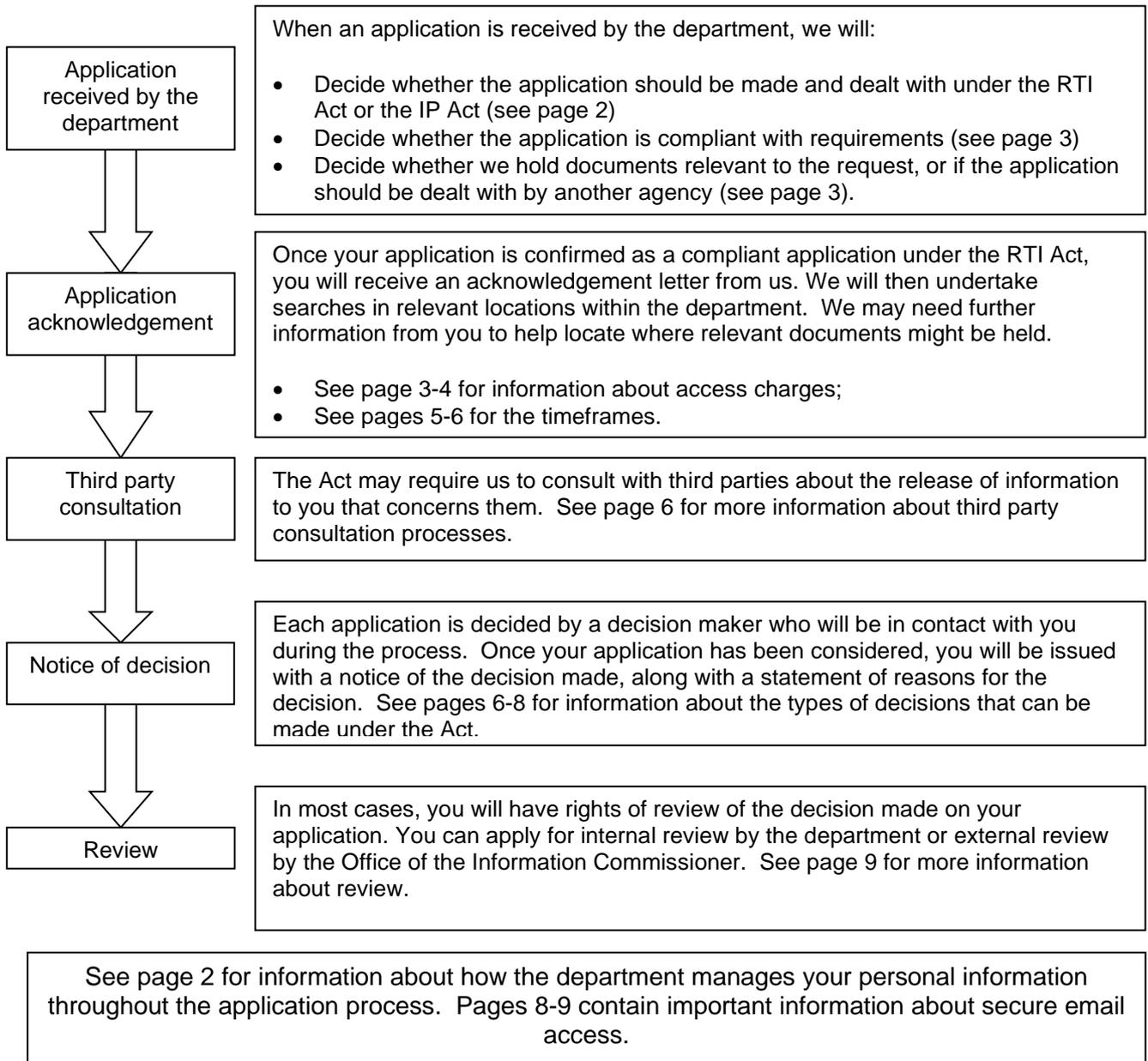


# INFORMATION PACK

## Applications under the *Information Privacy Act 2009*

The following is an overview of what you can expect to occur as the department processes your application for information under the *Information Privacy Act 2009*.



