OneTrust

PRIVACY, SECURITY, AND GOVERNANCE

GRC Professional Certification Handbook

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
Professional Track



The training environment provided to you is only for use during the OneTrust Certification Training Program. You will only have access to login in for the duration of training.

Training URL: training.onetrust.com

Please refer to your instructor for the password to your environment.

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One Trust GRC Certification Program Reference Guide

Prepared For: OneTrust GRC Professional Certification Attendees Version 5.0

Introduction

Welcome to the OneTrust GRC Certification Program Reference Guide, your comprehensive guide to becoming a certified OneTrust GRC professional.

While OneTrust is the leading global software to operationalize data privacy compliance and Privacy by Design, OneTrust also offers a Governance, Risk and Compliance Solution (GRC). OneTrust GRC Integrated Risk Management is a suite of integrated risk management products to identify, measure, mitigate, monitor, and report on risk across operations.

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Terminology & Frameworks Overview

1. Governance

Governance is defined as the way rules, norms & actions are structured, sustained, regulated, and held accountable.



2. Risk

Risk is defined as the possibility or chance of loss, adverse effect(s), danger, or injury.



3. Compliance

Compliance is the act of ensuring your company and employees follow the laws, regulations, standards, and ethical practices that apply to your organization.





Some of the most commonly used frameworks you will find in the controls library:

1. GAPP - Generally Accepted Privacy Principles

A framework intended to assist Chartered Accountants and Certified Public Accountants in creating an effective privacy program for managing and preventing privacy risks.

The framework was developed through joint consultation between the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

2. CSA CCM - CSA Cloud Controls Matrix

The Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) was founded in 2009 and is an industry organization dedicated to helping "ensure a secure cloud computing environment."

The CSA Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM) is a cybersecurity control framework for cloud computing, composed of 133 control objectives that are structured in 16 domains covering all key aspects of the cloud technology.

The controls in the CCM are mapped against industry-accepted security standards, regulations, and control frameworks.

3. Fed RAMP - The Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program



A government-wide program that provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization, and continuous monitoring for cloud products and services.

The governing bodies of Fed Ramp include: JAB, OMB, CIO Council, FedRAMP PIO, DHS, and NIST.

4. ISO 27001 - International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 27001

ISO 27001 formally known as ISO/IEC 27001:2005) is a specification for an information security management system (ISMS).

Issued and maintained by International Organization for Standardization.

5. ISO 29001 - International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 29001

ISO 29001 defines the quality management system for product and service supply organizations for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries.

6. NIST 800-171 - The National Institute of Standards and Technology

The NIST Special Publication 800-171 governs Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) in Non-Federal Information Systems and Organizations.

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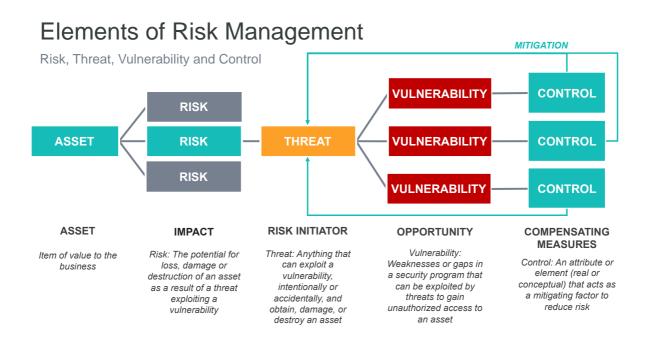
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IT Risk Management

IT Risk Management is defined as the set of Policies, Procedures, as well as the technology that an organization puts into place to reduce threats, vulnerabilities, and other results caused by having unprotected data. OneTrust can assist our customers' IT Risk Management efforts by supplying efficient tools to define and track risks in order to apply mitigating measures towards those risks.

Module Overview

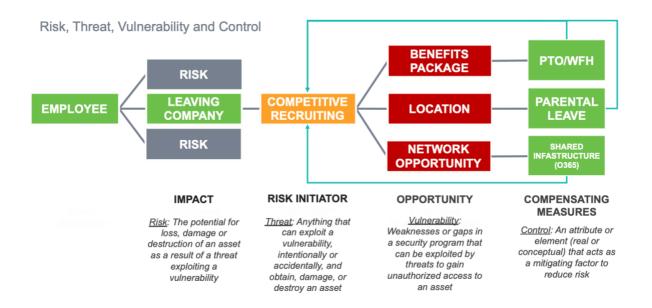


- An **ASSET** is an item of value to your business.
- A **RISK** is the potential for loss, damage, or destruction of an asset as a result of threat exploiting a vulnerability.
- A THREAT is anything that can exploit a vulnerability, either intentionally or accidentally and obtain damage or destroy an asset.
- VULNERABILITIES can be defined as weaknesses or gaps in a security program
 that can be exploited by threats to gain unauthorized access to an asset.

