GLOBAL CROSS-BORDER PRIVACY RULES (CBPR) SYSTEM INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE

The Global Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System is designed to help personal information controllers ("controllers") demonstrate their ability to comply with relevant data protection and privacy obligations. This document is derived from the Global CPR System Program Requirements; it sets forth the baseline requirements of the Global CBPR System which operationalize the Global CBPR Privacy Principles ("Privacy Principles"), against which a Global CBPR Forum-recognized Accountability Agent will assess a controller seeking certification. To receive such certification, the controller must meet these baseline requirements.

GENERAL	2
NOTICE (QUESTIONS 1-4)	3
QUALIFICATIONS TO THE PROVISION OF NOTICE	5
COLLECTION LIMITATION (QUESTIONS 5-7)	6
USES OF PERSONAL INFORMATION (QUESTIONS 8-13)	7
CHOICE (QUESTIONS 14-20)	9
QUALIFICATIONS TO THE PROVISION OF CHOICE MECHANISMS	10
INTEGRITY OF PERSONAL INFORMATION (QUESTIONS 21-25)	12
SECURITY SAFEGUARDS (QUESTIONS 26-35)	13
ACCESS AND CORRECTION (QUESTIONS 36-38)	15
QUALIFICATIONS TO THE PROVISION OF ACCESS AND CORRECTION MECHANISMS	17
ACCOUNTABILITY (QUESTIONS 39-50)	18
MAINTAINING ACCOUNTABILITY WHEN PERSONAL INFORMATION IS TRANSFERRED	20

¹ The Global CBPR Privacy Principles are described in the *Global CBPR Framework*, available at https://www.globalcbpr.org/documents.

GENERAL

1.	Name of the Organization that is seeking certification:
ii.	List of subsidiaries and/or affiliates governed by your privacy policy to be covered by this certification, their location, and the relationship of each to you:
iii.	Organization's Contact Point for the Global Cross Border Privacy Rules ("CBPR") System
	Name: Title: Email: Phone:
iv.	For what type(s) of personal information are you applying for certification? Please check all that apply.
	Customer/ Prospective Customer: Employee/Prospective Employee: Other (Please describe):

NOTICE (QUESTIONS 1-4)

The questions in this section are directed towards:

- (a) ensuring that individuals understand your policies regarding personal information that is collected about them, to whom it may be transferred and for what purpose it may to be used; AND
- (b) ensuring that, subject to the Qualifications to the Provision of Notice listed below, individuals know when personal information is collected about them, to whom it may be transferred and for whatpurpose it may be used.

Gener

Ge	neral				
1.	govern	the personal infor	mation described	statements about you above (a privacy state atements and/or hyper	
			<u> </u>	N	
	a)	Does this privacy information?	statement descri	oe how your organizat	ion collects personal
			<u> </u>		
	b)	Does this privacy collected?	statement descri	be the purpose(s) for v	which personal information is
			<u> </u>		
	c)			individuals whether yes and for what purpo	you make their personal se?
			<u> </u>		
	d)	including informa	ation on how to co	se the name of your contact you about your on? Where YES, desc	practices and handling of
			<u> </u>		

e)	Does this privacy statement provide information regarding the use and disclosure of an individual's personal information?			
		Y	N	
f)			ovide information reg ect their personal info	garding whether and how an ormation?
		<u> </u>	N	
inform	ation,(whether dire	ectly or throu	low, at the time of cogh the use of third pa on is being collected	arties acting on your behalf) do
		<u> </u>	N	
(wheth	ner directly or thro	ugh the use of		ollection of personal information, on your behalf), do you indicate ected?
		<u> </u>	N	
				ollection of personal information, ay be shared with third parties?
		Y	N	

2.

3.

4.

Qualifications to the Provision of Notice

The following are situations in which the application at the time of collection of the Global CBPRNotice Principle may not be necessary or practical.

