



Office of the Information Commissioner  
Queensland

# **Over-Collection, Over-Retention, Breach – the Triple Threat of Information Privacy Protection**

## **National Association of Field Educators**

**Cairns**

**20 October 2023**



The OIC acknowledges the Traditional Owners of country throughout Australia, and their connection to land and community. We pay our respects to all Traditional Owners, and Elders past, present and emerging.



# Privacy Protection in Australia

Commonwealth &  
Private Sector:

*Privacy Act 1988*



**ACT**

*Information  
Act 2014*

*Privacy*

**Proposed:** Privacy and  
Responsible  
Information Sharing  
legislation

*Information Act  
2002 (NT)*

*Information Privacy  
Act 2009 (Qld)*

**Cabinet Instruction**  
– Information  
Privacy Principles

*Privacy and Personal  
Information Protection  
Act 1998 (NSW)*

*Privacy and Data  
Protection Act 2014 (Vic)*

*Personal Information Protection Act  
2004 (Tas)*



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# Role and functions of OIC

- Independent statutory body
- OIC's statutory functions include:
  - Mediating privacy complaints against *Queensland* government agencies
  - Issuing guidelines on privacy best practice
  - Initiating privacy education and training
  - Conducting audits and reviews to monitor agency performance and compliance with the RTI Act and IP Act.
  - Review decisions of agencies and Ministers about access to, and amendment of, information under the RTI and IP Act.



# *Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld)*

## **3 Object of Act**

(1) The primary object of this Act is to provide for—

(a) the **fair** collection and handling in the public sector environment of **personal information...**



# WHAT IS PERSONAL INFORMATION?

information about a person that identifies them or allows them to be identified

not limited to name and contact information

could be information that, when combined with other information allows a person to be identified

Let's get personal ...



# The privacy principles



**IPPs 1 – 3** : deal with collection of personal information



**IPP 4** : Storage and security



**IPPs 5 – 7** : access to and amendment of documents containing personal information



**IPP 8 - 9** : accuracy and relevance



**IPP 10 – 11** : use and disclosure



# The Triple Threats...

**Over-  
collection**

**Over-  
retention**

**Breaches**



# Over-collection

- You should only collect personal information that is reasonably necessary to carry out your functions or activities.
- Once you hold personal information, you are responsible for safeguarding through the holding lifecycle.
- Collecting more than you need expands the ‘honeypot’, increases security requirements and inflates the risk of harm to the individual



# Collection and ID

*The **minimum amount** of personal information needed to establish an individual's identity **should be sought**. Where possible, the personal information **should be sighted rather than copied or collected for inclusion in a record**.*



# Collection and ID

- If you don't hold it, you can't mishandle it!
- ***Consider carefully:***
  - what personal information you require to carry out your responsibilities
  - Are there alternatives to collection?



# By way of example...

## OIC – Guidelines – Identity and authority for making RTI access applications

- *“If the agency has public facing offices, the original identification documents could be shown to an agency officer, who could make a file note confirming the original documents have been sighted.”*
- *“Video tools - Agencies can also sight an applicant's or agent's identity using video conferencing, after which decision makers can file note that they have seen the applicant's or agent's ID.”*

<https://www.oic.qld.gov.au/guidelines/for-government/access-and-amendment/receiving-and-assessing-applications/evidence-of-authority-and-identity>



# Over-retention

*“Personal information is at risk when agencies do not have an effective disposal program in place and continue to hold public records for longer than the required minimum legal retention period.”*



# Breaches

**“A data breach happens when personal information is accessed, disclosed without authorisation or is lost”**

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**Date:** April 2020

**Impact:** 104,000 people

47 [Service NSW](#) staff email accounts were hacked through a series of phishing attacks. This led to 5 million documents being accessed, 10 percent of which contains sensitive data impacting 104,000 people.

A major contributing factor to the seamless breach was the lack of multi-factor authentication



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PTUS  
ACKED



**Date:** January 2021

**Impact:** Every resident that requested an ambulance between Nov 2020 and Jan 2021.

At the time of the breach, the [Tasmanian ambulance](#) was using outdated radio technology to run its communications network. Cyberattackers intercepted the radio data, converted the conversation to text, and posted the stolen data online.



