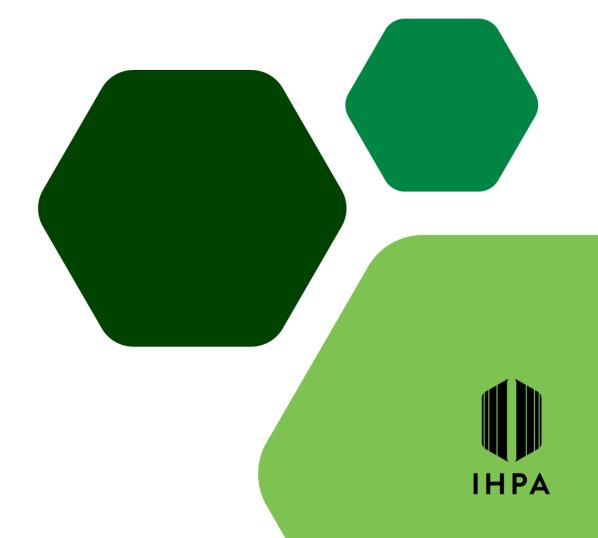
Management of Confidential Jurisdictional Information Protocol

May 2020



Management of Confidential Jurisdictional Information Protocol – Version 2.4 May 2020

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Table of Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations Definitions		4
		5
1.	Executive summary	6
1.1	Background	
1.2	Purpose	6
1.3	Scope	7
1.4	Review	7
2.	Management of confidential jurisdictional information	8
2.1	Request	8
2.2	Access, handling and use	8
2.3	Classification	9
2.4	Storage	10
2.5	Release	10
2.6	Disposal	10
3.	Compliance	11
3.1	Internal controls	11
3.2	Assurance	11

Acronyms and abbreviations

Archives Act Archives Act 1983 (Cwlth)

CDR Classified Document Register

CEO Chief Executive Officer

DLM Dissemination Limiting Marker

FOI Act Freedom of Information Act 1982 (Cwlth)

IHPA Independent Hospital Pricing Authority

NHRA National Health Reform Agreement

NEP National Efficient Price

Privacy Act 1988 (Cwlth)

PSPF Protective Security Policy Framework

SDMS Secure Data Management System

the Act National Health Reform Act 2011 (Cwlth)

The Protocol IHPA Management of Confidential Jurisdictional Information Protocol

Definitions

Confidential jurisdictional information

Any economic projections of jurisdictions; or where there is mutual understanding and agreement between IHPA and the jurisdiction that

the information has been provided in confidence.

If confidential information is delivered orally, such as through discussions, there should be mutual understanding and agreement between IHPA representatives and the jurisdictional representative that

the information is being provided in confidence.

IHPA representatives

Chief Executive Officer, Pricing Authority Members, IHPA staff,

contractors and consultants.

Pricing Authority

The governing body of IHPA established under the National Health

Reform Act 2011 (Cwlth).

1. Executive summary

1.1 Background

Clause B93 of the National Health Reform Agreement (NHRA) states that jurisdictions will provide the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority (IHPA) with the data required to carry out its functions in accordance with its Three Year Data Plan.

Clause B3(h) of the NHRA requires IHPA to develop four year projections of the National Efficient Price (NEP) and provide these as confidential reports to the Commonwealth and states and territories. IHPA requires confidential jurisdictional information to support this work.

Where information provided by jurisdictions contains confidential jurisdictional information, IHPA has developed this protocol – the IHPA *Management of Confidential Jurisdictional Information Protocol* (the Protocol) – to outline the processes and controls in place which prevent unauthorised access to, and disclosure of, the confidential jurisdictional information to third parties not authorised to receive such information under the NHRA, the *National Health Reform Act 2011* (the Act) or pursuant to any other law.

The Protocol is supported by other existing frameworks, policies and protocols within IHPA, in particular IHPA's internal *Protective Security Framework*. A range of policies and procedures exist underneath this framework and together they provide a comprehensive framework for managing and protecting information collected and handled by IHPA.

As an Australian Government agency subject to the *Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), IHPA must have appropriate systems of risk oversight and management in place and internal controls that promote the proper use and management of public resources. IHPA is also required to comply with the *Australian Government Protective Security Policy Framework* (PSPF). IHPA's internal protective security framework is aligned to the PSPF to the extent that the Act allows.