- i. **Obviousness:** Personal information controllers do not need to provide notice of the collection, use or third-party sharing of personal information in those circumstances where consent by the individual can be inferred from the provision of the individual's information (e.g., if an individualgives his or her business card to another individual in the context of a business relationship, the individual would not expect that notice would be provided regarding the collection and normal use of that information).
- ii. **Collection of Publicly-Available Information**: Personal information controllers do not need to provide notice regarding the collection and use of publicly available information.
- iii. **Technological Impracticability**: Personal information controllers do not need to provide notice at or before the time of collection in those cases where electronic technology automatically collects information when a prospective customer initiates contact (e.g., through the use of cookies). However, the notice should be provided to the individuals as soon after as is practicable.
- iv. Disclosure to a government institution which has made a request for the information with lawful authority: Personal information controllers do not need to provide notice of disclosure to law enforcement agencies for investigation purposes where the provision of such notice to the individual will likely prejudice the investigation.
- v. **Disclosure to a third party pursuant to a lawful form of process:** Personal information controllers do not need to provide notice of disclosure to a third party when such disclosure was requested pursuant to a lawful form of process such as a discovery request made in the course of civil litigation.
- vi. **Third-Party Receipt**: Where personal information is received from a third party, the recipient personal information controller does not need to provide notice to the individuals at or before the time of collection of the information.
- vii. **For legitimate investigation purposes:** When providing notice would compromise the availability or accuracy of the information and the collection, use and disclosure are reasonable for purposes relating to an internal or external investigation of a violation of a code of conduct, breach of contract or a contravention of domestic law.
- viii. **Action in the event of an emergency**: Personal information controllers do not need to provide notice in emergency situations that threaten the life, health or security of an individual.

COLLECTION LIMITATION (QUESTIONS 5-7)

The questions in this section are directed towards ensuring that collection of information is limited to the stated purposes for which it is collected. The collection of the information should be relevant to such purposes, and proportionality to the fulfillment of such purposes may be a factor in determining what is relevant. In all instances, collection methods must be lawful and fair.

jui	I.
5.	How do you obtain personal information:
	a) Directly from the individual?
	${N}$
	b) From third parties collecting on your behalf?
	<u> </u>
	c) Other. If YES, describe.
	$\frac{1}{N}$
6.	Do you limit your personal information collection (whether directly or through the use of third parties acting on your behalf) to information that is relevant to fulfill the purpose(s) for which it is collected or other compatible or related purposes?
	\overline{Y} \overline{N}
7.	Do you collect personal information (whether directly or through the use of third parties acting on your behalf) by lawful and fair means, consistent with the requirements of the jurisdiction that governs the collection of such personal information? Where YES, describe.
	${N}$

USES OF PERSONAL INFORMATION (QUESTIONS 8-13)

The questions in this section are directed toward ensuring that the use of personal information is limited to fulfilling the purposes of collection and other compatible or related purposes. This section covers use, transfer and disclosure of personal information. Application of this Principle requires consideration of the nature of the information, the context of collection and the intended use of the information. The fundamental criterion in determining whether a purpose is compatible with or related to the stated purposes is whether the extended usage stems from or is in furtherance of such purposes. The use of personal information for "compatible or related purposes" could extend, for example, to matters such as the creation and use of a centralized database to manage personnel in an effective and efficient manner; the processing of employee payrolls by a third party; or, the use of information collected by an organization for the purpose of granting credit for the subsequent purpose of collecting debt owed to that organization

