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## CIPP/E BODY OF KNOWLEDGE

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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
    - a. OECD Guidelines and the Council of Europe
    - b. Convention 108
  - 4. The need for a harmonized European approach
  - 5. The Treaty of Lisbon
  - 6. Convention 108+
  - 7. Brexit

## B. European Union Institutions

- 1. European Court of Human Rights
- 2. European Parliament
- 3. European Commission
- 4. European Council
- 5. 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
  - a. Relationship with other laws (Payment Services Directive 2, Data Governance Act, Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, EU Data Act, etc.)
- 7. NIS Directive (2016) / NIS 2 Directive (2022)
- 8. EU Artificial Intelligence Act (2021)

## II. European Data Protection Law and Regulation

#### A. Data Protection Concepts

- 1. Personal data
- 2. Sensitive personal data
  - a. Special categories of personal data
- 3. Pseudonymous and anonymous data
- 4. Processing
- 5. Controller
- 6. Processor
  - a. Guidelines 07/2020 on the concepts of controller and processor in the GDPR
- 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
  - a. Guidelines 3/2018 on the territorial scope of the GDPR

## C. <u>Data Processing Principles</u>

- 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. <u>Data Subjects' Rights</u>

- 1. Access
  - a. Guidelines 01/2022 on data subject rights Right of access
- 2. Rectification
- 3. Erasure and the right to be forgotten (RTBF)
  - a. Guidelines 5/2019 on the criteria of the Right to be Forgotten in the search engines cases under the GDPR

- 4. Restriction and objection
- 5. Consent, including right of withdrawal
- 6. Automated decision-making, including profiling
- 7. Data portability
- 8. Restrictions
  - a. Guideline 10/2020 on restrictions under Article 23 GDPR

### 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
  - b. Guidelines 01/2021 on Examples regarding Personal Data Breach Notification
  - c. Guidelines 9/2022 on personal data breach notification under GDPR
- 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

## I. International Data Transfers

- 1. Rationale for prohibition
  - a. Guidelines 05/2021 on the Interplay between the application of Article 3 and the provisions on international transfers as per Chapter V of the GDPR
- 2. Adequate jurisdictions
- 3. Safe Harbor, Privacy Shield, and the EU-US Data Privacy Framework
  - a. Schrems decisions, implications of
- 4. Standard Contractual Clauses
- 5. Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs)
- 6. Codes of Conduct and Certifications
  - a. Guidelines 04/2021 on codes of conduct as tools for transfers
- 7. Derogations
  - a. Guidelines 2/2018 on derogations of Article 49 under Regulation 2016/679
- 8. Transfer impact assessments (TIAs)
  - a. Recommendations 01/2020 on measures that supplement transfer tools to ensure compliance with the EU level of protection of personal data

## J. Supervision and enforcement

- 1. Supervisory authorities and their powers
  - a. Guidelines 8/2022 on identifying a controller or processor's lead supervisory authority
- 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
- 7. Risks involved in employee data (e.g., via social media and AI systems)

## B. Surveillance Activities

- 1. Surveillance by public authorities
- 2. Interception of communications
- 3. Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
  - a. Guidelines 3/2019 on processing of personal data through video devices
- 4. Geolocation
- 5. Biometrics / facial recognition
  - a. Guidelines 05/2022 on the use of facial recognition technology in the area of law enforcement

## C. <u>Direct Marketing</u>

- 1. Telemarketing
- 2. Direct marketing
- 3. Online behavioral targeting
  - a. Guidelines 8/2020 on the targeting of social media users

## D. Internet Technology and Communications

- 1. Cloud computing
- 2. Web cookies
- 3. Search engine marketing (SEM)
- 4. Social media platforms
  - a. dark patterns
    - i. Guidelines 3/2022 on Dark patterns in social media platform interfaces
- 5. Artificial Intelligence (AI)
  - a. machine learningb. ethical issues