



OFFICE OF THE
SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD
City Government of Taguig



Ordinance No. 134
Seventh City Council of Taguig
Legislative Year 2024

AN ORDINANCE MANDATING CERTAIN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING WITHIN THE TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF TAGUIG CITY TO INSTALL CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV) SYSTEMS AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF

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WHEREAS, Section 16 of the Local Government Code of 1991 (R.A. No. 7160), also known as the General Welfare Clause, provides in part that every local government unit shall exercise powers necessary for its efficient and effective governance and those which are essential to the promotion of general welfare;

WHEREAS, Section 3(I) of R.A. No. 7160, provides that the participation of the private sector in local governance, particularly in the delivery of basic services, shall be encouraged to ensure the viability of local autonomy as an alternative strategy for sustainable development;

WHEREAS, Section 458 of said R.A. No. 7160 provides, in part, that the Sangguniang Panlungsod shall enact ordinances for the general welfare of the city and its inhabitants pursuant to the abovementioned Section 16 of said law, and in this regard, enact and approve ordinances relative to the: (i) maintenance of peace and order in the city, (ii) suppression of lawlessness therein, and (iii) authorization of the issuance of permits or licenses upon conditions and for such purposes intended to promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of the city, regulating thereby any business which does not require government examination within the city and the conditions under which the license for said business may be issued or revoked;

WHEREAS, law enforcement agencies in the country have already proven that Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Systems are among the most effective tools in crime deterrence, prevention, detection, and solution since there is a video recording that can be used in addition to the testimonies of witnesses;

WHEREAS, in order to intensify the City's drive to deter, prevent, detect, and solve criminality, and to preserve video recording as evidence, it is deemed proper to require the use of CCTV systems in business establishments within the city;

WHEREAS, to safeguard the citizen's privacy, adherence to the standards set by the National Privacy Commission in the proper disclosure of personal data and information will be strictly observed;



WHEREAS, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) issued Memorandum Circular No. 2014-119, which was subsequently reviewed and updated by Memorandum Circular No. 2022-060, wherein the LGUs are urged to make use of CCTV technology to further community peace and public safety;

WHEREAS, the DILG, through the Philippine Police Anti-Cybercrime Group, has conducted a study as to the minimum technical specifications required of CCTVs to be installed pursuant to this ordinance;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED, AS IT IS HEREBY ENACTED by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Taguig, in session duly assembled and with a quorum, that:

Section 1. Title – This Ordinance shall be known as, the "CCTV Installation Ordinance of the City of Taguig".

Section 2. Declaration of Policy – It is the policy of the City Government of Taguig to preserve and promote peace, security, safety, and order within the territorial bounds of this City.

It is also the policy of the City Government of Taguig to protect and secure the well-being of its constituents from criminality and lawlessness by providing them with a safer environment, enacting measures for the maintenance of peace and order within its jurisdiction, and actively seeking and making use of modern technology in providing basic public safety and order services to the Taguigeños.

It is further the policy of the City Government of Taguig to ensure that the fundamental rights of an individual to privacy is not and will not be unnecessarily hampered or curtailed other than what is necessary for the protection of the welfare of the public in general.

In the enactment and implementation of this ordinance, the City Government of Taguig affirms its adherence and full respect for every individual's fundamental right to privacy by regulating the installation and use of a video surveillance camera or CCTV, ensuring that the feed locations are limited to public viewing and/or disclosure of video recording to assist law enforcement agencies is made in accordance with pertinent rules and regulations.

Section 3. Definition of Terms – For purposes of this Ordinance, the following terms are defined as follows:

- a) Banks and other financial institutions – include banks, offshore banking, non-bank financial intermediaries, lending investors, finance and investment companies, investment houses, pawnshops, money shops, insurance companies, stock markets, stockbrokers and dealers in securities and foreign exchange including pre-need companies, as defined under applicable laws, or rules and regulations;
- b) Bars – includes any place where intoxicating and fermented liquors or malt are sold, even without food, where services of hired hostesses and/or waitresses are employed; and where customers may dance, orchestra or musicians hired for the purposes; otherwise, the place shall be classified as a dance hall or night or day club. A cocktail lounge or beer garden is considered a bar even if there are no hostesses or waitresses to entertain customers;
- c) Business – means trade or commercial activity regularly engaged in as a means of livelihood or with a view to profit;

