

An aerial photograph of a park featuring several circular structures with intricate, tree-like designs. A large white graphic element, resembling a stylized 'D' or a speech bubble, is overlaid on the left side of the image. The text 'GUIDE TO DATA SHARING' is prominently displayed in white, bold, uppercase letters on the right side of the image.

GUIDE TO DATA SHARING

SG:D
EMPOWERING POSSIBILITIES

IM INFOCOMM
MEDIA
DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY

DATA SHARING OF PERSONAL DATA

“Data Sharing” refers to the use and/or disclosure of *personal data** to one or more organisation and can occur in the various forms illustrated below:

A. Sharing within organisation or group of organisations

B. Sharing with a data intermediary

C. Sharing with one or many organisations

Organisations may share personal data where

- Consent given by individual to share personal data
- or
- Personal data is anonymised and/or meshed into anonymised insights
- or
- Exceptions apply (see ANNEX A)

Fresh consent is required if the new purpose is different from the original purpose for which consent had been obtained (e.g., organisation wants to share individually identifiable insights and analysis (instead of anonymised insights) but consent obtained does not cover this). Organisation must inform the individual of the new purpose.

*Personal Data means data, whether true or not, about an individual who can be identified from the data, or from that data and other information which an organisation has or is likely to have access to.

WHAT IS DATA SHARING SANDBOX?

Data Sharing Sandbox is to encourage promising innovations that falls under the circumstances where sharing of data (a) is not likely to have adverse impact on individuals, or (b) where there is need to protect legitimate interests and benefits for the public outweigh adverse impact to individuals, to be tested in the market.

- Clear and specific consent obtained at the start of a relationship with the individual may not always be able to cater for all future purposes
- This will be done through an exemption for any person or organisation from any of the provisions of the PDPA, subject to specified terms and conditions



CRITERIA FOR APPLICATION

Sharing with a specified group for a specified period of time

- After exemption is granted, if additional organisations need to be added, approval must be sought from PDPC

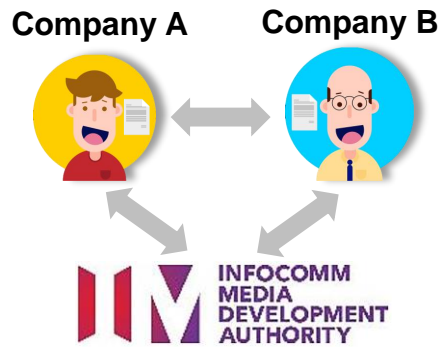
For defined and specific purposes

- E.g. Sharing of data for the purpose of understanding the travel patterns of commuters

Not likely to have adverse impact to the individual, or the benefits to the public outweigh any adverse impact to the individual

HOW TO APPLY?

Pre-Application Stage



Interested organisations can consult IMDA and PDPC on the appropriateness of their proposed innovation for Sandbox via corporate@pdpc.gov.sg.

Application Stage



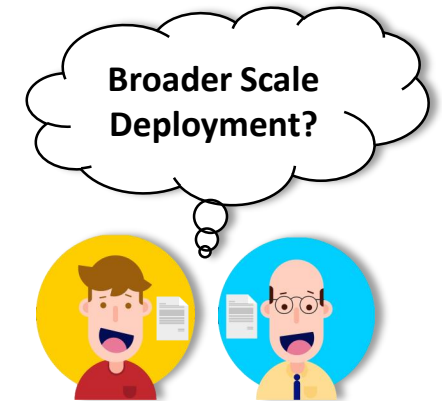
Innovations that might fit the purpose of Sandbox will be provided with an application form. The Applicant shall specify all participating entities, duration and scope of the experimentation, and the provision(s) of the PDPA for which the exemption is sought.

Experimentation Stage



Upon approval from IMDA, the participating entities can proceed to conduct the experiment within the approved duration and scope.

