Protect the Data Collected by Physical Tracking or Monitoring
Recommendations for Device Manufacturers

Manufacturers of IoT devices should:
- provide privacy policies in plain language;
- inform users the types of personal data to be collected, the purposes of collection, the potential transferees of the personal data and the security measures;
- minimise data collection, incorporate sufficient security safeguards and adopt the least privacy-intrusive default settings;
- offer opt-out choice to users for the access to the data that is not relevant to the main purpose of the IoT devices;
- give clear instructions to users on how to delete their personal data stored;
- provide users with contact information for pursuing privacy-related matters.

Smartphone manufacturers should:
- allow users to deny mobile apps accessing the location data;
- devise mechanisms to prevent occurrence of tracking without the knowledge of the users.

Manufacturers of wearable devices should:
- ensure the devices cannot read, collect or record data without the users’ activation or knowledge;
- ensure that the data will not be used for any purposes about which the users have not been fully informed;
- ensure that no unique identification information of the devices can be read without the users’ full knowledge;
- give sufficient warning when the devices collect or record information of individuals other than the users.

Manufacturers that would incorporate RFIDs in their products should:
- clearly inform consumers that RFID tags are used and embedded in products;
- offer options to consumers to disable or remove the RFID tags;
- avoid storing personal data in RFID tags;
- shield the information in the RFID tags from being read by unauthorised parties;
- avoid containing readable unique identification numbers in RFID tags;
- select the read range of RFID tags with due consideration to privacy and data protection.

* For details, please refer to the content of Physical Tracking and Monitoring Through Electronic Devices