REFORM OF THE DATA PROTECTION LAW: WHAT TO EXPECT

Ksenia Andreeva Dmitry Simbirtsev

26 May 2022American Chamber of Commerce in Russia



Presenters



Ksenia Andreeva,Partner, Commercial
Business Transactions
& Intellectual Property



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Dmitry Simbirtsev, Associate, Commercial Business Transactions & Intellectual Property

Core Changes in the PD Law



Exterritorial effect of the PD Law



Registration with RKN



Role of a "data processor"



Data breach notifications



New rules on processing of biometric and sensitive data



Deadlines for handling data subjects' requests



New rules on crossborder data transfers



Technical and organizational measures of compliance

Exterritorial Effect of the PD Law

The PD Law applies exterritorialy, if either:



Personal data of the Russian citizens is processed under agreements between Russian and foreign legal entities / individuals / governmental authorities

OR



Foreign legal entities / individuals/ governmental authorities perform any operations in relation to the personal data of the Russian citizens

Entity Processing Personal Data (Data Processor?)

Data Operator	Data Processor
Has discretion to define the terms of processing (core decision maker)	Processes personal data under an operator's instruction
Defines scope of personal data, processing purposes and operations	<u>Does not</u> define scope of personal data, processing purposes or operations
Directly subject to all requirements of the PD Law	Guided by an operator's instruction + is directly subject to data accuracy and confidentiality requirements
Responsible to data subjects, including for the processor's operations	Contractually responsible to an operator

Processing Instruction

Existing regulation:



Processing purpose



Processing operations to be performed by a processor



Processor's obligation to ensure security and preserve confidentiality of the PD



Set of security measures to be implemented by a processor





List of processed personal data



Compliance with the data localization requirement (part 5 Art.18)



Organizational measures to be implemented by a processor (Art. 18.1)



Data breach notification obligation (as a part of security obligations)

Processing of Biometric and Sensitive Data

Processing of special categories of personal data – consent to be provided either by data subject or his/her representative

Potential prohibition to process biometric data of minors under the
 age of 18

Provision of services by an operator cannot be conditional on the provision of biometric data and-on a consent to its processing (unless consent is mandatory in accordance with PD Law)



New Rules of Cross-border Data Transfers (1)



As before, RKN qualifies countries as "adequate" and makes a list



Legal basis for cross-border data transfers do no longer depend on an adequacy of a recipient country (general rules apply)



RKN may restrict or fully ban cross-border data transfer either to an adequate or inadequate country – each time an operator has to **submit a notification** on the prospective cross-border transfer

