China's Personal Information Protection Law and its impacts on businesses

Barbara Li

Head of Data and TMT
Head of Corporate
Ex-Vice Chair of Cybersecurity WG and Construction WG of the EU
Chamber of Commerce in China

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瑞栢律师事务所 Rui Bai Law Firm



Barbara Li **Head of Data/TMT Head of Corporate** +86 (10) 8540 4686 barbara.xb.li@ruibailaw.com

Barbara Li is the Head of Corporate of Rui Bai Law Firm based in Beijing and also leads the Data, TMT and FinTech practices of our firm. With almost three-decades' solid experience working at the Beijing and London offices of leading international law firms as well as in-house role, Barbara brings a wealth of enormous expertise in advising international companies, financial institutions and Chinese businesses on doing business in China and globally. She focuses her practice on foreign direct investment, M&As, joint ventures and strategic alliances in a wide range of industries including high-tech, telecom, energy, infrastructure, automotive and high-end manufacturing. She also counsels Chinese companies on their outbound strategies and infrastructure projects.

Barbara has a particular interest in TMT and FinTech sectors, with extensive experience advising international and Chinese companies, financial institutions, tech companies and PE funds on structuring investment, achieving data and cybersecurity compliance and managing risks related to digital transformation and deployment of emerging technologies such as AI, big data, cloud and blockchain. She is well recognized as an expert in this field in the China market and is described as "having extensive experience in complex TMT regulatory issues" by Legal 500. Barbara is widely recognized in Corporate, M&A, TMT and FinTech categories and is ranked as a leading individual by various legal directories including Chambers, Legal 500, Asian Legal Business (ALB), IFLR1000 and WhichLawyer. She won the China Top TMT Lawyer Award 2020 ranked by Asian Legal Business.

Benefiting from her in-house experience, Barbara works closely with the industry and she is frequently invited to write and speak at international and regional professional and industry conferences and events to share her insights. She served as the ex-vice chair of the Cybersecurity Sub-Working Group and the Construction Working Group of the EU Chamber of Commerce in China for several years.

Barbara is dual-qualified in England & Wales and China. She obtained her LLM degrees from both King's College, University of London and the China University of Law and Political Science, where she got her LLB degree as well. She completed the CPE and LPC courses in London for pursuing her UK bar qualification.

Barbara is a native Chinese speaker and has proficiency in writing and speaking English.

Rui Bai Law Firm - Tier 2 in Other Notable Firms In Beijing

Legal 500, 2020

Rui Bai Law Firm – Leading firm in Data Protection and TMT Legal 500, 2021

> Barbara Li - Highly regarded practitioner

> > IFLR, 2011-2021



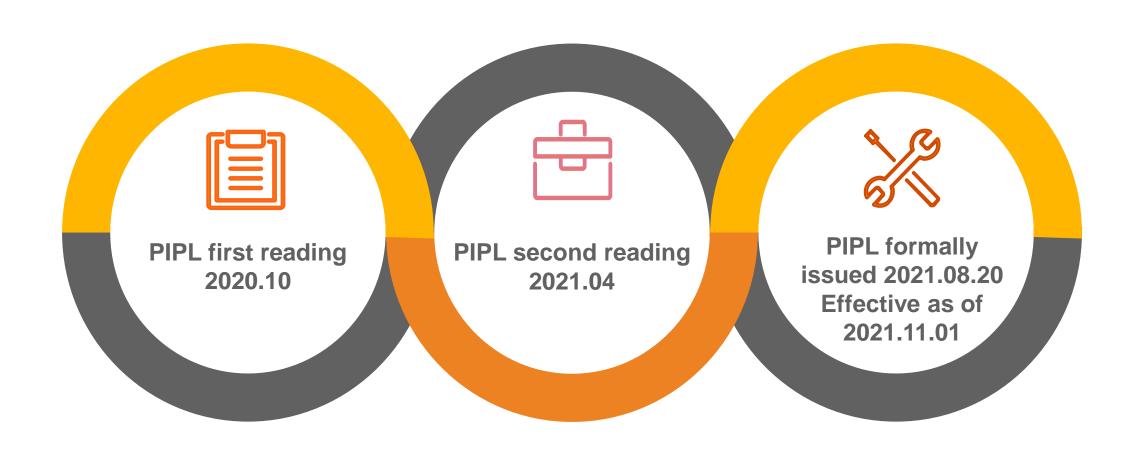
Barbara Li - China 15 Top **TMT Lawyers**

