# PH Data Privacy Act at a glance

# 4 General Principles:



## **Transparency**

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Purpose specification: Declare legitimate purposes before, or as

soon as reasonably practicable.



## Data processed fairly and lawfully



• Compliance with a legal obligation

- Contract performance
  - Consent
  - Vital interest
  - Public interest
  - Legitimate business interest



## Purpose and use limitation: Processing should be adequate and

not excessive, compatible with declared legitimate purpose. Accuracy:



Personal information held by an organisation

should be accurate, relevant, and necessary for purposes.





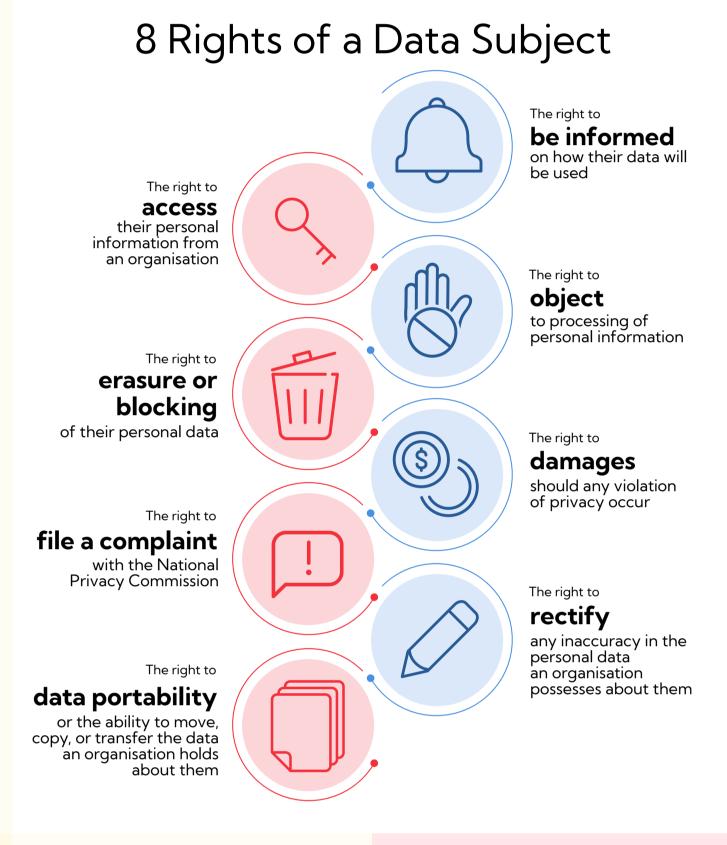
measures to secure personal information.

**Retention Principle:** Retain data only for as long as necessary.

Implement reasonable and appropriate



Transfer accountability: There are specific requirements for transferring personal information outside the country.



## SG PDPA PH DPA **Terms**

Differences between...

## Data Subject

Personal Information

Controller (PIC)

Organisation

Individual

Processor (PIP)

Personal Information

Non-individual Data

Data Intermediary

Data belonging to non-individuals

(e.g. companies) is not covered

under personal data

Although the SG PDPA does not

explicitly define what constitutes

data being handled.

(e.g. companies) is **covered** under personal data

Data belonging to non-individuals

**Sensitive Data** 

For example, if company email was

given, it is protected under PH DPA.

Sensitive personal information · race, ethnic origin, marital status, age, color, religion, political affiliations

For example, if company email was given, it is not protected under SG PDPA.

## sensitive data, the controls implemented should be sufficient when considering the type of personal

education data related to offenses or cases government-issued identifiers such as

data concerning an individual's

health records

 "classified information" as stated by a government order

social security numbers, tax returns

 "privileged communication" as defined by the Rules of Court and other laws

6 months to 7yrs imprisonment and USD 10,000 - 100,000 fine

Privileged information



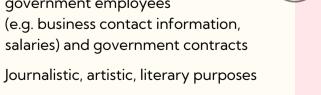
Penalties -----

Thus, a higher level of protection is needed for data of a sensitive nature.

# Exemptions -----

Data used in these contexts are exempted from the Philippine DPA Some information concerning

government employees



specific laws pertaining to data in those areas. SG PDPA is meant to complement other sector specific laws (e.g.

institutions as there are already other

Maximum fine of SGD1 million,

SG PDPA does not cover certain

Banking Act, Insurance Act)

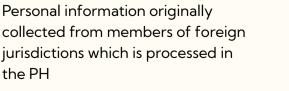
or 10% of local annual turnover for

organisations whose turnover exceeds **SGD10 million**, whichever is higher

 Personal information originally collected from members of foreign jurisdictions which is processed in

• Information necessary to carry out the functions of public authority

• Information necessary to comply with Anti-Money Laundering Act



public benefit

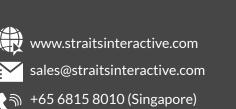
• Research purposes for





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