



# ICLG

## The International Comparative Legal Guide to: **Data Protection 2016**

### **3rd Edition**

A practical cross-border insight into data protection law

Published by Global Legal Group, with contributions from:

Affärsadvokaterna i Sverige AB

Bagus Enrico & Partners

Cuatrecasas, Gonçalves Pereira

Deloitte Albania Sh.p.k.

Dittmar & Indrenius

ECIJA ABOGADOS

Eversheds SA

Gilbert + Tobin

GRATA International Law Firm

Hamdan AlShamsi Lawyers & Legal Consultants

Herbst Kinsky Rechtsanwälte GmbH

Hogan Lovells BSTL, S.C.

Hunton & Williams

Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law

Matheson

Mori Hamada & Matsumoto

Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP

Pachiu & Associates

Pestalozzi

Rossi Asociados

Subramaniam & Associates (SNA)

Wigley & Company

Wikborg, Rein & Co. Advokatfirma DA



**Contributing Editor**  
Bridget Treacy,  
Hunton & Williams

**Sales Director**  
Florjan Osmani

**Account Directors**  
Oliver Smith, Rory Smith

**Sales Support Manager**  
Toni Hayward

**Sub Editor**  
Hannah Yip

**Senior Editor**  
Rachel Williams

**Chief Operating Officer**  
Dror Levy

**Group Consulting Editor**  
Alan Falach

**Group Publisher**  
Richard Firth

**Published by**  
Global Legal Group Ltd.  
59 Tanner Street  
London SE1 3PL, UK  
Tel: +44 20 7367 0720  
Fax: +44 20 7407 5255  
Email: info@glgroup.co.uk  
URL: www.glgroup.co.uk

**GLG Cover Design**  
F&F Studio Design

**GLG Cover Image Source**  
iStockphoto

**Printed by**  
Ashford Colour Press Ltd.  
April 2016

Copyright © 2016  
Global Legal Group Ltd.  
All rights reserved  
No photocopying

ISBN 978-1-910083-93-2  
ISSN 2054-3786

**Strategic Partners**



## General Chapter:

1	<b>Preparing for Change: Europe's Data Protection Reforms Now a Reality –</b> Bridget Treacy, Hunton & Williams	1
---	--	---

## Country Question and Answer Chapters:

2	<b>Albania</b>	Deloitte Albania Sh.p.k.: Sabina Lalaj & Ened Topi	7
3	<b>Australia</b>	Gilbert + Tobin: Peter Leonard & Althea Carbon	15
4	<b>Austria</b>	Herbst Kinsky Rechtsanwälte GmbH: Dr. Sonja Hebenstreit & Dr. Isabel Funk-Leisch	30
5	<b>Belgium</b>	Hunton & Williams: Wim Nauwelaerts & David Dumont	41
6	<b>Canada</b>	Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP: Adam Kardash & Bridget McIlveen	50
7	<b>Chile</b>	Rossi Asociados: Claudia Rossi	60
8	<b>China</b>	Hunton & Williams: Manuel E. Maisog & Judy Li	67
9	<b>Finland</b>	Dittmar & Indrenius: Jukka Lång & Iris Keino	74
10	<b>France</b>	Hunton & Williams: Claire François	83
11	<b>Germany</b>	Hunton & Williams: Anna Pateraki	92
12	<b>India</b>	Subramaniam & Associates (SNA): Hari Subramaniam & Aditi Subramaniam	104
13	<b>Indonesia</b>	Bagus Enrico & Partners: Enrico Iskandar & Bimo Harimahesa	116
14	<b>Ireland</b>	Matheson: Anne-Marie Bohan & Andreas Carney	123
15	<b>Japan</b>	Mori Hamada & Matsumoto: Akira Marumo & Hiromi Hayashi	135
16	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	GRATA International Law Firm: Leila Makhmetova & Saule Akhmetova	146
17	<b>Mexico</b>	Hogan Lovells BSTL, S.C.: Mario Jorge Yáñez V. & Federico de Noriega Olea	155
18	<b>New Zealand</b>	Wigley & Company: Michael Wigley	164
19	<b>Norway</b>	Wikborg, Rein & Co. Advokatfirma DA: Dr. Rolf Riisnæs & Dr. Emily M. Weitzenboeck	171
20	<b>Portugal</b>	Cuatrecasas, Gonçalves Pereira: Leonor Chastre	182
21	<b>Romania</b>	Pachiu & Associates: Mihaela Cracea & Ioana Iovanesc	193
22	<b>Russia</b>	GRATA International Law Firm: Yana Dianova, LL.M.	204
23	<b>South Africa</b>	Eversheds SA: Tanya Waksman	217
24	<b>Spain</b>	ECIJA ABOGADOS: Carlos Pérez Sanz & Lorena Gallego-Nicasio Peláez	225
25	<b>Sweden</b>	Affärsadvokaterna i Sverige AB: Mattias Lindberg	235
26	<b>Switzerland</b>	Pestalozzi: Clara-Ann Gordon & Phillip Schmidt	244
27	<b>Taiwan</b>	Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law: Ken-Ying Tseng & Rebecca Hsiao	254
28	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	Hamdan AlShamsi Lawyers & Legal Consultants: Dr. Ghandy Abuhawash	263
29	<b>United Kingdom</b>	Hunton & Williams: Bridget Treacy & Stephanie Iyayi	271
30	<b>USA</b>	Hunton & Williams: Aaron P. Simpson & Chris D. Hydak	280

