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Data Protection 2017

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1 Relevant Legislation and Competent Authorities

1.1 What is the principal data protection legislation?

There is no comprehensive, consolidated data protection law in China.

1.2 Is there any other general legislation that impacts data protection?

The *P.R.C. Constitution* establishes an individual's right to dignity, which under relevant rules is further interpreted to include a right of privacy. The *P.R.C. Constitution* also establishes an individual's right of freedom and secrecy of correspondence. *The Tort Liability Law* explicitly protects the right of privacy, and allows private rights of action for invasions of privacy. The *Ninth Amendment to the P.R.C. Criminal Law* establishes criminal liabilities for the sale or provision of personal information to a third party in violation of law. The *Decision on Enhancing Internet Information Protection* protects personal electronic data which is collected and transferred through the internet. In addition, a consumer's personal information is protected under the *Consumer Rights Protection Law*. Finally, the *Cybersecurity Law* imposes personal data protection obligations on network operators and providers of network products and services.

1.3 Is there any sector-specific legislation that impacts data protection?

In China, personal data protection rules are scattered among various sector-specific Chinese laws and regulations. For example, personal financial information has extensive protection under banking sector regulations, and the telecommunications sector has its own rules protecting the personal information of telecommunications service users.

1.4 What is the relevant data protection regulatory authority(ies)?

There is no particular data protection regulatory authority. Government agencies may act as regulatory authorities in particular industry sectors under their respective oversight. The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology has somewhat disproportionate influence in the field.

2 Definitions

2.1 Please provide the key definitions used in the relevant legislation:

- "**Personal Data**"

  There is no clear, single and fundamental definition of "personal data". However, generally speaking, "personal data" refers to information which relates to an individual and which either (1) can independently identify the individual, or (2) may be used to identify the individual when combined with other information.

  To take one example, a regulation of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce defines "consumer personal information" as "information collected by an enterprise operator during the sale of products or provision of services that can, singly or in combination with other information, identify a consumer". The regulation then provides a list of specific examples: a consumer's "name, gender, occupation, birth date, identification card number, residential address, contact information, income and financial status, health status, and consumer status". This is only one regulatory definition among several. Definitions provided for other sector-specific regulations can be even more broadly stated than this one.

- "**Sensitive Personal Data**"

  There is no definition of "sensitive personal data". However, some sector-specific regulations provide special protections of certain personal data, effectively treating them much like "sensitive personal data". These include personal financial information, disease and medical history, status as a hepatitis B carrier, and others.

- "**Processing**"

  There is no definition of "processing", but in practice it may usually include collection, transmission, use, disclosure, storage, disposal, etc.

- "**Data Controller**"

  There is no definition of "data controller", but the existing data protection rules mainly regulate entities which collect and use personal information and therefore are, in effect, data controllers.

- "**Data Processor**"

  There is no definition of "data processor".

- "**Data Subject**"

  There is no definition of "data subject", but in practice it usually refers to an individual whose personal data are collected, used or processed.

- *Other key definitions – please specify (e.g., "Pseudonymous Data", "Direct Personal Data", "Indirect Personal Data")*
  - "**Pseudonymous Data**"

    There is no definition of "pseudonymous data".
  - "**Direct Personal Data**"

    There is no definition of "direct personal data".
  - "**Indirect Personal Data**"

    There is no definition of "indirect personal data".

3 Key Principles

3.1 What are the key principles that apply to the processing of personal data?

- **Transparency**

  Although no precise principle is established for the processing of personal data, existing sector-specific data protection rules often require that the data subject be expressly informed of the purpose, method and scope for collecting and using the personal data. Typically, the consent of the data subject is also required.
- **Lawful basis for processing**

  There is no general requirement to have a lawful basis for processing of personal data. Some existing sector-specific data protection rules, however, require that personal information is not illegally or improperly collected, used or transferred.
- **Purpose limitation**

  Existing sector-specific data protection rules require that the data subject must be expressly informed of the purpose, method and scope for collecting and using the personal data, and by way of this requirement also imply that the collection and use must not exceed the prescribed purpose and scope.
- **Data minimisation**

  Some existing sector-specific data protection rules require that unnecessary personal data must not be collected.
- **Proportionality**

  There is no data protection rule concerning this principle.
- **Retention**

  Some existing sector-specific data protection rules require: that personal data be kept strictly confidential, and not be disclosed, sold or illegally provided to others; that technical measures be taken to ensure data security and to prevent any data leakage or loss; and that in the event of any occurrence or risk of data leakage or loss, immediate remedial measures be taken.
- *Other key principles – please specify*

  There are no other key principles in particular.