Asia Legal Business, 2020

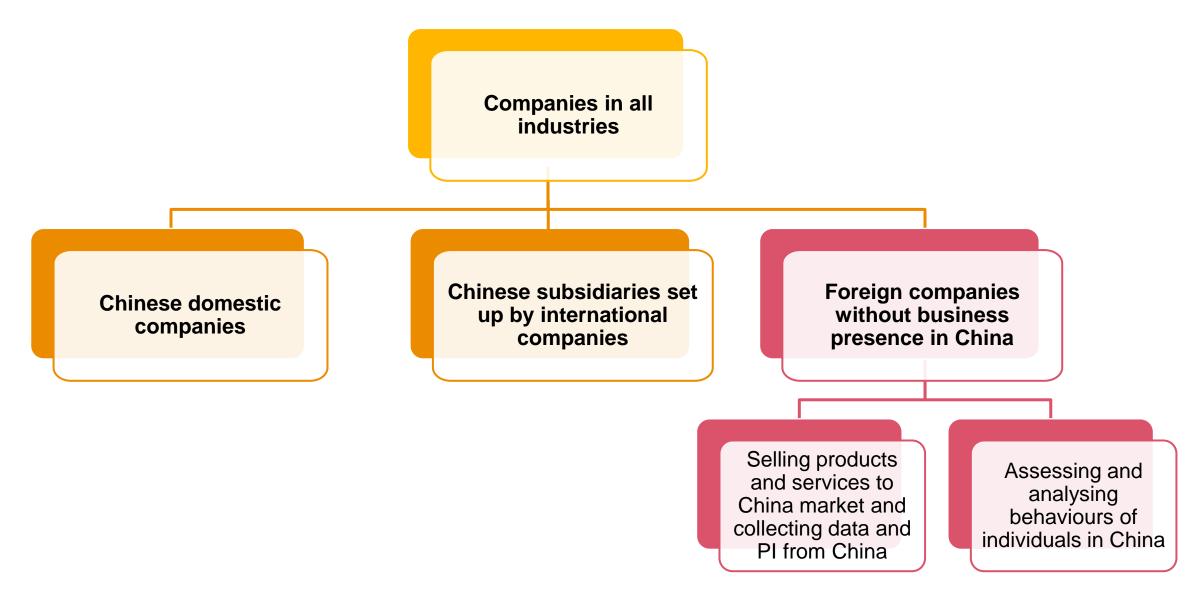
Barbara Li - Leading Individual in TMT / FinTech Legal 500, 2020-2021

Barbara Li served as Vice-Chair of the **Cybersecurity and Construction Sub-Working Groups of the EU Chamber of Commerce for several years**

