

Accountability

Active scanning tools

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

The introduction of technical and organizational measures for appropriate handling of personal data according to the law, which is an idea mentioned in GDPR and the Fair Information Practice Principles.

Data Loss Prevention network, scans, privacy tools, and storage can be used to find security and privacy risks to personal information, block unauthorized e-mail or file transfers, and measure compliance with internal policies and procedures.

The US professional organization that consists of certified public accountants and created the WebTrust seal program.



 PRIVACY REF

Anonymization



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Suppression



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Generalization



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The process by which individually identifiable data is changed so that it can no longer be related back to any individual without affecting the usability of the data.

The type of anonymization where certain identifying values are removed from data to reduce the identifiability.

The type of anonymization where certain identifying values are broadened, such as changing a specific age to an age range.

Noise addition

APEC Privacy Principles

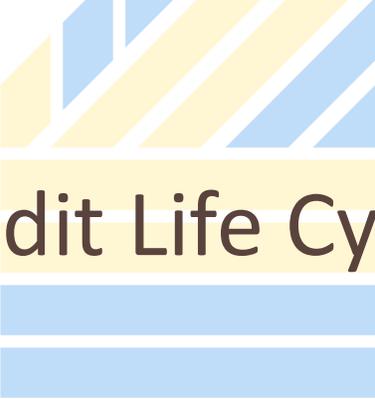
Assess

The type of anonymization where certain identifying values from one data subject are swapped with identifying values from another subject from the data set.

A set of non-binding principles adopted by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperative (APEC) that mirror the OECD Fair Information Privacy Practices. These promote electronic business in the Asia-Pacific region with a balance of information privacy and business need.

The first of four phases of the privacy operational life cycle wherein steps, checklists, and processes may be created to narrow the gaps found in a privacy program after it is compared to applicable privacy laws, corporate privacy policies, industry best practices, or other frameworks.

 PRIVACY REF



Audit Life Cycle

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Behavioral advertising

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Binding Corporate Rules

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

A high-level, five-phase audit approach with the following steps: planning; preparation; conducting; reporting; and following up.

Advertising targeted at individuals based on observations about their activity over time, likely done via automated processing of personal data, or profiling.

An appropriate GDPR safeguard for cross-border transfers of personal data between two or more entities of a corporate group. These ensure that the same high level of personal data protection is followed by all members of the group through a set of enforceable rules.

 PRIVACY REF



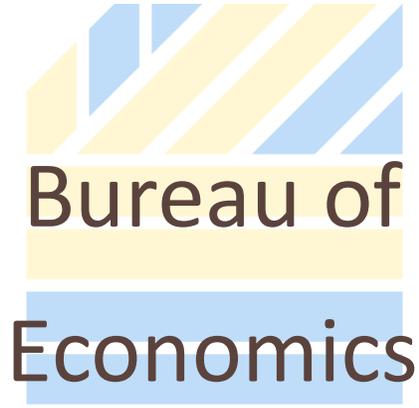
PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

This bureau of the US FTC enforces antitrust laws, which make up the foundation of the free market economy. These antitrust laws promote free markets where there will be lower prices and more choices.

This bureau of the US FTC stops misleading, fraudulent, and illegal business practices by receiving complaints, undergoing investigations, suing lawbreakers, developing rules for a fair marketplace, and informing consumers and businesses about their rights and responsibilities.

This bureau of the US FTC helps with evaluating the FTC's economic impact by conducting economic analysis for competition and impacts on consumers and investigating consumer protections.

 PRIVACY REF


Business case

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF


Business Continuity
and Disaster
Recovery Plan

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF


Canadian Institute of
Chartered Accountants

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The point from which one can assess the privacy needs of an organization, where program and business goals are set, such as compliance with privacy laws or regulations, industry frameworks, and customer expectations.

A risk mitigation plan designed by stakeholders to prepare an organization for crises to ensure critical business functions continue and resume despite disruptions. It should include departmental responsibilities for before, during, and after an event.

A group responsible in part for the activities that are critical to the success of the Canadian CA profession. Following the 2006 Protocol, they are expected to provide strategic leadership, organize common critical functions of strategic planning, protect the public and ethics, educate, communicate, and set standards.

 PRIVACY REF



Centralized
governance

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Children's Online Privacy
Protection Act (COPPA)
of 1998

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



COPPA requirements

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The privacy governance model where the responsibility for the privacy initiatives fall on one team or person, flowing through them into the rest of the business.

