

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Whether or not there is a system relating to the protection of personal information	<p>No comprehensive law or regulation exists. The following laws and regulations exist as representative laws and regulations applicable to an individual field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Electronic Trading Act (Electric Transactions Law) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - URL: https://www.mlis.gov.mm/mLsView.do;jsessionid=7D02C63E2E64C281E6E6AC6CA1445665?lawordSn=1098 - Enforcement status: Established on April 30, 2004; enforced on February 15, 2021 - Pursuant to the provisions of this Law, a covered organization (Person responsible for the management of personal information) shall not clearly whether it covers persons responsible for the handling and custody of Personal Information (or persons designated by a government bureau or governmental institution authorized to collect, retain and use Personal Information based upon the existing law and provisions of this Law, and their equivalent) where it contains both a public department and a private department. - Target Information: Information for which the identification of an individual can be confirmed or can be confirmed
Concerning Systems Relating to the Protection of Personal Information Information to Become an Index	<p>EU Gravity Recognition 1: No</p> <p>CBPR system APEC : 2: No.</p>

1 (U) A country or region which has obtained full certification has been designated by the Commission as a foreign country, etc. having a system of protecting personal information, which is recognized to be of the same level of protection as Japan: A system for protecting personal information of EU (Iceland Norway, Liechtenstein, which is a part of a member of a member of the Pacific Ocean member country and the Pacific Economic Area) that the Commission has decided to have the full level of protection data based on a GDPR or its pre-bodily protection directives, that the commission has decided to have the full level of protection data; and therefore, a general protection of personal information that is equivalent to those of Japan can be expected. In this meaning, the fact that it is a country or region that has obtained fully accreditation of EU is categorized as that which corresponds to "information that can be an index of a system concerning the protection of personal information."

2 (APEC Due to the fact that the company has laws and regulations based on APEC Private Seeking Framework as a premise for APEC participation of CBPR system and that it has provisions that the business operator CBPR certified, or a complaint not resolved by Accounting Agent or the executive committees have the authority to investigate and rectify any disputes in cases where those complaints or problems have arisen; and

<p>Eight Principles of OECD Privacy Guidelines</p> <p>(3) The obligations of the business operator, etc. or the person's rights corresponding to such obligations</p> <p>Interest</p>	<p>Obligations of Business Operators, etc. in Compliance with the Eight Principles of OECD Privacy Guidelines or Rights of Individuals</p> <p>The followings:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>① Collection limitation principle</td><td>The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.</td></tr> <tr> <td>② Principles of data content</td><td>It is partially stipulated in the above-mentioned laws and ordinances.</td></tr> <tr> <td>③ Purpose Specification Principle.</td><td>The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.</td></tr> <tr> <td>④ Use Limitation Principle.</td><td>It is partially stipulated in the above-mentioned laws and ordinances.</td></tr> <tr> <td>⑤ Security Safeguards Principle.</td><td>It is partially stipulated in the above-mentioned laws and ordinances.</td></tr> <tr> <td>⑥ Principle of Public Disclosure</td><td>The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.</td></tr> <tr> <td>⑦ Individual Participation Principle</td><td>The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.</td></tr> <tr> <td>⑧ Principle of responsibility</td><td>The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.</td></tr> </table>	① Collection limitation principle	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.	② Principles of data content	It is partially stipulated in the above-mentioned laws and ordinances.	③ Purpose Specification Principle.	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.	④ Use Limitation Principle.	It is partially stipulated in the above-mentioned laws and ordinances.	⑤ Security Safeguards Principle.	It is partially stipulated in the above-mentioned laws and ordinances.	⑥ Principle of Public Disclosure	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.	⑦ Individual Participation Principle	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.	⑧ Principle of responsibility	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.
① Collection limitation principle	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.																
② Principles of data content	It is partially stipulated in the above-mentioned laws and ordinances.																
③ Purpose Specification Principle.	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.																
④ Use Limitation Principle.	It is partially stipulated in the above-mentioned laws and ordinances.																
⑤ Security Safeguards Principle.	It is partially stipulated in the above-mentioned laws and ordinances.																
⑥ Principle of Public Disclosure	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.																
⑦ Individual Participation Principle	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.																
⑧ Principle of responsibility	The applicable provisions are unjustifiable.																
<p>System that may have a material effect on the rights and interests of a principal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A system relating to the obligation to preserve within the area of personal information that may have a material impact on the rights and interests of a principal — ■ System that may have a material influence on the rights and interests of Relevant Individuals and impose on Entrepreneurs the obligation to cooperate in government information collection activities. <p>①Criminal Procedure Act</p>																

