

# How well is your privacy compliance/GDPR programme (really) going?

- Using assessing and audit to track your compliance/GDPR programme and its maturity

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# Assessing GDPR Compliance



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**Why are assessments and audits important?  
Where do you start?**



If you don't know  
where you are going,  
how will you know  
you have arrived?

1. The data protection officer shall have at least the following tasks:
  - (a) to **inform and advise** the controller or the processor and the employees who carry out processing of their obligations pursuant to this Regulation and to other Union or Member State data protection provisions;
  - (b) to **monitor compliance** with this Regulation, with other Union or Member State data protection provisions and with the policies of the controller or processor in relation to the protection of personal data, including the assignment of responsibilities, awareness-raising and training of staff involved in processing operations, and the related audits;



# Stakeholder Management

# WHAT?

# WHY?



# Enforcement

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# Audit & Assessment Defined

Self-Assessment

Audit / Attestation





# GAAP Maturity Model

GAPP - 73 CRITERIA	CRITERIA DESCRIPTION	MATURITY LEVELS				
		AD HOC	REPEATABLE	DEFINED	MANAGED	OPTIMIZED
<b>MANAGEMENT (14 criteria) cont.</b>	<b>The entity defines, documents, communicates, and assigns accountability for its privacy policies and procedures.</b>					
<b>Privacy Incident and Breach Management (1.2.7)</b>	<p>A documented privacy incident and breach management program has been implemented that includes, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedures for the identification, management and resolution of privacy incidents and breaches</li> <li>• Defined responsibilities</li> <li>• A process to identify incident severity and determine required actions and escalation procedures</li> <li>• A process for complying with breach laws and regulations, including stakeholder breach</li> </ul>	Few procedures exist to identify and manage privacy incidents; however, they are not documented and are applied inconsistently.	Procedures have been developed on how to deal with a privacy incident; however, they are not comprehensive and/or inadequate employee training has increased the likelihood of unstructured and inconsistent responses.	A documented breach management plan has been implemented that includes: accountability, identification, risk assessment, response, containment, communications (including possible notification to affected individuals and appropriate authorities, if required or deemed necessary), remediation (including post-breach analysis of the breach response) and resumption.	A walkthrough of the breach management plan is performed periodically and updates to the program are made as needed.	The internal and external privacy environments are monitored for issues affecting breach risk and breach response, evaluated and improvements are made. Management assessments are provided after any privacy breach and analyzed; changes and improvements are made.

# Risks and Controls

What is Risk?

A risk is a possibility of suffering harm or loss, or "what can go wrong?"

**Risk Treatment:**  
Risk Acceptance  
Risk Avoidance  
Risk Transfer  
Risk Mitigation

What is a Control?

A control is an activity that prevents or detects errors, threats and vulnerabilities to mitigate risks