in pu da pa	mpatible with or related to the stated purposes is whether the extended usage stems from or is furtherance of such purposes. The use of personal information for "compatible or related rposes" could extend, for example, to matters such as the creation and use of a centralized tabase to manage personnel in an effective and efficient manner; the processing of employee tyrolls by a third party; or, the use of information collected by an organization for the purpose granting credit for the subsequent purpose of collecting debt owed to that organization.
8.	Do you limit the use of the personal information you collect (whether directly or through the use of third parties acting on your behalf) as identified in your privacy statement and/or in the notice provided at the time of collection to those purposes for which the information was collected or for other compatible or related purposes? If necessary, provide a description in the space below.
	<u> </u>
9.	If you answered NO, do you use the personal information you collect for unrelated purposes under one of the following circumstances? Describe below.
	a) Based on express consent of the individual?
	b) Compelled by applicable laws?
10	Do you disclose personal information you collect (whether directly or through the use of third parties acting on your behalf) to other personal information controllers? If YES, describe.
	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>
11	. Do you transfer personal information to personal information processors? If YES, describe.
	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>

12. If you answered YES to question 10 and/or question 11, is the disclosure and/or transfer undertaken to fulfill the original purpose of collection or another compatible or related purpose? Describe below.

- 13. If you answered NO to question 12, or if otherwise appropriate, does the disclosure and/or transfer take place under one of the following circumstances?
 - a) Based on express consent of the individual?
 - b) Necessary to provide a service or product requested by the individual?
 - c) Compelled by applicable laws?

CHOICE (QUESTIONS 14-20)

The questions in this section are directed towards ensuring that individuals are provided with choice in relation to collection, use, and disclosure of their personal information. However, this Principle recognizes, through the introductory words "where appropriate" in the Framework itself, that there are certain situations where consent may be clearly implied or where it would not be necessary to provide a mechanism to exercise choice. These situations are detailed in Qualifications to the Provision of Choice Mechanisms.

General

	ch mechanisms below		ersonal information? Where YES,
	<u> </u>	N	
toexercise c			provide a mechanism for individuals information? Where YES, describe
	Y	N	
toexercise c	~ *	e disclosure of their p	provide a mechanism for individuals ersonal information? Where YES,
	<u> </u>	N	
(question 14	4), use (question 15) a	_	ne ability to limit the collection stion 16) of their personal information, us manner?
	<u> </u>		
18. When choic	ces are provided to the	e individual offering th	ne ability to limit the collection

(question 14), use (question 15) and/or disclosure (question 16) of their personal information,

are they clearly worded and easily understandable?

Y	N

19. When choices are provided to the individual offering the ability to limit the collection (question 14), use (question 15) and/or disclosure (question 16) of their personal information, are these choices easily accessible and affordable? Where YES, describe.



20. What mechanisms are in place so that choices, where appropriate, can be honored in an effective and expeditious manner? Provide a description in the space below or in an attachment if necessary. Describe below.

Qualifications to the Provision of Choice Mechanisms

The following are situations in which the application of the Global CBPR Choice Principle may not benecessary or practical.

- i. **Obviousness:** Personal information controllers do not need to provide a mechanism for individuals to exercise choice in the collection, use or third-party sharing of personal information in those circumstances where consent by the individual can be inferred from the provision of the individual's information.
- ii. **Collection of Publicly-Available Information**: Personal information controllers do not need to provide a mechanism for individuals to exercise choice in relation to the collection and use of publicly available information.
- iii. **Technological Impracticability**: Personal information controllers do not need to provide a mechanism for individuals to exercise choice in relation to those cases where electronic technology automatically collects information when a prospective customer initiates contact [e.g., use of cookies]. However, a mechanism to exercise choice as to use and disclosure should be provided after collection of the information.
- iv. **Third-Party Receipt**: Where personal information is received from a third party, the recipient personal information controller does not need to provide a mechanism for individuals to exercise choice in relation to the collection of the information. However, if the personal information controller engages a third party to collect personal information on its behalf, the personal information controller should instruct the collector to provide such choice when collecting the personal information.
- v. **Disclosure to a government institution which has made a request for the information with lawful authority**: Personal information controllers do not need to provide a mechanism for individuals to exercise choice in relation to disclosure to law enforcement agencies for investigation purposes where the provision of such mechanism to the

