



Privacy and Data Protection

Draft Personal Data
Protection Bill 2018:
A Summary

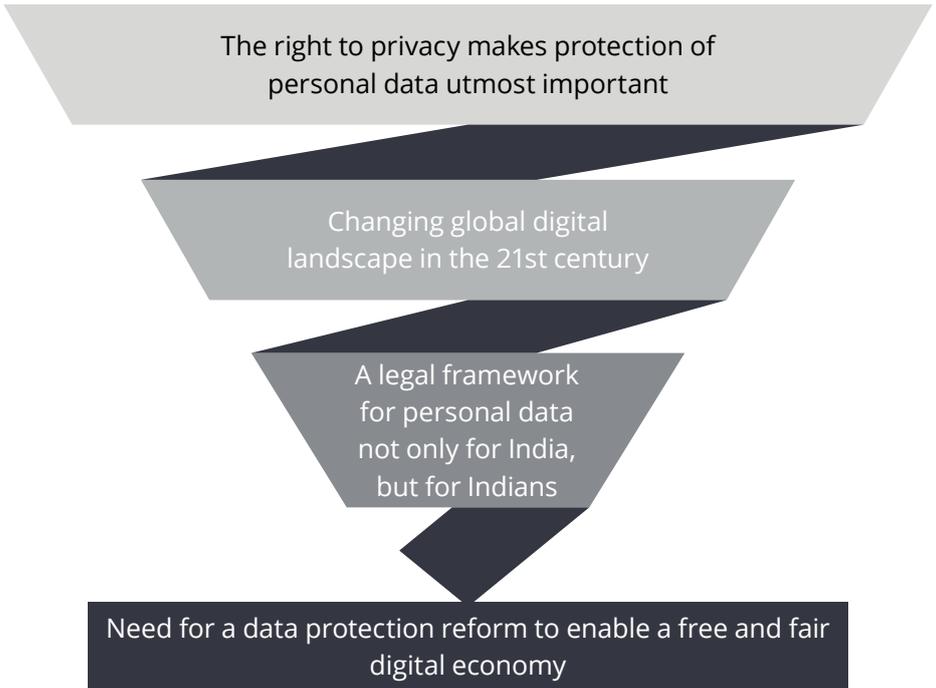
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Introduction

Protection of personal data of data principal* is at the core of the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018 (hereafter referred to as “PDPB” or “bill”).

This means once the bill is enacted and enforced, privacy will no longer be optional and cannot be ignored. Among many significant provisions, the PDPB proposes substantial penalty for violation of the stated requirements.

Such provisions along with heightened focus on collection and use of personal data, will require organisations (referred in the bill as Data Fiduciary and Data Processor) to revisit their risk acceptance criteria and establish a robust privacy and data protection framework.



Understanding the construct of the bill

15
Chapters

112
Sections

4
Rights offered for
Data Principals /
Individuals

67
Pages

5
Grounds for
processing
of sensitive
personal data

11
Measures to ensure
transparency
and establish
accountability

7
Rules for
exemptions

6
Grounds for
processing of
personal data

3
Months from the notified
date for the Data Protection
Authority to be established
by the central government

Key propositions from the draft bill



Data Protection Authority of India

Bill proposes to establish an independent authority to oversee the enforcement of the provisions of the Bill.



Individual Rights

Bill proposes certain rights for data principals such as Right to access and confirmation, Right to be forgotten etc.



Territorial coverage beyond India

to organisations processing the personal data, that have a connection with any business carried on in the territory of India or with any activity which involves the profiling of data principals within the territory of India.



Penalties of upto to Rs. 15 Cr (~USD 2.25M) or 4% of total worldwide turnover.



Data Localisation

Bill proposes that at least one serving copy of personal data is stored in India.

Implications

Penalty will be imposed if the following obligations are violated:

INR 15 cr or **4%** of global turnover, whichever is higher

- 01 Prompt action in response to a data security breach
- 02 Undertaking a data protection impact assessment by a significant data fiduciary
- 03 Conducting a data audit by a significant data fiduciary
- 04 Appointment of a data protection officer by a significant data fiduciary
- 05 Failure to register with the Authority

