# Dcode **PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION LAW NO. 151 OF 2020**

On July 15th, the Official Gazette published the long-awaited Personal Data Protection Law No. 151 of 2020 governing the protection of personal data and privacy in Egypt which will enter into force on October 16th 2020. Businesses that store, process or control data electronically will have to apply for necessary licenses and approvals as well as appoint a data protection officer. According to the law, a grace period of 1 year will be granted for compliance from the date of issuance of the executive regulations (within 6 months).

#### Name Voice **Physical**/ Genetic/ mental health biometric data **Financial data** ıll.... Picture **PERSONAL DATA** SENSITIVE PERSONAL DATA 1 Identification number or online identifier 18= 00 T **Religious**/ Criminal Any other data that determines the political views **Children's data** records physical, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of a natural person

2. SENSITIVE PERSONAL DATA: DEFINITION

A data controller is the person/ business who determines the purposes for which, and the way in which, personal data is processed. A data processor is anyone who processes personal data on behalf of the data controller excluding the data controller's employees.

# **3. OBLIGATIONS ON DATA PROCESSORS**

**1. PERSONAL DATA: DEFINITION** 



**Processing personal** data solely for the purpose of its collection

Ensuring the legitimacy

of the purpose of data

Informing the data

subject/ controller of

the processing period

Deleting personal data

when the processing

period ends

collection

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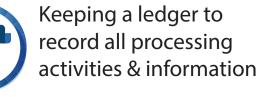
Avoiding processing that contradicts with controller's purpose\* \*Unless it is for statistical/ educational purposes



Securing & protecting the processing process & the devices thereof



Avoiding any direct or indirect harm to the data subject



Allowing inspection to prove abidence by the law

Obtaining a license from the Data **Protection Center** 



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Foreign processors have to designate a local representer

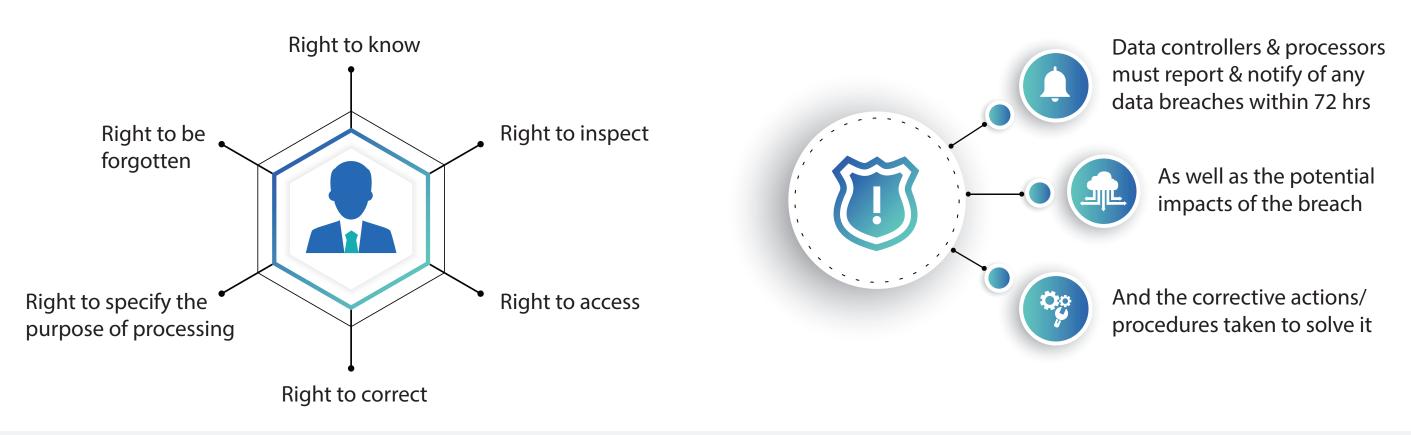
# 4. OBLIGATIONS ON DATA CONTROLLERS

Receiving personal data upon consent of the data subject	<b>Ensuring accuracy, consistency &amp; sufficiency of data</b>	Specifying methods & standards for data processing	Abiding by the specific purpose of data collection	Assuring the non- availability of data unless authorized	<b>Technical procedures</b> to ensure privacy & prevent hacking
Deleting personal data as its specific purpose expires	Correcting any reported/ discovered errors in the data	Maintaining ledgers to record data details & descriptions*	Obtaining a license from the Data Protection Center	Controllershave to designatea local representer	Proving law abidence (Through allowing inspection)

\*Including data categories, specifying who the data will be made available to, as well as the time period, scope, and data modification, deletion & protection methods.

# **5. RIGHTS OF DATA OWNERS**

# **6. REPORTING SECURITY BREACHES**



7. CROSS-BORDER PERSONAL DATA TRANSFER

#### **8. DIRECT E-MARKETING**



Marketeers must obtain a license

Obtaining a license from the Center to transfer personal data outside Egypt Ensuring a minimum level of data protection as specified in the law

Few cases do not require a license like protecting lives or juidical cooperations\*

\*Exceptions also include providing medical services, proving rights, enforcing contracts, protecting public interest, money transfers or international agreements.

## 9. PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION CENTER



The law establishes a supervisory authority named the 'Personal Data Protection Center' tasked with drafting regulatory guidance as well as issuing licenses & permits. or permit from the Center Consent of individuals OR e-mail sharing with 3rd parties Keeping record of data subjects' consent for 3 yrs Giving data subjects the option to opt-out

### **10. FINES & PENALTIES**