IHPA is also bound by other legislative requirements including the *Archives Act* 1983 (Archives Act), the *Privacy Act* 1988 (Privacy Act) and the *Freedom of Information Act* 1982 (FOI Act). IHPA will comply with any requests for information release in accordance with its legal obligations and the principles of information release as prescribed in the Archives Act, the Privacy Act and the FOI Act. Certain exemptions exist under the FOI Act and IHPA will apply an exemption where it is appropriate to do so.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Protocol is to advise jurisdictions of the processes and controls adopted by IHPA in managing confidential jurisdictional information as part of IHPA's rolling Three Year Data Plan (used for its four year projections of the NEP).

This includes the controls IHPA applies to the request, access, handling, use, classification, release, storage and disposal of the confidential jurisdictional information.

1.3 Scope

The Protocol applies to all confidential jurisdictional information received from jurisdictions by IHPA representatives, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Pricing Authority Members, IHPA staff, contractors and consultants.

1.4 Review

The CEO will review the Protocol annually or as required. This review will ensure the Protocol remains current to sufficiently support IHPA in managing confidential jurisdictional information.

The Protocol was last reviewed in May 2020.

2. Management of confidential jurisdictional information

Anyone accessing protected Pricing Authority information¹ is bound by the secrecy provisions set out in part 4.14 of the Act. In essence, these provisions provide that such information can only be disclosed for limited and prescribed purposes.

In addition, IHPA staff and representatives are required to manage the information collected and handled by IHPA in accordance with the policies and procedures included under IHPA's internal *Protective Security Policy Framework*. IHPA has developed policies which cover various aspects of information security management, including the *Information Security Policy* and *Operations Security Policy*. Policies relating to information classification and access, and information release also manage who, how and in what circumstances information collected by IHPA can be accessed. For example, the *Consultant Access to IHPA Protected Data Rules* set out the conditions that IHPA requires to be satisfied prior to protected data being provided to a consultant.

Detailed below is a summary of the processes and controls in place to ensure the effective management of confidential jurisdictional information that IHPA holds.

2.1 Request

IHPA's Three Year Data Plan outlines the data required from jurisdictions to enable IHPA to undertake its functions under the Act. Clause B93 of the NHRA requires jurisdictions to provide data requested by IHPA.

Where a jurisdiction provides confidential information pursuant to a request from IHPA, the jurisdiction must identify the information accordingly using the relevant classification schema as specified in the request. Further details of classification schema that may be used can be found in IHPA's Three Year Data Plan.

2.2 Access, handling and use

IHPA will take all reasonable steps to ensure that the confidential jurisdictional information remains confidential. IHPA will not disclose the confidential jurisdictional information to any person outside the organisation, other than where IHPA is permitted to do so under the NHRA, the Act or any other law or where IHPA has obtained the consent of the relevant jurisdiction. IHPA will not copy or record the confidential jurisdictional information other than for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Act, the NHRA or any other law.

IHPA will only disclose the confidential jurisdictional information to those of its officers and employees on a need-to-know basis for the purpose of carrying out IHPA's functions under the Act, the NHRA or any other law. IHPA will ensure officers and employees are aware that the confidential jurisdictional information must be kept confidential.

¹ As stipulated in section 5 of the *National Health Reform Act* 2011.

IHPA's *Third Party Usage of IHPA Protected Data Rules* sets out the rules that contractors and consultants must comply with prior to getting access to data and information collected by IHPA for its functions under the NHRA and the Act. This document, as well as the Protocol, will apply to the access, handling and use of confidential jurisdictional information.

In accordance with the *Third Party Usage of IHPA Protected Data Rules*, IHPA facilitates access to IHPA Protected Data via the Secure Data Management System (SDMS). SDMS access can be accessed at IHPA's office in Sydney or offsite using the third party suppliers own hardware. The following data access model outlines this process.

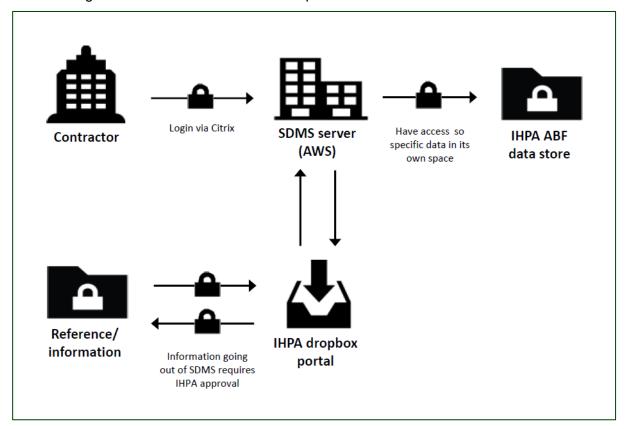


Figure 1. IHPAs Protected Data Access Model. Activity Based Funding data that is collected and stored by IHPA may be accessed securely via the SDMS. The IHPA dropbox portal allows users to securely download data from the SDMS in a number of file formats. IHPA approval is required for all information downloads from the SDMS.