- individual will likely prejudice the investigation.
- vi. **Disclosure to a third party pursuant to a lawful form of process:** Personal information controllers do not need to provide a mechanism for individuals to exercise choice in relation to the disclosure to a third party when such disclosure was requested pursuant to a lawful form of process such as a discovery request made in the course of civil litigation.
- vii. **For legitimate investigation purposes**: When providing a mechanism for individuals to exercise choice would compromise the availability or accuracy of the personal information and its collection, use and disclosure are reasonable for purposes relating to an internal or external investigation of a violation of a code of conduct, breach of contract or a contravention of domestic law.
- viii. **Action in the event of an emergency**: Personal information controllers do not need to provide a mechanism for individuals to exercise choice in emergency situations that threaten the life, health or security of an individual.

INTEGRITY OF PERSONAL INFORMATION (QUESTIONS 21-25)

The questions in this section are directed towards ensuring that the personal information controller maintains the accuracy and completeness of records and keeps them up to date. This Principle also recognizes that these obligations are only required to the extent necessary for the purposes of use.

21.	Do you take steps to verify that the personal information held by you is up to date, accurate and complete, to the extent necessary for the purposes of use? If YES, describe.
	Y N
22.	Do you have a mechanism for correcting inaccurate, incomplete and outdated personal information to the extent necessary for purposes of use? Provide a description in the space below or in an attachment if necessary.
	${N}$
23.	Where inaccurate, incomplete or out of date information will affect the purposes of use and corrections are made to the information subsequent to the transfer of the information, do you communicate the corrections to personal information processors, agents, or other service providers to whom the personal information was transferred? If YES, describe.
	${N}$
24.	Where inaccurate, incomplete or out of date information will affect the purposes of use and corrections are made to the information subsequent to the disclosure of the information, do you communicate the corrections to other third parties to whom the personal information was disclosed? If YES, describe.
25.	Do you require personal information processors, agents, or other service providers who act on your behalf to inform you when they become aware of information that is inaccurate, incomplete, or out-of-date?

SECURITY SAFEGUARDS (QUESTIONS 26-35)

The questions in this section are directed towards ensuring that when individuals entrust their information to an organization, their information will be protected with reasonable security safeguards to prevent loss or unauthorized access to personal information or unauthorized destruction, use, modification or disclosure of information or other misuses.

destruction, use, m	odification or dis	closure of informat	ion or other misuses.
26. Have you imple	emented an inform	nation security poli	cy?
	<u> </u>	N	
protect persona	d information aga		safeguards you have implemented to oss or unauthorized access, destruction, her misuses?
	severity of the har		onse to question 27 are proportional to the sensitivity of the information, and the
		nployees aware of the cough regular training	he importance of maintaining the security ng and oversight).
• -	_		onal to the likelihood and severity of the and the context in which it is held
a) Emp	ployee training an	nd management or o	other organizational safeguards?
	<u> </u>	N	
	•	_	ncluding network and software design, as transmission, and disposal?
	<u> </u>		
	ecting, preventing ures?	g, and responding to	o attacks, intrusions, or other security
	<u> </u>	N	

d)	Physical security?		
	<u> </u>		
31. Have you	implemented a policy	for secure disposal of J	personal information?
	<u> </u>	N	
•	implemented measurerity failures?	es to detect, prevent, an	d respond to attacks, intrusions, or
	<u> </u>		
•	ave processes in place 32? Describe below.	to test the effectiveness	s of the safeguards referred to above in
	<u> </u>		
34. Do you us	se third-party certifica	tions or other risk asses	sments? Describe below.
	<u> </u>	N	
providers	to whom you transfer	personal information to	s, contractors, or other service o protect against loss, or unauthorized other misuses of the information by:
a)		Formation security programmation and services p	ram that is proportionate to the rovided?
	<u> </u>		
b)			aware of an occurrence of breach of 's personal information?
	<u> </u>		
c)	Taking immediate st privacy or security b	-	he security failure which caused the
	<u> </u>		

ACCESS AND CORRECTION (QUESTIONS 36-38)

The questions in this section are directed towards ensuring that individuals are able to access and correct their information. This section includes specific conditions for what would be considered reasonable in the provision of access. Access will also be conditioned by security requirements that preclude the provision of direct access to information and will require sufficient proof of identity prior to provision of access. The details of the procedures by which the ability to access and correct information is provided may differ depending on the nature of the information and other interests. For this reason, in certain circumstances, it may be impossible, impracticable or unnecessary to change, suppress or delete records.