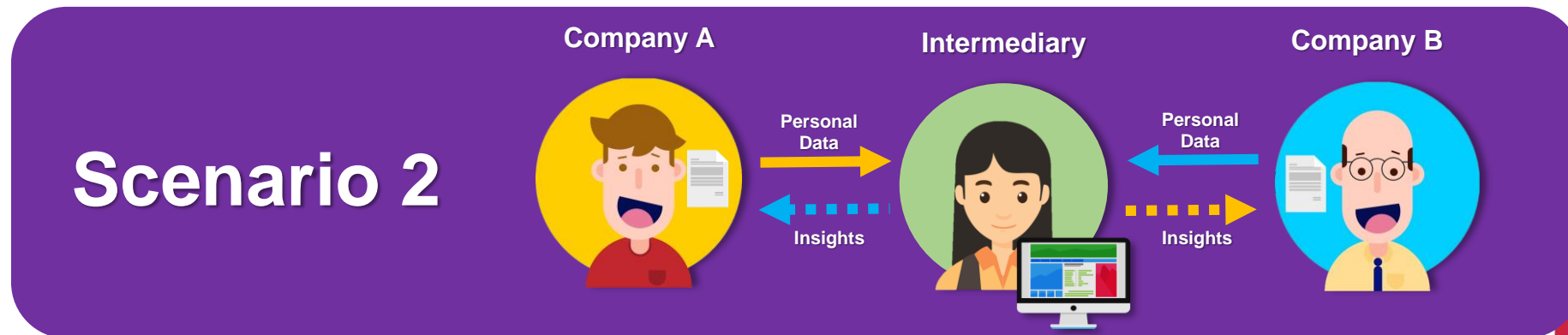
Completion



Upon completion, the participating entities, in consultation with IMDA, can consider deploying the innovation under on a broader scale.

WHO SHOULD APPLY?

Organisations that are exploring **innovative use of personal data** that is regulated under the PDPA to offer new product or service to their customers. The target participants include, but is not limited to, technology firms, service providers that collect personal data for the purposes of registration, identification and billing, etc.



ANNEX A: EXCEPTIONS TO CONSENT (EXTRACTS)

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 17(1)

COLLECTION OF PERSONAL DATA WITHOUT CONSENT

1. An organisation may collect personal data about an individual without the consent of the individual or from a source other than the individual in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) the collection is necessary for any purpose that is clearly in the interest of the individual, if consent for its collection cannot be obtained in a timely way or the individual would not reasonably be expected to withhold consent;
- (b) the collection is necessary to respond to an emergency that threatens the life, health or safety of the individual or another individual;
- (c) the personal data is publicly available;
- (d) the collection is necessary in the national interest;

THIRD SCHEDULE

Section 17(2)

USE OF PERSONAL DATA WITHOUT CONSENT

1. An organisation may use personal data about an individual without the consent of the individual in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) the use is necessary for any purpose which is clearly in the interests of the individual, if consent for its use cannot be obtained in a timely way or the individual would not reasonably be expected to withhold consent;
- (b) the use is necessary to respond to an emergency that threatens the life, health or safety of the individual or another individual;
- (c) the personal data is publicly available;
- (d) the use is necessary in the national interest;

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Sections 2, 17(3) and 21(4)

DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL DATA WITHOUT CONSENT

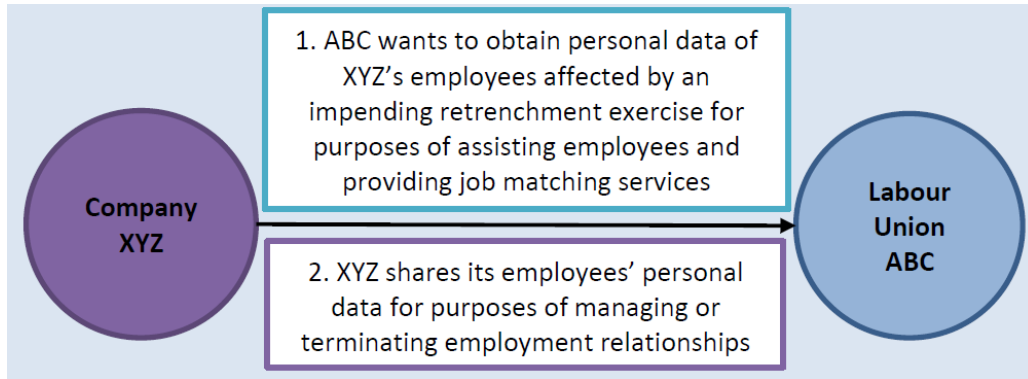
1. An organisation may disclose personal data about an individual without the consent of the individual in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) the disclosure is necessary for any purpose which is clearly in the interests of the individual, if consent for its disclosure cannot be obtained in a timely way;
- (b) the disclosure is necessary to respond to an emergency that threatens the life, health or safety of the individual or another individual;
- (c) subject to the conditions in paragraph 2, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the health or safety of the individual or another individual will be seriously affected and consent for the disclosure of the data cannot be obtained in a timely way;

