Controlled Document Page 1 of 4 Approved by: EDB/E

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# **European Privacy Certification**

Outline of the Body of Knowledge for the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E<sup>™</sup>)



# I. Introduction to European Data Protection

- A. Origins and Historical Context of Data Protection Law
  - 1. Rationale for data protection
  - 2. Human rights laws
  - 3. Early laws and regulations
  - 4. The need for a harmonised European approach
  - 5. The Treaty of Lisbon
  - 6. A modernised framework
- B. European Union Institutions
  - 1. Council of Europe
  - 2. European Court of Human Rights
  - 3. European Parliament
  - 4. European Commission
  - 5. European Council
  - 6. European Court of Justice
- C. Legislative Framework
  - 1. The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to the Automatic Processing of Personal Data of 1981 (The CoE Convention)
  - 2. The EU Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC)
  - The EU Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications (2002/58/EC) as amended
  - 4. The EU Directive on Electronic Commerce (2000/31/EC)
  - 5. European data retention regimes
  - 6. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and related legislation

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# **II. European Data Protection Law and Regulation**

#### A. Data Protection Concepts

- 1. Personal data
- 2. Sensitive personal data
- 3. Pseudonymous and anonymous data
- 4. Processing
- 5. Controller
- 6. Processor
- 7. Data subject

#### B. Territorial and Material Scope of the General Data Protection Regulation

- 1. Establishment in the EU
- 2. Non-establishment in the EU

#### C. Data Processing Principles

- 1. Fairness and lawfulness
- 2. Purpose limitation
- 3. Proportionality
- 4. Accuracy
- 5. Storage limitation (retention)
- 6. Integrity and confidentiality

#### D. Lawful Processing Criteria

- 1. Consent
- 2. Contractual necessity
- 3. Legal obligation, vital interests and public interest
- 4. Legitimate interests
- 5. Special categories of processing

#### E. Information Provision Obligations

- 1. Transparency principle
- 2. Privacy notices
- 3. Layered notices

#### F. Data Subjects' Rights

- 1. Access
- 2. Rectification
- 3. Erasure and the right to be forgotten (RTBF)
- 4. Restriction and objection

- 5. Consent, including right of withdrawal
- 6. Automated decision making, including profiling
- 7. Data portability
- 8. Restrictions

#### G. Security of Personal Data

- 1. Appropriate technical and organizational measures
- a. protection mechanisms (encryption, access controls, etc.)2. Breach notification
  - a. Risk reporting requirements
- 3. Vendor Management
- 4. Data sharing

#### H. Accountability Requirements

- Responsibility of controllers and processors

   a. joint controllers
- 2. Data protection by design and by default
- 3. Documentation and cooperation with regulators
- 4. Data protection impact assessment
- a. established criteria for conducting
- 5. Mandatory data protection officers

# I. International Data Transfers

- 1. Rationale for prohibition
- 2. Safe jurisdictions
- 3. Safe Harbor and Privacy Shield
- 4. Model contracts
- 5. Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs)
- 6. Codes of Conduct and Certifications
- 7. Derogations
- J. Supervision and enforcement
  - 1. Supervisory authorities and their powers
  - 2. The European Data Protection Board
  - 3. Role of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS)

# K. Consequences for GDPR violations

- 1. Process and procedures
- 2. Infringements and fines
- 3. Data subject compensation

# III.Compliance with European Data Protection Law and Regulation

- A. Employment Relationship
  - 1. Legal basis for processing of employee data

- 2. Storage of personnel records
- 3. Workplace monitoring and data loss prevention
- 4. EU Works councils
- 5. Whistleblowing systems
- 6. 'Bring your own device' (BYOD) programs

#### B. Surveillance Activities

- 1. Surveillance by public authorities
- 2. Interception of communications
- 3. Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- 4. Geolocation

# C. Direct Marketing

- 1. Telemarketing
- 2. Direct marketing
- 3. Online behavioural targeting

#### D. Internet Technology and Communications

- 1. Cloud computing
- 2. Web cookies
- 3. Search engine marketing (SEM)
- 4. Social networking services