Further copies of this book and others in the series can be ordered from the publisher. Please call +44 20 7367 0720

### Disclaimer

This publication is for general information purposes only. It does not purport to provide comprehensive full legal or other advice. Global Legal Group Ltd. and the contributors accept no responsibility for losses that may arise from reliance upon information contained in this publication. This publication is intended to give an indication of legal issues upon which you may need advice. Full legal advice should be taken from a qualified professional when dealing with specific situations.

# China

Manuel E. Maisog



Hunton &amp; Williams

Judy Li



## 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, a draft *Cybersecurity Law* may have impact on the manner in which the development and promotion of cybersecurity will be governed in China.

### 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.

## 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.

#### ■ “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 is 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 not be illegally or improperly collected, used or transferred.
- **Purpose limitation**  
Existing sector specific data protection rules, when requiring that the data subject must be expressly informed of the purpose, method and scope for collecting and using the personal data, 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. However, there is no rule which provides a data subject with the right of deletion.

#### ■ **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, a company shall 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. 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”. Finally, medical institutions are required to establish a separate department and personnel who would normally also have the responsibilities of a Data Protection Officer.

---

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


---

This is not applicable.

---

**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.

---

**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, 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* requires 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 a draft *Cybersecurity Law*, operators of key information infrastructure must store important data, such as personal information, within the territory of China, and cross-border transfer of such important data is allowed when there is an operational requirement, 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.

No exemptions are provided to the foregoing restrictions.

### 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.

No exemptions are provided to the foregoing restrictions. 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.

### 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.

## 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.

For example, the State Administration of Taxation requires a local tax bureau which receives the tax filing data from an individual whose annual income exceeds RMB 120,000 to make sure the data is encrypted during data transfer, and the China Securities Regulatory Commission requires encryption of storage and transfer of usernames and passwords kept in the application system of a securities and futures institution.

In addition to personal tax information, detailed or extensive data security standards have been established for the medical, financial, telecommunications and Internet, and courier services sectors. 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.

**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 such 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).

**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.**

On May 6, 2015, an Intermediate People's Court in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province ruled that the use of cookies by Baidu (a popular Chinese search engine) to personalise advertisements that would be directed at a consumer on third-party websites did not infringe the consumer's right of privacy. However, the judgment was largely based on particularised findings of fact that would likely have been peculiar to this case; therefore, it is not clear whether this ruling will have influence on future cases.

