



Elastic Transfer Impact Assessment

India

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Introduction to Elastic's Data Transfers and Assessment Framework

The Elastic Offerings

Elastic provides a suite of [Elasticsearch](#), [Observability](#), and [Security](#) products and associated [features](#) designed to empower customers with real-time insights and robust data management capabilities.

Elastic may process personal data on behalf of our customers as a processor (“Customer Personal Data”) when customers deploy Elastic products and features in Elastic Cloud, or when customers utilize Elastic’s Support Services, and/or Consulting Services (the “Elastic Offerings”), each with distinct scopes of personal data processing.

[Elastic Cloud](#) provides a hosted platform for customers to deploy Elastic's Search, Observability, and Security solutions across Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud. You can choose your preferred data hosting region from many global options, including numerous locations within the European Economic Area (EEA). By default, backups are stored in the same region as your deployment. While you control your data residency, Elastic personnel and sub-processors may require limited data access from outside the EEA for essential services like platform management, technical operations, and customer support.

[Support Services](#) offer comprehensive assistance to Elastic product users, covering everything from initial data ingestion to scaling deployments and deriving meaningful insights. In the context of Customer Personal Data, Elastic's processing activities during support engagements are highly restricted. Support agents primarily interact with the administrative layer of Elastic Cloud, minimizing direct access to the content of customer data stored in indices. Should an exceptional issue require access to customer content or customer data indices, which may include implicated personal data (e.g., for analyzing a heap dump), approval from the customer is a prerequisite. These processes are subject to strict controls, auditability, and adherence to [recognized compliance standards](#).

[Consulting Services](#) deliver outcome-based guidance to help organizations optimize their use of the Elastic Stack, streamline project timelines, and achieve specific business objectives. These services are provided globally with flexible virtual delivery options. Similar to support, the provision of consulting services may involve processing Customer Personal Data as necessary to assist in the agreed-upon consulting service delivery.

Elastic’s Personal Data Processing

In provisioning services to its customers, Elastic acts as a data processor. The ultimate nature and categories of Customer Personal Data processed are determined and controlled by Elastic's customers in their sole discretion. Elastic does not actively monitor the specific data that customers ingest into its offerings.

The following table summarizes Customer Personal Data processing for each of the Elastic Offerings:

Elastic Offering	Primary Processing Purpose	Nature of Personal Data Processed	Categories of Data Subjects	Hosting / Processing Location Control
Elastic Cloud	Real-time insights, search, observability, security, analytics, platform management, technical operations	Customer Personal Data (content determined by customer, not monitored by Elastic), limited operational data (e.g., usage logs, online identifiers, electronic communication, network activity data) for platform management.	Customer admins, end-users, customer's clients/partners' workforce	Customer selects preferred data hosting region (EEA options available), backups in the same region. Certain processing activities (platform management, tech ops, support) may involve limited access from outside EEA.
Support Services	Comprehensive assistance, troubleshooting, technical guidance	Highly limited Customer Personal Data access (primarily administrative layer interaction). Direct access to customer content (e.g., heap dump) only with customer approval.	Customer admins, end-users	May involve Elastic and sub-processors access from locations outside EEA.
Consulting Services	Outcome-based consulting, project streamlining, business outcomes with Elastic Stack	Customer Personal Data as necessary to assist in service provision.	Customer admins, end-users	May involve Elastic and sub-processors access from locations outside EEA.

Legal Basis for International Transfers: Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs)

Elastic's framework for international data transfers is firmly rooted in the use of the Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs). This mechanism is employed for both direct transfers, where data flows from the customer to Elastic, and for onward transfers, from Elastic to its [internal](#) and [external](#) sub-processors, to align directly with the requirements set forth by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in its "Schrems II" ruling. The "Schrems II" decision, issued on July 16, 2020, invalidated the EU-US Privacy Shield but simultaneously reaffirmed the validity of SCCs as a legitimate transfer tool for personal data from the European Economic Area (EEA) to third countries. However, the CJEU's ruling also mandated that data importers and exporters conduct a detailed, case-by-case assessment of the transfer and implement additional safeguards where necessary, to ensure that personal data maintains a level of protection "essentially equivalent" to that guaranteed within the EEA.

