



I am totally opposed to this Digital ID Legislation 2023, along with any form of CBDC as a stand-alone currency, there should always be a place for traditional paper record keeping and physical cash and physical banks in every city and town in Australia as it has been, along with any rollout of Digital ID also there should be room for private decentralized digital currency just like cash. After reading the overview of the Digital ID Legislation I have to say it is not clear enough, which leaves it up to anyone's guess what reasonable means in these contexts.

This Legislation should be written in a clear and easy to understand format so that people who read it can make an informed consideration and evaluation. And to what extent is the boundary allowed to go to for the roll out of Digital ID? There must be clear and thorough outlines that are written in that show the extent of the terms and conditions and it needs to be clearly and transparently outlined for each individual participant.

Australians should not have to pay for any Digital ID as it is the Banks and Corporations that are wanting to roll this Digital ID and CBDC out into the world. Australians are already paying more for their day to day living expenses, they cannot afford to be paying for more and more security measures that they may not want or need. there needs to be a focus to find measures that won't cost the people. Security of personal data is vital and must be upheld.

Private and Public must not be linked. Digital ID should not be mandated.

There must be more done to protect people's human rights especially in a Digital setting, Human rights must be the principal foundation that the Digital ID is to be built upon. Principles of data minimization, decentralization, consent and limited access reinforce our fundamental human rights. It should always be an individual's choice to say no to any demand to have Digital ID without prejudice or negative retribution or repercussions. We need a robust and secure Digital ID system that is decentralized and will adhere to known principles that provide good digital security. Whereas if you use a single digital identity for authentication, it creates a very real potential for continuous profiling. The Australian people need to be able to remain anonymous in their day-to-day business transactions e.g., groceries, shopping etc. and that right should be preserved.

A robust Data Protection Framework that is very clearly written and this needs to be done through consultation between Government and Non-government legal experts and Data protection Authorities and civil society in the administrative legislative and technical design of the Digital ID. There is also a real concern for the health and safety of people using the biometric facial and other biometric recognition technologies and the use of EMF in all these settings has not been tested for safety, it is time that this was addressed and investigated for

the health of all Australians. Transparency is essential and there should be accountability and remedy to any human rights abuses. Data access by State agencies must be governed by international legal standards particularly the Necessary and {Proportionate Principles such as personal information used for one purpose should not be used for law enforcement purposes until it has met these vital and necessary standards. We must ensure that throughout the Digital ID rollout those that are in charge are building human rights protections to mitigate any harm.