- d) Car Dealerships – any business that sells new or used cars at retail and/or wholesale level based on a contract with an automaker or its sales subsidiary;
- e) Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) – the use of video cameras to transmit a signal to a specific place on a limited set of monitors;
- f) Fast Food Centers and Restaurants – establishments involved in food and beverage serving activities providing meals or drinks fit for immediate consumption, whether in traditional restaurants, self-service, or take-away outlets;
- g) Gasoline Service/Filling Stations/Charging stations – establishments, including structures thereon, that are used or designed to be used for the supply of gasoline, oil, or other fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles and which may include facilities used or designed to be used for polishing, greasing, washing, spraying, dry cleaning or other cleaning or servicing such motor vehicles. A charging station, also known as a ChargePoint, or Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE), is a power supply device that supplies electrical power for recharging plug-in electric vehicles (including battery electric vehicles, electric trucks, electric buses, neighborhood electric vehicles, and plug-in hybrid vehicles);
- h) Hot Pursuit – means the situation where a police officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the person has just committed an offense, and the officer has personal knowledge of facts indicating that the person is responsible for the crime.
- i) Internet Protocol Camera – a type of digital video camera commonly employed for surveillance;
- j) Masking – refers to the process of obscuring or hiding parts of a video or image from being viewed, like blurring or covering faces, body parts, or other objects that will reveal personal data. The common types of masking include solid masked areas, where no details or movement in the scene covered by the masked area can be viewed, and blurred masking or pixelated masking, where the resulting images enable a partial outline to be seen but with detailed features obscured;
- k) Mass gathering - any activity, gathering, or event organized within the City of Taguig involving not less than one thousand (1,000) participants.
- l) National Privacy Commission (NPC) – an independent body mandated to administer and implement the Data Privacy Act of 2012 and to monitor and ensure compliance of the country with international standards set for data protection;
- m) PIC or Personal Information Controller – a person or organization who controls the collection, holding, processing, or use of personal information, including a person or organization who instructs another person or organization to collect, hold, process, use, transfer or disclose personal information on his or her behalf. The term excludes:
 - i. A person or organization who performs such functions as instructed by another person or organization; or
 - ii. An individual who collects, holds, processes, or uses personal information in connection with the individual's personal, family, or

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household affairs. There is control if the natural or juridical person or any other body decides on what information is collected, or the purpose or extent of its processing;

- n) PIP or Personal Information Processor – any natural or juridical person or any other body to whom a PIC may outsource or instruct the processing of personal data pertaining to a data subject;
- o) Public Space – refers to streets and alleys, public parks, schools, buildings, malls, bars, restaurants, transportation terminals, public markets, spaces used as evacuation centers, government offices, public utility vehicles as well as private vehicles covered by app-based transport network services and other recreational spaces such as, but not limited to, cinema halls, theaters and spas;
- p) Semi-public space – refers to a location or place that, even if privately owned, is accessible and open to the public during operating hours. This includes banks, educational institutions, hospitals, malls, offices, restaurants, transport stations, shops, and other similar establishments;
- q) Shopping Centers/Malls – means a building, establishment, complex, or a place or parts thereof, leased to at least ten (10) different persons to be used principally by them separately for selling any article of commerce and services of whatever kind or nature;
- r) Stand-alone Cameras – Cameras that can be used without a Network/Digital Video Recorder. It has an option to record videos to an internal SD card;
- s) Supermarkets/Grocery stores - a large retail store that sells a variety of food and non-food items to customers;
- t) Warehouse – a large building where raw materials or manufactured goods may be stored before their export or distribution for sale.

Section 4. Scope and Application – The following business establishments are required to install CCTVs as a condition precedent in the registration of permits and the renewal thereof:

- a) Financial establishments such as banks, pawnshops, money lenders, money remittance services, money changers, and others with similar transactions regulated by the Banko Central ng Pilipinas;
- b) Business establishments that are part of a national chain or have several branches in other parts of the country such as restaurants/fast-food chains, convenience stores, grocery stores, drug stores, etc.;
- c) Shopping malls, shopping centers, supermarkets, wet markets or *palengke*, and other similar establishments. However, kiosks inside the malls are not covered, while it is recommended for churches or other places of worship inside the malls;
- d) Hospitals, laboratories, clinics, and other medical facilities;
- e) Theater movie houses, *perya*, arcades, internet cafes, concert or event venues, and other places of entertainment that draw in a considerable number of customers/patrons;
- f) Public transportation terminals, parking lots, airports, ports, and other similar establishments that cater to a large number of vehicles;

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- g) Car dealerships, gasoline/fuel stations, and vehicle maintenance/service stations;
- h) Industrial parks and warehouses;
- i) Other business establishments that the City Mayor may, through an Executive Order, deem proper to include in this Ordinance considering the nature of business and potential risks in their respective areas.

