



# How **Aspire Systems** complies with **Privacy laws**





# Table of Contents

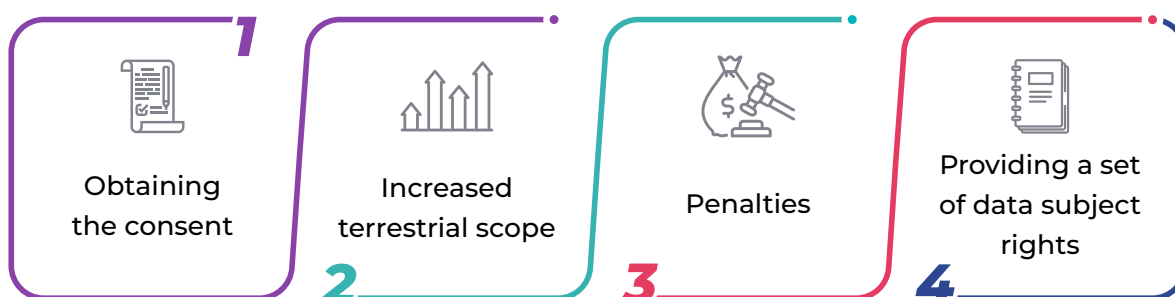
<i>How Aspire Systems complies with Privacy laws</i>	3
<i>Introduction</i>	3
<i>Key Definitions</i>	4
<i>Scope of Privacy in Aspire</i>	5
<i>Basic Principles of EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP</i>	5
<i>Consent</i>	6
<i>Rights of PII Principal</i>	7
<i>Responsibilities as PII Controller and Processor</i>	11
<i>Data Security Provisions</i>	12
<i>Notification of Breach</i>	15
<i>Compensation and Liability</i>	15
<i>Conclusion</i>	16



# How Aspire Systems complies with Privacy laws

## Introduction

The key objective of the EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP is to protect the personal data of respective nationals and residents from data breaches and other manipulations that happen in this rapidly growing digital era. Though the directive on privacy was established in 1995, the key principles of data privacy are similar to the earlier directive(s); however, the applicable privacy laws set a new paradigm of protecting privacy of respective nationals and/or residents by imposing the following on the business that utilises personal data:



The applicable privacy law requirements have made businesses collect, process and store privacy data collected directly or indirectly more responsibly and provide appropriate safeguards. In addition, the EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP bring in more accountability to organisation that handle personal data.

In this white paper, Aspire Systems provides an overview of how the organisation complies with EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP in its capacity as a Data Controller as well as a Data Processor.





## Key Definitions

ISO 27701	EU and UK GDPR	CCPA	PDPA	PDPL	APP
PII Principal	Data Subject	Consumers	Individual	Data Subject	Individual
PII Processor	Data Processor	Service Provider	Data Intermediary	Data Processor	Entity (Processor)
PII Controller	Data Controller	Business	Organization	Data Controller	Entity (Controller)
Joint PII Controller	Joint Data Controller	-	-	Joint Data Controller	Joint Data Controller

- **PII Controller:** Refers to a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the **processing of personal data**.
- **PII Processor:** A natural person or legal entity that processes personal data on behalf of Data Controller.
- **PII Principal:** Refers to a natural person who is the subject of personal data.



## Scope of Privacy in Aspire

The scope of the EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP compliance in the organisation in a broader sense applies to any personal data about applicable nationality(s) or resident(s) that is available with the organisation. In the case of Aspire, the scope also lies with its role both as PII controllers as well as PII processor. The locations in India such as Chennai Hyderabad, Kochi, and Bangalore act only as PII processors. The location in Poland, the UK, Ireland, California, Singapore, the Middle East and Australia act as both PII controller and PII processors. The scope of processing of data is either by automated means or non-automated means.

## Basic Principles of EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP

As mentioned in the EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP following principles are adopted in the organisation

Personal data shall be:

- (a) **Lawfulness, Fairness and Transparency** - processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject
- b) **Purpose Limitation** - collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes; further processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes shall, in accordance with Article 89(1), not be considered to be incompatible with the initial purposes
- (c) **Data Minimization** - adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed
- (d) **Accuracy** - accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date; every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that are inaccurate, having regard to the purposes for which they are processed, are erased or rectified without delay
- (e) **Storage Limitation** - kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed; personal data may be stored for longer periods insofar as the personal data will be processed solely for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes in accordance with Article 89(1) subject to





implementation of the appropriate technical and organizational measures required by this Regulation in order to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subject

- (f) **Integrity and Confidentiality** - processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorized or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organizational measures
- (g) **Privacy by design and default:** This principle requires that privacy be incorporated into the design and operation of all information systems and processes
- (h) **Accountability:** Should be accountable for complying with applicable privacy laws and regulations and should establish processes for handling privacy-related complaints and inquiries

## Consent

The processing of data can begin only after an affirmative act, or an explicit declaration provided by the PII Principal. Privacy laws define consent as 'freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of the PII Principal's agreement to the processing of personal data relating to him or her.'