This assessment offers a comprehensive review of the legal and practical aspects surrounding data transfers to the applicable country listed below. We've analyzed the relevant government access legislation, evaluated the effectiveness of the SCCs, and detailed Elastic's specific measures for mitigating risks.

India Transfer Impact Assessment

This section provides a detailed assessment of the legal and practical landscape for data transfers to India, analyzing applicable government access legislation, the effectiveness of the SCCs, and Elastic's specific mitigating measures.

Applicable Government Access Legislation and Surveillance Scope

- **Surveillance Laws (Mass Surveillance):** A combination of the Information Technology Act (IT Act) Sections 69 and 69B, the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Interception, Monitoring and Decryption of Information) Rules 2009 (Interception Rules), the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Collection of Traffic Data) Rules 2009 (Traffic Data Rules), the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Section 5), and the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 collectively grant public authorities broad powers for mass surveillance. These powers include the interception, monitoring, and decryption of information through computer resources. The purposes for such access are extensive, encompassing sovereignty, integrity, defense, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, preventing incitement to cognizable offenses, and the investigation of any offense, including economic offenses. These laws are formal and legally binding, and the rules are described as clear, precise, and generally foreseeable with specified grounds and due process.
- **Other Data Disclosure Laws (Outside Mass Surveillance):**
 - **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) Sections 91, 93, and 165:** Courts are authorized to issue summons for document production (Section 91) or search warrants (Section 93) for investigations and criminal proceedings. Notably, Section 165 allows local police officers to conduct searches with "reasonable grounds" without prior court authorization in practice, particularly for serious offenses.
 - **Other Authorities:** Various other law enforcement and national security authorities, such as the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the National Investigation Agency (NIA), possess investigative powers akin to local police regarding information and record seizure.
 - **Income Tax Act, 1961:** This Act empowers assessing officers to request information relevant to inquiries or proceedings.
 - **Data Importer's Scope:** Elastic acknowledges that personal data processed on servers in India to facilitate its services is subject to these governmental security and surveillance powers. Onward transfers from India to the U.S. and other global locations are also possible.

Assessment of Effectiveness of Transfer Tool & Legal Challenges

The effectiveness of SCCs in India faces challenges primarily stemming from the breadth of government access powers and the limitations on transparency and independent oversight. A challenge arises from India's broad surveillance powers and the lack of consistent prior judicial authorization for all data access. While review committees exist, direct judicial authorization is not always a prerequisite for surveillance or data disclosure (e.g., under Section 165 CrPC or initial access requests under Surveillance Laws). Another challenge is the

presence of confidentiality or "gag" orders. The requirement for strict confidentiality regarding interception and decryption directions conflict with the obligation to notify data subjects of access requests, unless legally prohibited.

Despite these challenges, India's legal framework does offer mitigating factors. The principle of the rule of law is guaranteed, with judicial review of state actions for proportionality and legitimacy. The Supreme Court's "triple test" for privacy invasion (requiring a legal basis, legitimate state aim, and proportionality) provides a legal foundation for challenging overreach. Additionally, the upcoming Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 (DPDP Act), although not fully enforced, is a comprehensive, sector-neutral data protection law that includes significant penalties and proposes the establishment of a Data Protection Board of India (DPBI) for enforcement.

India's data protection landscape is currently in a state of transition. The DPDP Act, once fully implemented, is expected to establish a Data Protection Board of India (DPBI) and introduce stronger protections. This indicates a move towards greater alignment with EU standards. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) of the Government of India published draft implementation rules on January 3, 2025, but by mid-2025 those rules were not yet finalized.

Elastic's Specific Safeguards and Mitigating Data Protection Measures

Elastic's commitment to data privacy and security is underpinned by a comprehensive and layered set of technical, organizational, and contractual safeguards. These measures are designed to protect personal data throughout its lifecycle within Elastic Offerings and to uphold the principles of the SCCs, in compliance with GDPR, UK GDPR, and the Swiss FDPA.

