

INDIAN ACADEMY OF DATA PROTECTION PROFESSIONALS

Data Privacy in the Indian Scenario

Naavi
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DISAI, Chennai

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Current Privacy Regulatory Scenario

Privacy Judgement

Indian Telegraph Act

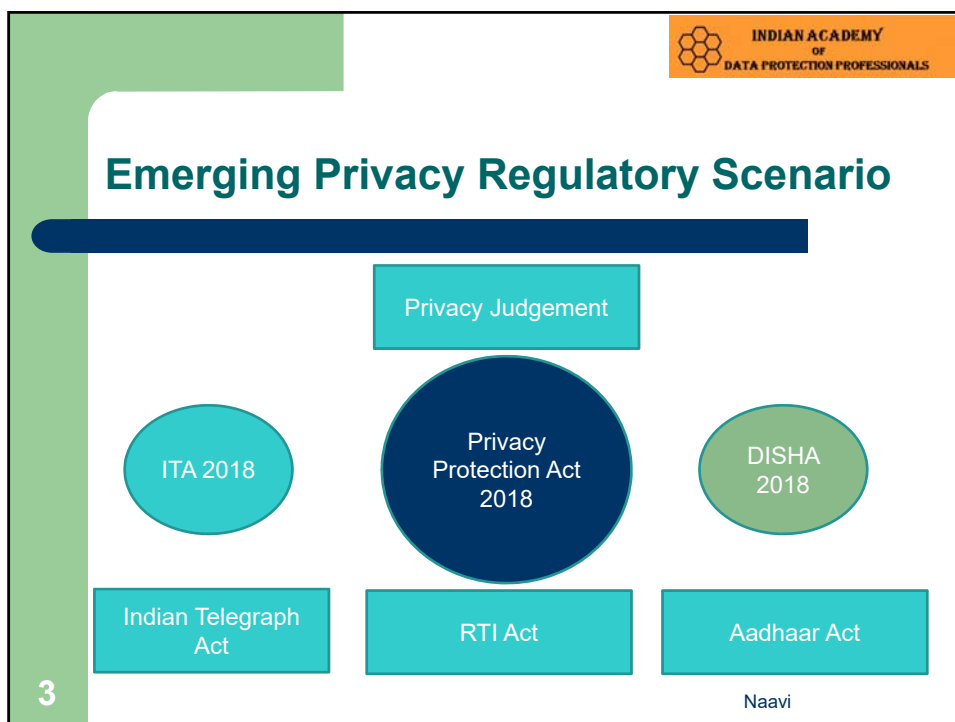
ITA2008

Aadhaar Act

RTI Act

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Privacy is a Human Right

- Privacy is a Human Right
 - Desirable in a Democratic Society
 - Held as a Fundamental Right under our constitution
 - But has to also co-exist with other rights which are also fundamental to our constitution and survival
 - Not considered an “Absolute Right” but as a “Right subject to Reasonable Restrictions”

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Conflicts

- Right to Freedom of Expression
 - Is also a fundamental right
- Right to Information
 - Is also a respected statutory right
- Cyber Security Right
 - Is a Right for Survival and cannot be relegated into the background
 - Security of State is an exception to Privacy Right

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Accepted Reasonable Restrictions

- “Reasonable Restrictions” allowed under Article 19.
 - a) interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India,
 - b) the security of the State,
 - c) friendly relations with foreign States,
 - d) public order,
 - e) decency or morality, or
 - f) in relation to contempt of court,
 - g) defamation or
 - h) incitement to an offence

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Scope of ITA 2008 in Privacy Protection

- Defines Personal Information (2011 Rules)
- Defines Sensitive Personal Information (2011 Rules)
- Mandates “Reasonable Security Practice” Section 43A , “Due Diligence” under Section 79
- Provides civil compensation for wrongful loss
- Prescribes 3 years imprisonment under Section 72A

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Scope of ITA 2008 in Privacy Protection

- Defines Data Retention Norms under Section 67C and Section 65
- Provides security exceptions under Section 69, 69A, 69B and 70B through due process for exercising powers of interception, powers of decryption, powers to demand information
- Provides a grievance redressal mechanism through Adjudication
 - Additionally, Section 43/66 may also be used for protection of Information Privacy

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The New Introductions

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Financial Sector

- Already regulated by RBI and the centuries old Common law principles of Confidentiality of Banking information
- Information Security Guidelines have been provided
 - First under the Information Security Guidelines when Computerization was first introduced in 1980s
 - Internet Banking Guidelines 2001
 - Electronic Banking Security Guidelines under the GGWG committee recommendations
 - Cyber Security Framework in 2016
 - Limited Liability Circular 2017

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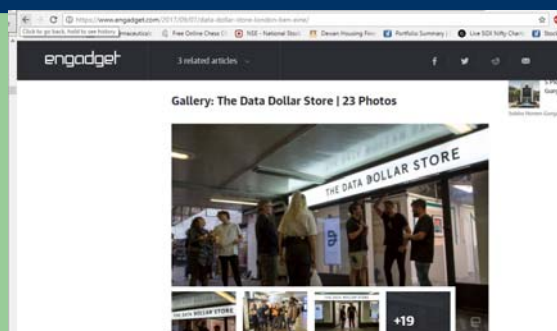
Health Sector

- DISHA 2018
- Digital Health Information created by a service provider is considered as a “Property” of the data subject
 - Similar to the new Californian Privacy Act which recognizes “Selling of personal data by the Data Subject”
 - As a property, data can be sold?..California act recognizes the possibility
 - Have you heard of Data Dollar Store?..in London which barter your data to goods?
- Will introduce a Health Care Sector Privacy Regulator
 - NeHA (National Health Authority of India)
- Will prescribe punishments and civil liabilities for Health data breach (1/3/5 years, Upto Rs 5 lakhs)

