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# **APAC Privacy Law**

A year (or so) in review

March 2024

## Speakers



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Google

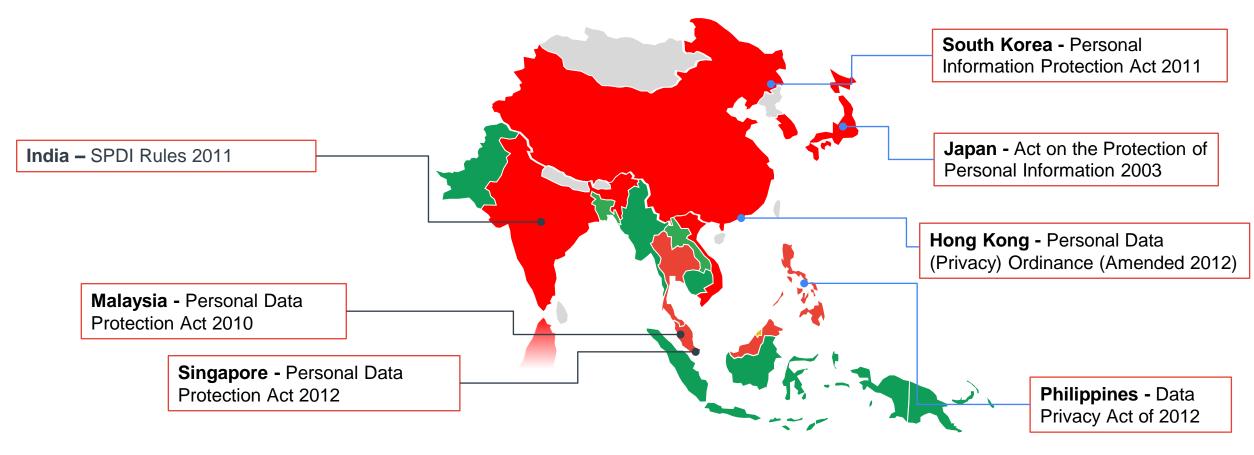
#### Overview

- 1. APAC Overview
- 2. Key Themes
- 3. Practical Takeaways



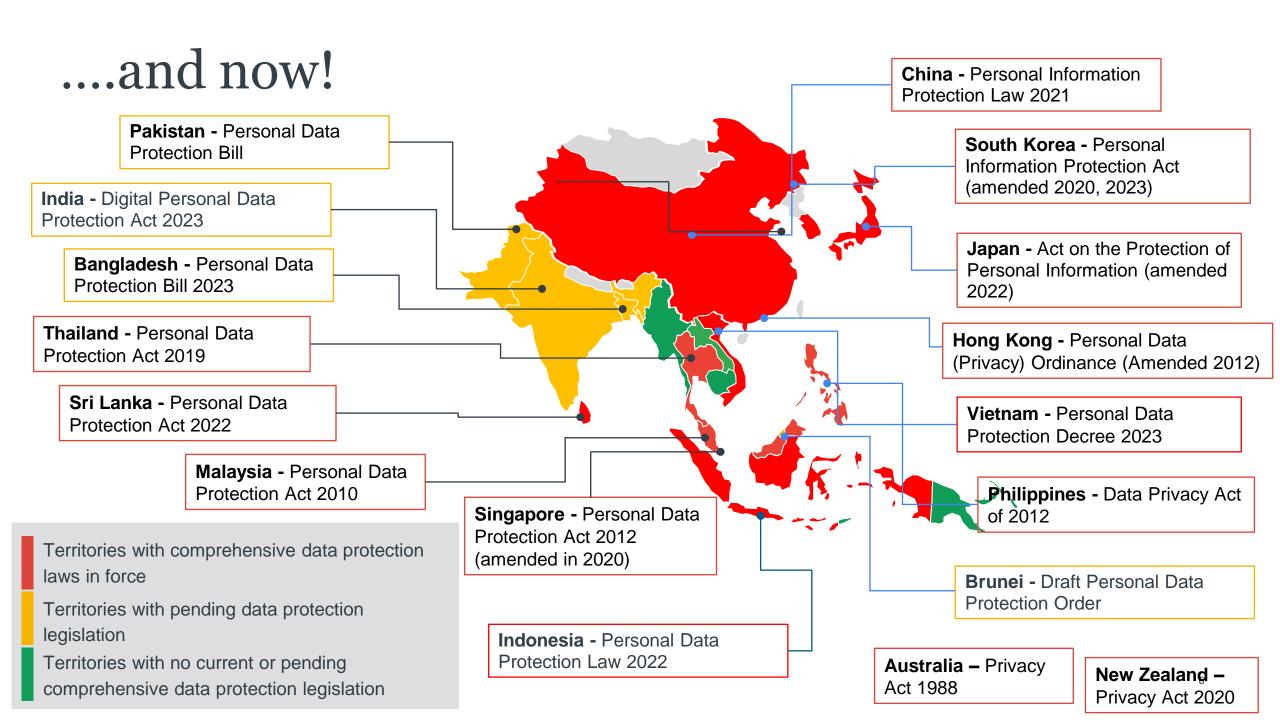
# APAC Privacy Heatmap

#### 5 years ago...

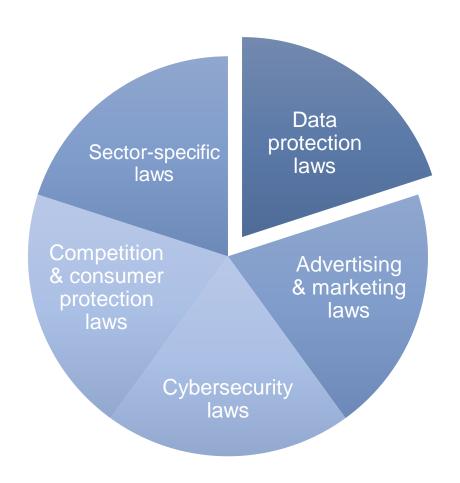


Australia – Privacy Act 1988

**New Zealand –** Privacy Act 1993



#### Other laws "encroaching" into privacy space



# What's been happening?

#### New Laws



#### Sri Lanka



Indonesia



#### Vietnam



#### India

Personal Data
Protection Act
2022 effective from
19 March 2022

Estimated to be fully operational by 18 March 2025

Personal Data
Protection Law
enacted in October
2022

PDP law has a 2year grace period for compliance Personal Data Protection Decree 2023 effective from 1 July 2023 Digital Personal
Data Protection
Act passed in in
August 2023, to
come into effect in
2024

Delegated legislation expected to be announced around June 2024