I AGREE



I DO NOT AGREE



The consent form provides details on personal data that would be collected, how and where it will be processed, to whom it will be shared and where it will be stored. The consent form also highlights the PII Principal's rights on personal data handling as provided below.

## Rights of PII Principal

As per Applicable Privacy law, the PII Principal has the following rights. The organization complies with the rights with a defined response timeline

1. **Right to information** - Right to ask what personal data of theirs is processed and with whom it is shared
2. **Right to access** - Right to access their own data as well as request copies of the same
3. **Right to rectification** - Right to request a change to their data if it is not accurate
4. **Right to withdraw consent** - Right to withdraw the previously given consent so that the company does not process their data anymore
5. **Right to object** - Right to object when his/her data is processed in variance to committed purposes. This is akin to 'Withdrawal of Consent'
6. **Right to object to automated processing** - Right to demand only manual processing to understand the uniqueness of the data subject
7. **Right to be forgotten** - Right to request deletion of their data. To be in conjunction with the retention period and retention schedule in line with applicable laws
8. **Right for data portability** - Right to return the data or transfer it to another controller  
The timelines for responding to data subject's request are as follows.
9. **Right to non-discrimination:** Right to non-discrimination cannot deny services, charge you a different price, or provide a different level or quality of services just because you exercised your rights under the CCPA
10. **Right to limit:** Right to Limit can direct to only use your sensitive personal information for limited purposes, such as providing you with the services you requested
11. **Right to make a complaint:** Right to Make complaint if they believe that their personal data has been mishandled by an organisation



## EU and UK GDPR TAT:

Data Subject's Request	Turn Around Time
The Right to be informed	1 Month
The Right to access	15 days
The Right to rectification	1 month
Right to Withdraw consent	1 Month
Right to object to automated processing	1 Month
The Right to Erasure	15 days
The right for data portability	1 Month
The right for restriction	1 Month

## CCPA TAT:

Data Subject's Request	Turn Around Time
The right to know	1 Month
The right to delete	15 days
The right to opt-out	1 Month
The right to non-discrimination	1 Month
The Right to Limit	1 Month
The Right to correct	1 Month



**PDPA TAT:**

Data Subject's Request	Turn Around Time
The right to access personal data	30 Days
The right to correct personal data	30 Days
The right to withdraw consent	30 Days
The right to limit the use of personal data	30 Days
The right to portability of personal data	30 Days
The right to object to the use of personal data	30 Days
The right to be informed of data breaches	No later than 72 hours after becoming aware of the breach.
The right to make a complaint to the Personal Data Protection Commission (PDPC)	30 Days





## PDPL TAT:

Data subject Rights	Turn Around Time
The right to access personal data	30 Days
The right to correct personal data	30 Days
The right to withdraw consent	30 Days
The right to limit the use of personal data	30 Days
The right to portability of personal data	30 Days
The right to object to the use of personal data	30 Days
The right to be informed of data breaches	No later than 72 hours after becoming aware of the breach.
The right to make a complaint to the data protection authority	30 Days

## APP TAT:

Data subject Rights	Turn Around Time
The right to access personal data	30 Days
The right to correct personal data	30 Days
The right to withdraw consent	30 Days
The right to limit the use of personal data	30 Days
The right to portability of personal data	Not specifically covered under APPs
The right to object to the use of personal data	30 Days
The right to be informed of data breaches	As soon as practicable after becoming aware of the breach.
The right to make a complaint to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC)	30 Days