The ability to access and correct personal information, while generally regarded as a central aspect of privacy protection, is not an absolute right. While you should always make good faith efforts to provide access, in some situations, it may be necessary to deny claims for access and correction. The Qualifications to the Provision of Access and Correction set out those conditions that must be met in order for such denials to be considered acceptable. When you deny a requestfor access, for the reasons specified herein, you should provide the requesting individual with an explanation as to why you have made that determination and information on how to challenge that denial. You would not be expected to provide an explanation, however, in cases where such disclosure would violate a law or judicial order.

General						
-	-	-	ou provide c g individual?			ether or not you hold personal information
			Y	_	N	
about t	then es/pr	n? Wher ocedure	e YES, answe	er questio	ns 37(a)	to the personal information that you hold – (e) and describe your organization's cess requests below. Where NO, proceed to
			Y	_	N	
	a)	•	take steps to lease describe		the ident	ity of the individual requesting access? If
			Y	_	N	
	b)	-	provide access? I			able timeframe following an individual's cribe.
			Y	_	N	
						Do as 1

c)	Is information communicated in a reasonable manner that is generally understandable (in a legible format)? Please describe.
	<u> </u>
d)	Is information provided in a way that is compatible with the regular form of interaction with the individual (e.g., email, same language, etc.)?
	<u> </u>
e)	Do you charge a fee for providing access? If YES, describe below what thefee is based and how you ensure that the fee is not excessive.
	<u>Y</u>
rectified, c	rmit individuals to challenge the accuracy of their information, and to have it completed, amended and/or deleted? Describe your organization's rocedures in this regard below and answer questions $38 (a) - (e)$.
	<u> </u>
a)	Are your access and correction mechanisms presented in a clear and conspicuous manner? Provide a description in the space below or in an attachment if necessary.
	<u> </u>
b)	If an individual demonstrates that personal information about them is incomplete or incorrect, do you make the requested correction, addition, or where appropriate, deletion?
	<u> </u>
c)	Do you make such corrections or deletions within a reasonable timeframe following an individual's request for correction or deletion?
	<u> </u>

d)	Do you provide a copy of the corrected personal information or provide confirmation that the data has been corrected or deleted to the individual?
	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>
e)	If access or correction is refused, do you provide the individual with an explanation of why access or correction will not be provided, together with contact information for further inquiries about the denial of access or correction?

Qualifications to the Provision of Access and Correction Mechanisms

Although organizations should always make good faith efforts to provide access, there are somesituations, described below, in which it may be necessary for organizations to deny access requests. Please identify which, if any, of these situations apply, and specify their application toyou, with reference to your responses provided to the previous questions, in the space provided.

- i. **Disproportionate Burden:** Personal information controllers do not need to provide access and correction where the burden or expense of doing so would be unreasonable ordisproportionate to the risks to the individual's privacy in the case in question, as for example when claims for access are repetitious or vexatious by nature.
- ii. **Protection of Confidential Information:** Personal information controllers do not need to provide access and correction where the information cannot be disclosed due to legal or security reasons or to protect confidential commercial information (i.e., information that you have taken steps to protect from disclosure, where such disclosure would facilitate a competitor in the market to use or exploit the information against your business interest causing significant financial loss). Where confidential commercial information can be readily separated from other information subject to an access request, the personal information controller should redact the confidential commercial information and make available the non-confidential commercial information to the extent that such information constitutes personal information of the individual concerned.

