

Chapter 11:

Privacy Safeguard 11 —

Quality of CDR data

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Contents

Key points	3
What does Privacy Safeguard 11 say?	3
Why is it important?	3
Who does Privacy Safeguard 11 apply to?	4
How does Privacy Safeguard 11 interact with the Privacy Act?	4
What are the quality considerations?	5
Accurate	6
Up to date	6
Complete	6
Taking reasonable steps to ensure the quality of CDR data	7
When must an entity take reasonable steps?	7
What constitutes ‘reasonable steps’?	8
Examples of reasonable steps	8
Advising a consumer when disclosed CDR data is incorrect	9
Data holders	9
Accredited data recipients	11
Disclosing corrected CDR data to the original recipient	12
When must an entity disclose corrected CDR data to the original recipient?	12
Record keeping requirements	13
How does Privacy Safeguard 11 interact with the other privacy safeguards?	13
Privacy Safeguard 5	13
Privacy Safeguard 10	13
Privacy Safeguard 12	14
Privacy Safeguard 13	14

Key points

- Privacy Safeguard 11, together with consumer data rule (CDR Rule) 7.10, sets out obligations for data holders and accredited data recipients to:
 - ensure the quality of disclosed consumer data right (CDR) data
 - inform consumers in the event incorrect CDR data is disclosed, and
 - disclose corrected CDR data to the original recipient where requested by the affected consumer.

What does Privacy Safeguard 11 say?

11.1 Privacy Safeguard 11 requires:

- data holders who are required or authorised to disclose CDR data under the CDR Rules, and
 - accredited data recipients who are disclosing CDR data when authorised or required under the CDR Rules
- to:
- take reasonable steps to ensure that the CDR data is, having regard to the purpose for which it is held, accurate, up to date and complete
 - advise the consumer in accordance with the CDR Rules if they become aware that the CDR data disclosed was not accurate, up to date and complete when disclosed, and
 - where incorrect CDR data was previously disclosed, comply with a request by the consumer to disclose corrected CDR data to the original recipient.

11.2 Privacy Safeguard 11 provides that holding CDR data so that it can be disclosed as required under the CDR Rules is not to be regarded as a purpose when working out the purpose for which the CDR data is or was held.

11.3 CDR Rule 7.10 requires a data holder who has disclosed CDR data that was incorrect at the time of disclosure to an accredited person to provide the consumer with a written notice that identifies the accredited person and the CDR data that was incorrect, states the date of the disclosure, and states that the data holder must disclose the corrected data to that accredited person if the consumer requests them to do so.

Why is it important?

- 11.4 The objective of Privacy Safeguard 11 is to ensure consumers have trust in and control over the quality of their CDR data disclosed as part of the CDR regime.
- 11.5 Privacy Safeguard 11 does this by ensuring entities are disclosing CDR data that is accurate, up to date and complete, and by giving consumers control over their data by allowing them to require entities to correct any inaccuracies in their data after it is shared.
- 11.6 This allows consumers to enjoy the benefits of the CDR regime, such as receiving competitive offers from other service providers, as the data made available to sector participants can be relied on.

Who does Privacy Safeguard 11 apply to?

11.7 Privacy Safeguard 11 applies to data holders and accredited data recipients. It does not apply to designated gateways.

Note: Currently, there are no designated gateways in the CDR regime responsible for facilitating the transfer of information between data holders and accredited persons (see [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#) for the meaning of designated gateway).

How does Privacy Safeguard 11 interact with the Privacy Act?

- 11.8 It is important to understand how Privacy Safeguard 11 interacts with the *Privacy Act 1988* (the Privacy Act) and Australian Privacy Principles (APPs).¹
- 11.9 APP 10 requires APP entities to take reasonable steps to ensure the quality of personal information in certain circumstances.
- 11.10 APP 10 requires an APP entity to take reasonable steps to ensure the quality of personal information at the time of the *collection* and *use* as well as the disclosure of the information.
- 11.11 Although Privacy Safeguard 11 applies only in relation to the *disclosure* of CDR data, good practices and procedures to ensure the quality of personal information collected, used and disclosed under APP 10 will also help to ensure the quality of CDR data that is disclosed under the CDR regime.