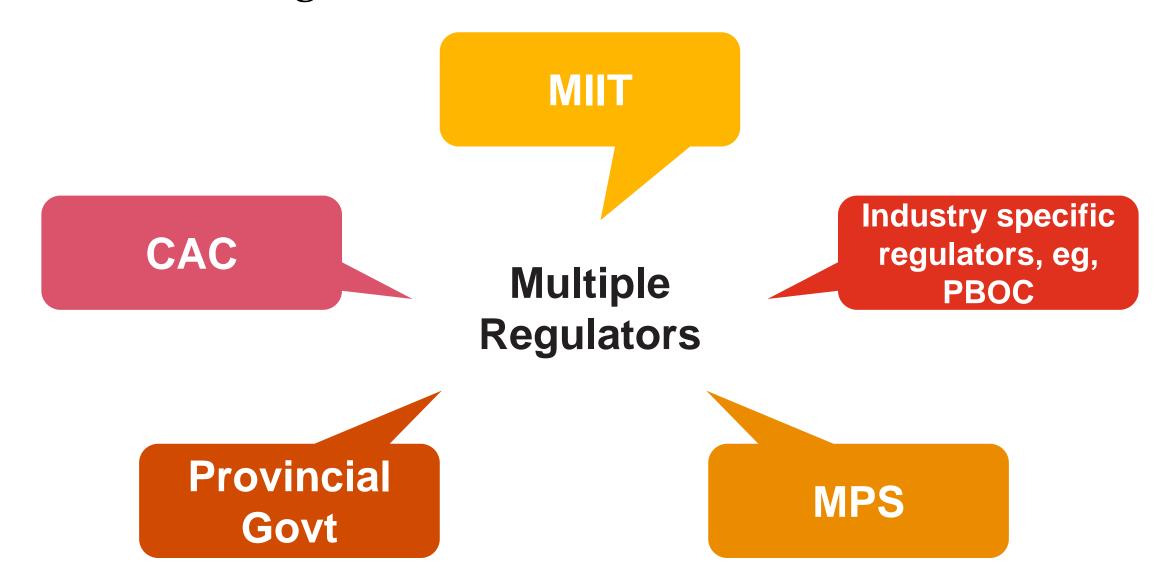
China Data Regulatory Regime



Who Are Covered?



Who Are the Regulators?



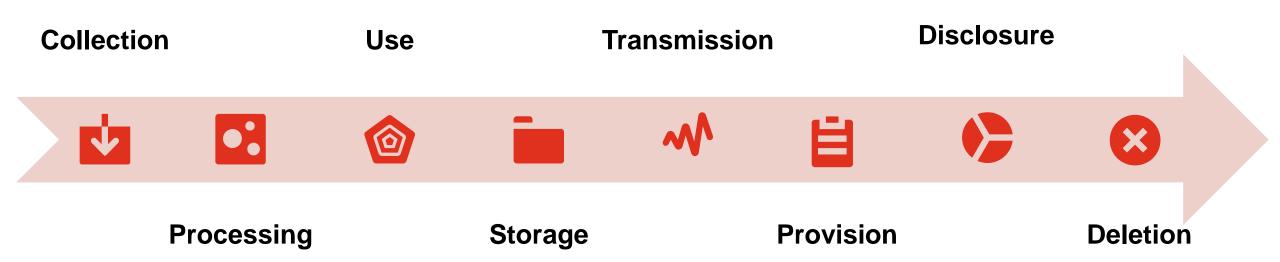
Personal Information

Wide range

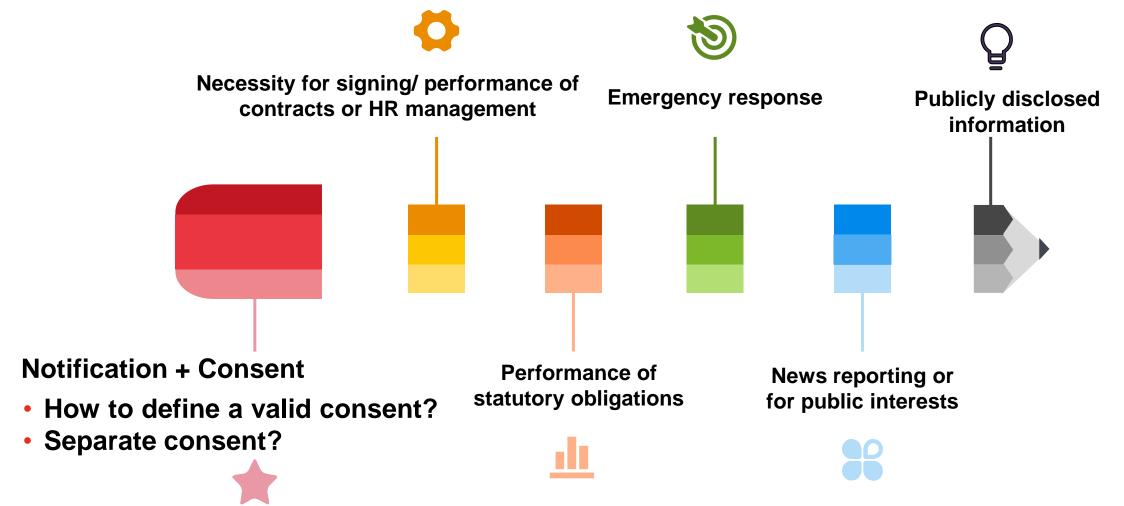
- Any kind of information
- Related to an identified or identifiable natural person
- Name, address, tel number, financial, health, geolocational info, biometric, etc.
- Sensitive personal information wider scope than GDPR



What Activities Are Covered?



