serious threat to health or welfare** - the use of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably believed by the organisation to be necessary to lessen or prevent:*
 - (i) a serious and imminent threat to the life, health or safety of the individual or another person, or*
 - (ii) a serious threat to public health and safety, or*
- (d) **Management of health services** - the use of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for the funding, management, planning or evaluation of health services and:*
 - (i) either:*
 - (A) that purpose cannot be served by the use of information that does not identify the individual or from which the individual or from which the individual's identity cannot reasonably be ascertained and it is impracticable for the organisation to seek the consent of the individual for the use, or*
 - (B) reasonable steps are taken to de-identify the information, and*
 - (ii) if the information is in a form that could reasonably be expected to identify individuals, the information is not published in a generally available publication, and*

- (iii) *the use of the information is in accordance with guidelines, if any, issued by the Privacy Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph, or*
 - (e) **Training** - *the use of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for the training of employees of the organisation or persons working with the organisation and:*
 - (i) *either:*
 - (A) *that purpose cannot be served by the use of information that does not identify the individual or from which the individual's identity cannot reasonably be ascertained and it is impracticable for the organisation to seek the consent of the individual for the use, or*
 - (B) *reasonable steps are taken to de-identify the information, and*
 - (ii) *if the information could reasonably be expected to identify individuals, the information is not published in a generally available publication, and*
 - (iii) *the use of the information is in accordance with guidelines, if any, issued by the Privacy Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph, or*
 - (f) **Research** - *the use of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for research, or the compilation or analysis of statistics, in the public interest and:*
 - (i) *either:*
 - (A) *that purpose cannot be served by the use of information that does not identify the individual or from which the individual's identity cannot reasonably be ascertained and it is impracticable for the organisation to seek the consent of the individual for the use, or*
 - (B) *reasonable steps are taken to de-identify the information, and*
 - (ii) *if the information could reasonably be expected to identify individuals, the information is not published in a generally available publication, and*
 - (iii) *the use of the information is in accordance with guidelines, if any, issued by the Privacy Commissioner for the purpose of this paragraph, or*
 - (g) **Find missing person** - *the use of the information for the secondary purpose is by a law enforcement agency (or such other person or organisation as may be prescribed by the regulations) for the purposes of ascertaining the whereabouts of an individual who has been reported to a police officer as a missing person, or*
 - (h) **Suspected unlawful activity, unsatisfactory professional conduct or breach of discipline** *the organisation:*
 - (i) *has reasonable grounds to suspect that:*
 - (A) *unlawful activity has been or may be engaged in, or*
 - (B) *a person has or may have engaged in conduct that may be unsatisfactory professional conduct or professional misconduct under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (NSW), or*
 - (C) *an employee of the organisation has or may have engaged in conduct that may be grounds for disciplinary action, and*
 - (ii) *uses the health information as a necessary part of its investigation of the matter or in reporting its concerns to relevant persons or authorities, or*
 - (i) **Law enforcement** - *the use of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for the exercise of law enforcement functions by law enforcement agencies in circumstances where there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence may have been, or may be, committed, or*
 - (j) **Investigative agencies** - *the use of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for the exercise of complaint handling functions or investigative functions by investigative agencies, or*
 - (k) **Prescribed circumstances** - *the use of the information for the secondary purpose is in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.*
- (2) *An organisation is not required to comply with a provision of this clause if:*
- (a) *the organisation is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the provision concerned, or*

- (b) *non-compliance is otherwise permitted (or is necessarily implied or reasonably contemplated) under an Act or any other law (including the State Records Act 1998).*
- (3) *The Ombudsman’s Office, Health Care Complaints Commission, Anti-Discrimination Board and Community Services Commission are not required to comply with a provision of this clause in relation to their complaint handling functions and their investigative, review and reporting functions.*
- (4) *Nothing in this clause prevents or restricts the disclosure of health information by a public sector agency:*
- (a) *to another public sector agency under the administration of the same Minister if the disclosure is for the purposes of informing that Minister about any matter within that administration, or*
- (b) *to any public sector agency under the administration of the Premier, if the disclosure is for the purposes of informing the Premier about any matter.*
- (5) *The exemption provided by subclause (1) (j) extends to any public sector agency, or public sector official, who is investigating or otherwise handling a complaint or other matter that could be referred or made to an investigative agency, or that has been referred from or made by an investigative agency.*

Council policy

Council will only use the health information for the purpose for which it was collected or for a directly related purpose that the individual to whom the information relates would expect.

