SmartSuite

Framework / Privacy / Global Privacy Regulations

Taiwan Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA)

Taiwan's Personal Data Protection Act regulates how government and non-government agencies collect, process and use personal data; in force since October 1, 2012, amended November 11, 2025.



What it is

Taiwan's Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) is the general data protection statute of the Republic of China: it regulates how government agencies and non-government agencies, meaning companies, organizations and individuals, collect, process and use personal data, and the rewritten 2010 text has applied since October 1, 2012. An amendment promulgated on November 11, 2025 adds breach reporting to the competent authority, a personal data protection officer for government agencies and new inspection powers, and takes effect on a date the Executive Yuan will set.

At a glance

PUBLISHER
Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China (Taiwan), promulgated by the President; competent authority under Article 1-1: the Personal Data Protection Commission (Preparatory Office)

TYPE
Regulation

VERSION
Personal Data Protection Act as amended May 31, 2023 (in force) and November 11, 2025 (effective date to be set by the Executive Yuan)

EFFECTIVE
October 1, 2012 (rewritten 2010 Act); Article 48 amendment May 31, 2023; November 11, 2025 amendment on a date the Executive Yuan sets

DOMAIN
Privacy

FAMILY
Global Privacy Regulations

REGION
Taiwan

ADOPTION MODEL
Regulatory Compliance

IMPLEMENTATION COMPLEXITY
Medium

Source: law.pdpc.gov.tw/EngLawContent.aspx?id=5&lan=E

Why it matters

- **Defined legal bases** Article 19 allows collection by a non-government agency only for a specific purpose and on one of eight bases, such as a statute, a contractual or quasi-contractual relationship, consent, or publicized data.
- **A fixed notice** Article 8 lists six items to give the data subject at collection, from the agency's name and purpose to the recipients, the person's rights and the effect of not providing the data.
- **Time limits on requests** Article 13 gives 15 days to accept or reject an access request, extendable by 15, and 30 days for correction or deletion requests, extendable by 30.
- **Heavier security penalties** Article 48 sets fines of NT$20,000 to NT$2,000,000 for security failures, then NT$150,000 to NT$15,000,000 successively until the violation is rectified.

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How SmartSuite supports Taiwan PDPA

Personal Data Inventory

Record each data set with its specific purpose, Article 19 legal basis, Article 6 sensitive categories, recipients and retention.

Notice and Consent Records

Keep the Article 8 and 9 notices, the Article 7 consent declarations and the evidence the collector needs to carry the burden of proof.

Request Handling

Run inquiry, copy, correction and deletion requests against the Article 13 limits of 15 and 30 days, with extension notices and fee records.

Security Measures and Incidents

Hold the Article 27 security measures and log each incident, the notice to the data subject, and the countermeasures and records the amended Article 12 requires.

Entrusted Processors

Track each commissioned party that collects, processes or uses data for the agency under Article 4, with its assessment and contract terms.

Amendment Readiness

Track the pending duties of the November 2025 amendment, such as the Article 12 report, the Article 18 officer, Article 20-1 measures and Article 51-1 supervision, as obligations awaiting commencement.

Common framework mappings

APEC CBPR System | PIPL | GDPR | ISO 27701 | APPI | NIST Privacy Framework v1.0 | Singapore PDPA | PIPA (South Korea)

Official resources

Taiwan Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) Official Website

Provides full text of Taiwan's PDPA law and related legislative history.

law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=I0050021

Frequently asked questions

Who enforces Taiwan's PDPA today?

Article 1-1, added on May 31, 2023, makes the Personal Data Protection Commission the competent authority, but the Commission is not yet formally established: the Preparatory Office stated in October 2025 that this awaits the Commission's organization act, and its website still operates under the Preparatory Office name. Meanwhile central and local industry regulators supervise non-government agencies in their sectors, and Article 48 fines come from them.

What must a Taiwan PDPA collection notice contain?

Article 8 requires six items: the agency's name, the purpose of collection, the categories of data, the period, territory, recipients and methods of use, the data subject's Article 3 rights and how to exercise them, and the effect of not providing the data. Article 9 requires the source and the same items for data obtained from someone else, before processing or use. Requests under Article 10 must be answered within 15 days, extendable by 15 (Article 13).

What did the November 2025 PDPA amendment change?

The Legislative Yuan passed it on October 17, 2025, and the President promulgated it on November 11, 2025. It adds a report to the competent authority for breaches in a scope the authority sets (Article 12), a data protection officer for government agencies (Article 18), security duties for non-government agencies in Article 20-1, inspection powers (Articles 21-1 to 26) and a six-year transition for regulated industries (Article 51-1). It takes effect on a date set by the Executive Yuan.

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What security and breach duties apply to private companies?

Under the in-force Article 27, a non-government agency holding personal data files must adopt security measures against theft, alteration, damage, loss or leakage, and Article 12 requires notice to the data subject after a breach is clarified. Violating Article 27 draws a fine of NT$20,000 to NT$2,000,000 and, if not rectified, NT$150,000 to NT$15,000,000 successively under Article 48. The amended text moves the duty to Article 20-1.

What liability does the PDPA create besides fines?

A non-government agency is liable for damages unless it proves the injury was not caused by its willful act or negligence (Article 29). Without proof of loss, a court may award NT$500 to NT$20,000 per person per incident, and total awards for one incident are capped at NT$200 million (Article 28). Criminal liability under Article 41 reaches imprisonment up to five years and a fine up to NT$1,000,000 for intentional violations that cause harm.

License included / downloadable: Yes The Personal Data Protection Act is published free by the Republic of China (Taiwan): the English text is on the Personal Data Protection Commission Preparatory Office's law database and in the Ministry of Justice's Laws & Regulations Database. The Chinese text is authoritative; the English translation is for reference. The platform links to the official text.

Full framework page and mappings: smartsuite.com/frameworks/taiwan-personal-data-protection-act-pdpa