Discussion post week 2: Data mining and Privacy laws

GDPR: Concerning the protection of "natural person" personal data and personal information (PI) (Individual) From companies, public organizations, and institutions located in the European Union Established inside and/or outside the union. One of the positives of this law was the amount that it cost for the companies to get their data information affairs in order and compliance, and more transparency on how companies collect, use and share data. And one of the negative impacts of this law we see companies had to hire data protection officers and lawyers which cost the companies, The vagueness of the regulation requires companies to hire expensive lawyers and The huge amount of breach notices has overburdened Data Protection Authorities

CCPA: The purpose is to protect the personal information of California consumers from commercial enterprises. It meets certain thresholds (more on this later). One of the positive impacts of this law is companies will be forced to gather information on their own. This makes it more difficult for companies to obtain consumer information, but this will allow companies to have more reliable data in the long run. And one of the negative impacts of the CCPA law is businesses liable to pay civil penalties due to failing to maintain a CCPA-compliant privacy policy. Failing to respond to consumers' requests under the CCPA rights. Failing to provide adequate notice when collecting personal information

Other Laws

CPA: The Colorado Privacy Act protects the consumer, which is defined as an individual who is a Colorado resident.

VCDPA: The Virginia Consumer Data proctection Act protects the consumer, which is defined as natural person who is a Virginia resident.