Otherwise, Council will obtain the individual’s consent (HPP 10).

4.11 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 11

Limits on disclosure of health information

- (1) *An organisation that holds health information must not disclose the information for a purpose (a **secondary purpose**) other than the purpose (the **primary purpose**) for which it was collected unless:*
- (a) **Consent** - *the individual to whom the information relates has consented to the disclosure of the information for that secondary purpose, or*
- (b) **Direct relation** - *the secondary purpose is directly related to the primary purpose and the individual would reasonably expect the organisation to disclose the information for the secondary purpose, or*

Note: For example, if information is collected in order to provide a health service to the individual, the disclosure of the information to provide a further health service to the individual is a secondary purpose directly related to the primary purpose.

- (c) **Serious threat to health or welfare** - *the disclosure of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably believed by the organisation to be necessary to lessen or prevent:*
- (i) *a serious and imminent threat to the life, health or safety of the individual or another person, or*
- (ii) *a serious threat to public health or public safety, or*
- (d) **Management of health services** - *the disclosure of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for the funding, management, planning or evaluation of health services and:*
- (i) *either:*
- (A) *that purpose cannot be served by the disclosure of information that does not identify the individual or from which the individual’s identity cannot reasonably be*

- ascertained and it is impracticable for the organisation to seek the consent of the individual for the disclosure, or
- (B) reasonable steps are taken to de-identify the information, and
- (ii) if the information could reasonably be expected to identify individuals, the information is not published in a generally available publication, and
- (iii) the disclosure of the information is in accordance with guidelines, if any, issued by the Privacy Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph, or
- (e) **Training** - the disclosure of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for the training of employees of the organisation or persons working with the organisation and:
 - (i) either:
 - (A) that purpose cannot be served by the disclosure of information that does not identify the individual or from which the individual's identity cannot reasonably be ascertained and it is impracticable for the organisation to seek the consent of the individual for the disclosure, or
 - (B) reasonable steps are taken to de-identify the information, and
 - (ii) if the information could reasonably be expected to identify the individual, the information is not made publicly available, and
 - (iii) the disclosure of the information is in accordance with guidelines, if any, issued by the Privacy Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph, or
- (f) **Research** - the disclosure of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for research, or the compilation or analysis of statistics, in the public interest and:
 - (i) either:
 - (A) that purpose cannot be served by the disclosure of information that does not identify the individual or from which the individual's identity cannot reasonably be ascertained and it is impracticable for the organisation to seek the consent of the individual for the disclosure, or
 - (B) reasonable steps are taken to de-identify the information, and
 - (ii) the disclosure will not be published in a form that identifies particular individuals or from which an individual's identity can reasonably be ascertained, and
 - (iii) the disclosure of the information is in accordance with guidelines, if any, issued by the Privacy Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph, or
- (g) **Compassionate reasons** - the disclosure of the information for the secondary purpose is to provide the information to an immediate family member of the individual for compassionate reasons and:
 - (i) the disclosure is limited to the extent reasonable for those compassionate reasons, and
 - (ii) the individual is incapable of giving consent to the disclosure of the information, and
 - (iii) the disclosure is not contrary to any wish expressed by the individual (and not withdrawn) of which the organisation was aware or could make itself aware by taking reasonable steps, and
 - (iv) if the immediate family member is under the age of 18 years, the organisation reasonably believes that the family member has sufficient maturity in the circumstances to receive the information, or
- (h) **Finding missing person** - the disclosure of the information for the secondary purpose is to a law enforcement agency (or such other person or organisation as may be prescribed by the regulations) for the purposes of ascertaining the whereabouts of an individual who has been