The CCTV shall be maintained in proper working order at all times, shall be in continuous operation, and shall meet the minimum technical specifications set by this Ordinance.

Section 5. Minimum Technical Specifications – CCTV cameras shall at least be capable of delineating the activity and physical features of individuals and areas within the premises, on or during playback, and able to record such image or video on digital, optical, or magnetic media.

For this purpose, CCTV cameras shall meet the following minimum standard specifications:

- a) One (1) dedicated channel per camera in operation;
- b) Cameras with a minimum of 2.0-megapixel resolution recording level;
- c) Minimum recording with Fifteen frames per second (15 fps) for best resolution;
- d) Stand-alone cameras that can be used for small business;
- e) Minimum data storage of camera recordings of twenty (20) days data storage. This must be accessible directly without the need for restoration of the backup process;
- f) Time-stamping feature;
- g) With retrieval and viewing functions while in operation;
- h) Optional independent Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) system; and
- i) Data or captured images/footage can be stored on digital, optical, or magnetic media for evidentiary purposes.

For establishments mentioned under Section 3 (m) and any other establishments where there is an exchange of bills, an additional one (1) fixed-focus IP camera shall be dedicated to the cashier's area of operation with the following specifications:

- j) Infrared Night Vision capability with a minimum distance of ten (10) meters;
- k) Approximate horizontal angle view of 47 to 57 degrees;
- l) Focal length of 2.8mm to 4.0mm or ¼ CDD chip;
- m) Minimum of 2.0 megapixels resolution with fifteen (15) frames per second for best resolution.

The recording device (DVR/NVR, video servers, Network-attached Storage, or CPU) must be hidden from plain view and kept under lock and key.

Specifications set in this Ordinance may be changed by the City Mayor, upon the recommendation of ITO or the guidelines set by the Philippine National Police.

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Section 6. Business Classification and Installation Guidelines – The following shall be the guidelines for Business Security Complement Classification and the installation of CCTV cameras in business establishments:

a) Business Security Complement Classification Guidelines – Businesses are grouped in terms of security risks:

- (i) Class 1 – Businesses with no more than five (5) square meters physical space or as determined by the lease contract;
- (ii) Class 2 – Businesses with more than five (5) square meters but less than 60 square meters or as determined by the lease contract;
- (iii) Class 3 – Businesses with more than 60 square meters or as determined.

Each Business Classification will have the following minimum number of cameras:

- Class 1 – A minimum of two (2) stand-alone cameras with internal storage;
- Class 2 – A minimum of four (4) cameras;
- Class 3 – A minimum of eight (8) cameras.

b) Installation Guidelines:

- (i) Cameras must be installed at a secure location with a maximum area of coverage of entrances/exits and areas of transaction or risk, making sure that there will be no blind spots.
- (ii) Video records must be mounted at secure or concealed locations to protect them from deliberate tampering.
- (iii) CCTVs should be installed in well-lit areas and with consistent lighting to pick up identifying details, such as facial features.
- (iv) The angle of the cameras should be considered to avoid lens flare and backlighting
- (v) The following objectives and recording distance when installing CCTV cameras shall be determined: General Surveillance = 10 feet or greater, Facial Recognition = 5 to 7 feet, Plate Recognition (for Parking Lots) = 3 to 4 feet
- (vi) When possible, a backup system should be installed alongside the CCTV system to ensure that data is kept secure in the event of physical harm to the storage devices such as fires, earthquakes, any form of deliberate tampering, and other similar situations.
- (vii) For establishments engaged in services that require privacy, installations shall be limited to public access and common areas such as hallways/stairways, lobbies, reception areas, waiting lounges, and pools and the like.
- (viii) When possible, dummy CCTV cameras should also be placed in a conspicuous area to deter possible criminal acts and protect the cameras.