4 Individual Rights

4.1 What are the key rights that individuals have in relation to the processing of their personal data?

- **Access to data**

  Some existing sector-specific data protection rules explicitly provide that a data subject may access his/her own personal data.
- **Correction and deletion**

  Some existing sector-specific data protection rules explicitly provide that a data subject may correct mistake(s) concerning his/her personal data. The *Cybersecurity Law* provides that a data subject may request a network operator to delete personal information pertaining to him or her, if he or she discovers that the collection or use of the personal information is in violation of law or of an agreement between the parties.
- **Objection to processing**

  There is no precise rule which provides a data subject with the right of objection to processing.
- **Objection to marketing**

  There is no precise rule which provides a data subject with the right to object to his/her personal data being processed for marketing purposes. However, it is clearly provided in the *Consumer Rights Protection Law* that without a consumer's consent or request, or where a consumer explicitly rejects it, a company may not distribute commercial information to the consumer. There is also a regulation imposing rules and restrictions on the use of "spam" emails, as well as short commercial messages.
- **Complaint to relevant data protection authority(ies)**

  There are regulatory authorities which respectively supervise the enforcement of existing sector-specific data protection rules or regulations. Certain sector-specific data protection regulations, such as the *Administrative Provisions on Short Message Services*, establish precise rules on how a data subject may make a complaint to the competent authorities.
- *Other key rights – please specify*

  There are no other key rights in particular.

5 Registration Formalities and Prior Approval

5.1 In what circumstances is registration or notification required to the relevant data protection regulatory authority(ies)? (E.g., general notification requirement, notification required for specific processing activities.)

There are no such circumstances.

5.2 On what basis are registrations/notifications made? (E.g., per legal entity, per processing purpose, per data category, per system or database.)

This is not applicable.

5.3 Who must register with/notify the relevant data protection authority(ies)? (E.g., local legal entities, foreign legal entities subject to the relevant data protection legislation, representative or branch offices of foreign legal entities subject to the relevant data protection legislation.)

This is not applicable.

5.4 What information must be included in the registration/notification? (E.g., details of the notifying entity, affected categories of individuals, affected categories of personal data, processing purposes.)

This is not applicable.

5.5 What are the sanctions for failure to register/notify where required?

This is not applicable.

5.6 What is the fee per registration (if applicable)?

This is not applicable.

5.7 How frequently must registrations/notifications be renewed (if applicable)?

This is not applicable.

5.8 For what types of processing activities is prior approval required from the data protection regulator?

This is not applicable.

5.9 Describe the procedure for obtaining prior approval, and the applicable timeframe.

This is not applicable.

6 Appointment of a Data Protection Officer

6.1 Is the appointment of a Data Protection Officer mandatory or optional?

There is no requirement to appoint a company "Data Protection Officer" as a general matter. In the banking sector, commercial banks are required to appoint a "Chief Information Officer". This position may involve functions that are similar to those of a Data Protection Officer, but it is not chiefly responsible for data protection matters. Companies in the postal and courier services sector are required to appoint a "Security Information Officer". Medical institutions are required to establish a separate department and personnel who would normally also have the responsibilities of a Data Protection Officer. Finally, under the *Cybersecurity Law*, network operators are required to confirm which of their officers or employees will bear responsibility for network security, and carry out the responsibility for the protection of network security.

6.2 What are the sanctions for failing to appoint a mandatory Data Protection Officer where required?

Under the *Cybersecurity Law*, if a network operator fails to perform security obligations (such as an obligation to appoint an officer or employee to be responsible for network security), possible penalties may include a warning, an order to make correction and a fine of up to RMB 100,000.

6.3 What are the advantages of voluntarily appointing a Data Protection Officer (if applicable)?

This is not applicable.

6.4 Please describe any specific qualifications for the Data Protection Officer required by law.

This is not applicable.

6.5 What are the responsibilities of the Data Protection Officer, as required by law or typical in practice?

The responsibilities of a "Chief Information Officer" in a bank are to administer the bank's information technology department and to be responsible for information technology, and also to establish a department to be responsible for IT risk management. A postal or courier services company's "Security Information Officer" is responsible for collecting, reporting and handling security information. A medical institution's department and personnel acting in the role of a Data Protection Officer would generally have responsibility for the collection, use and processing of personal medical information. A network security officer of a network operator is responsible for the network security of the network operator.

6.6 Must the appointment of a Data Protection Officer be registered/notified to the relevant data protection authority(ies)?

This is not applicable.