Technical Safeguards:

- **Data Residency:** Elastic Cloud provides customers with the flexibility to select their [preferred data hosting region](#) from a wide array of global options across AWS, GCP, and Azure, including numerous locations within the EEA. This enables customers to meet specific data residency requirements, with backups automatically stored in the chosen region.
- **Encryption on Transfer and at Rest:** Customer data is encrypted both in transit, utilizing TLS 1.2, and at rest, employing a minimum of AES-256 bit ciphers. Elastic also maintains robust encryption key management procedures.
- **Regular System Updates and Patches:** To minimize vulnerability risks, Elasticsearch instances are deployed based on the latest operating system kernels, with continuous application of patches to address Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs).
- **Use of Industry-Leading Service Providers:** Elastic's services are hosted on data centers managed by major cloud service providers, which are recognized for their state-of-the-art technical and organizational security measures designed to protect hosted data.
- **Access Controls:** Elastic implements stringent logical and administrative controls to limit data access strictly to authorized users. This includes multi-factor authentication, strong password standards, and the use of VPNs for administrative access. The principle of least privilege is strictly adhered to, ensuring employees only have access necessary for their roles, with regular reviews of access rights. Centralized logging, encompassing proxy, access, Elasticsearch, and Auditbeat logs, meticulously records all access to

customer data and the systems where it resides. For support services, access to Customer Personal Data is highly limited, with agents primarily interacting with the administrative layer and requiring explicit customer authorization for access to content.

- **Incident Detection and Response:** Elastic maintains and continuously updates sophisticated detection rules for suspicious activity and unauthorized access, including file integrity monitoring and account takeover indicators. These detections are integrated into automated workflows that alert the Threat Detection and Response team, triggering immediate investigations.

Organizational Safeguards:

- **Information Security Management System (ISMS):** Elastic has formally adopted an [ISMS](#) certified under ISO 27001, ISO 27017, and ISO 27018. This system forms the backbone of all information security policies, standards, and guidelines, ensuring comprehensive technical and organizational measures for data protection.
- **Privacy and Security by Design:** These principles are embedded into every Elastic product from its conception through to deployment, ensuring that data protection is a fundamental aspect of product development.
- **Principles for Public Authority Requests for Customer Information:** Elastic has established clear [principles](#) and procedures for managing requests for customer information from public authorities. These protocols include challenging requests, notifying relevant parties, and seeking waivers from notification prohibitions. Elastic has never created backdoors or master keys for its products and has never allowed any government authority unfettered or direct access to its servers.
- **Supply Chain Management:** Elastic conducts a thorough, cross-functional due diligence process involving security, privacy, and compliance teams for all service providers. This includes reviewing the type and risk level of data to be shared, the supplier's security policies, measures, and third-party audits, and conducting privacy impact assessments.
- **Other Internal Policies:** Elastic maintains internal policies governing the use and access to personal data, data breach management, data subject access requests, data retention, and access control.
- **Compliance Frameworks:** Elastic Cloud demonstrates compliance with a wide array of industry frameworks, including SOC 2 Type II, CSA CCM 4.0, PCI-DSS, HIPAA, Cyber Essentials+, NIS2 Directive for Cloud Service Providers, TISAX, and FedRAMP Moderate.
- **Regular Testing:** Periodic network and application vulnerability and penetration testing are undertaken, with established procedures to document and address any discovered vulnerabilities.
- **Employee Training:** All employees are required to complete information security, data protection, and privacy training upon hire and annually thereafter.

Contractual Safeguards:

- **Data Processing Addendum (DPA):** Elastic contractually commits to robust data protection and privacy measures under our [Data Protection Addendum](#), which includes the [SCCs](#) and their Swiss and UK variants, as well as our [Information Security Addendum](#). We regularly review and update our Data Processing Addendum to reflect applicable data privacy requirements and best practices.
- **Customer Instructions:** Customer Personal Data processing is strictly carried out only on customer

instructions.

- **Confidentiality:** All personnel authorized to process Customer Personal Data are subject to stringent confidentiality agreements, policies, and procedures.
- **Control:** Customers retain the ability to retrieve, correct, or delete any personal data they upload to Elastic Cloud at any time.
- **Notification of Disclosure Requests:** Elastic contractually commits to notifying customers in the event of receiving a disclosure request for their data, unless legally prohibited from doing so.
- **Sub-processor Obligations:** We are fully transparent about our sub-processors, who are bound by the same stringent standards and organizational requirements. We're liable for the acts and omissions of our sub-processors to the same extent as if we performed the services ourselves.