

HEADING	FORMER STATEMENT	CURRENT STATEMENT
Who does PIPA apply to? p.6	No compliance is required for uses of personal information that are excluded under section 4 Exclusions, and exempt under section 23 (Communication provider exemption).	No compliance is required for uses of personal information that are excluded under section 4 Exclusions.
What are identifiers and related factors? p.9	Under PIPA, identifiers may include: o name; o identification number such as social insurance number; o location information; and o “online identifiers” such as IP addresses or “cookie” identifiers which may be personal information.	Identifiers may include: o name; o identification number such as social insurance number; o location information; and o “online identifiers” such as IP addresses or “cookie” identifiers which may be personal information.
What happens when different organisations use the same information for different purposes? p.11	Although information does not relate to an identifiable individual for one organisation, it may in the hands of another organisation. For the purposes of one organisation, the identity of the individuals may be irrelevant and the information therefore is not about them. However, when used for a different purpose, or in conjunction with additional information available to another organisation, the information is about the identifiable individual. Therefore, in order to decide whether the information relates to an individual, it is necessary to consider carefully the purpose for which the organisation is using it. Organisations should take care when you make an analysis of this nature.	Although information does not relate to an identifiable individual for one organisation, it may in the hands of another organisation. When used for a different purpose, or in conjunction with additional information available to another organisation, the information is about the identifiable individual. Therefore, in order to decide whether the information relates to an individual, it is necessary to consider carefully the purpose for which the organisation is using it. Organisations should take care when they make an analysis of this nature.
Organisations and overseas third parties p.12	Individuals can bring claims for compensation and damages against organisations for financial loss and emotional distress.	Under section 21 , individuals can bring claims against an organisation and may be entitled to compensation awarded by a court for financial loss and emotional distress.
Sensitive personal information p.20	Organisations in Bermuda are prohibited from using sensitive personal information without lawful authority, e.g., unless the individual that the personal information relates to has given their consent.	Organisations in Bermuda are prohibited from using sensitive personal information without lawful authority if it would discriminate contrary to Part II of the Human Rights Act 1981. Lawful authority means, for example, the

		<p>individual that the personal information relates to has given their consent.</p> <p>Added: For the full list, see above and/or see s.7.</p>
<p>Why do we need to specify our purposes? p.27</p>	<p>Specifying your purposes is necessary to comply with your accountability obligations.</p>	<p>Specifying your purposes is necessary to comply with numerous PIPA obligations. Doing so from the outset helps you...</p>
<p>Purpose limitation: checklist p. 26</p>	<p>If we plan to use personal information for a new purpose other than a legal obligation or function set out in law, we check that this is compatible with our original purpose or we identify the relevant reason at section 10(2), such as getting specific consent for the new purpose.</p>	<p>We make sure that we only use personal information in accordance with the original purpose for which we collected it or as identified in section 10.</p>
<p>How do we specify our purposes? p.28</p>	<p>If you comply with your responsibility obligations, you are likely to comply with the requirement to specify your purposes without doing anything more:</p>	<p>When you comply with your responsibility obligations, you still need to comply with the requirement to specify your purposes in the following ways:</p> <p>However, you may need to do more. You should also remember that whatever you document, and whatever you tell people, this cannot make fundamentally unfair use of personal information fair and lawful.</p>
<p>Purpose limitation</p>	<p>Under section 10(1)(e), PIPA specifically lists the following purposes where subsection (1) does not apply:</p>	<p>Under section 10(2)(e), PIPA specifically lists the following purposes where subsection (1) does not apply:</p>
<p>What is the proportionality principle? p. 32</p>	<p>Remember that under the right to correction, PIPA says individuals have the right to complete any incomplete information which is inadequate for your purpose. They also have the right to get you to delete any information that is not necessary for your purpose, under the right to erasure.</p>	<p>Under the right to correction, organisations must complete any incomplete information which is inadequate for your purpose. Individuals have the right to get you to delete any information that is not necessary for your purpose, under the right to erasure.</p>

<p>When is personal information “accurate” or “inaccurate”? p.35</p>	<p>PIPA does not specify what the definition of “accurate” is. However, the most commonly accepted meaning of “inaccurate” is “incorrect or misleading as to any matter of fact”. It will usually be obvious when personal information is accurate.</p>	<p>PIPA does not specify what the definition of “accurate” is. However, the most commonly accepted meaning of “inaccurate” is “incorrect or misleading as to any matter of fact”. Whether personal information is accurate may be obvious. However, if it is not obvious, the organisation should ask the individual for further clarification.</p>
<p>Transfer of personal information to an overseas third party p.48</p>	<p>PIPA primarily applies to organisations located in Bermuda.</p>	<p>PIPA applies to organisations in Bermuda.</p>
<p>Rights of individuals: Access to personal information p.54</p>	<p>Individuals have the right to access and receive...</p>	<p>Individuals have the right to request access to and receive...</p>
<p>Access to medical information p.56</p>	<p>Individuals have the right to access their medical records</p>	<p>Individuals have the right to request access to their medical records</p>
<p>How should we supply information to the applicant? p.59</p>	<p>An individual is entitled to a copy of their personal information and to other supplementary information (which largely corresponds with the information that you should provide in a privacy notice). If an individual makes a request electronically, you should provide the information in a commonly used electronic format, unless the individual requests otherwise.</p>	<p>An individual is entitled to request access to their personal information and to other supplementary information (which largely corresponds with the information that you should provide in a privacy notice). If an individual makes a request electronically, you should provide the information in a commonly used electronic format, unless the individual requests otherwise.</p>
<p>What should we consider when responding to a request? p.59</p>	<p>You must comply with an access request without undue delay and at the latest within 45 days of receiving the request.</p>	<p>You must comply with a request within 45 days of receiving the request.</p>