CANADIAN PRIVACY LAWS



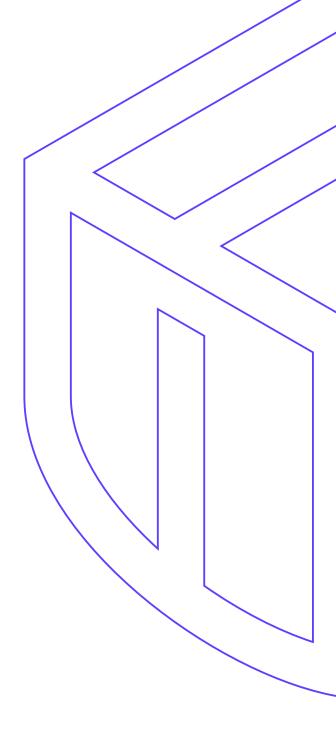
READINESS CHECKLIST

Privacy Laws in Canada

In Canada, privacy laws protect individuals' personal information collected by organizations. The federal Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) and provincial laws regulate how organizations handle personal information.

Organizations must comply with these laws and have security measures in place to protect personal information. Privacy training for employees is also important.

Protecting privacy helps maintain customer and employee trust.





Privacy Landscape In Canada





Federal

PIPEDA is the federal privacy law in Canada that regulates the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information by federal businesses and private sector organizations, unless similar laws exist in the province. Organizations must collect, use, and disclose personal information only for reasonable purposes and comply with PIPEDA, even with consent. Provinces with similar privacy laws, such as Alberta, British Columbia, and Quebec, are exempt from PIPEDA but it still applies to federal businesses and interprovincial and international transactions by organizations subject to PIPEDA.

Bill C-27 (CPPA)

Bill C-27, the Digital Charter Implementation Act, is *under consideration* and would introduce two new acts: the Consumer Privacy Protection Act (CPPA) and the Personal Information and Data Protection Tribunal Act (PIDPT). AIDA, the Artificial Intelligence and Data Act, would regulate AI.

The bill aims to improve privacy and implement the Canadian government's Digital Charter. AIDA may be voted on separately from the privacy aspects of the bill.





Alberta & British Columbia

Alberta (AB) and British Columbia (BC) both have privacy laws that are similar to the federal Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA).

In AB, the Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA) applies to the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information by private sector organizations. PIPA sets out specific rules for the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information, and gives individuals the right to access their personal information and to request that it be corrected if it is inaccurate.

In BC, the Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA) applies to the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information by private sector organizations. PIPA sets out specific rules for the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information, and gives individuals the right to access their personal information and to request that it be corrected if it is inaccurate.

Both AB and BC have their own independent Information and Privacy Commissioner, who is responsible for investigating complaints and ensuring compliance with the privacy laws of the respective province.







Québec

Bill 64 is a new law in Quebec, Canada that aims to modernize the protection of personal information and was adopted by the Quebec National Assembly on September 21st, 2022. The bill sets new requirements for businesses, including

- Appointment of a Privacy Officer
- Reporting of breaches
- Creation of privacy policies and practices
- Conducting privacy impact assessments
- Automating processing
- Handling cross-border transfers
- Outsourcing processes
- Ensuring full transparency
- Informing users of profiling and identification technologies
- Obtaining clear consent
- Privacy by default
- Retention and destruction of information
- Giving users the right to de-indexation, access to data, and data portability

Non-compliance with Bill 64 can result in legal action including fines up to \$25 million for penal offenses and \$10 million for administrative monetary penalties, as well as lawsuits.











Readiness Checklist

The checklist below can be used to determine your company's compliance readiness:

Item	Υ	N
Appoint a Privacy Officer : Designate a person within the organization who is responsible for ensuring compliance with privacy laws.		
Develop a Privacy Policy & Management Program : Clearly outline the purpose of collecting personal information and how it will be used.		
Get Consent : Obtain consent from individuals before collecting, using, or disclosing their personal information.		
Limit Collection of Information : Only collect the information that is necessary and explicitly describe the circumstances in which it will be collected.		
Limit Use, Disclosure, and Retention : Use personal information only for the purpose for which it was collected and do not disclose it unless necessary or with consent.		
Provide Access to Information (DSAR) : Respond to written requests for access to personal information and provide it in a timely manner.		
Implement Appropriate Safeguards : Protect the personal information in your custody and control by implementing appropriate security measures.		
Be Transparent : Make sure to update privacy practices and post changes conspicuously for 30 days before they go into effect.		
Ensure Accuracy of Information : Provide individuals with the ability to access and correct their personal information if it is inaccurate.		
Have a Complaint Resolution Procedure: Maintain procedures for addressing and responding to inquiries or complaints about the handling of personal information.		



How Can Data Sentinel Help?

Data Sentinel is an enterprise sensitive data management platform that leverages our deep learning technology to:

- Identify, inventory, and classify sensitive data
- Rate the level of sensitivity in financial terms
- Measure data risk
- Simplify the privacy incident management lifecycle
- Uncover data quality & duplicate data
- Automate DSAR fulfillment
- Enable active data governance
- Audit & remediate AI models to achieve "zero-bias"

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Contact Us

Contact us to understand how Data Sentinel solutions can support all your **CCPA Compliance Requirements.**

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