CDR entity	Privacy protections that apply in the CDR context
Accredited person / accredited data recipient	<p>Privacy Safeguard 11</p> <p>Privacy Safeguard 11 applies instead of APP 10 to CDR data that has been collected by an accredited person under the CDR regime.</p> <p>APP 10 will continue to apply to any personal information collected by an accredited person or accredited data recipient that is not CDR data.²</p>
Data holder	<p>Privacy Safeguard 11</p> <p>Privacy Safeguard 11 applies instead of APP 10 to disclosures of CDR data that are required or authorised under the CDR Rules.</p> <p>APP 10 continues to apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal information collected that is not CDR data, and • disclosures of CDR data that is personal information, where the data holder is not required or authorised to disclose the data under the CDR rules (for example, disclosures to a third-party service provider).

¹ The Privacy Act includes 13 APPs that regulate the handling of personal information by certain organisations and Australian Government agencies (APP entities).

² All accredited persons are subject to the Privacy Act and the APPs in relation to information that is personal information but is not CDR data. See s 6E(1D) of the Privacy Act.

CDR entity	Privacy protections that apply in the CDR context
Designated gateway	APP 10 Privacy Safeguard 11 does not apply to a designated gateway.

What are the quality considerations?

- 11.12 The three quality considerations under Privacy Safeguard 11 are that data should be ‘accurate, up to date and complete’. Whether or not CDR data is accurate, up to date and complete must be determined with regard to the purpose for which it is held. ‘Held’ is discussed in [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).
- 11.13 When working out the purpose for which the CDR data is or was held, entities must disregard the purpose of holding the CDR data so that it can be disclosed as required under the CDR Rules.
- 11.14 For example, a data holder that is an authorised deposit-taking institution collects transaction data for the purpose of providing a banking service to its customer. It does not hold transaction data for the purpose of being required to disclose the data under the CDR regime. ‘Purpose’ is discussed further in [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).

Example

Bright Bank is a data holder and is regularly authorised and/or required to disclose consumers’ CDR data under the CDR Rules.

Bright Bank receives a consumer data request regarding a customer’s account balance and details, including the balance, interest rates, fees and discounts.

Bright Bank holds this data for the purposes of providing a bank account service to the customer.

When Bright Bank is required or authorised to disclose a consumer’s CDR data under the CDR Rules, Privacy Safeguard 11 requires Bright Bank to take reasonable steps to ensure the data is accurate, up to date and complete having regard to this purpose.

- 11.15 The three terms listed in Privacy Safeguard 11, ‘accurate’, ‘up to date’, and ‘complete’, are not defined in the Competition and Consumer Act or the Privacy Act.³
- 11.16 The following analysis of each term draws on the ordinary meaning of the terms and the APP Guidelines.⁴ As the analysis indicates, there is overlap in the meaning of the terms.

³ These terms are also used in Privacy Safeguard 13 in respect of the requirement for a data holder, as an alternative to correcting the CDR data, to include a statement with CDR Data to ensure that it is accurate, up to date, complete and not misleading, after receiving a request from the consumer to correct the CDR data ([see Chapter 13 \(Privacy Safeguard 13\)](#)).

⁴ See [Chapter 10: APP 10 – Quality of personal information of the APP Guidelines](#).

Accurate

- 11.17 CDR data is inaccurate if it contains an error or defect or is misleading. An example is factual information about a consumer's income, assets, loan repayment history or employment status which is incorrect having regard to the purpose for which it is held.
- 11.18 CDR data that is derived from other CDR data is not inaccurate by reason only that the consumer disagrees with the method or result of the derivation.⁵ For the purposes of Privacy Safeguard 11, derived data may be 'accurate' if it is presented as such and accurately records the method of derivation (if appropriate). For instance, an accredited data recipient may use the existing information it holds on a consumer to predict their projected income over a certain period of time. If the data is presented as the estimated future income for the consumer for that period, and states the basis for that estimation (i.e. it is based on the consumer's income over previous financial years), this would not be inaccurate solely because the consumer believes their income will be higher or lower during the projected period.
- 11.19 CDR data may be inaccurate even if it is consistent with a consumer's instructions or if the inaccuracy is attributable to the consumer. For example, if a consumer has provided an incorrect mobile number which is held by the data holder for the purpose of being able to contact the consumer, and the data holder discloses this, the CDR data may be inaccurate and the data holder may later become aware of this inaccuracy.