Other situations would include those where disclosure of information would benefit a competitor in the market place, such as a particular computer or modeling program. Furthermore, a denial of access may also be considered acceptable in situations where, for example providing the information would constitute a violation of laws or would compromise security.

iii. **Third Party Risk:** Personal information controllers do not need to provide access and correction where the information privacy of persons other than the individual would be violated. In those instances where a third party's personal information can be severed from the information requested for access or correction, the personal information controller must release the information after redaction of the third party's personal information.

ACCOUNTABILITY (QUESTIONS 39-50)

The questions in this section are directed towards ensuring that you are accountable for complying with measures that give effect to the Privacy Principles stated above. Additionally, when transferring information, you should be accountable for ensuring that the recipient will protect the information consistently with these Privacy Principles when not obtaining consent. Thus, you shouldtake reasonable steps to ensure the information is protected, in accordance with these Privacy Principles, after it is transferred. However, there are certain situations where such due diligence may be impractical or impossible, for example, when there is no ongoing relationshipbetween you and the third party to whom the information is disclosed. In these types of circumstances, you may choose to use other means, such as obtaining consent, to assure that theinformation is being protected consistently with these Privacy Principles. However, in cases where disclosures are required by domestic law, you would be relieved of any due diligence or consentobligations.

General

 39. What measures does your organization take to ensure compliance with the Global CBPR Privacy Principles? Please check all that apply and describe below. Internal guidelines or policies (if applicable, describe how implemented) Contracts Compliance with applicable industry or sector laws and regulations Compliance with self-regulatory organization code and/or rules Other (describe) 					
40. Has your organization appointed an individual(s) to be responsible for yourorganization's overall compliance with the Global CBPR Privacy					
Principles?					
${}$ ${N}$					
41. Does your organization have procedures in place to receive, investigate and respond toprivacy-related complaints? Please describe.					
Y					
42. Does your organization have procedures in place to ensure individuals receive a timelyresponse to their complaints?					
YN					
43. If YES, does this response include an explanation of remedial action relating to their complaint? Describe.					

	Y	N		
•	es and procedures, include	_	nployees with respect to you nd to privacy-related compl	•
	<u> </u>	N		
subpo			g to judicial or other govern hat require the disclosure of	
	<u> </u>	N		
Maintaining	Accountability When I	Personal Informa	ation is Transferred	
contra your b apply) • •	ctors, or other service probable, to ensure that you of? Internal guidelines or processes and contracts Compliance with appli	roviders pertaining ar obligations to the policies cable industry or regulatory organizations	l information processors, agg to personal information the individual will be met (classical sector laws and regulation agation code and/or rules	ney process on heck all that
	ese mechanisms generall ctors or other service pro		sonal information processor	rs, agents,
•	Abide by your Global of in yourprivacy statemen	<u>-</u>	privacy policies and practic	es as stated
•	Implement privacy pra privacy practices as sta		ostantially similar to your porty statement?	olicies or
•	Follow-instructions propersonal information m		nting to the manner in which	ı your
•	Impose restrictions on	subcontracting un	aless with your consent?	
•	Be Global CBPR-certif	fied by a Forum-re	ecognized accountability ag	gent in their

	• Other (describe)
48	Do you require your personal information processors, agents, contractors or other service providers to provide you with self-assessments to ensure compliance with your instructions and/or agreements/contracts? If YES, describe below.
	<u>Y</u> <u>N</u>
49	Do you carry out regular spot checking or monitoring of your personal information processors, agents, contractors or other service providers to ensure compliance with your instructions and/or agreements/contracts? If YES, describe below.
	\overline{Y} \overline{N}
50	Do you disclose personal information to other personal information controllers in situations where due diligence and mechanisms to ensure compliance with your GlobalCBPR System by the recipient as described above is impractical or impossible?