A US federal law applying to operators of commercial websites and online services either directed to children under the age of 13 or known to collect personal information from children under the age of 13.

Operators are required under this law to post a privacy notice on the website, provide notice about collection practices to parents, obtain verifiable parental consent before collecting personal information of children, give parents the choice about whether their child’s personal information will be shared with third parties, provide parents with rights to access, delete, and opt out of future collection or use of the information, and maintain the confidentiality, security and integrity of children’s personal information.

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The concept that consent must be freely provided and data subjects have a true choice whether to provide personal data, without which it is unlikely the consent would be considered valid under GDPR.

Confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

The fair information practices principle which says that there should be limits in the collection of personal data, where data should be gathered by fair and lawful means with the knowledge or consent of the data subject.

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The confirmation of an individual’s agreement to the collection, use, and disclosure of their personal data. There are two thoughts on this: opt-in (making an affirmative action) and opt-out (implied by lack of action).

The type of consent requiring that an individual indicate agreement with a data controller through active communication.

The type of consent that is inferred from the action or inaction of the individual.

 PRIVACY REF

Consumer Reporting
Agency

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Cyber liability
insurance

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Data breach

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

Any person or entity that assembles or evaluates personal information in order to provide consumer reports to third parties.

A recently new form of insurance protection that covers breach-related expenses like breach notification, public relations experts, call center costs, forensic investigations, outside counsel fees, and crisis management services.

The unauthorized collection of computerized data that interrupts the security, confidentiality, or integrity of personal information maintained by a data collector.

 PRIVACY REF

Data controller

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Data inventory

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Data Life Cycle
Management

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body who alone or together decides the intentions and means of personal data processing.

Also known as a record of authority, a living capture of personal data as it moves across the organization, including how data is shared, organized, and stored.

Also known as Information Life Cycle Management (ILM) or data governance, this is a policy-based holistic approach to maintaining the flow of information through a life cycle from beginning to disposal.

 PRIVACY REF



Data Life Cycle Management elements

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Data Minimization Principle

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Data Protection Authority

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

Enterprise objectives; minimalism; simplicity of procedure and effective training; adequacy of infrastructure; information security; authenticity and accuracy of one's own records; retrievability; distribution controls; auditability; consistency of policies; and enforcement.

The idea of collecting and keeping only necessary personal data.

Independent public authorities that oversee the application of data protection laws in the EU through guidance on data protection issues and complaints made by individuals of GDPR violations. One per EU member state with extensive enforcement power to impose fines of up to 4% of a company's global annual revenue.

 PRIVACY REF



Data Protection Impact Assessment

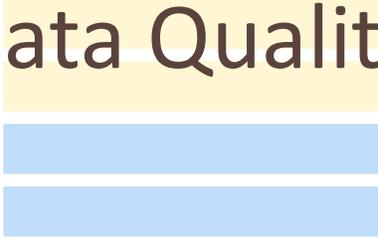


PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Data Quality

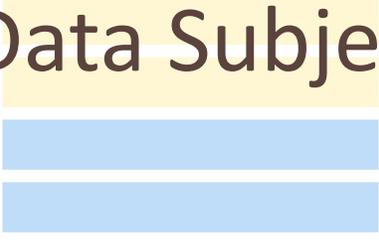


PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Data Subject



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The process by which companies systematically evaluate and determine the privacy and data protection impacts the products and services offered, finding appropriate actions to mitigate the risk of those impacts. GDPR requires them where a new product or service may result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals.

The fair information practices principle that says personal data should be relevant, accurate, up-to-date, and complete. Four questions to consider: does it meet the business needs; is it accurate; is it complete; and is it recent?

An identified or identifiable natural person about whom the organization has personal information.

 PRIVACY REF


Decentralized
governance

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF


Direct marketing

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF


Do Not Track

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

Also known as “local governance,” a governance model where decision-making authority is given to the lower levels in an organization instead of a central authority. This allows a wider reach for control and flow of ideas.

Direct contact made to an individual by the seller, in contrast to mass media marketing through radio or TV.

A potential policy allowing consumers the right to opt out of web tracking, in the same vein as the existing US Do-Not-Call Registry.