- reported to a police officer as a missing person, or*
- (i) **Suspected unlawful activity, unsatisfactory professional conduct or breach of discipline** the organisation:
 - (i) *has reasonable grounds to suspect that:*
 - (A) *unlawful activity has been or may be engaged in, or*
 - (B) *a person has or may have engaged in conduct that may be unsatisfactory professional conduct or professional misconduct under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (NSW), or*
 - (C) *an employee of the organisation has or may have engaged in conduct that may be grounds for disciplinary action, and*
 - (ii) *discloses the health information as a necessary part of its investigation of the matter or in reporting its concerns to relevant persons or authorities, or*
 - (j) **Law enforcement** - *the disclosure of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for the exercise of law enforcement functions by law enforcement agencies in circumstances where there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence may have been, or may be, committed, or*
 - (k) **Investigative agencies** - *the disclosure of the information for the secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for the exercise of complaint handling functions or investigative functions by investigative agencies, or*
 - (l) **Prescribed circumstances** - *the disclosure of the information for the secondary purpose is in the circumstances prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.*
- (2) *An organisation is not required to comply with a provision of this clause if:*
- (a) *the organisation is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the provision concerned, or*
 - (b) *non-compliance is otherwise permitted (or is necessarily implied or reasonably contemplated) under an Act or any other law (including the State Records Act 1998), or*
 - (c) *the organisation is an investigative agency disclosing information to another investigative agency.*
- (3) *The Ombudsman's Office, Health Care Complaints Commission, Anti-Discrimination Board and Community Services Commission are not required to comply with a provision of this clause in relation to their complaint handling functions and their investigative, review and reporting functions.*
- (4) *Nothing in this clause prevents or restricts the disclosure of health information by a public sector agency:*
- (a) *to another public sector agency under the administration of the same Minister if the disclosure is for the purposes of informing that Minister about any matter within that administration, or*
 - (b) *to any public sector agency under the administration of the Premier, if the disclosure is for the purposes of informing the Premier about any matter.*
- (5) *If health information is disclosed in accordance with subclause (1), the person, body or organisation to whom it was disclosed must not use or disclose the information for a purpose other than the purpose for which the information was given to it.*
- (6) *The exemptions provided by subclauses (1) (k) and (2) extend to any public sector agency, or public sector official, who is investigating or otherwise handling a complaint or other matter that could be referred or made to an investigative agency, or that has been referred from or made by an investigative agency.*

Council Policy

Council will only disclose health information under the following circumstances:

- With the consent of the individual to whom the information relates; or
- For the purpose for which the health information was collected or a directly related purpose that the individual to whom it relates would expect; or
- If an exemption applies (HPP 11).

4.12 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 12

Identifiers

- (1) *An organisation may only assign identifiers to individuals if the assignment of identifiers is reasonably necessary to enable the organisation to carry out any of its functions efficiently.*
- (2) *Subject to subclause (4), a private sector person may only adopt as its own identifier of an individual an identifier of an individual that has been assigned by a public sector agency (or by an agent of, or contractor to, a public sector agency acting in its capacity as agent or contractor) if:*
 - (a) *the individual has consented to the adoption of the same identifier, or*
 - (b) *the use or disclosure of the identifier is required or authorised by or under law.*
- (3) *Subject to subclause (4), a private sector person may only use or disclose an identifier assigned to an individual by a public sector agency (or by an agent of, or contractor to, a public sector agency acting in its capacity as agent or contractor) if:*
 - (a) *the use or disclosure is required for the purpose for which it was assigned or for a secondary purpose referred to in one or more paragraphs of HPP 10 (1) (c)-(k) or 11 (1) (c)-(l), or*
 - (b) *the individual has consented to the use or disclosure, or*
 - (c) *the disclosure is to the public sector agency that assigned the identifier to enable the public sector agency to identify the individual for its own purposes.*
- (4) *If the use or disclosure of an identifier assigned to an individual by a public sector agency is necessary for a private sector person to fulfil its obligations to, or the requirements of, the public sector agency, a private sector person may either:*
 - (a) *adopt as its own identifier of an individual an identifier of the individual that has been assigned by the public sector agency, or*
 - (b) *use or disclose an identifier of the individual that has been assigned by the public sector agency.*

Council Policy

Council will only give an identification number to health information if it is reasonably necessary for Council to carry out its functions effectively (HPP 12).

4.13 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 13

Anonymity

Wherever it is lawful and practicable, individuals must be given the opportunity to not identify themselves when entering into transactions with or receiving health services from an organisation.

Council Policy

Council will provide health services anonymously where it is lawful and practical (HPP 13).

4.14 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 14

Transborder data flows and data flow to Commonwealth agencies.

An organisation must not transfer health information about an individual to any person or body who is in a jurisdiction outside New South Wales or to a Commonwealth agency unless:

- (a) the organisation reasonably believes that the recipient of the information is subject to a law, binding scheme or contract that effectively upholds principles for fair handling of the information that are substantially similar to the Health Privacy Principles, or*
- (b) the individual consents to the transfer, or*
- (c) the transfer is necessary for the performance of a contract between the individual and the organisation, or for the implementation of pre-contractual measures taken in response to the individual's request, or*
- (d) the transfer is necessary for the conclusion or performance of a contract concluded in the interest of the individual between the organisation and a third party, or*
- (e) all of the following apply:*
 - (i) the transfer is for the benefit of the individual,*
 - (ii) it is impracticable to obtain the consent of the individual to that transfer,*
 - (iii) if it were practicable to obtain such consent, the individual would be likely to give it, or*
- (f) the transfer is reasonably believed by the organisation to be necessary to lessen or prevent:*
 - (i) a serious and imminent threat to the life, health or safety of the individual or another person, or*
 - (ii) a serious threat to public health or public safety, or*
- (g) the organisation has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the information that it has transferred will not be held, used or disclosed by the recipient of the information inconsistently with the Health Privacy Principles, or*
- (h) the transfer is permitted or required by an Act (including an Act of the Commonwealth) or any other law.*