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Data Dollar Store



<https://www.naavi.org/wp/why-we-need-a-data-breach-protection-act-rather-than-data-protection-act/>

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EHR Guidelines

- EHR Guidelines preceded DISHA 2018 and is already operative
 - Has provisions on Technical standards for Medical Codes, Transaction Codes , Subject IDs etc
 - Privacy Obligations
 - Security Obligations

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National Health Stack (NHS)

- Sets up a Technical Backbone to support the Ayushman Bharat (Modi Care) program
 - 1.5 lakh Health and Welfare Centers
 - 10 crore Health Insured families and their Health Data storage and Management

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Aadhaar

- Aadhaar Act already has special provisions for punishments for any data breach
 - Aadhaar system is a repository of basic demographic data and not associated data such as Health or Financial information or activity data.
 - May be used for KYC
 - Age, Address, Mobile number, E Mail ID, Biometrics are the Privacy related parameters associated with Aadhaar data base which could be subject to Information Privacy compromise
- Efforts have been made to ensure that Aadhaar is used for better Governance without affecting Privacy breach
 - Virtual Aadhaar Scheme

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TRAI Privacy Guidelines

- Definition of Data, Personal Data and Sensitive Personal data as provided in ITA 2000/8 is adequate.
- User owns the data and the Data Controller is only a custodian
- All entities should be restrained from using meta data to identify individual users
- Right to choice, Notice, Express and Informed Consent, to be conferred on the data subjects
- Data Portability and Right to be forgotten to be conferred subject to applicable restrictions
- Framework for sharing of information by TSPs to be developed

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TRAI Privacy Guidelines

- Mandatory to enable removal of pre-installed applications which are not part of the basic functions and enable installation of certified applications at his will
- Grievance Redressal mechanism to be set up for telecom consumers
- Encrypt data in motion and at storage
 - Enable decryption as required under law
 - Encryption norms to be re-visited
- Disclose data breach, share information on threats and vulnerabilities

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TRAI Privacy Guidelines

- Establish a common platform for sharing information relating to data security breach incidences
 - Mandatory for all service providers to be part of the platform
- Sharing of security breach information should be incentivized

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Personal Data Protection Act 2018

- Copy of the Bill released yesterday afternoon
 - 112 clauses spread over 15 chapters
 - Section 43A of ITA 2008 removed along with the “Reasonable Security Practice”.
 - Follows the general outline of GDPR
 - RTI act slightly modified
 - If personal information release is likely to cause harm which overweighs the public good, it need not be provided under RTI
 - No mention of Aadhaar Act or Telegraph Act

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When Effective?

- Bill to be enacted
 - Bill to be passed by both houses of Parliament, President to assent and notification to be made
 - Within the next 12 months of enactment a “Notified Date” has to be notified
 - Within 3 months there of, the Authority has to be set up
 - Within 12 months from the notified date, the provisions need to be brought into effect
 - Approximately 18 months may be a reasonable time within which the Act will become operative

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Applicability

- Not applicable to processing of Anonymized Data
- Applicable for the processing of personal data
 - by any entity if the processing is in India (collection, disclosure or sharing happens in India)
 - by the State or a Company or any Citizen of India anywhere
 - By any entity wherever located if processing is
 - in connection with any business carried on in India or any systematic activity of offering goods and services to data principals within India or
 - In connection with any activity involving profiling of data principals in India

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Section 43A of ITA 2008

- Section 43A of ITA 2008 will be omitted
- Reasonable Security Practice...will no longer be applicable
 - The Rules under 43A will be infructuous
 - Rules under Section 79 may need to be re-issued.

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Data Classification

- Sensitive Personal Data
 - Passwords, Financial Data, Health Data, sexual orientation, biometric data, genetic data
 - Official identifier
 - Caste or tribe
 - Sex life, transgender status, inter sex status

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Terminology

- Data Principal
- Data Fiduciary
- Significant Data Fiduciary
- Guardian Data Fiduciary
- Data Processor
- Data Protection Authority
- Data Protection Officer
- Adjudicator and Appellate Tribunal

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Salient points

- Data Localization
 - One serving copy to be retained in India
- Right to Forget
 - Will be subject to “Adjudication”
- Children Data
 - Age verification and Parental Consent
- Right to Information
 - Subject to determination of harm and public interest

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Penalties

- Data Principal can claim damages
- Data Protection Authority can impose fines
 - Rs 5 crore or 2%
 - Rs 15 crore or 4%
 - Rs 1 crore, Per day fine etc
- Criminal prosecution can be launched
 - 3 or 5 years punishment and fines
 - Cognizable and Non Bailable
 - Inspector is the authority
 - Vicarious liability recognised
 - Extended to Heads of Government departments

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Grievance Redressal

- At the DPO level
- At the Data Fiduciary level
- Adjudication as enquiry
- Appellate Tribunal
- Supreme Court
- Civil Court not to have any jurisdiction

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Security obligations

- Data Impact Assessment
- Data Audit (annual)
- Data Breach Notification
 - Time to be specified by the DPA
 - DPA will decide if data principals are to be informed
- De-identification and encryption
- Protecting the integrity

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To Sum up

- Personal Data Protection Act 2018 (PDPA 2018) will be the Indian version of GDPR
- Will be operative in about 18 months
 - But should be our guiding principle from now on.
- There will be many challenges ahead of us

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Let's Collaborate

- In order
 - to participate in the regulatory exercise and
 - Empower ourselves with knowledge and skills as required and
 - To defend our interests
 - it is necessary for us to collaborate both at individual and organizational level
 - I invite you all to check out www.iadpp.in
 - Indian Academy of Data Protection Professionals
 - As a collaborating platform

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Thank You

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