Short-Form Supplementary Departmental Disclosure Statement

Privacy Bill

A short form supplementary disclosure statement for proposed government amendments to a Bill seeks to bring together in one place some selected information to support and enhance the Parliamentary and public scrutiny of those proposed amendments.

It highlights certain significant powers or features in the proposed amendments that might be of particular Parliamentary or public interest and warrant an explanation.

It provides a limited supplement to the original disclosure statement for the Privacy Bill, dated 7 March 2018, which can be found at this link: <u>http://disclosure.legislation.govt.nz/assets/disclosures/bill-government-2018-34.pdf</u>

This supplementary disclosure statement was prepared by the Ministry of Justice.

The Ministry of Justice certifies that, to the best of its knowledge and understanding, the information provided is complete and accurate at the date of finalisation below.

28 November 2019.

Significant Legislative Features

Offences, penalties and court jurisdictions

1. Do the proposed amendments create, amend, or remove:	
(a) offences or penalties (including infringement offences or penalties and civil pecuniary penalties)?	YES
(b) the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal (including rights to judicial review or rights of appeal)?	NO
The Supplementary Order Paper (SOP) will amend clause 122 of the Privacy Bill, which makes it an offence to, without reasonable excuse, fail to notify the Privacy Commissioner of a notifiable privacy breach. The penalty is a fine not exceeding \$10,000.	
The SOP will amend the offence by:	
 clarifying that anything relating to a notifiable privacy breach that is leave any structure of an anything relating to a structure of any structu	2
persons in their capacity as employees or members of an agency is to be treated as being known by the agency;	
 clarifying that employees and members cannot be personally liable in clarifying that the general defence in clause 211(2) does not apply to 	
employers for failing to notify a privacy breach; and	
 clarifying that the general defence in clauses 211(1)(b) and 211(1)(c to a principal agency's or agency's failure to notify a privacy breach. 	

YES

The Ministry of Justice has led the policy development of the Bill. The amendments made to the offence provisions were checked and approved by the offences and penalties vetters by the standard process by which all offences and penalties are vetted. This process includes consideration of consistency with existing criminal offences.

Privacy issues

2. Do the proposed amendments create, amend, or remove any provisions relating to the collection storage, access to, correction of, use or disclosure of personal information?

YES

The SOP makes amendments to the Privacy Bill, which will repeal and replace the Privacy Act 1993, which regulates the collection, use and disclosure of information about individuals. The amendments in the SOP will refine the Privacy Bill, and do not change significant policy issues.

2.1. Was the Privacy Commissioner consulted about these years YES

The Ministry of Justice worked closely with the Office of the Privacy Commissioner during the development of the SOP.

Compulsory acquisition of private property

3. Do the proposed amendments contain any provisions that could result in the compulsory acquisition of private property?	NO

Charges in the nature of a tax

4. Do the proposed amendments create or amend a power to impose a fee, levy or charge in the nature of a tax?	NO

Retrospective effect

5. Do the proposed amendments affect rights, freedoms, or impose obligations, retrospectively?	NO

Strict liability or reversal of the burden of proof for offences

6. Do the proposed amendments:	
(a) create or amend a strict or absolute liability offence?	YES
(b) reverse or modify the usual burden of proof for any offence or civil pecuniary penalty proceeding?	NO

6. Do the proposed amendments:

As discussed above in question 1, the SOP will amend the offence in clause 122. Clause 122 makes it an offence to, without reasonable excuse, fail to notify the Privacy Commissioner of a "notifiable privacy breach". A "notifiable privacy breach" is defined in clause 117 as a breach that is reasonable to believe has cause serious harm to an affected individual or is likely to do so.

The intention of the strict liability offence is to incentivise agencies to notify the Privacy Commissioner of notifiable privacy breaches and improve their systems. The obligation to notify "as soon as practicable" only arises when an agency becomes aware that a notifiable privacy breach has occurred (clause 118).

Under clause 122(3), it will be a defence if an agency did not consider the privacy breach to be a notifiable privacy breach, but only if it was reasonable to do so in the circumstances.

Civil or criminal immunity

7. Do the proposed amendments create or amend a civil or criminal immunity for any person?	Yes
The amendments will clarify that only agencies can be criminally and civilly li	able for a failure

The amendments will clarify that only agencies can be criminally and civilly liable for a failure to notify a notifiable privacy breach. Employees and members of agencies cannot be criminally or civilly liable under Part 6 of the Act.

Significant decision-making powers

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Powers to make delegated legislation

9. Do the proposed amendments create or amend a power to make delegated legislation that could amend an Act, define the meaning of a term in an Act, or grant an exemption from an Act or delegated legislation?	NO

10. Do the proposed amendments create or amend any other powers to make delegated legislation?	NO

Any other unusual provisions or features

11. Do the proposed amendments contain any provisions (other than those noted above) that are unusual or call for special comment?	NO