- (ix) Signages indicating that the establishment/area is being monitored by a CCTV System must also be installed in areas that are visible and obvious to the public and must use clear, plain, and concise language.
- (x) At least one staff or employee should be trained to operate the CCTV System.

Section 7. Privacy – The establishments required to install CCTVs under Section 3 hereof shall comply with the following guidelines on privacy:

- a) Establishments covered shall strictly comply with the National Privacy Commission's guidelines on the use of CCTV Systems, as detailed in NPC Advisory No. 2024-02;
- b) Video footage obtained through the CCTV Systems shall be retained for a minimum period of twenty (20) days in order to allow investigating authorities, the Local Government Unit (LGU), and other concerned individuals to properly retrieve and prepare check-ups of the data relevant to any incidents that occur. Upon exceeding the prescribed period, video footage shall be permanently deleted from the system and all existing forms of backup;
- c) To ensure that CCTV systems capture footage in a manner consistent with the DPA, the location and angles of the cameras must be carefully considered. CCTVs shall only be used to monitor the intended spaces, taking into consideration the purpose for monitoring the same. The use of CCTVs in areas where individuals have a heightened expectation of privacy (i.e. fitting rooms, restrooms, toilets, lactation or breastfeeding rooms, and other similar places) is prohibited.

Section 8. Minimum Coverage – All the establishments mentioned under Section 3 hereof shall be required to install CCTVs to afford full coverage of the following:

- a) From the interior of the establishment:
 - i. All entrances/exits;
 - ii. The center of business activity of the establishment (including the tellers, cashiers, cash registrars, sales counters, or areas leading to the vault/safe) according to the nature of business/operations of the establishment.
- b) From the exterior of the establishment (when the establishment is not located inside a mall or building which have its exterior cameras):
 - i. All entrances/exits;
 - ii. From the entrances/exits, a clear view of the area to and from the street(s) abutting the establishment, including frontage thereof taking into particular consideration the clarity of shots in relation to the angles thereof;
 - iii. Parking Lots and drive-through lanes (when applicable). Video coverage should capture the plate number of the passing vehicles and, if possible, the driver.

Section 9. Implementing Offices – The City's Information and Technology Office (ITO) shall be responsible for the verification and determination of the relevant establishments' compliance with the directives of this Ordinance. The ITO shall specify

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when compulsory inspection of the installed CCTVs shall be conducted before the necessary clearance or certification therefor may be issued, which clearance or certification shall be a mandatory requirement for the issuance or renewal by the Business Permits and Licensing Office (BPLO) of a business permit or license. The ITO may thereafter conduct inspections during reasonable business hours to determine continued compliance with this Ordinance post-issuance or renewal of each establishments business permit or license by the BPLO. For all these purposes, the ITO shall seek the advice and assistance of the local Chief of Police or his duly authorized representative. The ITO shall issue a validating sticker to business establishments that have complied with this Ordinance.

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Section 10. Access to Recordings – The owner/s of these establishments shall keep, maintain, and preserve the recording for a period of at least twenty (20) days.

If a crime has been committed, or the operator, employee, or owner of the establishment has reason to believe that a crime has been committed and has been recorded by the CCTV, the operator, employee, or owner of the establishment shall immediately contact the nearest police station and shall provide access to the pertinent recording to the police and other investigators, the Local Government Unit, and any other person authorized by law to access the video recording.

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The operator, employee, or owner of the business establishment shall also make available the camera recordings to the enforcement authorities engaged in criminal investigation upon written request of the authorized or designated officer thereof with the particular time and day covered by the request therein specified, as well as to the Local Government Unit, upon request for peace, security, and other related purposes.

The captured video footage or images may be used to satisfy the written order or subpoena of any court or body with competent jurisdiction.

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An ordinary citizen with legitimate reason/interest may be allowed to view the CCTV footage/recording, upon request and approval from the operator of CCTV and compliance with the Data Privacy Act. Additional requirements, such as barangay/police clearance or report, may be required.

Law enforcement agents shall be allowed access at any time when by reason of hot pursuit, access to CCTV Footage is necessary to track suspects and or incidents which would require urgent action. No police report or court order shall be required in cases of hot pursuit.