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

There are two at this time:

- (1) Though it remains subject to change before it is finalised and promulgated, the draft *Cybersecurity Law* includes provisions that may push China towards a policy of data localisation.
- (2) Certain provisions in the *Anti-Terrorism Law* require telecommunication system operators and Internet service providers to provide technical support and assistance, such as access to their technical interfaces and assistance with decryption, to public security and state security authorities.

**Manuel E. Maisog**

Hunton & Williams  
517-520 South Office Tower  
Beijing Kerry Centre, No. 1 Guanghai Road  
Chaoyang District  
Beijing 100020  
China

Tel: +86 10 5863 7500  
Email: [bmaisog@hunton.com](mailto:bmaisog@hunton.com)  
URL: [www.hunton.com](http://www.hunton.com)

Bing Maisog is the Chief Representative of the firm's office in Beijing, and is a Principal of the Centre for Information Policy Leadership. His practice focuses on data protection and privacy, energy, finance, mergers and acquisitions, and foreign direct investment. Bing frequently advises clients on existing and emerging privacy and data security laws in the Asia-Pacific region, including with respect to the ongoing development of China's developing data protection framework. He graduated with an undergraduate degree in Public and International Affairs from Princeton University, and studied Law at Harvard Law School.

**Judy Li**

Hunton & Williams  
517-520 South Office Tower  
Beijing Kerry Centre, No. 1 Guanghai Road  
Chaoyang District  
Beijing 100020  
China

Tel: +86 10 5863 7500  
Email: [jli@hunton.com](mailto:jli@hunton.com)  
URL: [www.hunton.com](http://www.hunton.com)

Judy Li is an Associate in the firm's office in Beijing. Her experience includes representation of multinational companies, Chinese state-owned companies and investment banks. She advises multinational companies operating in China on all aspects of privacy and data protection compliance governing the collection, use and processing of personal data in China.



Hunton & Williams' Global Privacy and Cybersecurity practice is a leader in its field. It has been ranked by *Computerworld* for four consecutive years as the top law firm globally for privacy and data security. *Chambers & Partners* ranks Hunton & Williams as the top privacy and data security practice in its *Chambers & Partners UK*, *Chambers Global* and *Chambers USA* guides.

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.

This article presents the views of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of Hunton & Williams or its clients. The information presented is for general information and education purposes. No legal advice is intended to be conveyed; readers should consult with legal counsel with respect to any legal advice they require related to the subject matter of the article.

This article appeared in the 2016 edition of The International Comparative Legal Guide to: Data Protection published by Global Legal Group Ltd, London. [www.iclg.co.uk](http://www.iclg.co.uk)

## Other titles in the ICLG series include:

- Alternative Investment Funds
- Aviation Law
- Business Crime
- Cartels & Leniency
- Class & Group Actions
- Competition Litigation
- Construction & Engineering Law
- Copyright
- Corporate Governance
- Corporate Immigration
- Corporate Recovery & Insolvency
- Corporate Tax
- Employment & Labour Law
- Enforcement of Foreign Judgments
- Environment & Climate Change Law
- Franchise
- Gambling
- Insurance & Reinsurance
- International Arbitration
- Lending & Secured Finance
- Litigation & Dispute Resolution
- Merger Control
- Mergers & Acquisitions
- Mining Law
- Oil & Gas Regulation
- Outsourcing
- Patents
- Pharmaceutical Advertising
- Private Client
- Private Equity
- Product Liability
- Project Finance
- Public Procurement
- Real Estate
- Securitisation
- Shipping Law
- Telecoms, Media & Internet
- Trade Marks



59 Tanner Street, London SE1 3PL, United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 20 7367 0720 / Fax: +44 20 7407 5255  
Email: [sales@glgroup.co.uk](mailto:sales@glgroup.co.uk)

[www.iclg.co.uk](http://www.iclg.co.uk)