

# Legal, Risk, and Compliance for CCSP®

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## Cloud Privacy and Legal Issues



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# CCSP Certification Examination

Domains	Weights
1. Cloud Concepts, Architecture and Design	17%
2. Cloud Data Security	20%
3. Cloud Platform and Infrastructure Security	17%
4. Cloud Application Security	17%
5. Cloud Security Operations	16%
6. Legal, Risk and Compliance 13%	13%



# Overview



**Describe common legal terms despite jurisdiction differences**

**Review the implications of data privacy in the cloud**

**Delineate roles and responsibilities of protecting the subject's data**



# Common Legal Definitions

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# Basic Legal Terms

**Warrant**

**Subpoena**

**Extradition**

**Jurisdiction**



# Law vs. Regulation

**Laws apply to all citizens and visitors**

**Regulations are industry and or practice specific**



# Legal Issues in the Cloud



**Local**



**Regional**



**Global**

# Global Legal Organizations

**International Court of Justice**

**Interpol**





# Regional Concerns in the Cloud



**Harmonization of law**



**Mutual legal assistance treaty**

# Local Legal Issues



**Municipal laws**

**Local laws**

**Township laws**

**Ordinances**

**Commonwealth statutes**

**General rules of incorporation**



# Major Focus of Legal Impact



**Tort - preponderance of negligence and damage**



**Criminal - graduated and various losses with guilt**

# Understand Jurisdictional Differences in Data Privacy

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# International Privacy History

**1970 German Data  
Protection Act**

**1980 OECD**

**1995 EU Data  
Protection Directive**

**2016 GDPR**



# 1970 German Data Protection Act

**First enacted in a state**

**Later adopted into  
federal law**



# 1980 OECD



**Collection Limitation Principle**

**Data Quality Principle**

**Purpose Specification Principle**

**Use Limitation Principle**

# 1980 OECD



**Security Safeguards Principle**

**Openness Principle**

**Individual Participation Principle**

**Accountability Principle**



# 1995 EU Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC)



**Individuals' rights on  
collection  
and use**



**Single market  
dimension**



**Police and criminal  
justice integration**



**Protection on data  
transfer outside of  
EU**

# 2016 GDPR



**Harmonize data privacy laws  
throughout Europe**

**Protect EU citizens data**

**Additional protections**

**Countries that adhere to GDPR  
outside of EU**

**Countries that don't have adherence**

# Enumerate Country-specific Legislation

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## Law

- About
- World map
- Law
- Definitions
- Authority
- Registration
- Data Protection Officers
- Collection & Processing
- Transfer
- Security
- Breach Notification
- Enforcement
- Electronic Marketing
- Online Privacy



ARGENTINA

Change country ▼



Article 43 of the Federal Constitution, third paragraph, provides, in relevant part that any person may file an action to have access to personal data about such person and to information about the purpose with which they are kept, included in public data registries or banks, or in private data registries or banks, and to request the suppression, correction, confidentiality or updating of the data where inaccurate or discriminatory.

These provisions do not create an express constitutional right to privacy or data protection, but do create the basic framework for the protection of such right, as well as the foundation for the legislation, subsequently enacted, which regulates the details of that protection.

Law 25,326 - the Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) includes the basic personal data rules. It follows international standards, and has been considered as granting adequate protection by the European Commission. Decree 1558 of 2001 includes regulations issued under the PDPL. Further regulations have been issued by the relevant agencies.



BELGIUM

Change country ▼



The General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) (**GDPR**) is a European Union law which entered into force in 2016 and, following a two-year transition period, became directly applicable law in all Member States of the European Union on May 25, 2018, without requiring implementation by the EU Member States through national law.

A 'Regulation' (unlike the Directive which it replaced) is directly applicable and has consistent effect in all Member States. However, there remain more than 50 areas covered by GDPR where Member States are permitted to legislate differently in their own domestic data protection laws, and there continues to be room for different interpretation and enforcement practices among the Member States.

### Territorial Scope

Primarily, the application of the GDPR turns on whether an organization is established in the EU. An 'establishment' may take a wide variety of forms, and is not necessarily a legal entity registered in an EU Member State.

However, the GDPR also has extra-territorial effect. An organization that it is not established within the EU will still be subject to the GDPR if it processes



# African Personal Data Protection



**Choice and consent**

**Data security**

**Data retention and destruction**

**Registration with a data protection authority (DPA)**

**Cross-border data transfers**

**Personal data breach notification**

**Appointment of a data protection officer (DPO)**



# Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Privacy Framework

**Aim of greater  
regional prosperity**

**Implementation of  
APEC Cross-Border  
Privacy Rules (CBPR)**

**Certified by  
accountability agent**



# Australia and New Zealand Privacy Principles



**EU styled privacy principles  
mandating protection of  
sensitive data**



**Regulates collection,  
storage, security,  
processing and disclosure**



**Revised privacy principles  
in 2014**

# EU–U.S. Privacy Shield



**Strong data protection obligations on companies receiving personal data from the EU**

**Safeguards on U.S. government access to data**

**Effective protection and redress for individuals**

**An annual joint review by EU and U.S. to monitor the correct application of the arrangement**



# Maintaining Legal and Regulated Privacy

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# Generally Accepted Privacy Principles (GAPP)

**Management**

**Notice**

**Choice and consent**

**Collection**

**Use, retention,  
and disposal**



# Generally Accepted Privacy Principles (GAPP)

**Access**

**Disclosure**

**Security for privacy**

**Quality**

**Monitoring and  
enforcement**



# General Data Privacy Concerns



**Where is the location?**



**What is the practice?**



**Who is involved?**



# Data Privacy Primary Roles



**Data Subject**

**Data Controller**

**Data Processor**

**Data Custodian**

**Data Steward**

# Code of Practice for Protection of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in Public Clouds ISO27018:2019

**Consent**

**Control**

**Transparency**

**Communication**

**Independent annual  
audit**



# Privacy Maturity Model

**Optimized**

**Managed**

**Defined**

**Repeatable**

**Ad hoc**



# Summary



**What regulatory practices are relevant for your cloud consumption?**

**What are the legal regimes that affect your cloud consumption?**

**How do the roles and responsibilities of data privacy affect your strategy?**





Up Next:

Organizational and Cloud Risk Management

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