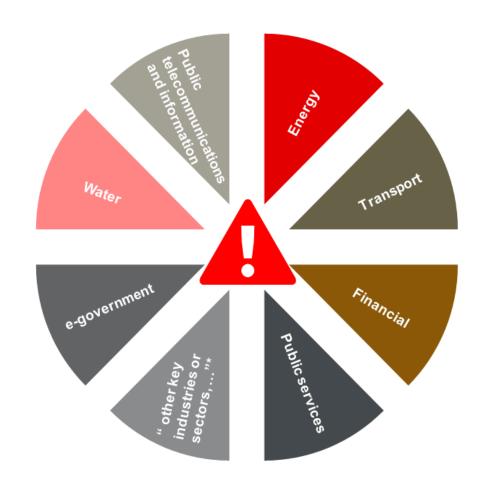
Legal Principles and Basis – Legality, Necessity, Fairness, Transparency and Minimisation



^{*}Legitimate interest is not a recognised legal basis

Data Localisation - High Risk for Specific Industries

- Critical Information Infrastructure (CII):
 - Financial, energy, water, public utilities, telecom and information services, transportation, e-government AND "OTHER KEY INDUSTRIES"
- Personal Data and Important Data
 collected/generated during business operation in
 China should be stored in China
- Cross-border transfer of data is only allowed on the ground of necessary and has passed security assessment



*"other key industries or sectors, which can seriously harm national security or public interest, if destroyed or tampered with or if data is leaked"

Cross-border Transfer of Personal Information

Cross-border
data transfer by
CII Operators
and Non-CII
operators
processing size
of data
prescribed by
authorities

 Security assessment by government

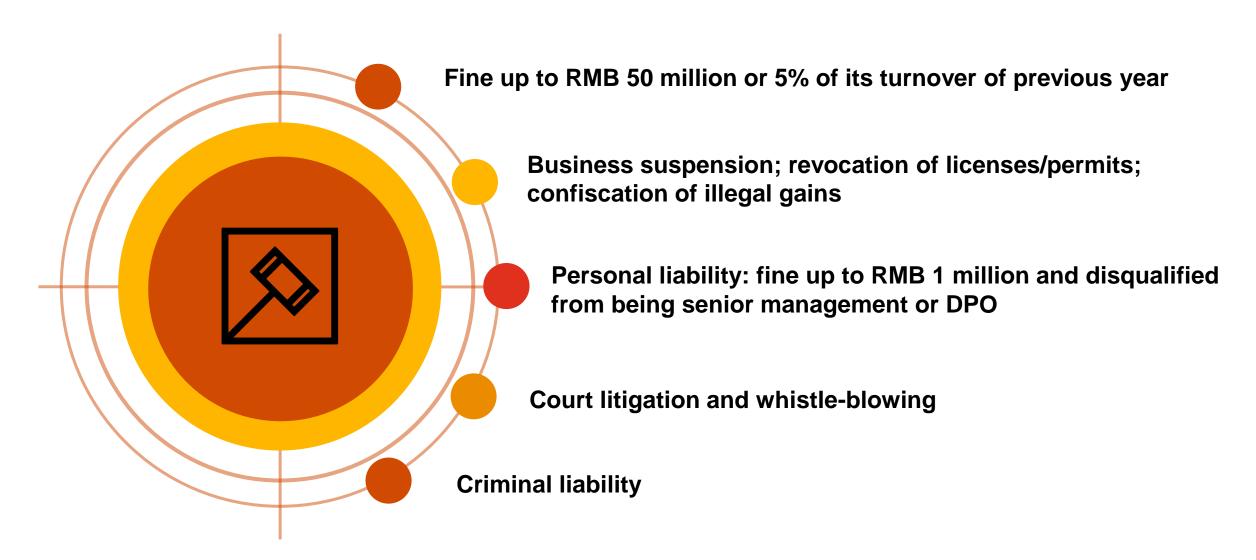


- Security assessment by authorities
- Security certification by qualified 3rd party institutions
- Standard contract with overseas recipients
- Other mechanism allowed by laws