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A seal to prevent tampering with these recordings must be placed on the recording device (DVR/NVR or CPU).

Section 11. Request for Access – Owners shall establish policies and procedures allowing for such access and/or obtaining a copy, and shall consider the following:

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- a) Use of a simple and accessible process for submitting requests for access, which includes viewing and obtaining a copy of CCTV footage; provided, that a request for access containing information sufficient to process the request should be acted upon even if a standard form is not used;
- b) Verification of the identity of the data subject requesting access through the presentation of supporting documentation, such as IDs or other similar documents: provided, that the information required shall only be to the extent necessary to confirm such identity;

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- c) For persons requesting access for and on behalf of another, the business owner may request evidence of proper authorization and other supporting documents to validate the authority and identity of the representative as well as to confirm the identity of the requesting party;
- d) Purpose/s of the request for access, which should not be contrary to law, morals, or public policy; and
- e) Sufficient details on the requested footage such as the specific date/s, approximate time, and location, among others, to enable the business owner to locate such footage.

Where images of parties other than the requesting data subject and/or the person/s sought to be identified as part of the request (e.g. identification of malefactors for investigation or law enforcement purposes) appear on the CCTV footage, legitimate interest under Section 12(f) of the Data Privacy Act.

Section 12. Denial of Request – The owner may refuse to provide a copy of CCTV footage or access thereto in the following instances:

- a) Incomplete information regarding the requested CCTV footage, as stated in Section 11; provided, the requesting party is first given a reasonable opportunity to amend the request and provide complete information;
- b) The access request is frivolous or vexatious. The determination of what constitutes frivolous or vexatious may be made on the basis of the particular circumstances of the request;
- c) Purpose for viewing or obtaining a copy of the footage is contrary to law, morals, or public policy;
- d) The request to obtain a copy of the CCTV footage is disproportional to the purpose stated by the requesting party;
- e) The burden or expense of providing access would be unreasonable or involve disproportionate effort on the part of the owner;
- f) The footage has been deleted by the time the owner receives the request, pursuant to its documented retention policy; or
- g) If disclosure of the footage could put an ongoing criminal investigation at risk as determined by the appropriate public authority. For this purpose, the PIC should provide written proof of this determination.

The business owner can only deny a request after giving the data subject or third party a reasonable opportunity to amend the request. Should the business owner deny a request for CCTV access, it shall provide the requesting party with the reason for the denial within five (5) working days from receipt of the request: *provided*, that the denial shall not serve as a bar for future requests by the same data subject or third party which complies with Section 11(e) of this Ordinance on the sufficiency of details on the requested footage. The determination of the reasonableness of the denial of a request shall be made by the NPC upon the filing of a complaint by the data subject pursuant to the NPC's rules of procedure.

Section 13. Response Procedure – Once the business owner is notified that a request for access is or will be made, the pertinent CCTV footage shall be taken out of

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the coverage of the usual retention period to enable the same to be saved and accessed in accordance with Section 14 of this Ordinance.

Upon fulfillment of the requirements in the immediately preceding sections, the business owner's response in allowing access to the CCTV footage shall be tiered: either by viewing or providing a copy to the data subject or the third party, as the case may be. The latter option shall be allowed when proportional to the purpose of the request. Proportionality requires that only the personal data that is adequate and relevant for the purposes of the processing is collected and processed.

- a) *Viewing.* The requesting party may be allowed a reasonable opportunity to view the requested footage; provided, that CCTV footage shall be viewed in a secure area; provided further, that only the requesting party and the authorized personnel of the owner shall be allowed to view such footage; provided finally, that other security measures to ensure confidentiality of the footage to be viewed may be implemented, such as signing of non-disclosure agreements or prohibiting the capture of the footage through mobile phones and other devices, where appropriate.
- b) *Obtaining a copy of the CCTV footage.* If the party making the request chooses to have a copy of the CCTV footage, the owner shall furnish them a copy upon determination of the business owner in accordance with Section 11 of this Ordinance. The business owner shall ensure that the copying of footage is made in a secure manner that maintains the integrity of the footage and any associated metadata. Such a process shall not interrupt the operation of the CCTV system. In circumstances where there is technical difficulty in providing a copy of the footage in video format, the owner may provide image stills as an alternative. Where image stills are provided, it would be necessary to supply sufficient stills for the duration of the requested footage.
- c) *Period for complying with the request -* The period shall not exceed five (5) working days from receipt of the request when the request is for viewing only. The period shall not exceed fifteen (15) working days from the receipt of the request when the request involves obtaining a copy of the CCTV footage. In cases of numerous footages, whether for viewing or obtaining a copy, the period to comply with the request may be extended for an additional period not exceeding fifteen (15) working days. The request is deemed submitted at the time the requesting party complies with the requirements in Section 11.