#### Amendments - By Country

Australia

China

Malaysia

Philippines

Singapore

South Korea

Taiwan

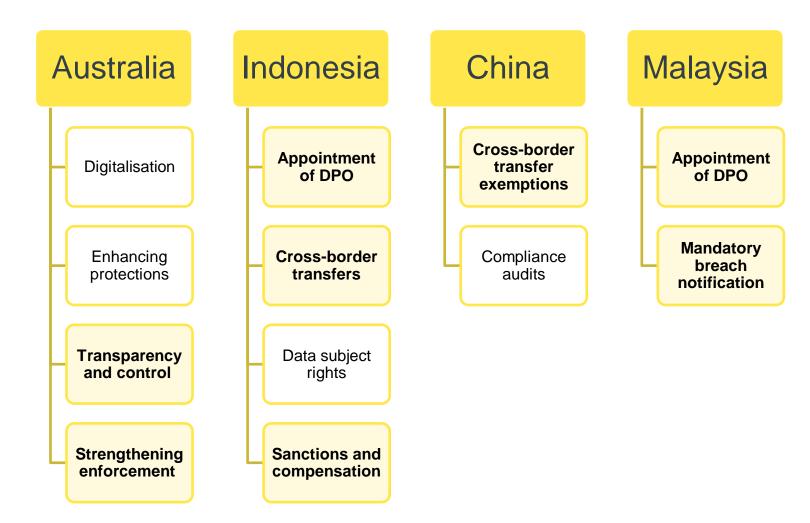
**Thailand** 

### Amendments - By Theme

Increased Australia penalties & Singapore enforcement Taiwan powers South Korea Cross-border transfers China Malaysia China Transparency and consent Philippines Thailand

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### Reforms in progress



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# What does enforcement look like in APAC?

#### **Enforcement activities**

NPC Takes Firm Stand: Unwavering Commitment to Protect Data Privacy Rights in Wake of PhilHealth Data Breach

# OAIC Commences Federal Court Proceedings Against Australian Clinical Labs Limited

The Australian Information Commissioner has filed civil penalty proceedings against Australian Clinical Labs Limited (ACL) due to a data breach affecting millions of Australians. ACL allegedly failed to protect personal information, leaving it vulnerable to cyberattacks. Read more about the case **here**.