Council Policy

Council will only transfer personal information out of New South Wales if the requirements of Health Privacy Principle 14 are met.

4.15 HEALTH PRIVACY PRINCIPLE 15

Linkage of health records

- (1) An organisation must not:*
 - include health information about an **individual** in a health records linkage system unless the individual has expressly consented to the information being so included, or*
 - (a) disclose an identifier of an individual to any person if the purpose of the disclosure is to include health information about the individual in a health records linkage system, unless the individual has expressly consented to the identifier being disclosed for that purpose.*
- (2) An organisation is not required to comply with a provision of this clause if:*
 - (a) the organisation is lawfully authorised or required not to comply with the provision concerned, or*
 - (b) non-compliance is otherwise permitted (or is necessarily implied or reasonably contemplated) under an Act or any other law (including the State Records Act 1998), or*
 - (c) the inclusion of the health information about the individual in the health records information system (including an inclusion for which an identifier of the individual is to be disclosed) is a use of the information that complies with HPP 10 (1) (f) or a disclosure of the information that complies with HPP 11 (1) (f).*
- (3) In this clause:*
 - health record** means an ongoing record of health care for an individual.*
 - health records linkage system** means a computerised system that is designed to link health records for an individual held by different organisations for the purpose of facilitating access to health records, and includes a system or class of systems prescribed by the regulations as being a health records linkage system, but does not include a system or class of systems prescribed by the regulations as not being a health records linkage system.*

Council Policy

Council will only include health information in a system to link health records across more than one organisation if the individual to whom the health information relates expressly consents to the link (HPP 15).

5.1 TRAINING SEMINARS/INDUCTION

During induction, all employees should be made aware that the performance management system has the potential to include personal information on their individual work performance or competency.

Councillors, all staff of Council including staff of Council businesses, and members of Council committees should be acquainted with the general provisions of the PPIPA, the HRIPA and in particular, the 12 Information Protection Principles (IPPs), the 15 Health Privacy Principles (HPPs), the Public Register provisions, the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government, this Plan and any other applicable Code of Practice.

5.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRIVACY CONTACT OFFICER

The Public Officer (Director of Corporate and Community Services) within Council is assigned the role of the Privacy Contact Officer.

The Privacy Contact Officer will ensure all contracts and agreements with consultants and other contractors, rates notices, application forms of whatsoever nature, and other written requests by which personal information is collected by Council complies with PPIPA and the HRIPA.

Interim measures to ensure compliance with IPP 3 in particular may include the creation of stamps or printed slips that contain the appropriate wording (see Appendices 2 and 3).

The Privacy Contact Officer will ensure Council in its public areas has special provisions for working with computer screens. Computer screens may require:

- fast screen savers;
- face the computers away from the public.

Council's electronic databases should also be reviewed to ensure that they contain procedures and protocols to check the accuracy and currency of personal and health information.

The Privacy Contact Officer will also provide opinions within Council as to:

- (i) Whether the personal or health information is collected for a lawful purpose;
- (ii) If that lawful purpose is directly related to a function of Council; and
- (iii) Whether or not the collection of that personal or health information is reasonably necessary for the specified purpose.

Any further concerns of a legal nature will be referred to Council's solicitor.

5.3 DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

Council may prepare its own literature such as pamphlets on the PPIPA, HRIPA or it may obtain and distribute copies of literature available from the Office of the Privacy Commissioner NSW.

6.1 HOW DOES THE PROCESS OF INTERNAL REVIEW OPERATE?

Under section 53 of the PPIPA a person (the applicant) who is aggrieved by the conduct of a council is entitled to a review of that conduct. An application for internal review is to be made within 6 months of when the person first became aware of the conduct.

The application is to be in writing and addressed to Council's Privacy Contact Officer. The Privacy Contact Officer will appoint a Reviewing Officer to conduct the internal review. The Reviewing Officer must not be substantially involved in any matter relating to the application. The Reviewing Officer must be an employee and suitability qualified.

