



The 7 Principles of the Malaysian PDPA

How you can remember them & the differences from SG PDPA

Notice & Choice Principle

The individual must be informed by written notice regarding the processing of data, choices to limit it and consequences of not supplying the data.



Retention Principle

All personal data should be destroyed or permanently deleted if it is no longer required, and should not be retained longer than necessary.



Disclosure Principle

Without the individual's consent, personal data for any purpose other than that for which the data was disclosed at the time of collection is prohibited.



General Principle

Consent must be given before a data subject's data can be processed.



Data Integrity Principle

The data user must make sure that the personal data is accurate, having regard to the purpose for which it was collected and processed.



Security Principle

Personal data must be protected during its processing from any loss, misuse, modification, unauthorised or accidental access or disclosure, alteration or destruction.



Access Principle

The individual has the right to access and correct his own data where it is inaccurate. There are grounds on which the data user may refuse to comply with a data access or data correction request.



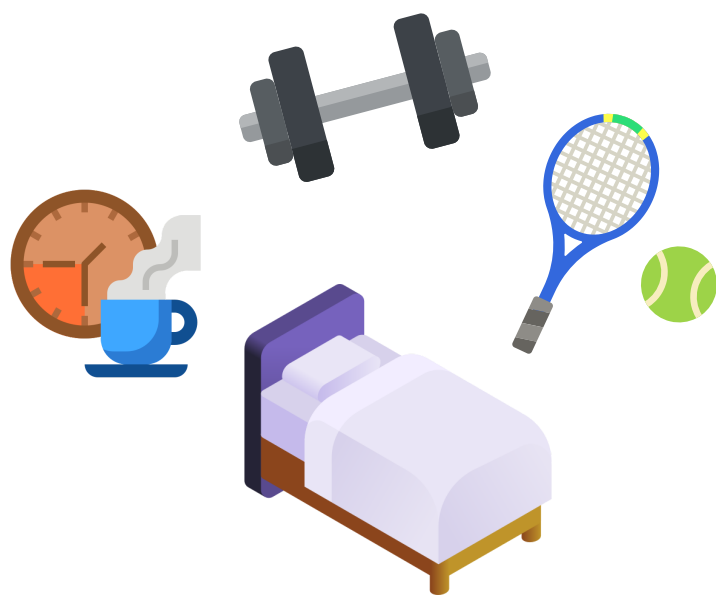
Keeping your data healthy

Remember these principles with **DADI** needs his **G-N-C** to **ReSt!**

General
Notice & Choice

Disclosure
Access
Data Integrity

Retention
Security



In order for DADI to stay healthy, he needs his G-N-C, then he can ReSt.



Differences between...

MY PDPA

SG PDPA

Terms

Data subject



Individual

Data user



Organisation

Non-individual Data

Data belonging to non-individuals (e.g., companies) is **covered** under personal data

Data belonging to non-individuals (e.g., companies) is **not covered** under personal data

For example, if company email was given, it is protected under MY PDPA.

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

Sensitive Data

Special category / Sensitive data:

- Health
- Religion
- Political affiliation
- Criminal records



Although the SG PDPA does not explicitly define what constitutes sensitive data, the controls implemented should be sufficient when considering the type of personal data being handled.

You must obtain explicit consent from the data subject at the collection point before collecting sensitive data.

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

