

Cyber Security: An Introduction to Data Privacy Act of 2012 Philippines

This webinar tackled the data privacy act of 2012 in the Philippines. The speaker first defined privacy as the right to be let alone or freedom from interference. In today's generation, the definition of privacy we had before is already different. Everything that we put online nowadays is vulnerable, and although most of it is secured, there is still a chance of being hacked by highly skilled hackers. It says that the Philippines is included in the top targeted countries by criminals, so our data privacy act 10173 is important. By defining data privacy, it is how data should be properly collected, stored, managed, and shared with any third parties in compliance with the applicable privacy laws. There are three personas involve in the data privacy law. First is the data subject which is the user who gives personal information, second is the data controller, and lastly the data processor, where the data controller and data processor are required to protect our data. Lastly, as online users, we have our data rights which include: right to be informed where the data will be used for, and there should be data consent; right to access the data we have given to information controllers; right to object to giving our data to anyone asking for it; right to erasure or blocking; right to file a complaint; right to rectify; and right to data portability.

In conclusion, as the internet became vital, and using online platforms sometimes requires our important information is inevitable, we can avoid being a victim of hacking by managing or using our information online effectively, and be knowledgeable on our data rights.