The review must be completed as soon as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances. If the review is not completed within **60 days** of the lodgment, the applicant is entitled to seek external review.

Council must notify the Privacy Commissioner of an application as soon as practicable after its receipt, keep the Commissioner informed of the progress of the application and inform the Commissioner of the findings of the review and of the action it proposes to take in relation to the application.

The Privacy Commissioner is entitled to make submissions in relation to internal reviews and Council is required to consider any relevant material submitted by the Privacy Commissioner. Council must provide the Privacy Commissioner with a draft of Council's internal review report to enable the Privacy Commissioner to make a submission.

Council may provide a copy of any submission made by the Privacy Commissioner to the applicant.

Council must notify the applicant of the outcome of the review within **14 days** of its determination. A copy of the final review should also be provided to the Privacy Commissioner where it departs from the draft review.

An internal review checklist has been prepared by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner NSW and can be accessed from its website <http://www.ipc.nsw.gov.au>.

The Privacy Commissioner must be notified of a complaint, briefed on progress and notified of the outcome of an internal review under the PPIPA or HRIPA.

6.2 WHAT HAPPENS AFTER AN INTERNAL REVIEW?

If the complainant remains unsatisfied, he/she may appeal to the Administrative Decisions Tribunal which hears the matter afresh and may impose its own decision and can make a range of orders including an award of damages for a breach of an information protection principle or a health privacy principle.

7.1 DATA BREACH POLICY

Council has adopted a Data Breach Policy to provide guidance for responding to a breach of information held by Council and procedures for notifying any affected persons. In addition, this Policy aims to avoid or minimise any damage to individuals/organisations/Council and may prevent future breaches.

7.2 PROCEDURES FOR DATA BREACHES

There are five steps in the process of responding to a Data Breach, which include:

1. Report and Triage
2. Contain
3. Assess and React
4. Notify relevant authorities and affected individuals
5. Review

Steps 1 - 3 will be followed for all Data Breaches. Steps 4 and 5 only need to be followed if the preceding steps result in any notification or review requirements. Each step will be considered and, to the extent appropriate, implemented in responding to a Data Breach.

Every response will need to be considered holistically and on a case-by-case basis, depending on the nature, severity and impact of the Data Breach.

1	<p>STEP ONE: Report and Triage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any Council Officer who becomes aware of a Data Breach will immediately notify the Relevant Manager or Director. ▪ Where a Council Officer and/or a Relevant Manager or Director believes or has reasonable grounds to believe that the Data Breach is a Mandatory Reporting Data Breach, the Relevant Manager or Director will notify the General Manager (or delegate) immediately. ▪ When reporting a possible Mandatory Reporting Data Breach to the General Manager (or delegate), a Council Officer and/or a Relevant Manager or Director will also indicate whether, in their opinion it is likely to take more than 30 days to determine if the Data Breach is a Mandatory Reporting Data Breach (if known). ▪ For Non-Eligible Data Breaches, a Relevant Manager or Director will notify the Privacy Officer within 24 hours. ▪ The Privacy Officer, on being notified of a Data Breach, will contact Council’s insurer.
2	<p>STEP TWO: Contain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All Council Officers will take all immediate steps to contain any Data Breach, by limiting the extent and duration of the unauthorised access to or disclosure of Council Held Information, and preventing the Data Breach from intensifying. ▪ This obligation is ongoing as other steps proceed.

STEP THREE: Assess and React

Assessment of whether the Data Breach is a Mandatory Reporting Data Breach

- If it is suspected that an Eligible Data Breach has occurred, the General Manager (or delegate) will assess whether an Eligible Data Breach has actually occurred (**Eligible Data Breach Assessment**).
- The General Manager (or delegate) may appoint Tronic Group to assist in this regard.
- After completing an Eligible Data Breach Assessment, the General Manager (or delegate) will make a final decision on whether the Data Breach is, or there are reasonable grounds to believe the Data Breach is an Eligible Data Breach.
- The General Manager (or delegate) will also assess and consider whether a Data Breach is a Commonwealth Notifiable Data Breach. Commonwealth Notifiable Data Breaches are specific to unauthorised access or disclosure of TFNs. Council has 30 days to complete this assessment from the date of the initial report of the Data Breach.