 PRIVACY REF

Electronic
Communications
Privacy Act of 1986

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

EU Data Protection
Directive

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Generally Accepted
Privacy Principles

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The Electronic Communications Privacy and Stored Wire Electronic Communications Acts combined, which reformed the Federal Wiretap Act of 1968. This law protects e-mail and phone calls while being made, stored on computers, and in transit.

The first EU-wide legislation protecting personal data use and privacy which was adopted in 1995 and replaced by GDPR in 2018.

The framework created by the AICPA and CICA of the following ten principles: management, notice, choice and consent, collection, use and retention, access, disclosure to third parties, security for privacy, quality, monitoring, and enforcement.

PRIVACY REF

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

PRIVACY REF

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act
requirements

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

PRIVACY REF

The Health Insurance
Portability and
Accountability Act

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 re-organizing financial services regulation for any US company “significantly engaged” in financial activities. It pertains to the handling of non-public personal information, like a consumer’s name and address and interactions with financial institutions.

Financial institutions need to maintain the security of personal financial information, provide notice of how they share personal financial information, and allow consumers the ability to opt-out of some sharing.

A US law passed to make national standards for electronic healthcare transactions. It requires that the US Department of Health and Human Services create regulations securing the privacy and security of personal health information. Patients must opt in before their information is shared with third parties.

 PRIVACY REF

Hybrid governance

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Individual Participation

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Information Life Cycle

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The privacy governance model somewhere between centralized and local governance. It may look like the main responsibility for privacy initiatives given to one person with local entities following the policies and directives as provided by the central governing body.

The fair information practices principle establishing an individuals' right to receive confirmation if the data controller has data relating to them, to receive their data within a reasonable time or else be told why their request is denied, and to have the data erased or corrected.

This cycle understands that data has different value as it moves through an organization in the stages of collection, processing, use, disclosure, retention, and destruction.

 PRIVACY REF



Information security
practices

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Internal partners

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Jurisdiction

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

Management, operational, and technical controls intended to lessen possible damage, loss, or unauthorized data access.

Professionals and departments inside an organization with privacy activity implications, like human resources, information technology, and marketing.

The court's authority to hear a particular case.

 PRIVACY REF

Metric Life Cycle

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Metrics

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

National Institute of Standards and Technology

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The processes and methods involved in using a metric to follow the dynamic needs of an organization. The steps include determining the intended audience, describing data sources, choosing privacy metrics, collecting data points, evaluating the data/metrics, and creating a feedback loop.

Tools that assist in decision-making through collecting, evaluating, and reporting data in a way that is systematic, significant, and measurable to indicate progress or answer a certain question.

The agency within the Department of Commerce with responsibility for creating and distributing security standards and guidelines for contractors, the federal government, and the US critical information infrastructure.

 PRIVACY REF



Negligence

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Non-public personal
information

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Openness

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

An organization is liable for damages related to any breach of legal duty to protect personal information and if an individual is harmed in the process.

Personally identifiable financial information resulting from a transaction or service made for the consumer, shared by the consumer to a financial institution, or otherwise collected by the financial institution, as defined by GLBA.

The fair information practices principle of transparency around personal data use, developments, practices, and policies.

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Organization for Economic
Cooperation and Development

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

One of two approaches to choice, where an individual makes an affirmative indication of agreement, like checking a box to allow the business to disclose the information to third parties.

One of two approaches to choice, where the lack of action on the part of the individual is taken as their implication of choice, so for example, their information will be shared with third parties if they don't uncheck a box.

An international organization that supports policies created to boost employment, sustainable economic growth, and the standard of living.

 PRIVACY REF


PCI Data Security
Standard

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF


Performance
measurement

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF


Personal data

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

A self-regulatory system of security standards for payment card data drafted by the Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council. Compliance necessitates companies above a certain threshold to conduct third party security assessments.

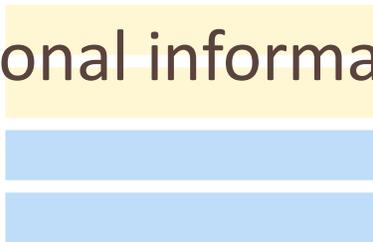
The process of developing or choosing metrics to assess implementation or efficiency, where data is used to create a result that describes performance.

What personal information is called in the EU, defined by GDPR as any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person.