2 basic types of controls

Preventative

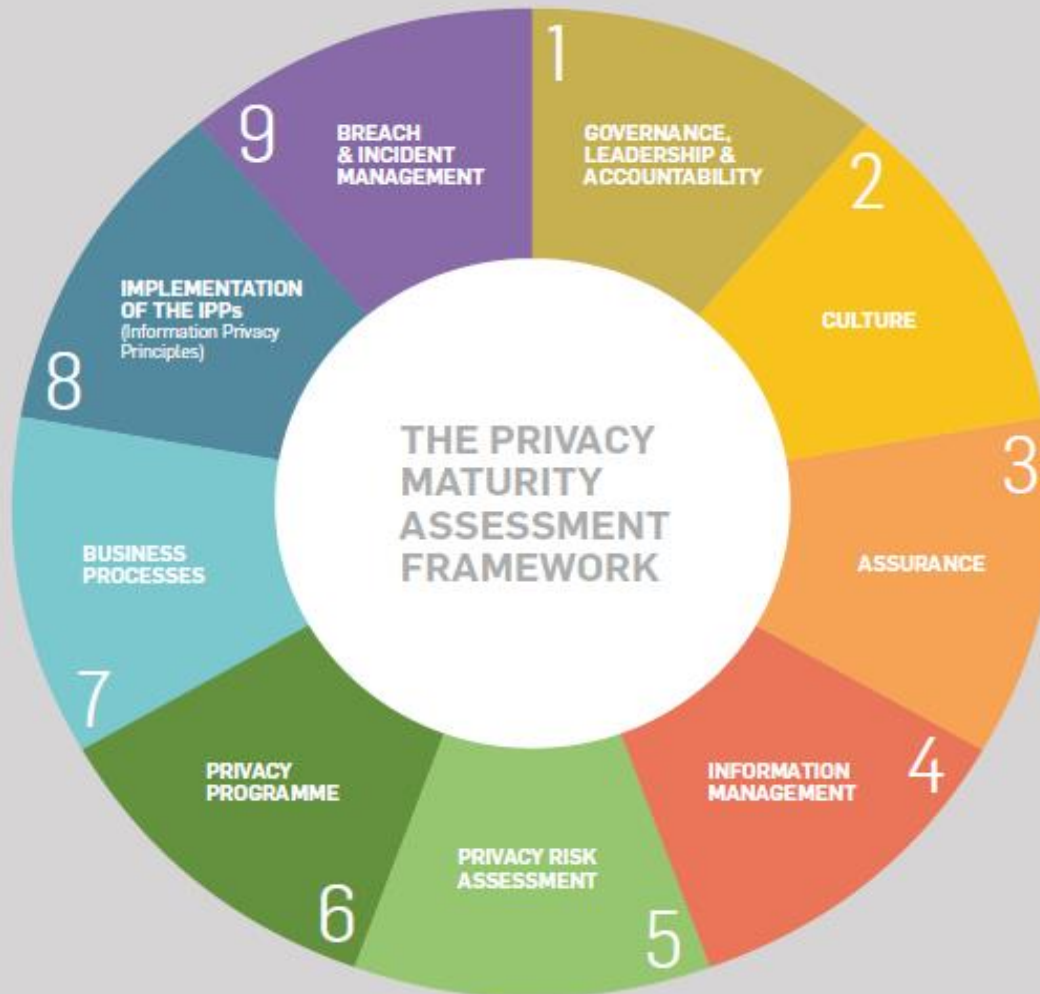
Detective



# Assessment & Audit Lifecycle



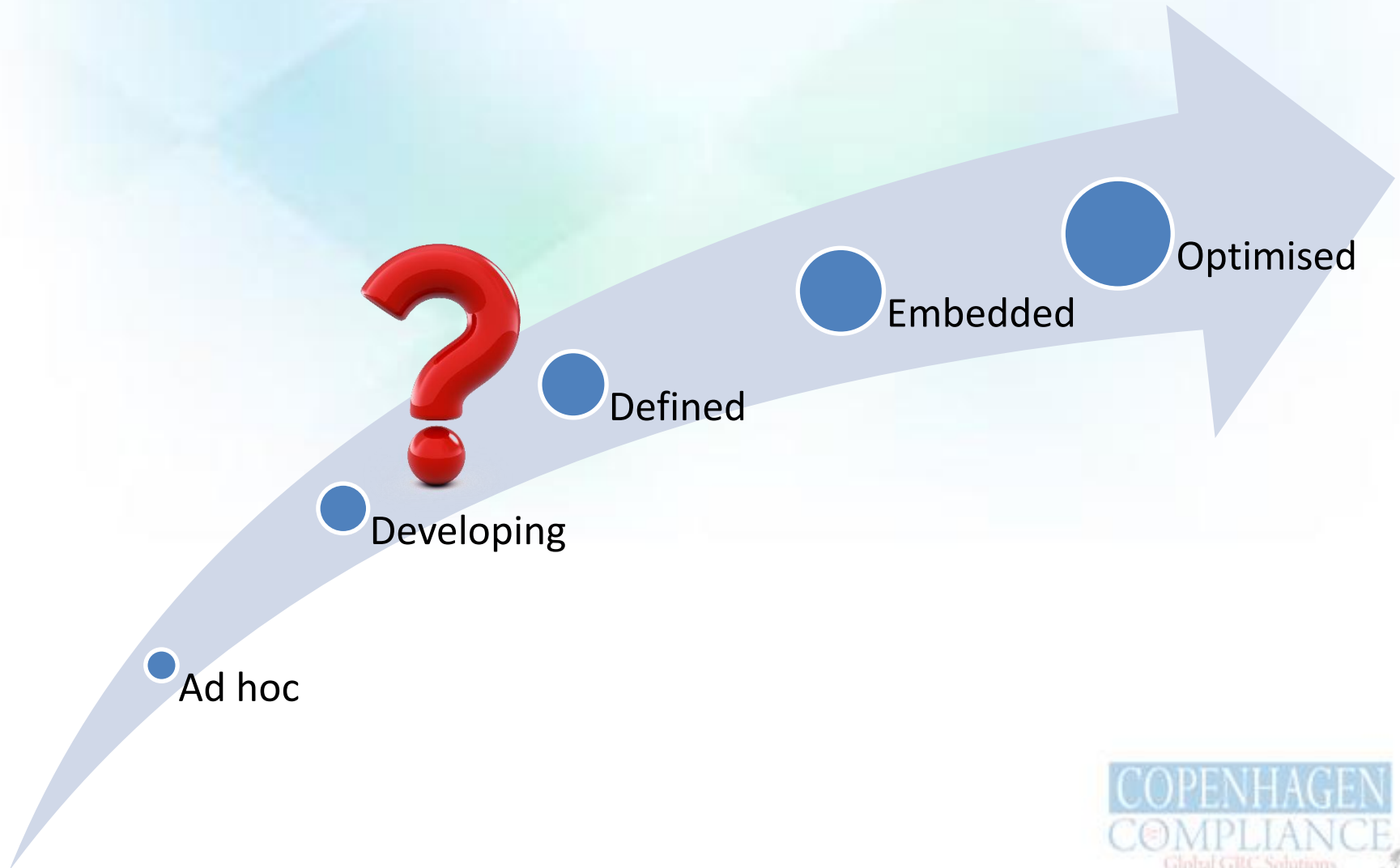
# Maturity Assessments



## Principles

- Simple, pragmatic, easy to use
- Consistent assessment across organisation
- Scalable
- Risk management focused