# Hong Kong: Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data Investigation of Carousell for Unauthorised Scraping of Users' Personal Data

China's cybersecurity watchdog fines academic database 50m yuan over mishandling of personal information

By Global Times

Published: Sep o6, 2023 08:59 PM



# South Korea Imposes Hefty Fines on OpenAI and Meta Platforms for Data Breaches













Carousell fined \$58k for data breaches, including one where data of 2.6m users was sold

### Top 3 highest financial penalties in the region

1 China

CAC imposed a RMB 8 billion (approx. **USD 1.2 billion**) administrative penalty on Didi Global in 2022 for (amongst others) the illegal and excessive collection of personal data, including photos, geolocation information and identification numbers, etc.

2 South Korea

PIPC fined Google KRW 69.2 billion (approx. **USD 50 million**) and Meta KRW 30.8 billion (approx. **USD 23 million**) in 2022 for violating the PIPA, including the unlawful collection and use of behavioural data for personalised ads.

3 Australia

ACMA imposed a AUD 2.5 million (approx. **USD 1.6 million**) fine on Sportsbet in 2022 for breaching Australian spam laws, including the failure to include an unsubscribe function in its marketing messages to customers.

# APAC privacy in trends

### APAC privacy in themes

Legal basis **Cross-border transfers** Breach notification **DPO** appointment Children's data Artificial intelligence

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# Trends – Legal bases

### Legal Bases - Same Words, Different Meanings?

Consent

#### **GDPR**

freely given, specific, informed, unambiguous

#### **APAC**

**Singapore** – informed, express or implied, can be deemed, not conditional

**Australia** – express or inferred, voluntary, current and specific

Thailand – freely given, unbundled, not conditional

**South Korea** – informed, express and opt-in; separate consent for certain processing

Legitimate Interest

necessary for LI of companies, unless overridden by the interests, rights or freedoms of data subject Singapore –
"legitimate interests"
outweighs any adverse
effect on the individual

India – "Legitimate use": voluntarily provided for specific purpose e.g. receiving an e-receipt after payment

Philippines – "legitimate interests" necessary, unless overridden by fundamental rights and freedoms protected by Philippine Constitution

## Legal Bases - Same Words, Different Meanings?

**GDPR** 

**APAC** 

Contractual Necessity

necessary for performance of contract with data subject

China – performance of contract with data subject; necessary for HR management

South Korea – necessary to perform contract <u>and</u> difficult to obtain consent **Thailand** – N.A. for sensitive personal data

Taiwan – contractual or quasi-contractual relationship

# Legal Bases for Processing

Location	Consent	Legitimate Interests	Performance of Contract	Vital Interests	Other
GDPR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australia	<b>✓</b>				
China	✓		✓		✓
Hong Kong	<b>✓</b>				
India	<b>✓</b>				✓
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Japan	✓			<b>√</b> *	✓
Malaysia	✓		<b>√</b> *	<b>√</b> *	✓

## Legal Bases for Processing

Location	Consent	Legitimate Interests	Performance of Contract	Vital Interests	Other
GDPR	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓
New Zealand	✓				✓
South Korea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Singapore	✓	<b>√</b> *	<b>√</b> *	<b>√</b> *	✓
Thailand	✓	<b>√</b> *	<b>√</b> *	<b>√</b> *	✓
Vietnam	✓		<b>√</b> *		✓

# Trends – Cross-border transfers



#### Cross-Border Data Transfers

#### **GDPR**

Overseas transfers of personal data must be covered by adequacy decision, a prescribed data transfer agreement or binding corporate rules, amongst others.

#### Australia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand

Data transfer permitted if at there is at least an equivalent standard of protection in recipient country, other jurisdiction-specific bases

#### **South Korea**

Legal basis (e.g. consent) and notification in certain situations

#### India

Cross-border transfers of personal data permitted, except to blacklisted countries (not determined yet)

#### **Vietnam**

Consent + submission of overseas transfer impact assessment

#### **Hong Kong**

No specific requirements

#### China

Consent + self assessment + security assessment / certification / standard contract clauses + impact assessment