7 Marketing and Cookies

7.1 Please describe any legislative restrictions on the sending of marketing communications by post, telephone, email, or SMS text message. (E.g., requirement to obtain prior opt-in consent or to provide a simple and free means of opt-out.)

Under the *Consumer Rights Protection Law*, without a consumer's consent or request, or where a consumer explicitly rejects it, a company may not distribute commercial information to the consumer.

In particular, the *Measures for the Administration of Internet Email Services* require that: (1) emails containing commercial advertisement content may not be sent to recipients without their explicit consent; (2) such commercial advertisement emails must be identified by the words "advertisement" or "AD" in the email's subject field; (3) the identity or origin of the email sender may not be intentionally concealed or forged; (4) the email must provide valid contact methods (including the sender's email address) through which recipients may indicate their refusal of further emails and which should be valid for 30 days; and (5) the sender is required to stop sending such emails when the recipient indicates his/her refusal, unless otherwise agreed by the parties involved.

In addition, the *Administrative Provisions on Short Message Services* require that if short message service providers and short message content providers request their users to agree to receive short commercial messages, they must explain the types, sending frequencies and sending periods of the short commercial messages which they propose to send. If the users explicitly refuse or fail to give a reply, no further short messages having the same or similar contents may be sent to them. Also, they are required to

offer convenient and effective ways to refuse to receive the short messages, and to inform the users of these in the same short messages, and are required not to hinder their users' refusal to receive short messages by any means.

7.2 Is the relevant data protection authority(ies) active in enforcement of breaches of marketing restrictions?

It does not appear to be the case. Not much news on the enforcement of such breaches is reported.

7.3 Are companies required to screen against any "do not contact" list or registry?

There are no such requirements in particular.

7.4 What are the maximum penalties for sending marketing communications in breach of applicable restrictions?

Under the *Measures for the Administration of Internet Email Services*, the maximum penalty for sending emails having commercial advertisement content is RMB 30,000.

According to the *Consumer Rights Protection Law*, if a business operator infringes a consumer's rights in connection with his/her personal information, it may be required to make corrections, receive a warning, forfeit related illegal income and be charged a fine of up to 10 times the illegal income (if there is no illegal income, the fine will be up to RMB 500,000). Under the *Administrative Provisions on Short Message Services*, violations of relevant provisions regarding short commercial messages may be penalised with a fine of up to RMB 30,000.

7.5 What types of cookies require explicit opt-in consent, as mandated by law or binding guidance issued by the relevant data protection authority(ies)?

There is no rule which addresses cookies in particular. However, in the context of telecommunications and internet services, the "user's personal information" includes any information regarding the time and place at which a user uses the telecommunications or internet service. This may imply protection of a user's location or behavioural tracking information.

7.6 For what types of cookies is implied consent acceptable, under relevant national legislation or binding guidance issued by the relevant data protection authority(ies)?

There is no rule particularly addressing cookies.

7.7 To date, has the relevant data protection authority(ies) taken any enforcement action in relation to cookies?

There is no rule particularly addressing cookies.

7.8 What are the maximum penalties for breaches of applicable cookie restrictions?

There is no rule particularly addressing cookies.

8 Restrictions on International Data Transfers

8.1 Please describe any restrictions on the transfer of personal data abroad.

There are no requirements applicable to cross-border transfers as a general matter. However, there are cross-border transfer restrictions that particularly apply to transfers of personal financial, credit reference and health information to places outside of China.

Under the *Cybersecurity Law*, operators of key information infrastructure must store personal information and critical data which they collect and generate in the course of their operations in China within the territory of China, although a cross-border transfer of such important data may be allowed when there is a genuine need resulting from business necessities, as long as a security assessment has been conducted.

8.2 Please describe the mechanisms companies typically utilise to transfer personal data abroad in compliance with applicable transfer restrictions.

This is not applicable.

8.3 Do transfers of personal data abroad require registration/notification or prior approval from the relevant data protection authority(ies)? Describe which mechanisms require approval or notification, what those steps involve, and how long they take.

There is no registration/notification requirement applicable to cross-border transfers of personal data.

9 Whistle-blower Hotlines

9.1 What is the permitted scope of corporate whistle-blower hotlines under applicable law or binding guidance issued by the relevant data protection authority(ies)? (E.g., restrictions on the scope of issues that may be reported, the persons who may submit a report, the persons whom a report may concern.)

There is no rule on the use of whistle-blower hotlines.

9.2 Is anonymous reporting strictly prohibited, or strongly discouraged, under applicable law or binding guidance issued by the relevant data protection authority(ies)? If so, how do companies typically address this issue?

There is no rule on this matter.