## Privacy Notice

### What is personal information?

Section 12 of the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (IP Act) provides the definition of personal information, which is as follows:

*Personal information is information or an opinion forming part of a database, whether true or not, and whether recorded in a material form or not, about an individual whose identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained, from the information or opinion.*

The Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs collects personal information for the purposes of processing applications under the *Right to Information Act 2009* (RTI Act) or the IP Act. It will be used for purposes related to processing your application including searching records and conferring with relevant parties as well as for general administrative purposes including reporting, performance improvement and assessing statutory compliance. Your personal information will be managed in accordance with the IP Act.

Under the RTI and IP Acts, your personal information may be disclosed to other Queensland Government agencies for the purposes of transferring all or part of your application if necessary. It may also be disclosed to other parties for the purpose of ascertaining their views on disclosure of the documents to you, as provided for under the RTI Act and IP Acts. Your personal information may also be provided to monitoring and appeal bodies, including the Information Commissioner, for the purpose of participating in any external review or appeal processes relating to your application under the RTI or IP Acts or for monitoring of the department's compliance with the legislation.

## ***Right to Information Act 2009 vs Information Privacy 2009***

### What's the difference?

Both the RTI Act and IP Act give a person a right to access information held by Queensland Government agencies. Your application is likely to be handled under the RTI Act if:

- you have applied for access to the personal information of individuals other than you; **OR**
- you have applied for access to your own personal information **and** the personal information of individuals other than you; **OR**
- you have applied for corporate documents which do not contain personal information.

There is an application fee if you apply under the RTI Act (visit <http://www.rti.qld.gov.au/fees-and-charges> for the current application fee amount). Your application is likely to be handled under the IP Act if you have applied for access to documents containing **your own** personal information. There is no application fee to be paid if you apply under the IP Act, but there may be other charges involved (see pages 3-4).

There is one application form to apply under either of the two Acts – so if the application is made under the incorrect Act, you will be advised and you will be given the opportunity to change your application type or to change the type of information you are seeking.

## Transfer of an application

If all, or part, of the documents relevant to your request are likely to be held by another agency or Minister, we will liaise with that agency or Minister to:

- confirm that it holds, or is likely to hold, the documents; and
- obtain consent to a full or part transfer.

If the other agency or Minister consents to the transfer, we will advise you and transfer your application, or part of your application to the other agency. If the other agency or Minister does not consent to the transfer, we will advise you to lodge an application directly with that agency or Minister. You will then be able to:

- withdraw your application to the department, in whole or in part; or
- continue with your application to the department. You will then be issued with a decision that the department does not hold documents relevant to your request or part of your request.

## Meeting the statutory requirements for a compliant application

In order for your application to be compliant under the Act, it **must**:

- be made in the prescribed form, either online or in hard copy;
- give sufficient information concerning the document/s you are seeking to enable the documents to be identified; and
- be accompanied by proof of your identity; and
- state an address to which notices under the IP Act can be sent.

If another person is acting on your behalf to make this application, they must provide:

- proof of their identity; and
- evidence that they have your authority to act on your behalf.

## Proof of identity

You may present evidence of identity in person to the Information Access and Amendment Unit in Brisbane, or provide a **certified copy** of your identity documentation. Examples of evidence which will be accepted include: current passport, driver's licence or birth certificate. The Act requires all copies of documents proving identity to be certified by a lawyer, notary public, a commissioner for declarations or a justice of the peace. Please ensure that you forward the document with the certifying officer's original signature. A photocopy of the certifying officer's signature cannot be accepted.

We may be able to arrange for you to visit a local service centre of the department to present your identification if this is most convenient. Please phone our office on 3224 2242 or freecall 1800 809 078 to enquire about presenting your identification locally.

## Access charges

You may be required to pay an access charge for any documents released to you (in whole or in part). Please note that there are no access charges where access is provided by way of CD or email. Visit <http://www.rti.qld.gov.au/fees-and-charges> for more information about the current amount of access charges and the way they are charged.

### Final charges notified in decision

A decision will be sent to you and will include the final access charges payable. Access will not be provided until all charges are paid.

### Time limit for access

Your right to access the documents ceases if you don't access them within the relevant period (40 business days of being notified of the department's decision). If you need a longer period to access your documents, please contact us to arrange an extension of this time.

