



# Privacy Threshold Assessment

# Project Details

Project name	Southern Positioning Augmentation Network (SouthPAN)		
Project manager/	Branch Head		
Responsible official	National Positioning Infrastructure		
Threshold assessment drafter	Project Management Specialist SouthPAN		
Description of the project	This is a new joint project between Geoscience Australia and Land Information New Zealand.		
	SouthPAN will deliver enhanced Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) satellite services for:		
	<ul> <li>Positioning, the ability to accurately and precisely determine one's location and orientation</li> <li>Navigation, the ability to determine current and desired position and determine corrections to orientation and speed to attain a desired position</li> <li>Timing, the ability to acquire and maintain accurate and precise time from a standard (e.g. Coordinated Universal Time, or UTC).</li> </ul>		
	Project Benefits		
	The project will:		
	Enable local industries to compete in the global market through provision of Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) capability		
	<ul> <li>Send a clear signal to industry on government commitment to establish PNT capability</li> </ul>		
	Improve the safety and efficiency of aviation by		
	<ul> <li>Providing both safety and efficiency benefits for suitably equipped aircraft, particularly those aircraft operating under Instrument Flight Rules to regional and remote aerodromes</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Enabling new drone aircraft applications</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Improve the safety and efficiency of maritime navigation by</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Making maritime navigation easier and safer, especially in congested waters</li> </ul>		

<ul> <li>Improving maritime traffic management, vessel tracking and the efficiency of port operations (e.g. more vessel movements)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Improving automated container/freight loading at port facilities.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Improve the safety and efficiency of rail operations by</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Making rail operations safer</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Enabling improved traffic management</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Reducing rail signalling infrastructure and the associated operational costs.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Improve road safety and efficiency by</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Enabling automated driving and Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems technology</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Enabling real-time road pricing applications</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Improve mining and resources operations by</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Making mining operations safer and more efficient through applications of vehicle tracking technology for fleet management</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Enabling automated operation and control of mine infrastructure</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Providing improved safety and environment protection</li> </ul>
Benefit the agriculture sector through
<ul> <li>Improved management of livestock health and the development of new farm products based on animal provenance</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Improved yield production</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Better management of resources</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Reduction of chemical pollution, energy consumption and time.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Supporting virtual fencing technology to significantly reduce on farm capital expenses.</li> </ul>
Project Responsibility
Geoscience Australia (GA) will procure a Prime Contractor to implement and sustain the system.

	The Prime Contractor will have sub-contractors and supply-chain to deliver sub-components and parts. The Prime Contractor will be an Australian entity, and will be bound by the Privacy Act for their activities; and for managing the activities of their sub-contractors and supply-chain.
	GA will conduct risk-based quality oversight. This includes major system reviews, independent verification and validation activities and audits as required.
Types of personal information being handled as part of the project	The SouthPAN system will not collect or handle any personal information about users or their locations.
	The system will collect satellite-to-ground ranging and navigation data at discrete reference sites operated by the Commonwealth. The collected data is screened and processed to calculate corrections. Corrections will be broadcast from the SBAS without return-link communications.
	The corrections and integrity data are formatted for use by receiver equipment and delivered via satellite or terrestrial channels. The system also generates air navigation alerts. System status data is delivered via an external network interface.
	Communication is one way and the system is unaware of the location of its users.
	During sustainment, a range of functions will be carried out to facilitate stable long-term system operation. This includes conserving all certification status, monitoring, controlling, configuring, and maintaining the system.
What is the purpose of, or legal authority for, handling the personal information?	N/A – there is no personal information collected or stored in SouthPAN. Communication is one way and the system is unaware of the location of its users.
Stakeholders	External Stakeholders:
	Minister for Resources and Northern Australia
	Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (DISER)
	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C)
	Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA)
	Airservices Australia
	Australian Signals Directorate (ASD)/Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC)
	Department of Defence/Australian Defence Force
	Royal Australian Air Force
	Department of Home Affairs
	The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO)
	Office of National Intelligence (ONI)
	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment -
	Australian Antarctic Division (AAD)

Australian Space Agency
Attorney-General's Department
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Australian Maritime
Safety Authority (AMSA)
Australian Communication and Media Authority (ACMA)
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications
Australian Commonwealth offices (for land acquisition and access)
State Government Land Councils
Local Government Land councils
Traditional land owners
Private land owners
Space and Missiles Systems Centre (Previously GPS
Directorate)
International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)
International Committee on GNSS (ICG)
European Commission
European space agency
European GNSS agency
Local industries and global manufacturers
Industry Groups
User segments
Media
FrontierSI
Client-side service providers
Internal:
Chief Executive Officer
Positioning Australia Program Management Office
Governance and Risk - Contracts & Procurement Team, Security, ICT Security
National Positioning Infrastructure Capability (NPIC) Project
Ginarn project
Building Services
Human Resources
Land and Marine Access (LAMA) team
Education and Outreach Team

#### Part 1: Handling personal information

	Yes	No	Potentially
Will the project involve new or changed ways of handling personal information?			

#### Part 2: Determining potential for a high privacy risk

Consider the following questions and record each answer as 'yes', 'no' or 'potentially'. The purpose of these questions is to you help you screen for factors which point to the potential for a high privacy risk project. It's important to note that these questions are non-exhaustive, and you should also consider whether there are any other relevant factors that may indicate that your project is a high privacy risk project.