Up to date

- 11.20 CDR data is not up to date if it contains information that is no longer current. An example is a statement that a consumer has an active account with a certain bank, where the consumer has since closed that account. Another example is an assessment that a consumer has a certain ability to meet a loan repayment obligation, where in fact the consumer's ability has since changed.⁶
- 11.21 CDR data about a past event may have been up to date at the time it was recorded but has been overtaken by a later development. Whether that data is up to date will depend on the purpose for which it is held. For example, if a consumer has had a second child but their CDR data records them as having only one child, the CDR data will still be up to date if that data is held for the purpose of recording whether the consumer is a parent.
- 11.22 In a similar manner to accuracy, CDR data may not be up to date even if it is consistent with a consumer's instructions or if the inaccuracy is attributable to the consumer.

Complete

- 11.23 CDR data is incomplete if it presents a partial or misleading picture of a matter of relevance, rather than a true or full picture.
- 11.24 An example is data from which it can be inferred that a consumer owes a debt, which in fact has been repaid. The CDR data will be incomplete under Privacy Safeguard 11 if the data is held, for instance, for the purpose of determining the borrowing capacity of the consumer. Where the CDR data is held for a different purpose for which the debt is irrelevant,

⁵ Data derived from CDR data continues to be 'CDR data': see s 56AI of the Competition and Consumer Act.

⁶ Such an assessment will likely be 'materially enhanced information' under section 10 of the designation instrument and therefore not 'required consumer data' under the CDR Rules.

the fact that the debt has been repaid may not of itself render the CDR data incomplete. If, however, the accredited person has requested a consumer's CDR data for a specific period, and in that period the consumer owed a debt which is recorded in the CDR data, and that debt was repaid in a later period, the CDR data will still be 'complete' in respect of that specific period.

Taking reasonable steps to ensure the quality of CDR data

When must an entity take reasonable steps?

- 11.25 Privacy Safeguard 11 requires an entity to take reasonable steps to ensure the quality of CDR data at the following points in time:
- **for data holders:** at the time the entity is required or authorised, or throughout the period in which the entity is required or authorised, to disclose CDR data under the CDR Rules.
 - **for accredited data recipients:** at the time the entity discloses CDR data when required or authorised under the CDR Rules.
- 11.26 At other times, regular reviews of the quality of CDR data held by the entity may also ensure the CDR data is accurate, up-to-date and complete at the time it is disclosed.
- 11.27 Entities should also be aware that Privacy Safeguard 11 only requires an accredited data recipient to take reasonable steps when disclosing CDR data under the CDR Rules. It does not apply in relation to other disclosures of CDR data, for example where an accredited data recipient is required or authorised under another Australian law or court/tribunal order to disclose CDR data. The concept, 'required or authorised to use or disclose CDR data under the CDR Rules' is discussed in [Chapter B \(Key concepts\)](#).
- 11.28 The obligation to take reasonable steps to ensure the quality of CDR data applies to accredited data recipients when disclosing CDR data:
- to the consumer under CDR Rules 7.5(1)(c) or 7.5(3), and
 - to an outsourced service provider under CDR Rule 7.5(1)(d).

Risk point: If a data holder takes steps to ensure the quality of CDR data only at the time of the disclosure or authorisation, there is a greater risk that the data will be incorrect.

Privacy tip: While the obligation to ensure the quality of CDR data under Privacy Safeguard 11 applies only at the time a data holder is required or authorised to disclose the data, data holders should have processes and procedures in place to periodically update and confirm the accuracy of the CDR data that they hold, during periods in which they are not required or authorised to disclose the data. As CDR data that falls under the privacy safeguards is also personal information, data holders should already have in place such processes and procedures to ensure the accuracy of personal information they collect and use for the purposes of APP 10.