### Waiver of charges

Under the IP Act, access charges may be waived in three circumstances:

- where it is uneconomical for the department to impose the charge;
- where the applicant applies for a waiver and is the holder of a relevant concession card; or
- where the applicant is a non-profit organisation that has been granted financial hardship status from the Information Commissioner.

### Uneconomical waiver

Under the IP Act, the department has the discretion to waive access charges where it is uneconomical for the agency to impose the charge (that is, where the likely associated costs to the department in processing the charge are more than the likely amount of the charge). You will be notified if the department decides to waive your access charges on this basis.

### How to apply for a waiver (individuals)

Under the IP Act, you may apply for a waiver of access charges. You may make this request at any stage of the application. The department must decide to waive access charges if you make a written request to have the access charges waived and you show that you are a holder of one of the following current concession cards:

- a health care card or pensioner concession card under the *Social Security Act 1991* (Cth); or
- a pensioner concession card issued by the department of the Commonwealth in which the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (Cth) is administered.

The guide overleaf shows which concession cards are accepted. If you provide a copy please note that a **copy of both sides** is required. If you make a written request to have access charges waived, the department is required to give you a written notice of its decision before the end of the application processing period. A decision by the department not to waive access charges is a reviewable decision. You may apply to have the decision reviewed by the department (internal review) or by the Information Commissioner (external review). See page 9 for more information on review.

**VALID CONCESSION CARDS FOR IP CHARGE WAIVER PURPOSES**  
(these are the only 3 acceptable types)



**CARDS THAT ARE NOT VALID FOR IP CHARGE WAIVER PURPOSES**



**Timeframes for notifying an IP decision**

**Processing period**

The department has 25 business days from the day an application becomes compliant, to make a decision on the request (the **processing period**). However, throughout the application process, the processing period may be extended if one or more of these circumstances arise:

**Transfer period**

If an application is transferred to another agency or Minister the processing period is extended by the same length as the period starting on the day the application is received by the first agency or Minister and ending on the day the application is transferred to another agency or Minister; or 10 business days – whichever is the lesser.

**Extension**

If the department asks the applicant for a further period of time to consider the application, the processing period is extended by:

- the further period of time requested by the department if the applicant agrees to the request or does not respond to the request; or
- the period of time between the date of the department's request and the date:
  - the applicant notifies the department of their refusal of that request; or

- the date the department receives notice that the applicant has applied for a review under the IP Act, whichever comes first.

### **Third party consultation**

If the agency is required under the IP Act to consult with a third party, the processing period is extended by 10 business days.

### **Notice of intention to refuse to deal (diversion of resources)**

If a notice of an intention to refuse to deal with the application on the grounds of diversion of resources, there is an additional 10 business day consultation period.

## **Third party consultation**

Under the IP Act, if the department is considering releasing information which, if disclosed, may reasonably be expected to be of concern to a government, agency or person (**third party**), the department **must** consult with the third party to obtain their views about whether:

- the relevant documents are documents to which the IP Act does not apply; or
- the information contained in those documents is exempt information or contrary to public interest information.

The department must consider any relevant considerations raised by the third party in making its decision.

### **Deferred access**

If the department decides to give the applicant access to documents and the decision is contrary to the views of a consulted third party, the department must:

- advise the third party of that decision. The third party will have 20 business days after the date on the decision letter to request a review of the decision; and
- defer access to the applicant until the period of 20 business days has passed or the third party's avenues of review have been exhausted.

### **Disclosure of the applicant's name**

Please note that where the department is required to consult with a third party, the applicant's name will ordinarily be given to that third party unless there is a significant reason for withholding the name of the applicant. If you do not want your name to be released to third parties, please advise the department as soon as possible. Please note that in some circumstances, who the applicant is may be information that a third party needs in order to form a view about the documents. In those circumstances, if you continue to object to the release of your name to the third party, the department will contact you to discuss the options available to you.