Any alternatives to this model requires comprehensive justification and a risk assessment, and must be pre-approved by the IHPA CEO in writing.

2.3 Classification

IHPA is required to classify information it receives and, where necessary, ensure that information is handled by staff with the appropriate security clearance in line with the PSPF.²

To ensure it is complying with this obligation, IHPA maintains a register of security vetting clearance held by staff. Furthermore, IHPA's *Information Security Policy* sets out the system for the control and handling of security classified information in accordance with the PSPF. IHPA maintains a classified document register (CDR) for all 'TOP SECRET' and 'SECRET' materials

² The information is set out in '9 Access to information' policy (v2018.2) of the PSPF, available at https://www.protectivesecurity.gov.au/sites/default/files/pspf-infosec-09-access-information.pdf

produced or received. The CDR includes details of the documents received and all retained copies.

IHPA has identified that confidential jurisdictional information must be subject to additional protections and classifies this information as being sensitive data.

2.3.1 Dissemination Limiting Marker

The definition of 'Confidential' information under the PSPF does not align with legal definitions of 'confidential' information, nor is it aligned to the definition used in this document. However, IHPA will identify such information as confidential to all recipients, by labelling it with the appropriate Dissemination Limiting Marker (DLM).

DLMs are markings for information where disclosure may be limited or prohibited by legislation, or where it may otherwise require special handling. As outlined in the PSPF, IHPA is responsible for determining the appropriate protections to be applied to information bearing DLMs (except 'Sensitive: Cabinet'), whilst ensuring that the following principles of good information security practice are applied. The following four categories of DLM are used:

- Unofficial
- Official
- Official: Sensitive
- Protected.

IHPA will choose whether to use DLMs (other than 'Sensitive: Cabinet') on a case-by-case basis. With regard to confidential information provided by jurisdictions, in the majority of cases it will be marked 'Official: Sensitive'.

The presence or absence of such a marking will not affect a document's status under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act).

2.4 Storage

IHPA uses authorised systems and processes for managing information and records in all formats, aiming to manage digital records in an electronic format in alignment with the *Australian Government Digital Transition Policy*.

All information received from jurisdictions is stored securely both electronically (on the SDMS, IHPA's secure access controlled cloud based data storage network) and physically (locked cabinets).

2.5 Release

IHPA has developed a *Data Access and Release Policy* which outlines the principles and processes to be followed by IHPA with regard to the release of information.

Confidential information received from a jurisdiction will not be disclosed to any third parties unless IHPA is permitted to do so pursuant to the NHRA, the Act or any other law, without consulting with the jurisdiction which provided the information (including FOI requests).

2.6 Disposal

When the confidential information is no longer required, it is stored or disposed of in accordance with IHPA's Record Authority or relevant General Record Authorities issued by the National Archives of Australia.

3. Compliance

3.1 Internal controls

IHPA is proactive in managing confidential information provided by jurisdictions and minimising the risk of breaches. In addition to the controls outlined in Section 2, IHPA takes the following steps:

- Documented policies, plans and procedures for the management of information and records
- Security awareness training is provided to staff at their induction and at regular intervals, as well as to contractors and consultants before they can access data and information
- Maintenance of a Designated Security Assessed Position Register which details the IHPA staff and representatives which have been granted a security clearance by the Australian Government Security Vetting Agency
- Establishment of an Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee that meets regularly to discuss issues, with a Chairperson independent to IHPA
- Arranging regular internal and external security audits of its operations
- Regular compliance reporting to the CEO, Pricing Authority and internal committees.

3.2 Assurance

IHPA has active processes to assess the effectiveness of internal controls. IHPA undertakes regular monitoring of compliance through the following:

- Routine verification of compliance with the IHPA policies, plans and procedures through internal audits
- Internal monitoring of compliance with internal controls by the Executive Officer
- Annual reporting of compliance with mandatory PSPF requirements to the Minister of Health
- · Conducting regular data assurance audits.

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