What constitutes ‘reasonable steps’?

- 11.29 The requirement to ensure the quality of CDR data is qualified by a ‘reasonable steps’ test.
- 11.30 This test requires an objective assessment of what is considered reasonable, having regard to the purpose for which the information is held, which could include:
- **The nature of the entity.** The size of the entity, its resources, the complexity of its operations and its business model are all relevant to determining what steps would be reasonable for the entity to take to ensure the quality of the CDR data it is authorised or required to disclose.
 - **The sensitivity of the CDR data held and adverse consequences for the consumer if the quality of CDR data is not ensured.** An entity should consider the sensitivity of the data and possible adverse consequences for the consumer concerned if the CDR data is not correct for the purpose it is held. A data holder should take more extensive steps to ensure the quality of highly sensitive data that it might be required or authorised to disclose. More rigorous steps may be required as the risk of adversity increases.
 - **The practicability of taking action, including time and cost involved.** A ‘reasonable steps’ test recognises that privacy protection must be viewed in the context of the practical options available to entities. The time, cost and resources involved in ensuring the quality of CDR data are relevant considerations. However, an entity is not excused from taking certain steps by reason only that it would be inconvenient, time-consuming, or impose some cost to do so. Whether these factors make it unreasonable to take a particular step will depend on whether the burden is excessive in all the circumstances.
- 11.31 In some circumstances, it will be reasonable for an accredited data recipient to take no steps to ensure the quality of CDR data. For example, where an accredited data recipient collects CDR data from a data holder known to be reliable, it may be reasonable to take no steps to ensure the quality of that data. It is the responsibility of the entity to be able to justify that this is reasonable.

Examples of reasonable steps

- 11.32 The following are given as examples of reasonable steps that an entity should consider:
- Implementing internal practices, procedures and systems to verify, audit, monitor, identify and correct poor-quality CDR data to ensure that CDR data is accurate, up to date and complete at the point of disclosure.
 - Ensuring internal practices, procedures and systems are commensurate with reasonable steps to ensure the quality of CDR data the entity is authorised or required to disclose.
 - For a data holder, implementing protocols to ensure that the CDR data is accurate, up to date and complete both before and once it has been converted to the format required by the Data Standards.
 - For an accredited data recipient, ensuring that any analytic processes used are operating appropriately and are fit for purpose, and not creating inaccurate or

unjustified results. This is because data derived from CDR data collected by an accredited data recipient continues to be ‘CDR data’.⁷

Advising a consumer when disclosed CDR data is incorrect

- 11.33 CDR Rule 7.10 sets out the notice requirements with which a data holder must comply after disclosing incorrect CDR data to an accredited person. These notice requirements are summarised in paragraphs 11.37-11.45 below.
- 11.34 CDR Rule 7.10 does not apply to accredited data recipients. There is no CDR Rule in relation to accredited data recipients advising consumers that disclosed CDR data was incorrect.⁸

Data holders

When must a data holder advise a consumer that disclosed CDR data was incorrect?

- 11.35 A data holder must advise a consumer that some or all of the CDR data was incorrect if the entity:⁹
 - has disclosed CDR data after being required or authorised to do so under the CDR Rules, and
 - then becomes aware that the CDR data, when disclosed, was not accurate, up to date and complete, having regard to the purpose for which the data was held.
- 11.36 When considering whether to advise the consumer that incorrect CDR data was disclosed, it is not relevant whether the entity failed to take reasonable steps. It is sufficient that the CDR data was not accurate, up to date and complete when disclosed.

What information must a data holder provide to the consumer when incorrect CDR data has been disclosed?

- 11.37 CDR Rule 7.10 requires a data holder that has disclosed incorrect CDR data to an accredited person to provide the consumer with a written notice that:
 - identifies the accredited person
 - states the date of the disclosure
 - identifies which CDR data was incorrect, and

⁷ See s 56AI of the Competition and Consumer Act.