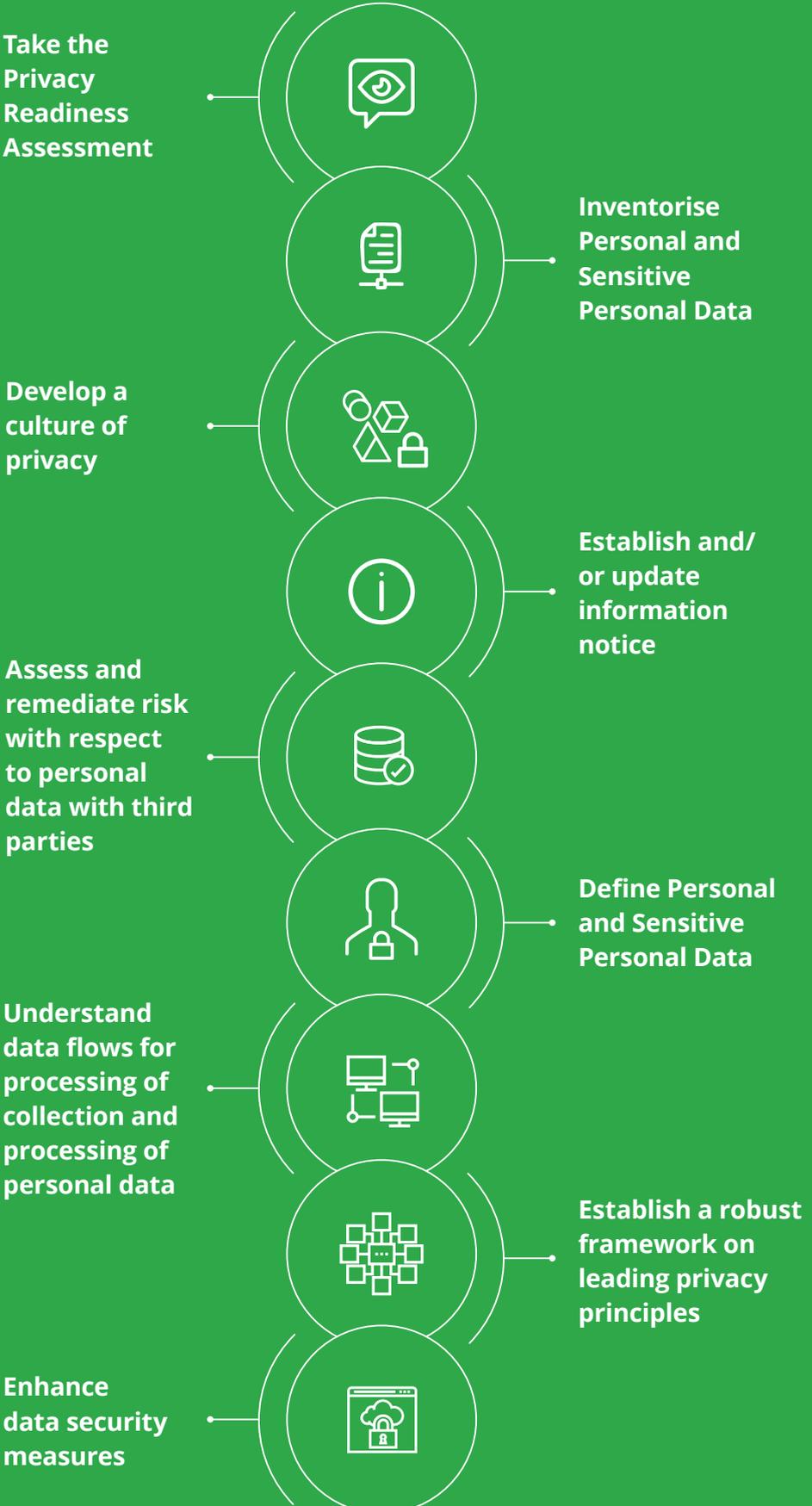
INR 5 cr or **2%** of global turnover, whichever is higher

- 01 Ground of processing of personal data
- 02 Ground of processing of sensitive personal data
- 03 Ground of processing of personal and sensitive personal data of children
- 04 Adhering to data security safeguards
- 05 Transfer of personal data outside India subject to defined conditions

What next?

A proactive approach

Until the law gets enacted, organisations may consider the following initiatives:



Glossary



Data fiduciary

Any person, including the State, a company, any juristic entity or any individual who alone or in conjunction with others determines the purpose and means of processing of personal data



Data principal

The natural person to whom the personal data relates



Data processor

Any person, including the State, a company, any juristic entity or any individual who processes personal data on behalf of a data fiduciary, but does not include an employee of the data fiduciary;



Personal data

Data about or relating to a natural person who is directly or indirectly identifiable, having regard to any characteristic, trait, attribute or any other feature of the identity of such natural person, or any combination of such features, or any combination of such features with any other information

The Bill in brief



Data Protection Obligation

Personal data should be processed in a manner that is fair, and ensures privacy. It mandates collection and processing of personal data to be limited to a defined purpose



Processing of Personal Data

Six (6) grounds for processing - a) Consent b) Function of Parliament or any State Legislature c) Compliance with law or any order of any court or tribunal d) Prompt action (e.g. medical emergency involving a threat to the life disaster scenario etc.) e) Employment, and f) Reasonable purposes



Data Principal Rights

Individuals/Data Principals may exercise - a) Right to confirmation and access b) Right to correction c) Right to Data Portability d) Right to Be Forgotten



Transparency and Accountability

To be achieved by appointing a Data Protection Officer and inculcating privacy fundamentals such as Privacy by Design, Information/ Data Security, Data Breach Notification, Impact Assessment, Record Keeping etc.



Cross border data flow

Organisations are expected to store a copy of personal data within India and transfer of personal data outside Indian territory is permissible, subject to conditions mandated by the bill

Privacy is a fundamental right and protecting the personal data of Indian data principal is at the core of the bill.

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