 PRIVACY REF



Personal information



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Personal Information
Protection and
Electronic Documents Act

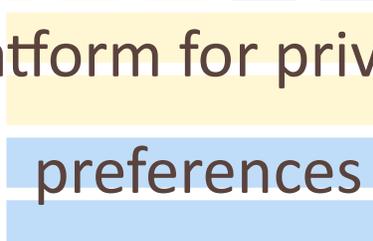


PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Platform for privacy
preferences



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

Also called personal data, a term defined by CCPA as information that identifies or could be linked to a particular consumer.

A Canadian act written to promote consumer trust in electronic commerce and private sector transactions and level the playing field of marketplace rules for all businesses.

An automated way to display data management practices on a company's website.

 PRIVACY REF

Privacy by Design



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Privacy Champion



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Privacy Impact Assessment



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

Generally regarded as a synonym for Data Protection by Design, this is an approach where privacy is embedded into technology, systems, and practices from early design stage to include privacy requirements in the processing of personal information. It ensures the existence of privacy from the outset.

A designated sponsor for the privacy program who advocates for privacy to be incorporated into the practices of the organization.

An analysis of information handling according to legal and regulatory requirements which in the process identifies the risks of the collection, storage, and sharing of personal information and steps to be taken to mitigate those risks.

Elements of a PIA



Privacy maturity model



Privacy Operational Life Cycle



The questions should ask what PII is being collected, why it is being collected, what the intended uses of the PII are, with whom the PII will be shared, what opportunities individuals will have to opt-out of PII collection or use, how the PII will be stored, whether a system of records is being created, and an analysis of the information life cycle.

This type of model can be used as a tool to assess the privacy program's level of maturity.

This model, when followed, creates a cyclical approach to monitor and improve privacy processes and program itself. The steps are assess, protect, sustain, respond, and then restart.

 PRIVACY REF



Privacy program
framework

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Privacy Threshold
Analysis

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Privacy-Enhancing
Technologies

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

An implementation plan to lead the privacy professional through privacy management and making privacy decisions through the creation of privacy procedures and processes.

An initial test to decide whether to conduct a PIA.

Privacy standards for technology pertaining to the sharing, storage, and processing of privacy data. Some examples are Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P) and Enterprise Privacy Authorization Language (EPAL).

 PRIVACY REF

Private right of action

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Protect

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Protected health information

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The individual harmed by violation of the law may file a lawsuit against the violator unless stated otherwise in the law.

The second of four phases of the privacy operational life cycle, made up of information security practices, the data life cycle, and Privacy by Design principles.

Any individually identifiable health information created, received, transmitted, or stored by a HIPAA-covered entity or its business associate or employee which can be used to identify the individual is created or received by a covered entity or an employer and is related to any physical or mental condition or payment or provision of healthcare.

 PRIVACY REF

Pseudonymous data



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Purpose limitation



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Qualified protective order



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

Data points no longer directly associated with an identified person although it's known whether multiple of the data points relate to the same person. An ID is used instead of PII to tell if data has the same source. Examples include IP address, GUID, and ticket numbers.

The fair information practices principle stating that the purpose for collecting personal data should be made known by the time of data collection and the processing should be related to or compatible with the established purpose. If the purpose changes, it should be made known to the data subject.

This prohibits both parties from using or disclosing protected health information for any purpose beyond the litigation, with the understanding that at the end of litigation the PHI will be deleted or returned.

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



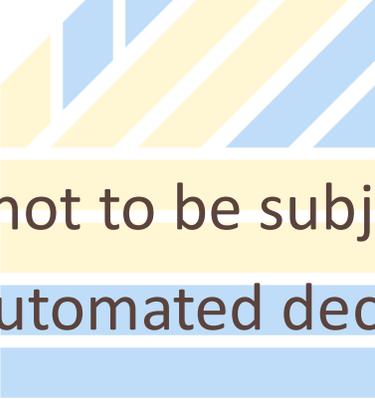
PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The fourth of four phases of the privacy operational life cycle where the organization handles information requests, legal compliance, incident response to reduce risk and improve compliance to regulations.

The part of the information life cycle that pertains to organizations keeping personal information only as long as required to fulfill the intended purpose.

A metric capturing the financial gain, loss, or value of a project (or in the case of privacy: investments for protecting data) in relation to its cost.