⁸ An accredited data recipient is currently only authorised under the CDR Rules to disclose CDR data to the consumer or an outsourced service provider (CDR Rule 7.5(1)). A consumer may make a correction request to an accredited data recipient under Privacy Safeguard 13.

For guidance regarding the situation where an accredited data recipient realises CDR data disclosed was incorrect, see paragraph 11.49.

For further information regarding disclosure, [see Chapter 6 \(Privacy Safeguard 6\)](#). For further information regarding correction, [see Chapter 13 \(Privacy Safeguard 13\)](#).

⁹ Section 56EN(3) of the Competition and Consumer Act.

- states that the data holder must disclose the corrected data to that accredited person if the consumer requests that they do so.

11.38 A notice may deal with one or more disclosures of incorrect CDR data.

How must a notice be provided?

- 11.39 CDR Rule 7.10 requires a data holder to notify the consumer by electronic means after disclosing incorrect data.
- 11.40 The requirement for this notice to be given by electronic means will be satisfied if the notice is given over email or over the consumer's dashboard.
- 11.41 The written notice may, for instance, be in the body of an email or in an electronic file attached to an email.

How quickly must data holders give notification to the consumer?

- 11.42 Data holders must provide notices to the consumer as soon as practicable, but no more than five business days after the data holder becomes aware that some or all of the disclosed data was incorrect.
- 11.43 The test of practicability is an objective test. The data holder should be able to justify that it is not practicable to give notification promptly after becoming aware of the disclosure of incorrect CDR data.¹⁰
- 11.44 In adopting a timetable that is 'practicable', an entity can take technical and resource considerations into account. However, it is the responsibility of the data holder to justify any delay in providing the notice.
- 11.45 The maximum time of five business days will rarely be an appropriate period of time before a notice is given. This maximum period would only be appropriate in circumstances such as where a system error has caused a data holder to disclose incorrect data to a large number of accredited persons in respect of a large number of consumers.

Example

Free Bank Ltd is a data holder for a large number of consumers. Hazel authorises Free Bank to disclose her CDR data relating to her residential mortgage product to an accredited person, Credibility Pty Ltd. Soon after the data is disclosed on 1 July, Credibility queries whether the variable interest rate relating to Hazel's repayments is correct.

Free Bank then becomes aware that some of the data was incorrect when disclosed, because the applicable variable interest rate was not correct for a certain period. Within a number of hours, Free Bank is able to provide a notice to Hazel over her consumer dashboard which states that:

- incorrect CDR data was given to Credibility on 1 July

cont

¹⁰ Options for providing early notification should, so far as practicable, be built into the entity's processes and systems. For example, processes and systems should be in place to promptly notify a consumer that incorrect CDR data has been disclosed if the entity corrects CDR data (such as in response to a consumer's correction request) that it had disclosed prior to it being corrected.

- the data relating to her mortgage repayments was incorrect due to a mistake in the rate contained in the data, and
- Free Bank will be required to disclose the corrected data to Credibility if Hazel requests that they do so.

Free bank has provided Hazel with the notice required under CDR Rule 7.10 and Privacy Safeguard 11, as soon as practicable.

Free Bank then realises that the error is systemic and has caused Free Bank to disclose incorrect CDR data in respect of all similar disclosures to accredited persons since the variable rate change a number of months ago.

Free Bank hires experts to undertake an urgent review of its CDR disclosures and determine the extent of the error. It takes Free Bank almost five business days before it is in a position to send all affected CDR consumers a notice similar to the one given to Hazel.

Free Bank would need to be able to demonstrate that it has sent the affected consumers the required notices as soon as practicable, to ensure compliance with CDR Rule 7.10 and Privacy Safeguard 11.

Accredited data recipients

Does an accredited data recipient need to advise consumers if disclosed CDR data was incorrect?