Contents of the Data Transfer Notification

(1) Details of the operator

5 Details of data recipient

2 Sources of data

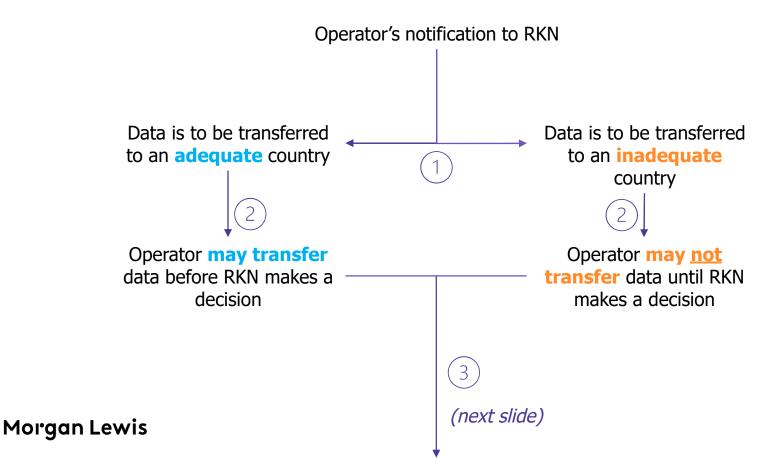
6 Categories of affected data subjects

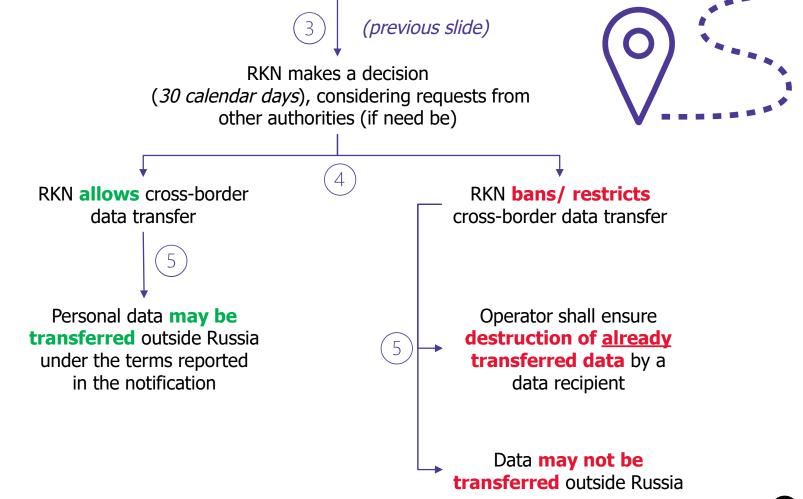
- Legal basis for and purpose of cross-border data transfer and onward processing
- Security measures applied by data recipient and conditions to terminate data processing

Categories and list of transferred data

If transfer to an inadequate country, legal assessment of scope of privacy rights protection in the recipient's jurisdiction (!!!)

New Rules of Cross-border Data Transfers (2)





Data Breach Notification Requirements (1)

- 1 Data operator shall connect to the GosSOPKA
- Data operator shall notify GosSOPKA of any computer incidents that caused unlawful access, transmittal, dissemination, or transfer of data
- FSB shall implement the procedure for connectivity to and notification of GosSOPKA of computer incidents
- RKN will maintain records of incidents, approve the procedure for the communication with data operators on the related issues, and share information on such incidents with FSB

Data Breach Notification Requirements (2)

Were there any unlawful or accidental access, transmittal, dissemination, transfer of PD? YES Did it cause violation of any data subjects' rights? following occurrence of the incident to notify Notification not required **RKN**



Rules and Deadlines for Handling of the DSRR



Data operator may reject a request for data correction or data destruction in case its processing is justified by any legal basis other than necessity to preserve a data operator's legitimate interest and on other grounds (not practical for the majority of companies)



Data operator has <u>30</u> calendar days to handle a data correction or data destruction requirement and respond to a data subject (extensions not allowed)



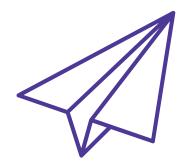
Data operator has **10** working days to handle a data access request and respond to a data subject

Technical and Organizational Measures

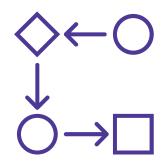
- RKN to develop the **methodology on assessment of damage** caused to data subjects by operators
 violating the PD Law
- 2 RKN to **develop requirements** to data destruction



Registration with RKN



Almost no exceptions from the notification requirement



Detailed information regarding **each** processing activity and **each** third-party data recipient



RKN to approve new templates of notifications

Biography



Ksenia Andreeva ksenia.andreeva@morganlewis.com

Ksenia Andreeva specializes in intellectual property (IP) matters. She advises on a wide range of transactional, regulatory, and commercial IP matters as well as disputes and enforcement of IP rights. Her clients include companies in media, technology, telecommunications, and many other industries. Ksenia has experience with licensing, franchising, and handling commercial transactions that involve IP, including complex outsourcing matters. She also assists with the IP aspects of mergers, acquisitions, and joint ventures and advises on personal data protection and related regulatory matters.

Biography



Dmitry Simbirtsevdmitry.simbirtsev@morganlewis.com

Dmitry Simbirtsev advises clients on general IP, data protection and IT/TMT regulations. His experience encompasses a wide range of projects for international corporations and Russian companies, doing their business in the areas of information technology, information security, financial technologies, gaming industry and other. Dmitry assists clients with legal market readiness assessments of their products and solutions, supports them by negotiating complicated contracts, as well as liaising with local authorities, in connection with information technologies and data protection issues.

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