





Thailand PDPA

at a glance

8 Obligations



Accountability Appoint a Data Protection

Officer when necessary, respect the rights of data subjects, and maintain records of personal data processing activities.



Consent Do not collect, use, or disclose

personal data unless the data subject has given prior consent or if data use falls under a legitimate purpose. Allow data subject to withdraw consent anytime.



Notification Inform data subjects of the

retention period and the purpose of the collection, use, or disclosure of the personal data, in a way that is easily understandable.



Collect, use, or disclose

personal data only according to lawful purposes.

Purpose Limitation



Protection

Provide appropriate security measures for preventing the unauthorized or unlawful loss, access, use, alteration of personal data.



Retention Limitation Destroy personal data after a

specified retention period, or when personal data becomes irrelevant.



Transfer Limitation Ensure that personal data

transferred to a foreign country or international organisation is protected according to PDPC standards.



Data Breach Notification Notify the PDPC of any data

breach within 72 hours after discovery, unless the breach is of low risk. If breach is high-risk, inform data subjects as well.

9 Rights of a Data Subject





erasure or

The right to

The right to

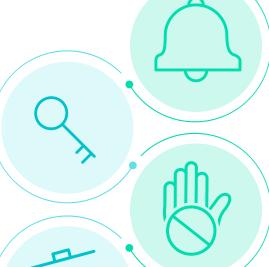


file a complaint

The right to data portability

or the ability to move, copy, or transfer the data an organisation holds

about them



be informed on how their data

The right to

will be used





damages

The right to

should any violation of privacy occur

(via a civil court procedure)





any inaccuracy in the personal data

rectify

The right to

an organisation possesses about them The right to



personal data in certain circumstances

restrict

the use of

(establishment, compliance, exercise, defence of legal claims)

SG PDPA TH PDPA (as of June 1, 2022) **Terms**

Differences between...

Data Subject

Data Controller

Organisation

Data Intermediary

Individual

Data Processor



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

Business contact information is not covered under both laws.

Sensitive data-----Although the SG PDPA does not

Sexual behavior Criminal records • Health data, disabilities

Special category data:

• Race, ethnic origin

• Cult, religious, philosophical beliefs

Political opinion

- Genetic data • Biometric data • Trade union information
- Collection of these data is prohibited without explicit consent (subject to
- exceptions).

Up to 1 year imprisonment



Penalties -----

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

Maximum fine of SGD1 million,

or 10% of local annual turnover for

SGD10 million, whichever is higher

Although the SG PDPA does not

explicitly define what constitutes

organisations whose turnover exceeds:

explicitly define what constitutes

implemented should be sufficient

sensitive data, the controls

when considering the type of

personal data being handled.

Exemptions -----

Data used in these contexts are

(only for an act of criminal offence)

and/or up to USD 145,000 fine.

exempted from the Thai PDPA: Personal use or household activity Information necessary to carry out

- the functions of public authority (state security, public safety, money laundering) Information relating to matters of the court and criminal justice

Mass media, fine arts, literary

purposes



sensitive data, the controls implemented should be sufficient when considering the type of personal data being handled. Thus, a higher level of protection is needed for data of a sensitive nature.





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sales@straitsinteractive.com

+63 91 7515 0369 (Philippines)

www.straitsinteractive.com

ৰ +65 6815 8010 (Singapore) +603 9212 8533 (Malaysia) Official Strategic Training Partner of the International Associate of Privacy Professionals

Straits Interactive Pte Ltd

43A Beach Road, Singapore 189681