- 11.46 For accredited data recipients, there is no CDR Rule in relation to advising consumers that disclosed CDR data was incorrect. This is because an accredited data recipient may only disclose CDR data if required or authorised under another Australian law or court/tribunal order,¹¹ or under the CDR Rules to the consumer or an outsourced service provider.
- 11.47 If an accredited data recipient discloses CDR data:
 - to the consumer or an outsourced service provider in accordance with the CDR Rules,¹² or
 - as required or authorised under another Australian law or court/tribunal order,
 and that data is incorrect, the requirement to advise the consumer does not apply as there are no CDR Rules for the entity to follow.
- 11.48 However, accredited data recipients have obligations under Privacy Safeguard 13 to respond to requests from consumers to correct their CDR data. See Chapter 13 (Privacy Safeguard 13) for further information.
- 11.49 In addition, where an accredited data recipient realises that it has disclosed CDR data to an outsourced service provider that was incorrect at the time of disclosure, the accredited data recipient must, if applicable:
 - disclose the corrected CDR data to relevant outsourced service providers, or

¹¹ Section 56EI(1)(c) of the Competition and Consumer Act.

¹² CDR Rule 7.5(1). For further information, [see Chapter 6 \(Privacy Safeguard 6\)](#).

- ensure that relevant outsourced service providers take steps to correct the CDR data, and
- direct these outsourced service providers to destroy or de-identify the incorrect CDR data.¹³

Disclosing corrected CDR data to the original recipient

When must an entity disclose corrected CDR data to the original recipient?

- 11.50 Privacy Safeguard 11 requires a data holder to disclose corrected CDR data to the original recipient¹⁴ of the disclosure if:¹⁵
- the entity has advised the consumer that some or all of the CDR data was incorrect when the entity disclosed it, and
 - the consumer requests the entity to disclose the corrected CDR data.
- 11.51 The obligation to disclose corrected CDR data applies regardless of whether the entity failed to take reasonable steps to ensure the quality of the CDR data disclosed.
- 11.52 The term ‘corrected CDR data’ is not defined in the Competition and Consumer Act. For the purposes of the obligation to disclose corrected CDR data under Privacy Safeguard 11, ‘corrected CDR data’ includes:
- CDR data which has been corrected under in accordance with s 56EP(3)(a)(i), and
 - CDR data for which a qualifying statement has been included in accordance with s 56EP(3)(a)(ii).
- 11.53 This means that if a data holder includes a qualifying statement with CDR data rather than correcting it in response to a request from the consumer to correct the data, and the CDR data had been disclosed to an accredited person before the qualifying statement was included, then Privacy Safeguard 11 requires the data holder to (in response to a consumer’s request) re-disclose that CDR data, which now includes the qualifying statement, to that accredited person.

¹³ If CDR data collected by an accredited person, or CDR data derived from it, is disclosed to an outsourced service provider, any use or disclosure of that CDR data by the outsourced service provider (whether or not in accordance with the underlying CDR outsourcing arrangement) is taken to have been by the accredited person (CDR Rule 7.6).

As such, an accredited data recipient must ensure outsourced service providers have correct CDR data as part of meeting their obligations under Privacy Safeguard 11 to ensure CDR data is accurate, up to date and complete. See CDR Rule 1.10 for information regarding the accredited person’s ability to direct the outsourced service provider to take certain actions.

¹⁴ The original recipient may be the consumer where the data holder disclosed the CDR data to the consumer in response to a valid consumer request in accordance with CDR Rule 3.4(2) or (3).

¹⁵ Section 56EN(4) of the Competition and Consumer Act. Note that although this subsection is also expressed to apply to accredited data recipients, as there are no CDR Rules for such entities to advise consumers of disclosures of incorrect data under section 56EN(3) of the Competition and Consumer Act, the obligation in section 56EN(4) does not currently apply to those entities.