General Assessment

- Council will conduct a preliminary assessment of a Data Breach by gathering all relevant information in respect of the Data Breach.
- Council will then evaluate the risks of the Data Breach for all Data Breaches.
- Factors to consider include:
 - What Council Held Information has been lost or disclosed?
 - What is the nature of the Council Held Information that has been lost or disclosed?
 - What was the cause of the Data Breach?
 - Who is affected by the Data Breach?
 - What combination of information was lost?
Certain combinations of types of Personal Information can lead to increased risk.
 - How long has the information been accessible?
The length of time of unauthorised access to, or unauthorised disclosure will increase risks of harm to individuals.
 - How many individuals were involved?
The scale of the Data Breach will likely affect the Council's assessment of likely risks.
 - If the Data Breach involves TFN information?
 - Was it a one-off incident, or did it expose a more systemic vulnerability?
 - What steps have been taken to contain the Data Breach?
Has the Council Held Information been recovered?
Is the Council Held Information encrypted or otherwise not readily accessible?
 - What is the foreseeable harm to affected individuals/organisations?
 - Who is in receipt of the Council Held Information?
What is the risk of further access, use or disclosure, including via media or online?
 - Are other public agencies involved in the Data Breach?

Where a third party has gained possession of Council Held Information and declines to return it, the General Manager (or delegate) will engage external legal advice on what action can be taken to recover the Council Held Information. When recovering Council Held Information, the Council will make sure that copies have not been made by a third party or, if they have, that all copies are recovered.

Council will ensure that all actions to manage, contain, mitigate and remediate the impact of a Data Breach to prevent future Data Breaches are considered and implemented.

STEP FOUR: Notify

Eligible Data Breach Notification

The General Manager (or delegate) will notify the Privacy Commissioner immediately after determining that a Data Breach is an Eligible Data Breach.

- Notification to the Privacy Commissioner will be made in the approved form by the Privacy Commissioner as published on the IPC's website.
- The General Manager (or delegate) and Tronic Group (if appointed) will notify Affected Individuals as soon as practicable after identifying an Eligible Data Breach.
- The General Manager (or delegate) and Tronic Group (if appointed) will determine how to notify and oversee the notification to Affected Individuals of the Eligible Data Breach in accordance with this Policy.

Commonwealth Notifiable Data Breach Notification

- The General Manager (or delegate) and Tronic Group (if appointed) will notify the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) and any affected individuals as soon as practicable after identifying a Commonwealth Notifiable Data Breach.
- The General Manager (or delegate) and Tronic Group (if appointed) will determine how to notify and oversee the notification made to the OAIC and any affected individuals of the Commonwealth Notifiable Data Breach.

4

Voluntary Data Breach Notification for Non-Eligible Data Breaches

- As a matter of best practice, Council will also consider voluntary Data Breach notification to the IPC, affected individuals and others (if the Data Breach is a Non-Eligible Data Breach).

Notification of Individuals Affected by a Mandatory Reporting Data Breach

- Council will notify affected individuals directly, by telephone, letter, email or in person. Indirect notification - such as information posted on the Council's website, a public notice in a newspaper, or a media release will generally occur where the contact information of individuals who are affected are unknown, or where direct notification is prohibitively expensive or could cause further harm.
- Council will maintain a public notification register in accordance with 59N(2) and s59P of the PPIP Act. Council will also maintain an internal register for Eligible Data Breaches.

All Notifications

- Council will at all times and for every Data Breach, consider other internal and external notifications and approvals, and communicate with such external agencies and stakeholders as is reasonably required in the individual circumstances of a particular Data Breach (e.g. the Police, Department of Customer Service, Cyber Security NSW, the Australian Taxation Offices etc).

STEP FIVE: Review

- Council will conduct a detailed review of all Data Breaches to determine all relevant causes and consider what short or long-term measures could be taken to prevent any reoccurrence.
- From its review of a particular Data Breach, Council will undertake any recommended steps to further mitigate and remediate Council's procedures, policies and IT systems to prevent future Data Breaches.
- A post incident review will consider:
 - a cause analysis of the Data Breach;
 - security audit of both physical, technical and cyber security controls;
 - review of Council's risk management policies and procedures;
 - review of employee training practices;
 - review of contractual obligations with contracted service providers;
 - any other review considerations, recommendations or guidelines published by the IPC or Privacy Commissioner.
- A report of all Data Breaches considered to be serious and all Mandatory Reporting Data Breaches will be made to Council's Audit Risk and Improvement Committee and to Council.
- This Policy will be reviewed, tested and updated in accordance with Council's established policy review processes or as required by best practice or legislation changes.

The obligation of confidentiality is additional to and separate from that of privacy. Nevertheless, a duty to withhold information lies at the heart of both concepts. Confidentiality attaches to information per se, personal or health information to the person to whom that information relates.