9.3 Do corporate whistle-blower hotlines require separate registration/notification or prior approval from the relevant data protection authority(ies)? Please explain the process, how long it typically takes, and any available exemptions.

There is no rule on the use of whistle-blower hotlines.

9.4 Do corporate whistle-blower hotlines require a separate privacy notice?

There is no rule on the use of whistle-blower hotlines.

9.5 To what extent do works councils/trade unions/ employee representatives need to be notified or consulted?

There is no rule on the use of whistle-blower hotlines.

10 CCTV and Employee Monitoring

10.1 Does the use of CCTV require separate registration/ notification or prior approval from the relevant data protection authority(ies)?

There is no registration/notification or prior approval requirement on the use of closed circuit television.

10.2 What types of employee monitoring are permitted (if any), and in what circumstances?

In China, there is no specific rule explicitly addressing employee monitoring. However, employee monitoring may be subject to the following restrictions under Chinese law:

(1) In China, an individual is entitled to a constitutional right to dignity, of which a right of privacy is a part.

(2) The *P.R.C. Constitution* also grants an individual the freedom and secrecy of correspondence.

(3) The *Decision on Enhancing Internet Information Protection* provides broad protections for personal electronic data, by way of which employee personal information is protected.

(4) An employer must keep employees' personal data in confidence. The employer must obtain the relevant employee's prior written consent before disclosing the personal data to a third party.

10.3 Is consent or notice required? Describe how employers typically obtain consent or provide notice.

There is no special rule or policy regulating the monitoring of employees. Even so, it would still be prudent to provide employees with notice and obtain the consent of the employees to the implementation of the monitoring programme. In practice, the consent may be obtained by way of an appropriate statement in an employment contract, or a provision in an employee handbook or workplace rules that each employee is required to acknowledge and accept by way of a signature.

10.4 To what extent do works councils/trade unions/ employee representatives need to be notified or consulted?

There is no requirement to notify or consult with a works council or trade union.

10.5 Does employee monitoring require separate registration/notification or prior approval from the relevant data protection authority(ies)?

There is no registration/notification or prior approval requirement.

11 Processing Data in the Cloud

11.1 Is it permitted to process personal data in the cloud? If so, what specific due diligence must be performed, under applicable law or binding guidance issued by the relevant data protection authority(ies)?

There is no data protection rule specifically concerning personal data in the cloud. A draft *Circular on Regulating the Market Operations of Cloud Services* may impose personal data protection obligations on cloud service operators.

11.2 What specific contractual obligations must be imposed on a processor providing cloud-based services, under applicable law or binding guidance issued by the relevant data protection authority(ies)?

There is no data protection rule specifically concerning data processing by cloud-based services. A draft *Circular on Regulating the Market Operations of Cloud Services* may impose personal data protection obligations on cloud service operators.

12 Big Data and Analytics

12.1 Is the utilisation of big data and analytics permitted? If so, what due diligence is required, under applicable law or binding guidance issued by the relevant data protection authority(ies)?

There is no general data protection rule specifically concerning big data and analytics.

13 Data Security and Data Breach

13.1 What data security standards (e.g., encryption) are required, under applicable law or binding guidance issued by the relevant data protection authority(ies)?

Certain sector-specific data protection rules require a company to take technical measures to ensure data security and prevent any data leakage or loss, and in the event of any occurrence or risk of data leakage or loss, to take immediate remedial measures. However, except in particular sectors, there is usually no detailed and specific rule on what technical measures must be implemented.

Detailed or extensive data security standards have been established for the medical, financial, telecommunications and internet, and courier services sectors, as well as for network operators. For example, network operators are required to adopt encryption measures to protect network data. The *Ninth Amendment to the P.R.C. Criminal Law* also establishes criminal liability for network service providers, which fail to perform their obligations to manage the security of information networks as provided by law and administrative regulation. However, more generally stated security standards have been established for numerous other industry sectors.

13.2 Is there a legal requirement to report data breaches to the relevant data protection authority(ies)? If so, describe what details must be reported, to whom, and within what timeframe. If no legal requirement exists, describe under what circumstances the relevant data protection authority(ies) expects voluntary breach reporting.

There are no requirements applicable to information security breaches of personal data as a general matter. However, there are specific requirements in relation to the financial, credit reference, internet service, telecommunications, postal and tax sectors.

Financial institutions are required to establish a system for reporting major safety incidents and risk events arising in the electronic banking business, and to maintain regular communications with supervisory departments. In situations where the electronic banking system is maliciously damaged, or infected by a virus which results in a breach of confidential information, financial institutions must report to the China Banking Regulatory Commission within 48 hours.