Cross-border data transfer by non-CII operators



Liabilities for Non-compliance



Enforcement

- Active actions by regulators
 - Apps
 - investigations and dawn-raids
 - > fines
- Stronger public awareness



PIPL vs GDPR – Key Differences

PIPL:

- Different requirements depending on the volume of data processed and whether a CIIO
- No disclosure to foreign judicial or enforcement authorities w/out prior govt approval
- Separate consent and DPIA
- · GDPR:
 - White list; BCR; SCC; approved code of conduct; approved certification, etc.
- PIPL imposes personal liability up to RMB1 million fines and being barred from undertaking senior/DPO roles.
- Criminal liability?
- GDPR: 4% of "global" revenue max

Santy basis and consent PIPL v GDPR **Key differences** Higher scrutiny over Large internet platforms

- Sensitive PI under PIPL vs special category of PD under GDPR
- automated decision-making
- application scenarios for DPIA

- Legitimate interests is NOT a lawful basis under PIPL
- PIPL requires "separate consent" for certain special scenarios: e.g. transferring data abroad, sharing data with third parties, processing sensitive personal information, etc.

 PIPL imposes higher compliance requirements for large internet platform companies and companies processing large volume of personal data

Key Implications for Business Operations

GDPR Compliant ≠ PIPL Compliant

- Compliance review for business model
 - User profiling
 - Facial recognition
 - Sensitive PI
 - DPIA

 Expanded scope and enhanced compliance requirements for crossborder data transfer



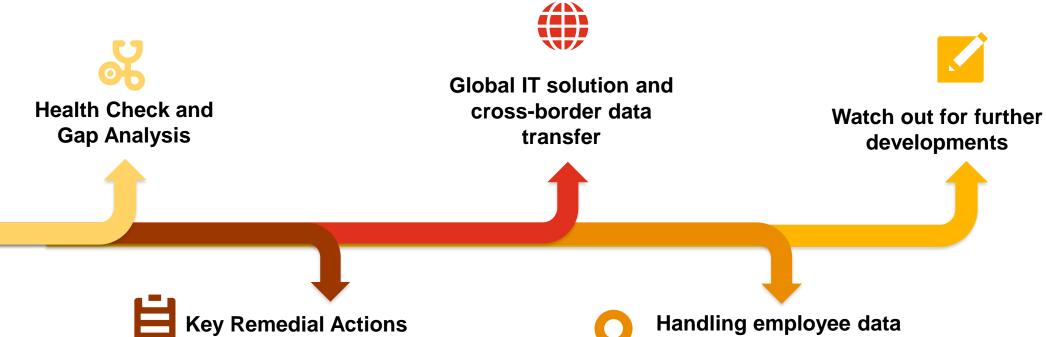
- Companies outside China
 - Whether to apply?
 - Compliance and administrative cost for appointing an agent or representative

 Organisational and technical measures (appointment of DPO, encryption, data breach response, training, etc)

Time Is Running Out!



Compliance Actions to Take NOW!



- Draft and review data protection policies, programs, handbook and other documentation
- **Organisation and technical measures**
- **Data breach response**
- **Training**



- **Employment contract**
- **Employment handbook**
- Managing risk re third party service providers



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Rui Bai Law Firm
Beijing

Contact

+86 (10) 8540 4686 barbara.xb.li@ruibailaw.com

WeChat



LinkedIn



Publications

- IAPP Exclusion Livestreaming discussion with Barbara Li: China's new data Privacy Law: PIPL
- China's First Personal Information Protection Law is about to take effect – are you ready?
- China Lawmakers Passed the Data Security Law
- Second draft of Personal Information Protection Law and Data Security Law issued for public consultation
- China adopts new rules to further regulate e-Commerce
- China issues draft Personal Information Protection Law consultation
- <u>IAPP Exclusive Interview with Barbara Li: Privacy Around the Globe:</u>
 China
- China: Cybersecurity and privacy enforcement
- China Enforcement and Breach
- Cybersecurity review of network products and services in China
- Navigating China's Cybersecurity Regulatory Maze
- China issues draft Data Security Law for public consultation

Q&A



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