Section 14. Confidentiality and Preservation of Feeds – The manager/owner of the business establishments shall maintain the confidentiality of the video feeds and recordings obtained, as a result of the surveillance performed, in accordance with this Ordinance. Feeds shall be recorded or otherwise stored by the establishment for future use for **a period of not less than twenty (20) days**. However, the footage containing the incident shall be preserved until:

- a) the termination of the case; or
- b) reproduction is made by law enforcement agencies, UNLESS its prolonged preservation is ordered by the Court, by the law enforcement agency in connection with an ongoing investigation, or by the City Mayor.

Toward this end, the owner shall prohibit the use, viewing, copying, disclosure, or publication of said video feeds and recordings, for any purpose not allowed under this Ordinance.

Section 15. Privacy of Individuals – The viewing of recorded or captured video footage or images shall be made with due respect to the privacy of individuals. The installation of surveillance CCTV cameras in any restroom, toilet, shower, bathroom, changing room, fitting room, and other similar areas shall be prohibited. Masking of individuals who are neither a party nor sought to be identified must be done by the business owner to protect their privacy.

Section 16. Limitation on Use – CCTV cameras, and all feeds, shall be solely used in the specified instances set forth in this Ordinance, and used by such persons other than the owners and designated security personnel authorized to operate the same in any manner or location, and for any other purpose, is expressly prohibited.

- a) Law Enforcement and Crime Investigation – With respect to requests for CCTV footage to be disclosed in relation to a criminal investigation, the business owners shall cooperate on the appropriate disclosure of CCTV footage to the authorized law enforcement agencies in connection with the latter’s constitutional or statutory functions (e.g., criminal investigations, case build-up).
- i. Law enforcement officers shall provide the PIC to whom the request is made with a written statement, affirmative declaration, or equivalent to establish the lawfulness of the request.
- ii. The request for CCTV footage shall be made following, and with strict adherence to, existing standard operating procedures in the conduct of an investigation and law enforcement operation as stated in the applicable rules and regulations of law enforcement agencies and other pertinent public authorities.

In case of instances of hot pursuit, the police or arresting officer shall be allowed to immediately view the CCTV footage of the incident related to the crime or suspect, as time is of the essence in hot pursuit arrest cases.

- b) Regulatory Power of the LGU – CCTV cameras and all feeds shall be used for the purposes necessary, appropriate, and incidental for efficient and effective governance, as well as for the promotion of the general welfare of the inhabitants. Use of CCTV footage for purposes of an administrative investigation and regulatory function shall be allowed.
- c) Citizen’s Access to View – When access to view the footage is allowed to a citizen with legitimate reason/interest, CCTV cameras and any and all feeds shall be used only for the purposes necessary and appropriate for the lawful and intended purposes.

Section 17. Prohibition – The viewing of recorded or captured video footage or images shall be made with due respect to the privacy of individuals. It shall be unlawful or prohibited to use or view any saved or archived video recording and unauthorized disclosure of the identification of any person seen on video other than the complainant/s or victim/s or their relatives, or if the victim/s is dead, without an order from the City Government of Taguig, Philippine National Police (PNP), and a court of competent jurisdiction.

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Any person, natural or juridical, is prohibited to record the video through their phone or capture of still images directly from the computer of the owners of CCTV without prior clearance or authorization from the City Government of Taguig or the PNP. Violators shall be penalized as prescribed in this Ordinance or under other appropriate laws.

Section 18. Inspections – The Information Technology Office (ITO) and its authorized representatives shall conduct random inspections of business establishments at reasonable dates and times to determine if the CCTV installed conforms with this Ordinance.

Such inspection report shall be submitted to the BPLO for information, guidance, and appropriate action, including imposition of the Administrative Penalty Clause. The same Certification shall be required for all establishments applying for Business Permits.