An obligation of confidentiality exists for all employees whether express or implied as a matter of law.

8.1 Contracts with consultants and other private contractors

It is necessary to have specific provisions to protect Council in any dealings with private contractors.

8.2 Confidentiality

The obligation of confidentiality is additional to and separate from that of privacy. Nevertheless, a duty to withhold information lies at the heart of both concepts. Confidentiality attaches to information per se, personal or health information to the person to whom that information relates.

An obligation of confidentiality exists for all employees whether express or implied as a matter of law.

Information which may be confidential is also likely to have a separate and independent obligation attaching to it in the form of privacy and in that regard, a release for the purposes of confidentiality will not suffice for privacy purposes. Two separate releases will be required and, in the case of privacy, the person to whom the information relates will be required to provide the release.

8.3 Misuse of personal or health information

Section 664 of the LGA makes it an offence for anyone to disclose information except in accordance with that section. Whether or not a particular disclosure is made with lawful excuse is a matter that requires legal opinion from case to case.

8.4 Regular review of the collection, storage and use of personal or health information

The information practices relating to the collection, storage and use of personal or health information will be reviewed by Council every three (3) years. Any new program initiatives will be incorporated into the review process with a view to ascertaining whether or not those programs comply with the PPIPA.

8.5 Regular review of Privacy Management Plan

When information practices are reviewed from time to time, the Privacy Management Plan will also be reviewed to ensure that the Plan is up to date.

8.6 Further information

For assistance in understanding the processes under the PPIPA and HRIPA, please contact Council or the Office of the Privacy Commissioner NSW.

Part 9 – Appendices

Appendix 1 – Statutory Declaration for access under Section 57 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 to a Register held by Council

Appendix 2 – Privacy Notification Form – Section 10 (Pre-Collection)

Appendix 3 – Privacy Notification Form – Section 10 (Post Collection)

Appendix 4 – Application under Section 13 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998
– To determine whether Council holds Personal Information about a person

Appendix 5 – Application under Section 14 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998
– For access to Applicant's Personal Information

Appendix 6 – Application under Section 15 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998
– For Alteration of Applicant's Personal Information

Appendix 1

Statutory Declaration for access under Section 57 of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* to a Public Register held by Council

Statutory Declaration

OATHS ACT, 1900, EIGHTH SCHEDULE

I, the undersigned,(name of applicant)

of.....(address),

in the State of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that:

I am..... (relationship (if any) to person inquired about)

I seek to know whether(insert name)

is on the public register of..... (describe relevant public register)

The purpose for which I seek this information is.....

.....

The purpose for which the information is required is to.....

.....

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Oaths Act 1994.

.....

Signature of Applicant

Declared at.....

in the said State this.....day of.....20.....

in the presence of

Name of Justice of the Peace/Solicitor

Who certifies that:

1. *I saw the face of the declarant / deponent OR

*I did not see the face of the declarant / deponent because he/she was wearing a face covering, but I am satisfied that he/she has a special justification for not removing it, and

2. *I have known the person for at least 12 months OR

*I have confirmed the person's identity with.....

(describe identification document relied on)

.....

Signature of Justice of the Peace / Solicitor to be printed

Appendix 2

Privacy Notification Form - Section 10 (Pre-Collection)

(Addressed to the person from whom information is about to be collected or has been collected.)

The personal information that Council is collecting from you is personal information for the purposes of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*.

The intended recipients of the personal information are:

- officers within Council;
- data service providers engaged by Council from time to time;
- any other agent of Council; and
-(insert name of other intended recipients).

The supply of the information by you is:

Voluntary

Not Voluntary

If you cannot provide, or do not wish to provide the information sought, Council

May be unable to process your application.

Will be unable to process your application.

Council is collected this personal information from you in order to:

.....
.....
.....

You may make application for access or amendment to information held by Council.

You may also make a request that Council suppress your personal information from a public register. Council will consider any such application in accordance with the PPIPA.

Council is to be regarded as the agency that holds the information. However if it is not Council who holds or controls the information, please state below who does:

.....
(Insert Name of Agency who holds or controls the information)

Enquiries concerning this matter can be made to.....
.....

Signature:

Name to be printed:

Date signed:

Appendix 3

Privacy Notification Form - Section 10 (Post Collection)

(Addressed to the person from whom information has been collected.)

The personal information that Council has collected from you is personal information for the purposes of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (“the Act”).