If a serious information leakage accident occurs at a credit reference institution which operates a personal credit information business, at the Basic Database of Financial Credit Information, or at the institution which provides credit information or which makes inquiry with the Database, the administrative authority of the credit information collection sector may take necessary measures such as a temporary takeover in order to mitigate the damages.

In cases where there is any leakage or possible leakage of users' personal information, which has caused or which may cause serious consequences, then the relevant telecommunications business operator or internet information service provider should report such events to the competent telecommunications regulatory agency.

Any company providing postal services or courier services must report to the relevant postal administration authority within three days, if an employee opens, hides or discards more than 10 pieces of another person's mail without authorisation.

In the event of any incident in which tax-related confidential information is leaked, the relevant tax agency must report such events in a timely manner according to the relevant laws and rules.

Under the *Cybersecurity Law*, network operators must report to the relevant competent authorities in case there is any leakage, destruction or loss of personal information, or any possibility of the foregoing.

13.3 Is there a legal requirement to report data breaches to individuals? If so, describe what details must be reported, to whom, and within what timeframe. If no legal requirement exists, describe under what circumstances the relevant data protection authority(ies) expects voluntary breach reporting.

There is no general data breach report requirement. Under the *Cybersecurity Law*, network operators must inform the users promptly in case there is any leakage, destruction or loss of personal information, or any possibility of the foregoing. A draft *Implementing Regulations of the Consumer Rights Protection Law* contains a similar requirement.

13.4 What are the maximum penalties for security breaches?

There is no general data protection rule specifically concerning penalties for security breaches. However, there are specific penalties in relation to certain industry sectors. For example, internet information services providers which fail to take technical measures to ensure data security may be subject to administrative penalties possibly including a warning and a fine of more than RMB 10,000 and up to RMB 30,000. Network service providers which fail to perform their obligations to manage the security of information networks may be subject to criminal liability, which may include public surveillance, detention or fixed-term imprisonment of up to three years, and/or be fined, and an entity committing such crime may be subject to a fine.

14 Enforcement and Sanctions

14.1 Describe the enforcement powers of the data protection authority(ies).

China does not have a particular data protection authority with specific investigatory power(s). The *Cybersecurity Law* may introduce the Ministry of Public Security as one of the agencies with potential authority to enforce the law.

14.2 Describe the data protection authority's approach to exercising those powers, with examples of recent cases.

This is not applicable.

15 E-discovery / Disclosure to Foreign Law Enforcement Agencies

15.1 How do companies within your jurisdiction respond to foreign e-discovery requests, or requests for disclosure from foreign law enforcement agencies?

There is no particular rule on how companies within China may respond to foreign e-discovery requests for disclosure of personal data.

15.2 What guidance has the data protection authority(ies) issued?

There is none.

16 Trends and Developments

16.1 What enforcement trends have emerged during the previous 12 months? Describe any relevant case law.

Generally, government authorities in China appear to have started to place a higher level of priority on cyber security and personal data protection on the internet. There has been a rising awareness among the general population in China of the need to protect personal information, and an increasing anxiety over the prospect of data breaches and their consequences. As a significant example, a financial information services company in Shanghai collected a great amount of consumer personal information by purchasing the information from others, without the consent of the data subjects, and used these consumers' personal information to contact the consumers for marketing purposes, such as promoting its P2P finance products. The Shanghai Administration for Industry and Commerce imposed a fine of RMB 400,000 on this company.

16.2 What "hot topics" are currently a focus for the data protection regulator?

The *Cybersecurity Law* was enacted in China in November 2016 and will be effective from June 1, 2017. The publication of the final text of the law will not dispel all of the uncertainty and speculation, for much of the text is drafted in general terms and leaves some of the actual conduct of the law for prospective later implementing rules and regulations. Some key issues under the *Cybersecurity Law* such as obligations on operators of key information infrastructure await clarification by way of implementing regulation or other more detailed rulemaking.

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The team of more than 25 privacy professionals, spanning three continents and five offices, is led by Lisa Sotto, who was named among the *National Law Journal*'s "100 Most Influential Lawyers". With lawyers qualified in six jurisdictions, the team includes internationally-recognised partners Bridget Treacy and Wim Nauwelaerts, former FBI cybersecurity counsel Paul Tiao, and former UK Information Commissioner Richard Thomas.

In addition, the firm's Centre for Information Policy Leadership, led by Bojana Bellamy, collaborates with industry leaders, consumer organisations and government agencies to develop innovative and pragmatic approaches to privacy and information security.

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