SmartSuite

Framework / Privacy / Global Privacy Regulations

Peru Personal Data Protection Law No. 29733

Peru's Law No. 29733 governs personal data in bancos de datos personales, enforced by the ANPD; its 2024 Regulation (DS 016-2024-JUS) adds a data officer and 48-hour incident notice.



What it is

Peru's Personal Data Protection Law, Law No. 29733 (Ley de Protección de Datos Personales), is the statute that gives effect to the constitutional right to protection of personal data (Article 2.6 of the Constitution; Law Art. 1) and binds every public entity and every private person or company that processes personal data held in, or destined for, a banco de datos personales in Peru (Art. 3). Congress passed it on June 21, 2011 and it was promulgated on July 2, 2011; Legislative Decree 1353 (2017) amended parts of it. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH) exercises the Autoridad Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales (ANPD) through its Dirección General de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información Pública y Protección de Datos Personales (Art. 32; Regulation Art. III.9).

At a glance

PUBLISHER
Congress of the Republic of Peru; enforced by the Autoridad Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales (ANPD)

TYPE
Framework

VERSION
Law No. 29733 (2011), as amended by Legislative Decree 1353 (2017); Regulation DS 016-2024-JUS (November 30, 2024)

EFFECTIVE
In stages: Title II the day after publication (2011); the rest 30 working days after the first Regulation, DS 003-2013-JUS (2013); Regulation DS 016-2024-JUS in force March 30, 2025

DOMAIN
Privacy

FAMILY
Global Privacy Regulations

REGION
Peru

ADOPTION MODEL
Regulatory Compliance

IMPLEMENTATION COMPLEXITY
High

Source: gob.pe/anpd

Why it matters

- **A register the public can search** Any person can consult the Registro Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales to learn which data banks exist, their purposes and who is responsible for them (Art. 34), which makes an unregistered bank easy to detect.
- **Consent that holds up** Consent must be previous, informed, express and unequivocal, and written for datos sensibles (Art. 13.5 and 13.6); the burden of proving it sits with the titular del banco de datos (Regulation Art. 9).
- **Defined response clocks** The Regulation fixes 8 days for information requests, 20 days for access and 10 days for rectification, cancellation or opposition (Art. 69), and 48 hours for notifying qualifying security incidents to the ANPD (Art. 34).
- **Fines scaled to the infraction** Leve infractions carry 0.5 to 5 UIT, grave more than 5 to 50 UIT and muy grave more than 50 to 100 UIT, capped at 10 percent of the previous year's gross income (Law Art. 39).

Updated Oct 15, 2026 · © 2026 SmartSuite Inc. All rights reserved.

How SmartSuite supports Peru PDPL 29733

Data Bank Register

Record every banco de datos personales with its purpose, owner, encargado and Registro Nacional inscription, and log modifications and cancellations as the Regulation requires (Arts. 42 to 45).

Consent and Notice Records

Store the Art. 18 notice given at collection and the consent obtained for each purpose, including written consent for datos sensibles, so the burden of proof in Regulation Art. 9 can be met.

Titular Request Queue

Track information, access, rectification, cancellation, opposition and portability requests with the deadlines in Regulation Arts. 69 and 76 and the response sent.

Security Document and Inventory

Keep the formally approved Documento de Seguridad, the personal data inventory flagged for datos sensibles and the semiannual privilege reviews required by Regulation Arts. 46 and 47.

Incident Log and 48-Hour Notice

Document each incidente de seguridad with facts, effects and measures (Art. 35), and record the ANPD notification, the notice to titulares and the Centro Nacional de Seguridad Digital report where it applies (Art. 34).

Officer and Transfer Register

Hold the Oficial de Datos Personales designation, its 15-day communication to the ANPD (Art. 37.5) and each flujo transfronterizo with its adequacy decision or contractual guarantees and its inscription (Arts. 18 to 21).

Common framework mappings

APEC PF | Argentina PDPL (Law 25.326) | LGPD | CCPA/CPRA | GDPR | ISO 27701 | LFPDPPP | NIST Privacy Framework v1.0

Official resources

Peru Personal Data Protection Law - Law No. 29733

Official text of the Peru Personal Data Protection Law outlining data privacy requirements.

leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/Leyes/29733.pdf

Reglamento de la Ley N° 29733 (Decreto Supremo N° 016-2024-JUS)

Provides guidance for data controllers on implementing Law No. 29733 requirements.

gob.pe/institucion/smv/normas-legales/6426760-016-2024-jus

National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data Homepage

Describes the role and responsibilities of the Peruvian data protection authority.

gob.pe/anpd

Frequently asked questions

Who enforces Law No. 29733 in Peru and what can the authority do?

The Autoridad Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales (ANPD), exercised by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights through its Dirección General de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información Pública y Protección de Datos Personales (Law Art. 32; Regulation Art. III.9). Art. 33 gives it 21 functions, including administering the Registro Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales, supervising cross-border flows, resolving reclamaciones from titulares and opening inspections on its own initiative or on complaint. It holds sanctioning and coercive powers under Law 27444 (Art. 32).

When did the 2024 Regulation take effect and what did it change?

Decreto Supremo No. 016-2024-JUS was published in El Peruano on November 30, 2024 and entered into force 120 calendar days later, on March 30, 2025, repealing DS 003-2013-JUS (First Final Complementary Provision). It introduced the responsable del tratamiento, extraterritorial scope with a mandatory representative (Arts. VI and VII), the Oficial de Datos Personales (Arts. 37 to 39), 48-hour security-incident notification (Art. 34), portability (Art. 76, effective six months after the Regulation) and free, automatically approved registration of data banks (Arts. 43 and 45).

Updated Oct 15, 2026 · © 2026 SmartSuite Inc. All rights reserved.

Which organizations must designate an Oficial de Datos Personales, and by when?

Public entities, organizations that process large volumes of personal data or datos sensibles, and those whose core business involves sensitive data (Regulation Art. 37.1). For private companies the duty phases in by size from the Regulation's publication date: one year for companies with annual sales above 2,300 UIT, two years above 1,700 UIT, three years above 150 UIT and four years for microenterprises (First Final Complementary Provision). The officer's contact details are published and sent to the ANPD within 15 days of designation (Art. 37.4 and 37.5).

What deadlines apply to requests from titulares and to security incidents?

The Regulation sets 8 days to answer a request for information, 20 days for access and 10 days for rectification, cancellation or opposition, counted from the day after the request (Art. 69). A security incident that exposes large volumes of data, affects many people or involves datos sensibles must be notified to the ANPD within 48 hours of becoming aware of it, with reasons given for any later notice (Art. 34.1), and titulares whose other rights are affected are informed within the same 48 hours (Art. 34.3).

What fines can the ANPD impose under Law No. 29733?

Art. 39 sets three bands in tax units (UIT): leve infractions from 0.5 to 5 UIT, grave from more than 5 to 50 UIT and muy grave from more than 50 to 100 UIT, and no fine may exceed 10 percent of the offender's gross income for the previous year. Art. 40 adds coercive fines of up to 10 UIT for not complying with obligations attached to a sanction. The Regulation lists the conduct in each band (Arts. 132 to 134), including failure to register a data bank, to appoint an Oficial de Datos Personales or to notify an incident.

License included / downloadable: Yes Law No. 29733 and Decreto Supremo No. 016-2024-JUS are public Peruvian legal texts published in the official gazette El Peruano and on gob.pe; no license is needed to read or reproduce them.

Full framework page and mappings: smartsuite.com/frameworks/peru-personal-data-protection-law-no-29733