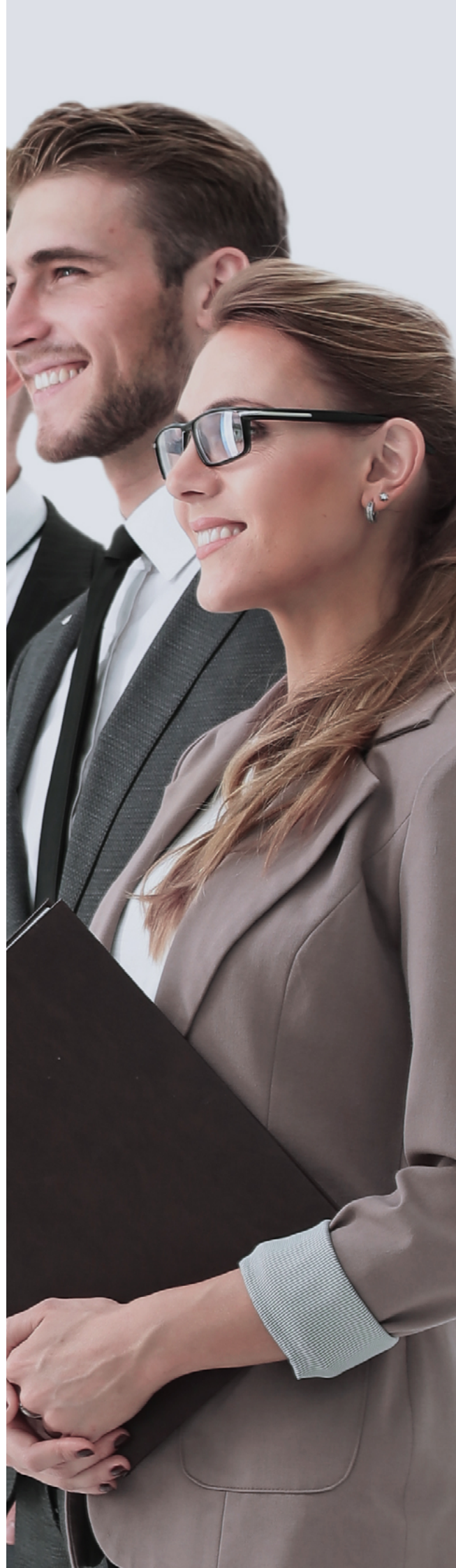
## Responsibilities as PII Controller and Processor

### As a PII Controller:

Aspire, as a PII controller, owns the complete accountability for the PII Principal Personal data that is obtained. It maintains the records of its processing activities and its associated consents. The list of records that would be maintained is provided as an annexe to this document. In case of engaging a third-party data processor, a formal data processing agreement (DPA) is established between Aspire Systems (PII Controller) and the PII processor (third party). The PII processor safeguards are evaluated before data processing commences with the processor. In addition, a periodic audit is conducted on the PII processor.

### As a PII Processor:

In cases where Aspire Systems acts as a PII processor, its processing of personal data is in line with the data processing agreement with the PII controller. As a PII processor, Aspire Systems shall not employ another processor without the controller's authorisation.



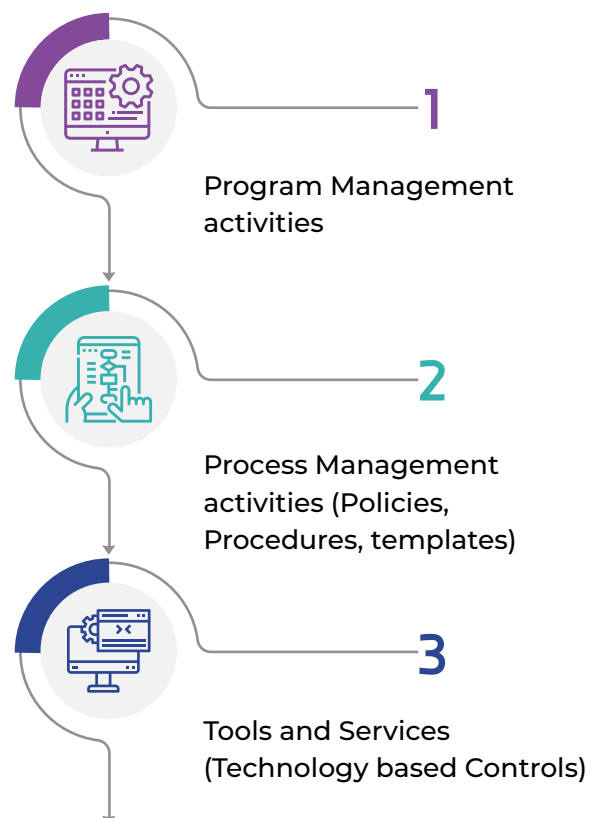




## Data Security Provisions:

The PII controllers are required to ensure the security of the data that is being processed or stored. Aspire provides security by design or default for all processing activities. The internal systems that are built with designs that meet the principle of data minimisation (adequate, relevant and limited). Our privacy strategies, such as privacy by design and default, will mitigate the impact in case of a data breach.