Pursuant to the laws and regulations based on APEC Private Seeking Framework and the organ to enforce those laws and regulations are considered to have been established in Eco-Friendly System, and therefore, a general protection of personal information can be expected to be equivalent to that of Japan. In such APEC as is the same, the fact that it is CBPR system participation economy is categorized as "information that can be an index of a system concerning the protection of personal information". In APEC of an CBPR system, the subject of it shall be a private sector.

³ OECD Guideline 8 Principles plays a role in the fundamental principles which are referenced not only in OECD member states but also in efforts to protect personal information internationally, and are used by each country as a global standard in developing a personal information protection system.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The official in charge of a court or police station may, at any time when the official considers the provision of documents or other articles to be necessary or likely to be required for an investigation, questioning, judicial proceeding, or other proceeding in the Criminal Procedure, request a person who owns or believes to own said documents or articles to submit said documents or articles. - In cases of access to personal information held by business operators based on the said Act, there is no provision regarding, for example, the following points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Restrictions and Procedures Relating to the Implementation of Access · Access to the extent necessary for achieving the purpose specified in laws and regulations (or for a legitimate purpose that is not inconsistent with said purpose) · Approval from an Independent Organ for Implementation of Access · (Restriction and Safety Management of Handling of Acquired Information · Securing Transparency in the Implementation of Access · (i) the structure of supervision, investigation and examination for ensuring compliance with laws and regulations in relation to the implementation of Access with Laws and Regulations; and
--	--

[Items to Be Considered]

- Article 28 The purpose of paragraph (2) of the Act on the Protection of Personal Information (Act No. 57 of 2003) (hereinafter referred to as the "Personal Information Protection Act") includes the point that will enhance the likelihood of identification with regard to the risks associated with the provision of personal data to a third party in a foreign country, as well as a point that is encouraging enterprises in a foreign country to provide personal data to a third party in the foreign country to recognize their business environment beyond prior and prior to the fact. In addition, the specific content of information to be provided by Entrepreneurs to their principal pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph may differ depending on the case of each individual case. Examination of the system regarding the protection of personal information in foreign countries shall be carried out on the responsibility of a business operator providing personal data to a third party in the foreign country, and reference information in the said matter provided by the Commission shall be referred to as a supplementary information until otherwise.

- The above reference information provided by the Commission is based on the results of the Commission's "Survey of the System for the Protection of Personal Information in Foreign Countries" and is based solely on the information as of October 2021 when the survey was conducted. From that point of time following the said point of time, due to the revision of a system regarding the protection of personal information, etc. in a foreign country, there is a possibility that there is a change in the content of information that a business operator in a foreign country provides personal data to a principal.
- Reference Information provided by the Commission is based on the results of "Investigation into the System for the Protection of Personal Information in Foreign States" and is limited to laws and regulations subject to the investigation from the viewpoint of the followings, and is not always a registry. When a business operator that provides personal data to a third party in a foreign country possesses information other than the above-mentioned reference information, it is necessary to provide such information to the individual in accordance with Article 28, Paragraph 2 of the Personal Information Protection Act and Article 17, Paragraph 2 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Act on the Protection of Personal Information (Personal Information Protection Committee Regulations No. 3 of 2016).
 - (for laws and regulations referred to in the preceding paragraph, the subjects of the investigation are those listed by which the entrusted business operator or re-entrusted business operator who engages in the investigation is a representative person;
 - Laws and Regulations on the Protection of Personal Information Applied to Individual Fields in a Foreign Country Without Comprehensive Laws and Regulations Concerning the Protection of Personal Information
 - Laws and Regulations Concerning Systems Relating to Obligations to Preserve Personal Information in the Area
 - Laws and regulations concerning the system that imposes on business operators the obligation to cooperate in information collection activities
 - With regard to laws and regulations concerning systems to impose on companies the obligation to cooperate in government information collecting activities, those systems are required to provide a business with personal information access to information held by a foreign government for the purpose of enforcing the Criminal Code or either or both of the National Security Purposes of making it compulsory for the business to provide personal information to a foreign government under the laws and regulations.

(2022) Month 1: 25 Renewal)