 PRIVACY REF



Right not to be subject to fully automated decisions

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

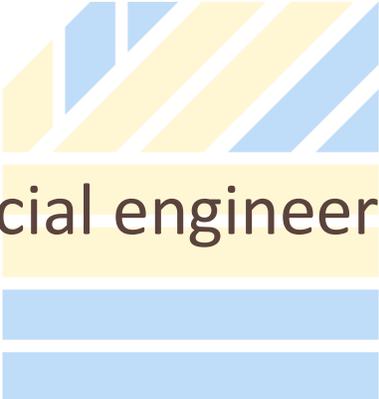
 PRIVACY REF



Security safeguards

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Social engineering

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

As established by Article 15 of the Data Protection Directive, individuals may object to being subject to fully automated decisions, excluding automatic processing that leads to a human decision.

The fair information practices principle establishing that personal data be protected by acceptable security safeguards from risks of loss or unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure of data.

A term describing an attempt by attackers to convince a user to provide information or to create a security vulnerability.

 PRIVACY REF



Stakeholders

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Strategic management

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Substitute notice

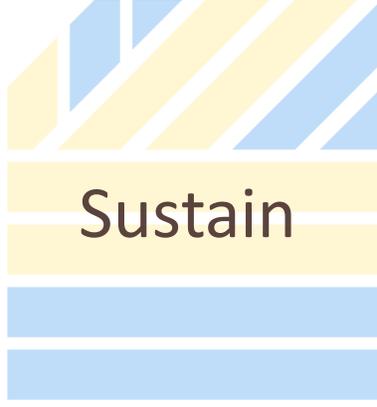
PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The executives within an organization who hold the responsibility for privacy initiatives.

The first task for proactive privacy management where the organization's privacy vision and privacy mission statements, privacy strategy, and privacy team structure are created.

A special type of notice allowed in the case that notifying thousands of impacted data subjects of a data breach would place a burden on the organization due to cost.

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The third of four phases of the privacy operational life cycle where the privacy management framework is monitored, audited, and communicated.

Commercial behavior that knowingly causes significant and unavoidable injury to consumers without offsetting benefits.

The partnership of the Department of Homeland Security and the public and private sectors made to coordinate the mitigation of online security threats. Software vendors are hired to create patches for vulnerabilities and information about recent security issues, vulnerabilities, and exploits is shared by the National Cyber Alert System.

 PRIVACY REF



US-CERT IT Security
Essential Body of
Knowledge

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Vendor management

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Video surveillance

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The fourteen generic information security practice competency areas created by the DHS and the public and private sectors—namely digital security, digital forensics, enterprise continuity, incident management, IT security and training awareness, IT systems operation and maintenance, network and telecommunications safety, personnel security, physical and environmental security, procurement, regulatory standards compliance, security risk management, strategic security management, and system and application security.

Assessing a third-party vendor’s privacy and information security policies, access controls, personal information storage, and access permissions. PIAs, questionnaires, and other checklists can be used to complete the assessment.

Recordings without sound.

 PRIVACY REF



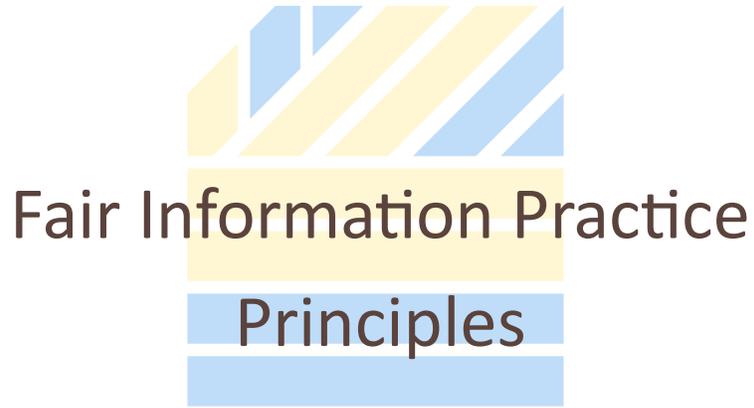
PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

A self-regulating seal program that licenses specific certified public accountants.

The purpose and ideas of the organization's privacy program dwindled down to a few sentences.

Personal data record keeping systems should not be secret. Individuals need to have a way to find out what information about them is stored and how it is used, to prevent their information obtained for one purpose from being used or made available for other purposes, and to correct or amend their information. Any organization creating, maintaining, using, or disclosing personal data must assure the reliability of the data for the stated use and take measures to prevent misuse of the data.