At Aspire Systems, the appropriate data security controls are formulated using data protection impact assessment (DPIA) of the personal data and its processing requirements. Security programmes are designed to implement the data security controls identified. The security programmes are guided using





## Program Management activities:

The most important managerial functions include the following:



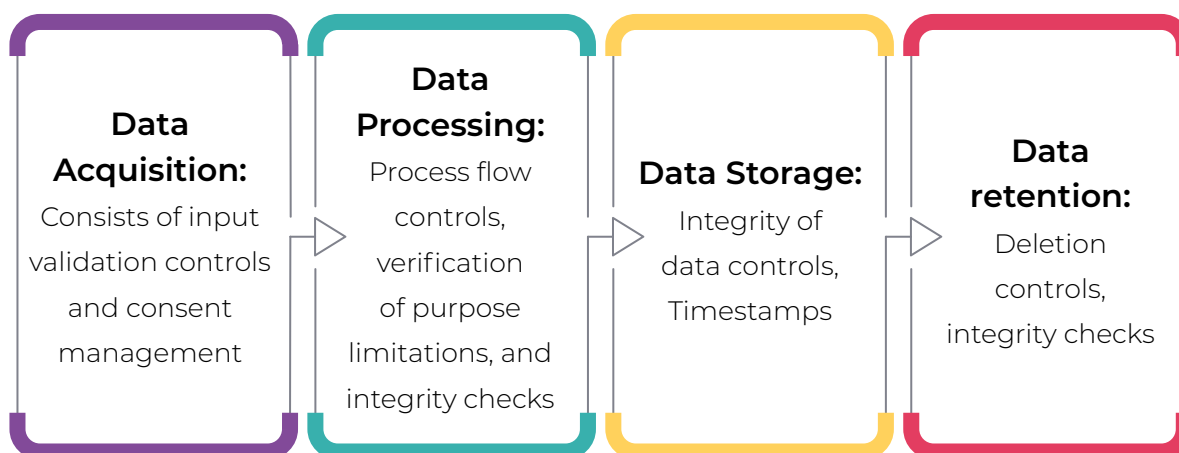
## Process Management activities:

The processes are defined in line with the security programmes defined. The security policies and associated procedures are formulated to meet the exact requirements of data protection and privacy controls. The policies, such as privacy policies, reflect the faith by which the organisation takes cognisance of security parameters and ensures the highest level of safeguards. The procedures extend the defined policies and formulate the implementation steps of the security controls. The policies and procedures are reviewed at least once every year or as required.



## Tools and Services:

In order to meet the various requirements of the EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP, Aspire Systems expedites technology-based controls using tool kits and software that are completely automated or partially automated. The goal is to minimise manual intervention unless sought by PII Principles. The Data Protection and Privacy (DPP) controls are part of the internal control systems. A typical DPP control sets are as follows:



One of the key objectives of having tools in place is to maintain all key registers mandated in digital form.

In the case of Aspire being a PII processor, Aspire ensures the instructions from the data controller are adhered to.





## Notification of Breach

In case of a security breach, as a data controller, Aspire Systems is obliged to report it to the supervisory authority and to the affected PII principal within 72 hours and as a data processor, Aspire Systems is obliged to report it to the data controller in case of any data breach. If the data breach is unlikely to result in the risk of data privacy of the PII principal, then the same shall be tracked as an internal issue and no specific breach reports are submitted to supervisory authority and PII principal.

## Compensation and Liability

PII principal have the right to receive compensation in case of a data breach that affects their personal data. The amount of liability depends on the gravity of infringement and whether it was due to negligence or intentional and other key considerations. The risk of liability is mitigated by the ability to demonstrate the presence of key controls as per EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP requirements.

**For EU GDPR:** The highest liability could be 4% of global turnover or 20 million Euros whichever is greater.

**For UK GDPR:** The highest liability Up to £17.5 million or 4% of annual global turnover, whichever is higher.





**For CCPA:** Provides for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 for each violation and up to \$7,500 for each intentional violation.

**For PDPA:** 1 million SGD or where the organisation's annual turnover in Singapore exceeds SGD 10 million, 10% of the organisation's Singapore turnover.

**For PDPL:** Significant fines, including up to 2% of the global annual revenue or 10 million SAR, whichever is greater.

**For APP:** Leads to significant fines, including up to \$2.1 million AUD per infringement for violations.

## Conclusion

Aspire Systems has implemented necessary security controls to meet the requirements of the EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP. This includes the establishment of comprehensive policies and procedures, obtaining consent from data subjects, ensuring adequate security controls while processing and storing and honouring the commitment to PII Principal rights. Both as a PII controller and PII processor, Aspire Systems complies with the various privacy laws (EU and UK GDPR, CCPA, PDPA, PDPL and APP).

### Acronyms:

<b>GDPR</b>	General Data Protection Regulation
<b>CCPA</b>	California Consumer Privacy Act
<b>PDPA</b>	Personal Data Protection Act
<b>PDPL</b>	Personal Data Protection Law
<b>APP</b>	Australian Privacy Principles
<b>PII</b>	Personally Identifiable Information
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom



Aspire Systems is a global technology services firm serving as a trusted technology partner for our customers. We work with some of the world's most innovative enterprises and independent software vendors, helping them leverage technology and outsourcing in our specific areas of expertise. Our core philosophy of "Attention. Always." communicates our belief in lavishing care and attention on our customer and employees.

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