T1: Breach of Confidence ('BoC')

[P] may sue [D] for BoC for [publication/disclosure/use] of [information]. The Court will consider 4 elements to establish this claim: Coco; O'Brien. D may argue [defence].

[1] Specificity

The onus is on [P] to establish what information is confidential and define it with 'sufficient precision': O'Brien Ocular Sciences. Therefore [D] can defend themselves against the claim and the Court can decide on effective relief: Ocular Sciences.

Here, the information is [X] in the form of [Y]. There is no restriction on the means of which information is conveyed.

EXAMPLES

- Tax evasion 'scheme' (P pointed to trust deeds, tax legislation, research) too general and publicly accessible (Mason J in O'Brien)
 - o When he pleaded in general terms, no specific
 - When he pleaded invididually, each item was no confidential (see QoC)
- Everything; 'know-how' too general (Ocular Sciences)
- Identifying someone's name (AFL; Jane Doe)
- Fruit DNA (Franklin)
- Format/script put together by P (Talbot)
- Butchering meat (Lenah)
- Information in an operation manual (Link 2)
- Contents of an image (*Douglas*)
- Sexual content (Giller; Wilson)
- Religious practices (Foster)
- Recipe/contents of a particular drug (Smith-Kline)
- Report about its advertising methods (Castrol)

POLICY REASONS AGAINST FINDING SPECIFICITY/QoC

- Brennan and Murphy JJ: should not protect tax avoidance
- While factually untrue that all statements of law are publicly known; everyone is entitled to

[2] Quality of Confidence [QoC]

Equity will only protect information worth protecting: *Smith-Kline*. Two factors help ascertain this: secrecy & value.

Secrecy

Information ought to be sufficiently secret as opposed to being common/public knowledge: *Lenah*; *Coco*.

SECRECY	NO SECRECY
 Measures have been taken to ensure secrecy (cf. Lenah) 	 No measures taken to preserve secrecy (Lenah)
Limited dissemination to small group of page 12 where there is no authority of	
people where there is no authority of	and have the right to inspect them

people leaking information (AFL)

- Information in public is of a speculative nature (even if accurate) rather than authoritative (AFL)
- Limited circle of people -> imposes that duty onto them too (<u>Jane Doe</u>; <u>Talbot</u>)
 - But not here statute limited the broadcasting of the plaintiff's identity here, despite Courts usually being open to the public
- If injunction would be effective to avoid relevant detriment, suggests secrecy (AFL)
- Identifying the name of footballers who've consumed illicit drugs – even if many journalists and other figures knew who (AFL)

(Lenah)

- Private property / trespass insufficient for secrecy (Lenah)
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Value (objective)

Commercial Value

VALUABLE

- Even if it lacks secrecy provided there was skill, time and cost putting information together + restrictions on access to nonetheless 'public' info (Link 2)
 - Thus injunction would be over the manual as a whole
- Information put together in a novel way (fairly undemanding test); protect the 'ingenuity of the human brain' (Coco)
- TV show idea put together with ingenuity and novelty, even if idea is commonplace, the COMBINATION is valueable (Talbot)
- Budwoods were the only way to recreate commercially successful, unique tree (Franklin)

NOT VALUABLE

- Banal; engages no serious human interest
- Value per subjective desire (willingness to pay, fame for the plaintiff)
- Merely has monetary value (*Coco*)
- Release of information just involves subjective preference of P to not have it shown, and subjective preferences of consumers to take consumption elsewhere (*Lenah*)

Personal Value

Old test: highly offensive to a reasonable person of ordinary sensibilities: Gleeson CJ in **Lenah**

More appropriate test: personal or intimate nature; to protect the personal autonomy of plaintiffs (Gummow & Hayne JJ)

EXAMPLES