Controlled Document

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European Privacy Certification

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



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 harmonized European approach
 - 5. The Treaty of Lisbon
 - 6. A modernized 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. Court of Justice of the European Union

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)
- 3. The EU Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications (2002/58/EC) (ePrivacy Directive) as amended
- 4. The EU Directive on Electronic Commerce (2000/31/EC)
- 5. European data retention regimes
- 6. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (EU) 2016/679 and related legislation

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

- Proportionality
 Accuracy
 Storage limitation (retention)
 Integrity and confidentiality

D. Lawful Processing Criteria

- 1. Consent
- 2. Contractual necessity
- 3. Legal obligation, vital interests and public interest
- 4. Legitimate interests5. Special categories of processing

E. <u>Information Provision Obligations</u>

- 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

- 1. 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 (DPIA)
 - a. established criteria for conducting
- 5. Mandatory data protection officers
- 6. Auditing of privacy programs

International Data Transfers

- 1. Rationale for prohibition
- 2. Adequate jurisdictions
- 3. Safe Harbor and Privacy Shield
- 4. Standard Contractual Clauses
- 5. Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs)
- 6. Codes of Conduct and Certifications
- 7. Derogations
- 8. Transfer impact assessments (TIAs)

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. Class actions
- 4. 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

- Surveillance by public authorities
 Interception of communications
 Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
 Geolocation
 Biometrics / facial recognition

C. <u>Direct Marketing</u>

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

D. <u>Internet Technology and Communications</u>

- Cloud computing
 Web cookies
- 3. Search engine marketing (SEM)
- 4. Social networking services5. Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- - a. machine learningb. ethical issues