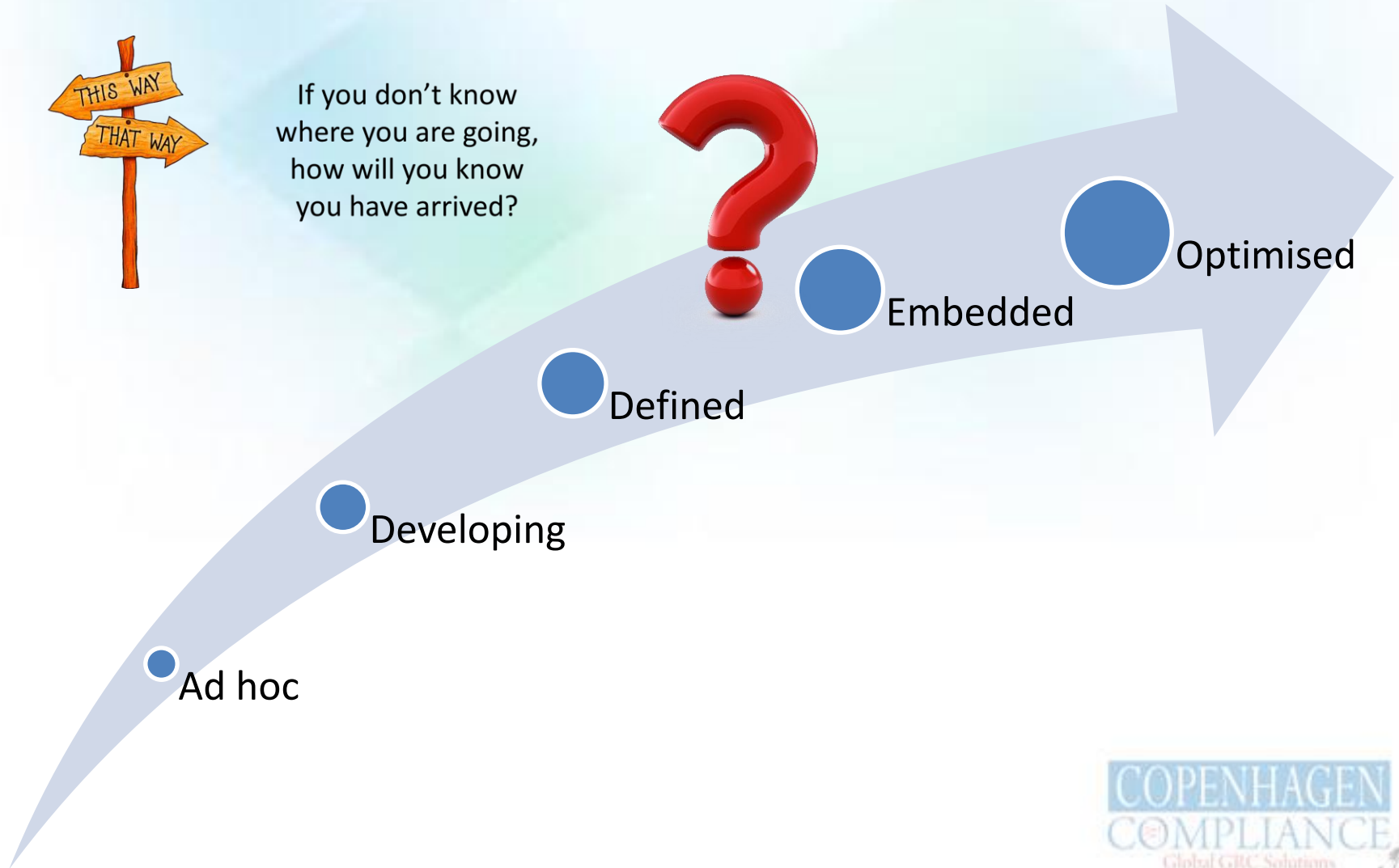
# Where are you on your compliance journey?



# Where do you want to be?



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how will you know  
you have arrived?





# Privacy-by-Design

- Ann Cavoukian - “7 Foundational Principles of Privacy-by-Design”
- “reference framework - may be used for developing more detailed criteria for application and **audit/verification** purposes”
- **Principle 4 - Full Functionality – Positive-Sum , not Zero-Sum**  
“Privacy is often positioned in a zero-sum manner as having to compete with other legitimate interests, design objectives, and technical capabilities, in a given domain. Privacy by Design **rejects** taking such an approach – **it embraces legitimate non-privacy objectives and accommodates them, in an innovative positive-sum manner.**”



**Conclusion**

**Good Luck !**