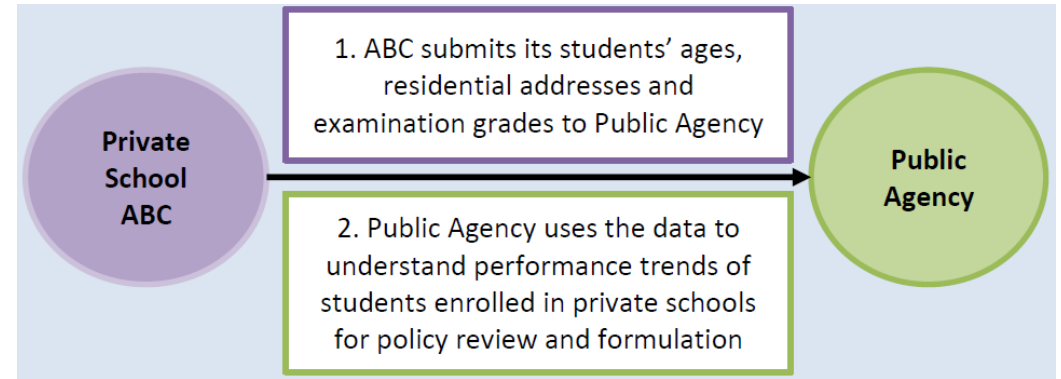
is necessary for any investigation or proceedings;

For the complete Second, Third and Fourth Schedules to the PDPA, please refer to <https://sso.agc.gov.sg/Act/PDPA2012>

ANNEX B: EXCEPTION EXAMPLES



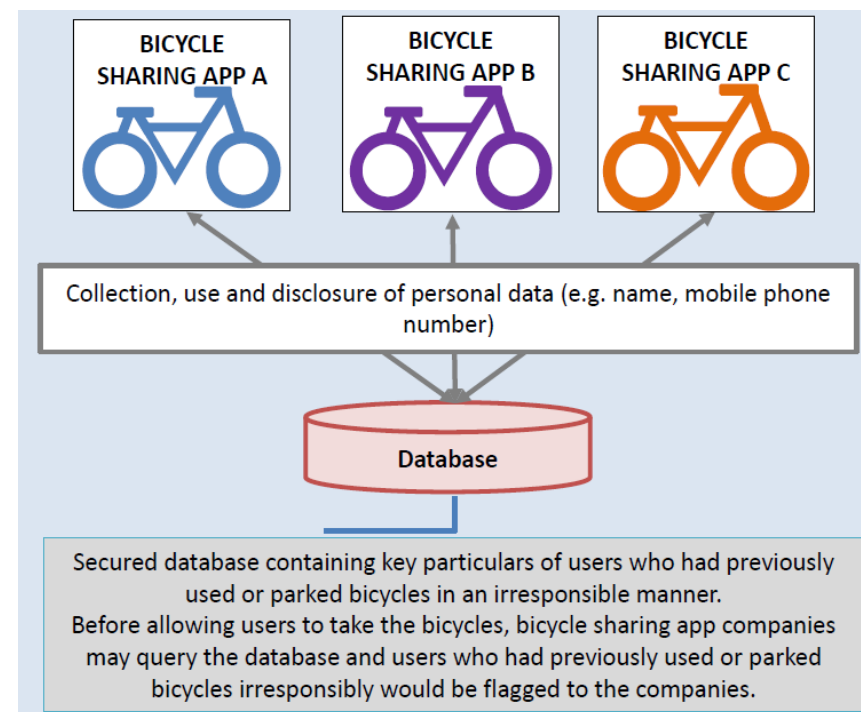
- Where Company XYZ had relied on the exception to collect personal data from its employees without consent for the purposes of managing or terminating their employment relationships, the personal data may be shared with Labour Union ABC for consistent purposes without consent.
- However, Company XYZ must still notify its employees of the purposes of sharing the personal data, and may determine the most appropriate manner of doing so. For example, it may provide the information in the employee handbook or human resource policies, and update employees through emails.