Will the project involve:	Yes	No	Potentially
Handling large amounts of personal information?			
Consider the amount of personal information and the number of individuals that will be impacted by your project. Even if you consider that each individual will only have a small chance of suffering a negative impact, handling personal information on a large scale can increase the privacy risk associated with your project. You should also consider whether your project will result in significant increases in the volume of personal information being handled through new or existing channels.			
Handling sensitive information?			
Sensitive information includes, but is not limited to, information about an individual's racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious beliefs or affiliations, criminal records, sexual preferences or practices, biometric information, health information and genetic information.		¥.	
The privacy risk associated with your project can increase if sensitive information is involved given the potential for adverse consequences for an individual, or those associated with the individual, if it is mishandled (for example, discrimination, mistreatment, humiliation or embarrassment).			
Sensitivities based on the context in which the project will operate?			
Consider the context and circumstances surrounding the project. Are there prior concerns over this type of handling or activity? Is the project likely to have community support? Is the handling of personal information novel in any way? What is the current state of technology in this area and has there been any previously identified security or technology flaws? Are there any current issues of public concern that you should factor in? What is the nature of your relationship with individuals that may be impacted by the project? How much control will they have over the handling of their personal information? Would they expect you to use their personal information in this way?			

Will the project involve:	Yes	No	Potentially
Handling personal information of individuals who are known to be vulnerable?			
Consider whether the activity may have greater sensitivities or disproportionate impacts on vulnerable populations and certain groups of individuals. This could include children and seniors, people with impaired intellectual or physical functioning, people who are not native speakers of the local language, people with low levels of literacy or education, people from a low socio-economic background, people experiencing financial hardship, people who are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders.			
An individual's circumstances, or the increased power imbalance between the individual and an entity, may mean, for example, they are unable to easily consent to, or oppose, the handling of their personal information, understand its implications, or exercise control over their personal information.			
Handling personal information in a way that could have a significant impact on the individuals concerned?			
Consider the potential consequences for the individuals concerned. For example, negative impacts on physical and mental wellbeing, reduced access to public services, discrimination, financial loss or identity theft.			
Disclosing personal information outside of your entity?			
Consider whether your project will involve sharing personal information with another entity, organisation or to any individuals other than the individual to whom the information relates. This might include the use of contractors or sub-contractors. Also consider whether your project will require the disclosure of personal information overseas.			
Using or disclosing personal information for profiling or behavioural predictions?			
This includes valuation or scoring, profiling and predicting (including in relation to economic situation, health, personal preferences or interests, reliability or behaviour, location or movements).			
Using personal information for automated decision- making?			
This might include the use of artificial intelligence technologies or data analytics techniques on personal information to produce insights for policy-making or improved service delivery. It might also include using automated decision-making to make decisions that affect the rights, entitlements and opportunities of an individual.			
Systematic monitoring or tracking of individuals?			
For example, the introduction or enhancement of a surveillance system, the monitoring of communications, tracking an individual's geolocation or behaviour.			

Will the project involve:	Yes	No	Potentially
Collecting personal information without notification to, or consent of, the individual?			
This might include collecting personal information about an individual from a third party without the individual's knowledge or consent. It might also include collecting personal information compulsorily under an existing, or proposed, legislative authority.			
Data matching (linking unconnected personal information)?			
For example, a new data matching program combining, comparing or matching personal information obtained from multiple sources.			
Developing legislation to modify the operation of one or more APPs or which seeks to rely on the required or authorised by law exception to the APPs?			
This might include legislation or delegated legislation that seeks to modify the operation of one or more APPs in certain circumstances. It might also include legislation that seeks to rely on the required or authorised an exception to the APPs (such as legislation authorising the use or disclosure of personal information).			

#### **Decision & declaration**

If you have answered 'Yes' or 'Potentially' to any of the questions in Part 2, a PIA should be completed. If you are uncertain as to whether you have considered all relevant risks, you are strongly encouraged to seek support from your entity's privacy officer to ensure your assessment is thorough and complete. If still unsure, err on the side of caution and conduct a PIA.

Based on your answers above, is a PIA required?



Yes Yes, there are (or potentially are) high privacy risk elements to this project.



No

No, a PIA is not necessary. This project does not carry any high privacy risks.

#### Project Manager/Responsible Official Sign-off

Position	Date
Branch Head, National Positioning Infrastructure	17/12/2020
Privacy Officer Sign-off	

Position	Date
Director, Governance and Risk	18/12/2020

#### Appendix A Main Points

• Southern Positioning Augmentation Network (SouthPAN) is Australia's and New Zealand's Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS). SouthPAN will improve satellite positioning accuracies to around ten centimetres, down from five to ten metres.

• SouthPAN will bring have widespread benefits and will provide satellite positioning across Australia including in remote and maritime areas. These benefits will be realised across a broad range of industries including transport safety (air, maritime and rail), agricultural and mining automation, and construction.

• SouthPAN is conservatively estimated to create \$6 billion of value in Australia over the next 30 years.

• SouthPAN can also enable new applications where high accuracy locations are required. This will include drone delivery, car and pedestrian navigation, and services for the visually impaired.

• SouthPAN is one-way SBAS communication from satellite to a user's receiver, without return-link communications. SouthPAN does not know its users or their locations. No personal information about people or their location are transmitted by SouthPAN.

• Geoscience Australia has undertaken a privacy threshold assessment for SouthPAN. This assessment determined SouthPAN does not collected personal information and a privacy impact assessment is not required.

• Commercially available devices, including smartphones, may have communication capabilities that could communicate user location to third parties. This information is not provided to SouthPAN.