Section 19. Compliance Process – Any establishment found to be in violation of this Ordinance by the ITO may appeal the findings thereof to the Office of the Mayor within five (5) working days of being notified of its violation by the ITO, furnishing a copy of the appeal to the ITO prior the filing thereof with the Office of the Mayor. Within five (5) working days from receipt of the copy of the appeal, the ITO shall submit its written answer to the Office of the Mayor, furnishing the business establishment a copy of the same on an even date. The Office of the Mayor shall decide on the matter within five (5) working days from receipt of the answer of the ITO. The decision of the City Mayor shall be final, and no motion for reconsideration shall be entertained.

Section 20. Administrative Penalty Clause – Business establishments that violate or fail to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance, such as but not limited to specifications and installation of CCTV, shall be subject to the following administrative penalties:

- a) 1st offense – A fine of One Thousand Pesos (PHP 1,000.00) and a warning with the condition that the establishment shall install the proper CCTV cameras or video surveillance systems within fifteen (15) days;
- b) 2nd offense – Fine of Three Thousand Pesos (PHP 3,000.00) with the condition that the establishment shall install the proper CCTV cameras or video surveillance systems within fifteen (15) days;
- c) 3rd offense – Fine of Five Thousand Pesos (PHP 5,000.00) with the condition that the establishment shall install the proper CCTV cameras or video surveillance systems within fifteen (15) days;
- d) 4th offense – Revocation of Business Permit

Establishments who could prove that the failure to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance is not due to their fault shall not be liable. However, they should prove that they have diligently complied with this Ordinance.

Section 21. Penal Clause – Persons, natural or juridical, who violate or fail to comply with the provisions of Section 14, 15, 16, and 17 of this Ordinance shall be subject to the following penalties:

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- a) 1st offense – A fine of One Thousand Pesos (PHP 1,000.00) and a warning with the condition to delete the unauthorized pictures or videos captured;
- b) 2nd offense – Fine of Three Thousand Pesos (PHP 3,000.00) with the condition to delete the unauthorized pictures or videos captured;
- c) 3rd offense – Fine of Five Thousand Pesos (PHP 5,000.00) with the condition to delete the unauthorized pictures or videos captured;
- d) 4th offense – Filing a complaint for violation of the Data Privacy Act before the National Privacy Commission.

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Section 22. Transition – Businesses covered by the scope of this Ordinance shall have a period of one (1) year from its effectivity within which to comply with the directives hereof.

Establishments that have existing cameras that do not comply with the minimum technical specifications are granted three (3) years from the effectivity of this Ordinance to comply.

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These establishments shall be inspected in the 3rd year after the implementation of this Ordinance.

Section 23. Repealing Clause – All ordinances, executive orders, and issuances contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby deemed repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

Section 24. Separability Clause – If for any reason, any provision of this Ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid, other sections or provisions hereof, which are not affected, shall continue to be in full force and effect.

Section 25. Effectivity Clause – This Ordinance shall take effect upon approval and publication.

APPROVED 19 August 2024 in the City of Taguig.

QPPB

CITY COUNCILORS

HON. JAME R. LABAMPA

HON. BABY GLORIA V. DE MESA

HON. RODIL C. MARCELINO

HON. FANELLA JOY BANGA-CRUZ

HON. NICKY C. SUPAN

HON. JAIME R. GARCIA

HON. MARISSA BALINA-ERON

HON. YASSER G. PANGANDAMAN

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HON. GAMALIEL N. SAN PEDRO

HON. CARLITO M. OGALINOLA

HON. RAUL T. AQUINO

HON. LAMBERTO M. MAÑOSCA

HON. JOANNA MAE M. PAGKALINAWAN
SK Federation President

HON. JOMIL BRYAN C. SERNA

HON. EDUARDO B. PRADO

HON. EDGAR VICTOR S. BAPTISTA

HON. ALEXANDER S. PENOLIO

HON. JORGE DANIEL S. BOCOBO
Liga President

Attested by:

HON. ARVIN IAN V. ALIT
Vice Mayor and Presiding Officer

Certified by:

MR. DICKSON R. ROÑO
City Council Secretary

Approved by:

HON. MARIA LAARNIL L. CAYETANO
City Mayor

Date Signed September 12, 2024

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