

## LATEST AMENDMENTS TO THE KAZAKHSTAN LEGISLATION ON PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

### IMPORTANT!

To implement the amendments introduced in July 2020 into the [Law](#) on Personal Data and Protection Thereof, Kazakhstan adopted the [Rules](#) for Personal Data Collection and Processing on 21 October 2020 (Order No. 395/HK of the Minister of Digital Development, Innovations and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan), which will enter into force starting from 8 November 2020. This document generally duplicates the provisions of the law and concurrently provides for important clarifications of, and amendments to, the procedure for personal data collection and processing as part of activities of courts.

**To protect the rights and legitimate interests of participants of judicial proceedings third parties that collect, use or distribute judicial acts (e.g. from "[Judicial Cabinet](#)" and "[Databank of Judicial Acts](#)", which are the services of the Internet resource of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan) must exclude (anonymize) relevant personal data.**

As applied to judicial acts, personal data are as follows:

- *in respect of participants of judicial proceedings*: surname, name, patronymic, date and place of birth, place of residence or stay, telephone number, details of a passport or any other identification document, IIN, IE taxpayer identification number;
- *another data*: information about location of a land plot, building, structure, residential building, apartment, transport vehicle, other information about property and funds of participants of judicial proceedings held at banks or other credit organizations, if such data relate to the case merits.

No consents to collection and processing of personal data are required from subjects in this case, because the documents containing personal data are publicly available, and the obligations to protect personal data remain in effect until destruction or, as in the situation at hand, anonymization thereof.

From now on, when collecting, using or distributing judicial acts, it is necessary to delete the above personal data from documents. In case a judicial act is presented in the form of a scan copy, which often occurs in practice, it is apparently required to retype it and exclude personal data.

Should you have any additional questions in connection with this Legal Update, we would be happy to provide more detailed information.

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Legal Updates shall not be treated as a legal advice or a reason for making specific decisions on the Kazakh law issues. Should you need a legal advice, we would be happy to assist.