The intended recipients of the personal information are:

- officers within Council;
- data service providers engaged by Council from time to time;
- any other agent of Council; and
-(insert name of other intended recipients).

The supply of the information by you is / is not voluntary.

If you cannot provide or do not wish to provide the information sought, Council may/will be unable to process your application.

Council has collected this personal information from you in order to.....

.....
.....

You may make application for access or amendment to information held by Council.

You may also make a request that Council suppress your personal information from a public register. Council will consider any such application in accordance with the Act.

Council* is to be regarded as the agency that holds the information.

Enquiries concerning this matter can be made to

Signature:

Name to be printed:

Date signed:

*Please state who holds or controls the information if not Council

Appendix 4

Application under Section 13 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 – *To determine whether Council holds Personal Information about a person*

Personal information held by Council

I, (name).....

of (address),

request the General Manager of Council provide the following:

Does Council hold personal information about me? YES / NO

If so, what is the nature of that information?

.....
.....
.....

What is the main purpose for holding the information?

.....
.....
.....

Am I entitled to access the information? YES / NO

My address for response to this Application is:

.....
.....
.....

Note to applicants:

Should you provide your address or any other contact details Council will not record those details for any other purpose other than to respond to your application.

As an applicant, you have a right of access to personal information concerning yourself that is held by Council under section 14 of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (“the Act”).

There is a separate application form to gain access.

Council may refuse to process this application in part or in whole if:

- there is an exemption to section 13 of the Act; or
- a Code of Practice may restrict the operation of section 14.

Enquiries concerning this application can be addressed to:

.....

Appendix 5

Application under Section 14 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 - For access to Applicant’s Personal Information

Personal information held by Council:

I, (name).....

of (address),.....

request that Council provide me with:

(a) access to **all** personal information held concerning myself; or

(b) access to the following personal information only (list required information)

.....
.....

My address for response to this application is:

.....
.....

Note to applicants:

As an applicant, you have a right of access to your personal information held by Council under section 14 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (“the Act”).

You are entitled to have access without excessive delay or cost. Council may refuse to process your Application in part or in whole if:

- the correct amount of fees has not been paid;
- there is an exemption to section 14 of the Act; or
- a Code of Practice may restrict disclosure.

Enquiries concerning this matter can be addresses to:

.....
.....

Appendix 6

Application under Section 15 of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 – For Alteration of Applicant’s Personal Information

Personal Information held by Council:

I, (name).....

of (address),.....

request Council to alter personal information regarding myself in the following manner:
I propose the following changes:

.....
.....
.....

The reasons for the changes are as follows:

.....
.....
.....

The documentary basis for those changes is as shown in the attached documents:

.....
.....

Note to Applicants:

You have a right to request appropriate amendments are made (whether by way of corrections, deletions or additions) to ensure that the personal information held by Council:

- (a) is accurate, and
- (b) having regard to the purpose for which the information was collected (or is to be used) and to any purpose that is directly related to that purpose, is relevant, up to date, complete and not misleading.

If Council is not prepared to amend the personal information in accordance with a request by you, Council must take such steps as are reasonable to attach to the information in such a manner as is capable of being read with the information, any statement provided by you.

If your personal information is amended, you are entitled under the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (“the Act”), if it is reasonably practicable, to have the recipients of that information notified of the amendments made by Council.

Council may refuse to process your application in part or in whole if:

- there is an exemption to section 15 of the Act; or
- a Code of Practice may restrict alteration.

Enquiries concerning this matter can be addressed to:

.....

Name of Policy:	Privacy Management Plan		
Adoption by Council:	<i>TBA</i>	Minute number:	<i>TBA</i>
Last review date:	March 2024		
Review timeframe:	3 years		
Next scheduled review date:	March 2027		
Related legislation:	<i>Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009</i> <i>Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002</i> <i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i> <i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Amendment Bill 2022</i>		
Associated policies/documents:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cobar Outside of School Hours Service Privacy and Confidentiality Policy ▪ Cobar Shire Council Code of Conduct ▪ Cobar Shire Council Data Breach Policy ▪ Far West Family Day Care Confidentiality & Privacy Policy ▪ Far West In Home Care Confidentiality & Management of Records Policy ▪ Kubby House Childcare Centre 24 – Governance and Management ▪ Lilliane Brady Village Privacy and Dignity Policy ▪ Model Privacy Management Plan for Local Government ▪ Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government 		
Responsible division:	Corporate and Community Services		

PRIVACY POLICY
AMENDMENT LIST

No.	Date Adopted	Minute No.	Date Commenced	Notified in Local Paper
1.				