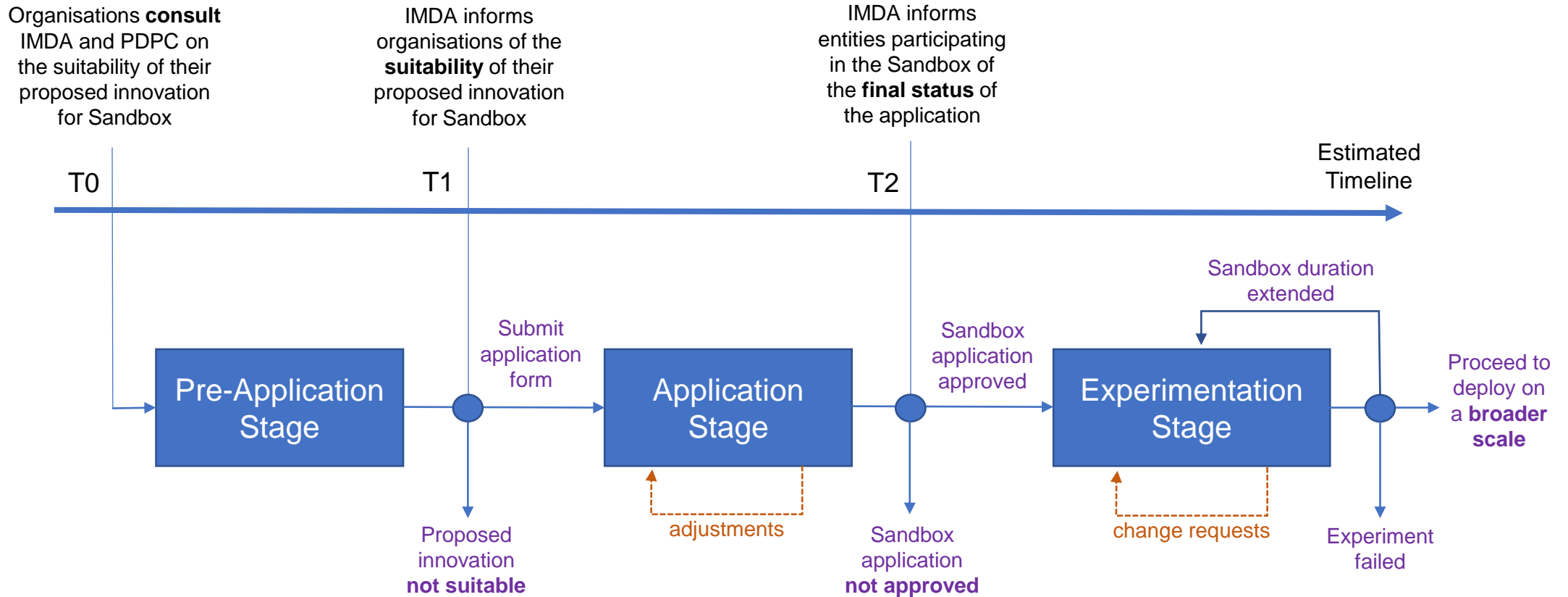
- Private School ABC may share the personal data of its students to Public Agency for the purposes of policy review and formulation as there is an applicable exception under the Fourth Schedule of the PDPA

ANNEX C: SANDBOX EXAMPLE

- Bicycle Sharing Applications A, B and C established that there is a need to protect legitimate interests that will have benefits for the public, and such processing should not be subject to consent since individuals may not provide consent in such circumstances (i.e., customers who intend to misuse, damage or irresponsibly park bicycles would be unlikely to provide consent and would likely withdraw consent for this purpose).
- Bicycle Sharing Applications A, B and C may submit a proposed DSA to PDPC for an exemption from specific provisions of the PDPA to share personal data of identified customers with a track record of misusing, damaging or irresponsibly parking the bicycles used. This will help to reduce incidences of public nuisance and hazard to the public caused by irresponsible users.
- Bicycle Sharing Applications A, B and C must conduct data protection impact assessments to assess the risks and impact of sharing the personal data, and implement safeguards and measures to mitigate such risks.
- Bicycle Sharing Applications A, B and C must still comply with the other Data Protection Provisions which the DSA is not exempted from (e.g. taking reasonable steps to protect the personal data, including implementing controls to limit access to the database). Any data inaccuracies should be corrected as soon as reasonably possible.
- For transparency, Bicycle Sharing Applications A, B and C should disclose their reliance on legitimate interests and make available a document justifying their reliance on legitimate interests for sharing the personal data. Customers should also be informed that any failure to return their bicycles could result in their inclusion on a shared database, and that they may be prevented from renting bicycles in the future.



ANNEX D: APPLICATION PROCESS FLOW





THANK YOU



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