Record keeping requirements

- 11.54 If an entity discloses corrected CDR data in accordance with Privacy Safeguard 11,¹⁶ the entity (and, if the data is disclosed to an accredited person, the recipient) must comply with the record keeping requirements under CDR Rule 9.3.
- 11.55 For data holders, CDR Rule 9.3(1) requires the entity to keep and maintain various records relating to CDR data, including records of disclosures of CDR data made in response to consumer data requests.¹⁷ If corrected data is disclosed, the data holder must keep and maintain a record of both the initial disclosure in which incorrect CDR was disclosed, and the subsequent disclosure in which the corrected data was disclosed. This is because both disclosures are made in response to the original consumer data request. There is no requirement, however, to record the disclosure as either ‘correct’ or ‘incorrect’.
- 11.56 For accredited data recipients, CDR Rule 9.3(2) requires the recipient to keep and maintain various records relating to CDR data, including records of collections of CDR data under the CDR Rules.¹⁸ This means that, similarly to data holders, accredited data recipients must keep and maintain a record of both the initial collection of the incorrect CDR data and the subsequent collection of the corrected CDR data, in circumstances where corrected CDR data is disclosed under s 56EN(4).

How does Privacy Safeguard 11 interact with the other privacy safeguards?

Privacy Safeguard 5

- 11.57 Privacy Safeguard 5 requires an accredited data recipient to notify a consumer of the collection of their CDR data by updating the consumer’s dashboard.
- 11.58 Where an accredited data recipient has collected CDR data, and then collects corrected data after the data holder complies with the consumer’s requests to correct and disclose corrected data under Privacy Safeguards 11 and 13, the accredited data recipient must notify that consumer under Privacy Safeguard 5 in respect of both collections.

Privacy Safeguard 10

- 11.59 Privacy Safeguard 10 requires data holders to notify a consumer of the disclosure of their CDR data by updating the consumer’s dashboard.
- 11.60 Where a data holder has disclosed CDR data, and then discloses corrected data as the result of the consumer’s request to correct and disclose corrected data under Privacy Safeguards 11 and 13, the data holder must notify that consumer under Privacy Safeguard 10 in respect of both disclosures.

¹⁶ Section 56EN(4) of the Competition and Consumer Act.

¹⁷ CDR Rule 9.3(1)(d).

¹⁸ CDR Rule 9.3(2)(e).

Example

McCarthy Bank Ltd, a data holder, discloses Satoko's CDR data to accredited person, Watson and Co, in response to a consumer data request made on Satoko's behalf.

McCarthy Bank updates Satoko's consumer dashboard under Privacy Safeguard 10 and CDR Rule 7.9, and Watson and Co updates Satoko's consumer dashboard under Privacy Safeguard 5 and CDR Rule 7.4.

However, Satoko realises that the CDR data disclosed by McCarthy Bank is not accurate, and asks McCarthy Bank to disclose the correct data to Watson and Co.¹⁹

McCarthy Bank corrects the CDR data in accordance with Privacy Safeguard 13 and CDR Rule 7.15.

McCarthy Bank then complies with Satoko's request to disclose corrected CDR data. Both Watson and Co and McCarthy Bank update Satoko's consumer dashboards accordingly.

Privacy Safeguard 12

- 11.61 Where an accredited data recipient amends CDR data to comply with Privacy Safeguard 11, it should consider whether it needs to take action under Privacy Safeguard 12 to destroy or de-identify the original data.

Privacy Safeguard 13

- 11.62 Privacy Safeguard 13 requires data holders and accredited data recipients to respond to a consumer request for correction of their CDR data including by taking steps to correct the CDR data or by including a qualifying statement with the CDR data to ensure its accuracy.²⁰
- 11.63 Where a data holder corrects CDR data or includes a qualifying statement with the data in accordance with Privacy Safeguard 13, they should also consider whether the consumer must be advised of any previous disclosures of the CDR data where the data may have been incorrect when it was disclosed, in accordance with Privacy Safeguard 11. In such circumstances, the data holder will be on notice that the CDR data was likely incorrect when disclosed.

¹⁹ As explained in [Chapter 13 \(Privacy Safeguard 13\)](#), a request under s 56EN(4) of the Competition and Consumer Act is necessarily a request for the data holder to correct the CDR data under s 56EP(1).

²⁰ Section 56EP(3)(a) of the Competition and Consumer Act.