## **Decisions**

The IP Act provides for a range of decisions which may be reached including:

- a decision that the application is outside the scope of the IP Act;
- a decision that the application is not compliant with the statutory requirements;

- a decision refusing to deal with the application;
- a decision that disclosure would not be in a child's best interests;
- a decision that disclosure of relevant healthcare information might be prejudicial to the physical or mental health or wellbeing of an applicant;
- a decision that the documents requested do not exist or are unlocatable;
- a decision refusing access to the documents requested on the basis that other access is available;
- a decision neither confirming nor denying the existence of the type of documents requested;
- a decision that the access application is not limited to personal information;
- a considered decision; or
- a deemed decision.

Some of the more notable types of decisions are summarised below.

### **Noncompliant application**

This is where an application is noncompliant because all the statutory requirements have not been met (see page 3). The department will:

- advise that your application is not compliant;
- advise which requirements you need to meet to make the application compliant; and
- provide a reasonable period of time (usually 10 business days) to make the application compliant.

If the necessary steps are not taken within the time given, a decision that the application is noncompliant will be issued. This means that the department will no longer be able to process the application. In those circumstances, a new application must be made.

### **Considered decision**

The most common decision under the IP Act is a **considered decision** about whether access is to be given to the requested documents and, if so, whether any charge must be paid before access is given.

The department may refuse access to a document to the extent it comprises:

- exempt information; or
- information the disclosure of which would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Exempt information is set out in Schedule 3 of the *Right to Information Act 2009* (RTI Act).

The factors that Parliament considers are relevant to deciding whether or not disclosure would be in the public interest are set out in Schedule 4 of the RTI Act.

### **Refuse to deal**

The department may make a decision refusing to deal with the application if:

- on the face of the application, it appears that all relevant documents are comprised of exempt information (exempt information);
- the department considers that the work involved in dealing with the application would substantially and unreasonably divert the resources of the department from their use by the

department in the performance of its functions (substantial and unreasonable diversion of resources); or

- the applicant has made a previous application for the same documents under either the RTI Act or IP Act and that application was not withdrawn (previous application for same documents).

We will ordinarily consult with the applicant before making a decision to refuse to deal.

### **Nonexistent or unlocatable**

The department may make a decision refusing access to all or some of the documents where:

- the department is satisfied the documents do not exist; or
- the department is satisfied the documents have been or should be in the department's possession and all reasonable steps have been taken to find the documents but they cannot be found.

### **Neither confirm nor deny**

Under the IP Act, an agency is not required to give information about the existence or non-existence of a document containing prescribed information.

*Prescribed information* means:

- exempt information mentioned in the RTI Act, schedule 3, section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 or 10; or
- personal information the disclosure of which would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest under the RTI Act, section 47(3)(b).

*Prescribed information* includes personal information the release of which would be contrary to the public interest, Cabinet information, information briefing incoming Ministers and law enforcement or public safety information.

### **Deemed decisions**

If the department does not issue the notice of decision by the end of the processing period a decision refusing access is deemed to have been made. If a decision is deemed to have been made, a notice will be issued and there is a right of external review. There are also some cases where your application can be deemed withdrawn when you do not respond to our correspondence. It is important to respond in the timeframe provided to avoid this. If you need more time to respond, always contact your decision maker to arrange an extension.

### **Access to your documents**

When the decision maker decides to grant access to some or all of the documents you have sought access to, you have a choice as to how you access these documents. The department offers access via paper copies (incurs access charges – see pages 3-4), inspection at a departmental office, CD or email.

Secure email access is provided through the file transfer system Axway. Email access will only be granted when the applicant or their representative contacts us to consent to this form of access. It

is important to **keep your email account secure** once you have consented to using email access to ensure that there is no unauthorised access to your information.

When files are emailed, they are password protected. The password will be provided to you when you contact us to consent to email access. Once the files are emailed to you, an account needs to be created with Axway in order to access the documents. The documents are available for seven days after they are emailed and we recommend you download and save them during this time as you will be unable to do so after this seven day period. If you have not had a chance to access the documents before they expire, they can be re-sent to you at a more convenient time within the 40 business day access period.

## **Review of decisions**

Most decisions under the IP Act are reviewable. Applications for review should be submitted within 20 business days of the date of the notice of decision. An applicant or third party may submit an internal review application to the department (except in relation to deemed decisions) or make an external review application to the Information Commissioner. Review rights are included in the notice of decision.