 PRIVACY REF

Data Protection Officer

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

General Data Protection
Regulation

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Elements of a DPIA

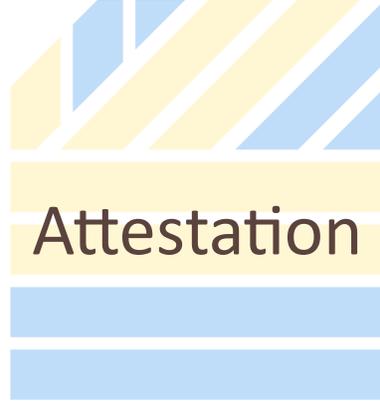
PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

A role created and required by GDPR and other laws like the LGPD to be filled by someone with expert knowledge of data protection law and practices.

Replacing the Data Protection Directive in 2018, this law created a single set of data protection rules for all EU member states and the European Economic Area (EEA). Its options for cross-border transfers include adequacy decisions, ad hoc contractual clauses, binding corporate rules, codes of conduct, and standard contractual clauses.

The questions should ask for a description of the processing, including its purpose and legitimate interest, why the processing is necessary, potential risks to data subjects, and measures taken to address the risks identified.

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

An accountability tool to check that functions outside the privacy team perform their privacy-related responsibilities.

The principal that data should be protected against unauthorized or unlawful processing.

The assurance that the data is true and complete.

 PRIVACY REF

Security controls

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Incident

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Event

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

Mechanisms intended to stop, detect, or fix a security incident. These may be physical, administrative, or technical.

An event where the organization's policies and procedures or the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of personal information is compromised.

An occurrence involving security of personal data, not necessarily one with negative impacts.

 PRIVACY REF



Privacy policy

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Privacy notice

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



Acceptable use policy

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

An internal statement that explains an organization or entity's handling of personal information to the members of the organization interacting with the personal information, informing them about the collection, use, retention, and destruction of the data and data subject rights.

A statement provided to the data subject explaining how an organization collects, uses, stores, and discloses personal information.

A policy consisting of rules and constraints for those within and outside the organization with access to the network or internet.



Elements of a privacy notice



Fair Credit Reporting Act



Do Not Call Registry

This would explain who the organization is, what information is collected, how the organization will use it, with whom the information will be shared, how the behavior of website users is monitored, and how data subjects may exercise their rights.

A US federal privacy law enacted in 1970 to demand relevancy and accuracy in data collection, the provision of the ability for consumers to access and correct their information, and limitations on the use of consumer reports for appropriate purposes, like the extension of insurance or credit and employment.

Consumers in the US put their phone number on a list prohibiting unsolicited calls from telemarketers. Registration is permanent and enforced by FCC, FTC, and state attorneys general for a fine of up to \$16,000 per violation.

PRIVACY REF

Controlling the Assault of
Non-Solicited Pornography
and Marketing Act of 2003

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

PRIVACY REF

The Freedom of Information
Act

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

PRIVACY REF

California Online Privacy
Protection Act

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

An act that established rules for unsolicited commercial e-mail and a mechanism to allow individuals the right to opt out of undesired communications.

A US federal law ensuring access to federal executive branch documents by citizens with limited exemptions.

This act requires commercial websites and online services collecting and storing PII from CA consumers to post a conspicuous privacy policy that links from the home page. Amendments added in 2013 placed requirements to disclose cookies and tracking.

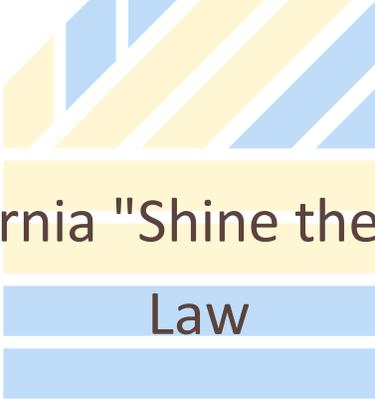
PRIVACY REF



Delaware Online Privacy Protection Act

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

PRIVACY REF



California "Shine the Light" Law

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

PRIVACY REF



California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

This act requires operators to conspicuously post privacy policies on the website stating the categories of PII collected and the categories of third parties with whom the information is shared. It also prohibits promoting alcohol, tobacco, and other substances to children under the age of 18.

