



# Checklist

Updated June 2023

# Consent – use or disclosure of personal or health information

This self-assessment checklist has been designed to assist agencies and their staff to assess whether consent is required for the use and disclosure of personal information that the agency has collected and holds in the exercise of its functions.

It is provided as general guidance and is not legal advice. Each agency should take reasonable steps to inform itself of its legal responsibilities under the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (PPIP Act) and the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002* (HRIP Act), in relation to the collection, use or disclosure of personal or health information.

Privacy laws in NSW provide that, in certain circumstances, before an agency can use or disclose an individual's personal information, their consent must be obtained.

## The five key elements of consent are:

- the individual gives consent voluntarily
- the individual is adequately informed before giving consent
- the consent is specific
- the consent is current
- the individual has the capacity to understand and communicate their consent.

"**Personal information**" is defined at s. 4 of the PPIP Act as "*information or an opinion…about an individual whose identity is apparent or can reasonably be ascertained from the information or opinion*".

"Health information" is defined at s. 6 of the HRIP Act as "personal information that is information or an opinion about the physical or mental health or a disability of an individual; express wishes about the future provision of health services; a health service provided or to be provided; any other personal information collected to provide or in providing a health service". The definition also includes information having to do with organ donation and genetic information.

	Assessment questions	Status	Comments
Collection			
1	Is this information necessary for what I am doing?	□ YES □ NO	If no, stop, <b>do not collect</b> . If yes, go to step 2.
2	Am I collecting information directly from the person, unless it is unreasonable or impractical?	□ YES □ NO	If no, stop, contact the person directly for the information required. If yes, go to step 3.

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3	Have you advised them:		If no, stop and call the person.		
	• why you are collecting the information,		If yes, go to step 4.		
	<ul><li>what will you do with the information and</li><li>who else is able to see it?</li></ul>	□ YES			
	Have you also told them that they can correct it?				
	Have you also told them that if they do not provide it to you, you may not be able to provide them with the services they request?				
4	Is the information relevant, accurate, up-to- date and not excessive?		If no, stop collection of the information.		
			If yes, go to step 5		
5	Does it unreasonably intrude into the personal affairs of the individual?		If yes, stop collection and re-assess why you need the information.		
			If no, proceed to collection.		
The above processes are for collection. For use and disclosure please see below:					
Part	1 – Is consent required?				
1	Am I intending to use or disclose personal or health information?		If no, no consent is required.		
			If yes, proceed to step 2.		
2	Am I using personal or health information for the primary purpose for which the personal		If yes, no consent is required.		
	information or health information was collected in the first place?		If no, proceed to step 2a.		
2a	Am I disclosing personal or health information for the primary purpose for which the personal	□ YES	If yes, no consent is required.		
	or health information was collected in the first place?	□ NO	If no, proceed to step 3.		
3	Am I using personal or health information for a directly related purpose?		If yes, no consent is required.		
	directly related purpose?		If no proceed to step 3a.		
За	Am I using personal or health information for a related secondary purpose (which is within the		If yes, no consent is required. If no proceed to step 3b.		
	person's reasonable expectations, or to which you have no reason to believe they would object)?				
3b	Am I disclosing personal or health information		If yes, no consent is required.		
00	for a directly related purpose?		If no proceed to step 3c.		
Зс	Am I disclosing personal or health information for a related secondary purpose (which is within the person's reasonable expectations, or	□ YES	If yes, no consent is required. If no proceed to step 4.		
	to which you have no reason to believe they would object)?	□ NO			
4	Am I using or disclosing personal or health information that is authorised or required under		If yes, no consent is required.		
	another law?		If no, then consent is required. Proceed to step 5		

#### Part 2 – When is consent valid? For consent to be valid it must be voluntary, informed, specific, current and given by a person who has capacity to give it. In order for consent to be voluntary: 5 If no, consent is required. □ YES Was the person free to exercise genuine If yes, proceed to step 6. choice about whether to give or withhold consent? Was consent given without coercion or 6 □ YES If no, consent is required. threat? If yes, proceed to step 7. Was sufficient time allowed to understand 7 If no, consent is required. □ YES the request and, if appropriate, take If yes, proceed to step 8. advice? Is the consent informed: 8 If no, consent is required. □ YES Does the person have reasonable If yes, proceed to step 9. knowledge of all the relevant facts before they give or refuse consent? The relevant facts will include: The purpose of collecting the • information Who will have access to information . The intended use for the information . The recipients of the information • Whether disclosure of information is . voluntary or required by law The consequences of giving or refusing consent. Is the consent specific: 9 If no, proceed to step 10. □ YES If yes, proceed to step 13. Is the consent reasonably specific as opposed to general, blanket or bundled? The Privacy Commissioner has advised that reliance on "general, blanket or bundled" consent terms "can be problematic"; instead a form should separate out each request with "separate boxes" to tick to indicate consent Bundled consent refers to the practice of an organisation 'bundling' together multiple requests for an individual's consent to a wide range of collections, uses and disclosures of personal information, without giving the individual the opportunity to choose which collections, uses and disclosures they agree to and which they do not. An example of a bundled consent is seeking consent to 'all legitimate uses or disclosures'.

### Part 2 – When is consent valid?

For consent to be valid it must be voluntary, informed, specific, current and given by a person who has capacity to give it.

10	Is the consent current: Was the person advised of a specified period for reliance on their consent? Was the person advised that they are entitled to revoke consent later on?	YES NO YES NO NO	If no, consent is required. If yes, proceed to step 11. If no, consent is required. If yes, proceed to step 12
2	Is the consent given by a person with capacity? Is the person giving consent able to understand the general nature and effect of a particular proposed use or disclosure of their personal information and able to communicate their consent?	□ YES □ NO	If no, consent is required from their guardian. If yes, proceed to step 13.
	t 3 – Should consent be written or v		
Cons Whe		n writing, verba	Illy, or through an individual's conduct or action.

# For more information

Contact the Information and Privacy Commission NSW:

freecall:	1800 472 679
email:	<u>ipcinfo@ipc.nsw.gov.au</u>
website:	www.ipc.nsw.gov.au