# QUT

- Experienced 'major cyber incident' late December 2022
- Orchestrated criminal cyber attack – not human error
- Over 150 QUT systems taken off-line or unavailable
- 10 crisis management meetings between 22 December 2022 and 17 January 2023



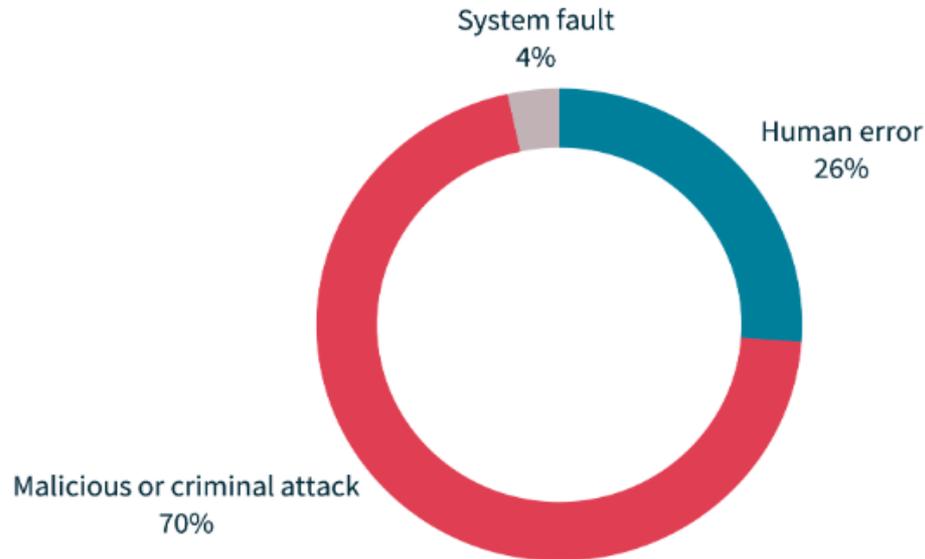
# Ones that didn't make the headlines...

- Camera containing footage of customers and staff went missing
- Outlook **auto-populating email** addresses
- Sharing the 'wrong' document containing personal information **during a Teams call**
- Patient 'hand-over' notes being dropped outside the hospital

## Sources of data breaches



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## Top causes of human error breaches



PI sent to wrong recipient (email) 46%



Unauthorised disclosure (unintended release or publication) 18%



Loss of paperwork / data storage device 9%



# Consequences

**Privacy breaches can have substantial impacts on *individuals* :**

- Unwanted marketing and spam email
- Reputational damage
- Embarrassment or humiliation
- Identity theft or fraud
- Financial loss
- Physical harm



## *...and organisations:*

- Responding to the initial breach and subsequent complaints may have financial, legal and resource implications -
- Shut downs, systems offline, logistical complications
- Financial impact - average cost of breach in Australia is **\$3.35M**
- Reputational cost, including loss of public trust



# What can I do?

- **Consider collection carefully:** only collect that which you need – think ‘lightweight’
- **Keep info organised, keep info secure** - hold in as few places as possible, know your organisation’s security protocols/practices/requirements
- **Limit use and disclosure**
- **Practice information hygiene:** clean things up, don't hold on because it might be useful.
- **Stay up to date:** fluid landscape – what’s happening in your jurisdiction?



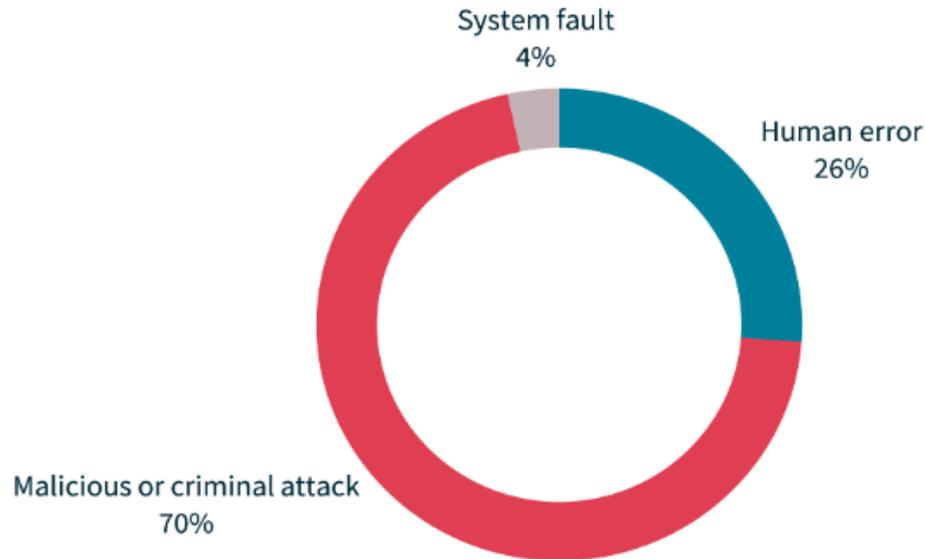
**And...**

***Turn off auto-complete!***

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