An act requiring CA businesses to disclose what personal information is shared with third parties and which ones. It applies to businesses with established California consumer relationships who have disclosed PII to third-party companies for direct marketing.

The first US state-level comprehensive privacy which applies to businesses that collect personal information from California consumers. This law created consumers' rights to access, deletion, opt-out of sale, and nondiscrimination while also imposing specific transparency and disclosure obligations. The precursor to the California Privacy Rights Act, which will enter into force Jan 1, 2023.

 PRIVACY REF

Illinois Biometric
Information Privacy Act

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

EU data subject rights

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Risk

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

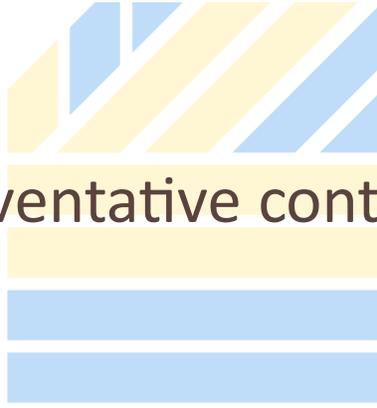
The most stringent consumer rights of the biometric laws is created by this law, which obligates a private entity to notify an individual in writing that it will collect biometric information, along with the purpose and length of term for which the information is being collected and used, and to only go ahead with written authorization.

Right to access, rectification, erasure, withdraw consent, restrict processing, object, data portability, and not to be subject to automatic decision-making.

The probability of an event and its impact.

 PRIVACY REF

Preventative controls



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

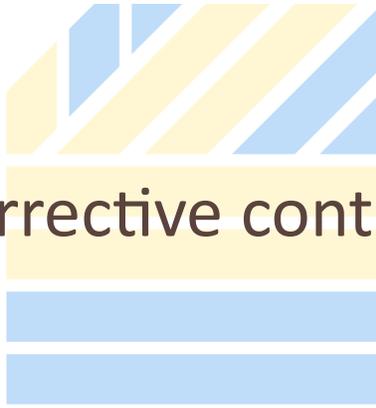
Detective controls



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Corrective controls



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

Controls intended to block an incident from taking place.

Controls intended to identify and describe an ongoing incident.

Controls intended to minimize the damage from an incident.

 PRIVACY REF

Technical security controls



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Administrative security
controls



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Physical security controls



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

A type of security control using things like firewalls, access logs, and antivirus software.

A type of security control using things like incident response plans and training.

A type of security control using things like locks and security cameras.

 PRIVACY REF


Information Security
Management System

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF


Degaussing

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF


Ad Hoc maturity

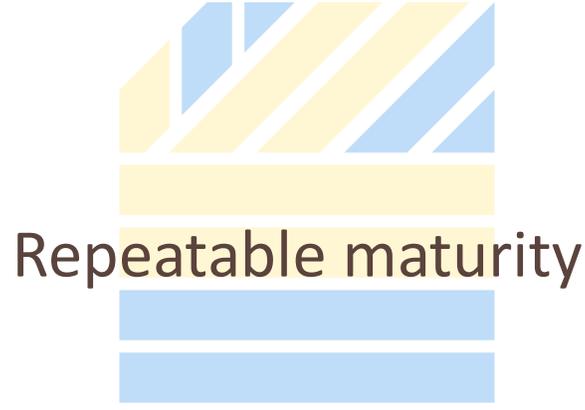
PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

A systematic method for maintaining the security of sensitive company information.

A process for destroying data stored on hard drives and magnetic tape by altering the positioning of magnetic domains at random.

The first maturity level achievable, where the established procedures are incomplete, informal, and applied inconsistently.

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The second maturity level achievable, where the established procedures and processes are not fully documented or wholistic.

The third maturity level achievable, where the established procedures and processes are fully documented, implemented, and wholistic.

The fourth maturity level achievable, where reviews are conducted to measure the effectiveness of the controls in place.

 PRIVACY REF

Optimized maturity

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

Audit types

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

 PRIVACY REF

PRIVACY REF

PRIVACY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT—CIPM

The fifth maturity level achievable, where regular review and feedback are conducted to optimize a process with continual improvement.

First party: internal; second party: supplier; third party: independent.

WWW.PRIVACYREF.COM

888-470-1528