# Trends – Data Breach Notification

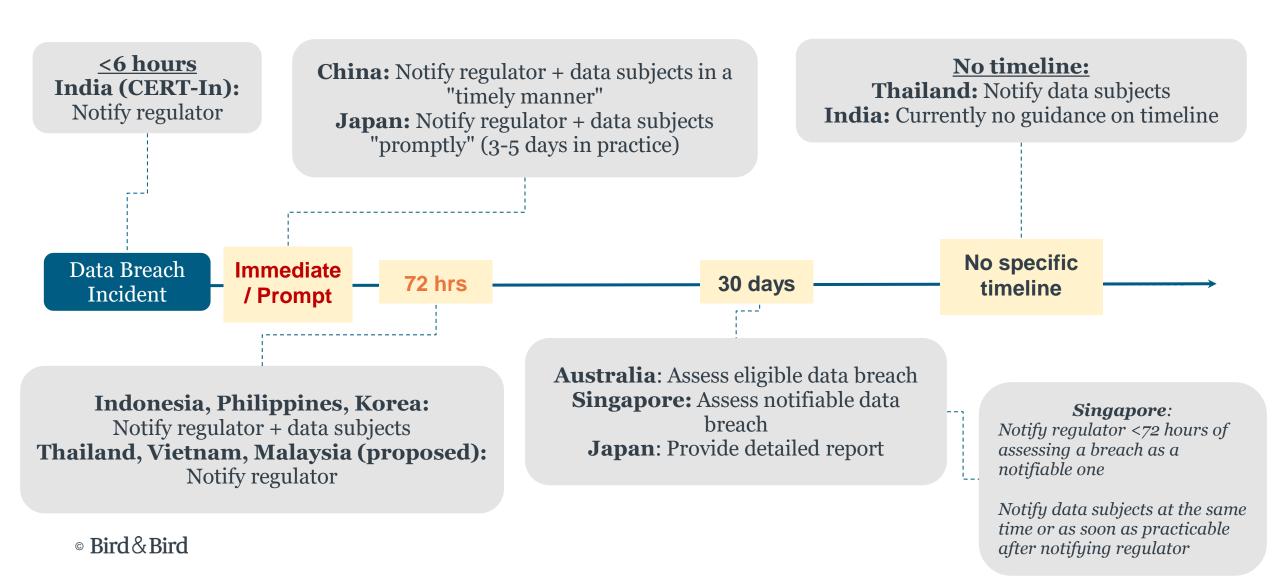
### Data breach triggers



- Unauthorised access or disclosure likely to result in serious harm
- All data breaches compromising confidentiality, integrity or availability
- Sensitive personal information
- May cause financial damage
- Wrongful purpose (e.g. cyber-attack)
- 1,000 data subjects
- Sensitive personal data or other information which may be used to enable identity fraud + acquired by an unauthorized person + real risk of serious harm.
- Significant harm
- Significant scale (500+)
- Lost control or unauthorised access to personal data

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#### Data Breach Notification Timeline



### Trends – DPOs

DPO / Registration Requirements

India (DPDP Act) – DPO required if notified as a significant data fiduciary by the regulator, no registration requirement

**Thailand –** DPO required in certain circumstances, no registration requirement

**Singapore** – DPO always required, no registration requirement

China - DPO required in certain circumstances and registration required

**South Korea –** DPO always required, no registration requirement

**Vietnam -** DPO required in certain circumstances, and registration required

**Philippines -** DPO always required, and registration required in certain circumstances

Indonesia – DPO required in certain circumstances, no registration requirement

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#### Trends – Children's Data

#### Children's Data



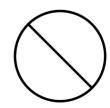
Age threshold



Age verification



**Parental consent** 



**Prohibited processing** 



**Transparency requirements** 

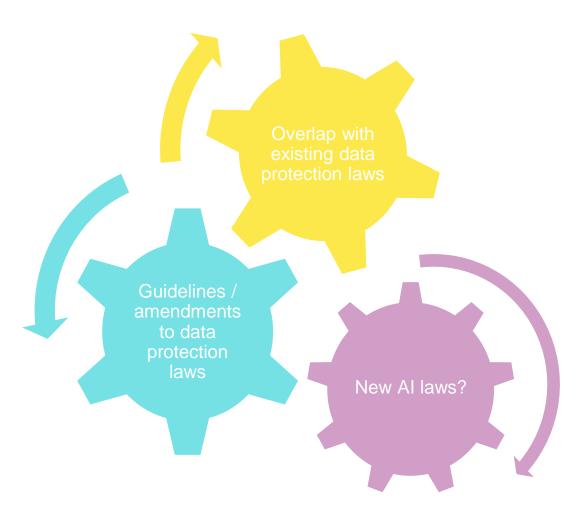
#### **Best Interests of the Child**

# Trends – Artificial Intelligence

#### What is it?



# Artificial Intelligence



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# Where is APAC privacy going?

#### Top 5 Takeaways

APAC is often talked about as a bloc, but there are many differences in the privacy laws.

It is hard to find a "one size fits all" solution for APAC, a risk-based approach is most realistic.

APAC regulators are becoming more active in enforcing privacy laws, and the consequences for non-compliance can be significant

Don't assume that "APAC is OK" simply because a legal review has been done for the GDPR.

There will be plenty of privacy related job opportunities in the region;)

# Thank you

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