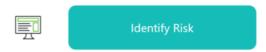


 A CONTROL can be defined as an attribute or element (either real or conceptual) that acts as a mitigating factor to reduce risk.

EXAMPLE of the Elements of Risk Management:



Operational Best Practices



- Identification of Risks can be done in the system either manually or automatically based on rule logic and how respondents answer your assessments.
- Risk Controls can be imported into the system from specific standards or frameworks





 While Risks input can result from different actions or rules within the system, the OneTrust Tool offers a centralized risk register that lists all risks added, their source, and also the ability to add a risk directly from within the register.



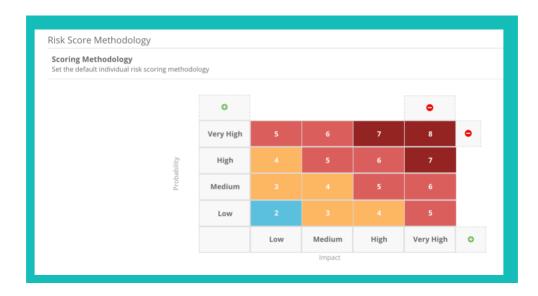
Monitor performance

- The Risk Life Cycle and workflow offer a clear monitoring process in order to make sure risk mitigation efforts are working and effective.
- In addition to the role-based risk workflow, automation rules for risks and additional assessments are available via time triggers, risk count, and other measures that can be set up in the system.

Execution in One Trust

1. Configure Risk Score Methodology

OneTrust GRC includes multiple risk scoring methods and also methods for aggregation that you can change depending on what Items in your inventory you are tracking such as Assets, Processing Activities, Vendors, and Entities.



- Step 1: Click the "Launch Pad" (grid icon) at the top left of the screen
- Step 2: Click on the IT Risk Management Module (second column, top result)
- Step 3: On the Menu that appears on the left, scroll down to the bottom left and click the settings tab



Step 4: On the middle right of the screen, click on the Scoring Methodology dropdown and choose either Matrix or Standard. (if you choose Standard, the next steps are not necessary)

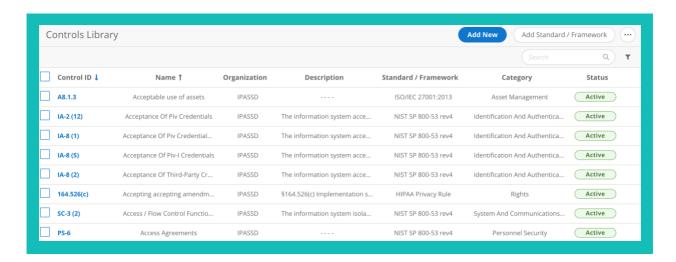
Step 5: If you chose Matrix, go to the bottom left corner of the matrix, edit that block and change "2" to "1"

Step 6: Scroll down to the Risk Level Ranges bar and then drag the yellow category marker over the marker for 2.

Step 7: Click the Blue Save Button at the bottom right of the screen

2. Import controls from standards / frameworks

The OneTrust Tool provides users with a **Controls Library** with the ability to add controls **FROM** multiple standards/frameworks or from scratch to be added **TO** inventory items such as your Assets, Processing Activities, Vendors, Entities, and Risks themselves



Step 1: Click the "Launch Pad" (grid icon) at the top left of the screen

Step 2: Click on the IT Risk Management Module (second column, top result)

Step 3: Click the Setup Tab on the left side of the screen

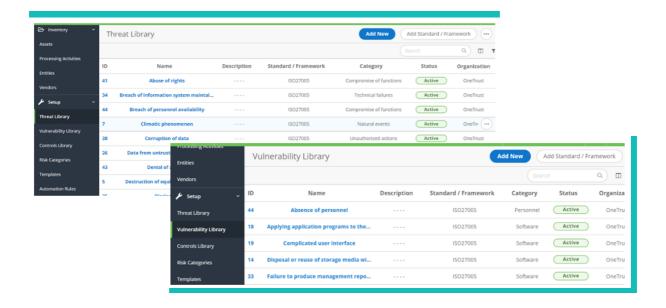
Step 4: Then Click the Controls Library Tab on the left side of the screen



- Step 5: Click the blue Add New Button at the Top Right of the Screen
- Step 6: for "Control ID," type in "A.8 2.5"
- Step 7: for "Name" type in Consultant Two Factor Access
- Step 8: for "Status" dropdown, select Active
- Step 9: for "standard/framework" dropdown, select ISO/IEC 27001:2013
- Step 10: Click the Blue Save button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 11: Click the White Add Standard/Framework Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 12: Scroll to the bottom of the Standard/Framework list
- Step 13: Click on "NIST Cybersecurity Framework Core v1.1
- Step 14: Click the Blue Add Button at the bottom right of the menu

2. Add Threats and Vulnerabilities

In the same way we documented our controls, we can document both threats and vulnerabilities within the OneTrust Threat and Vulnerability Library.



Step 1: Go to the Setup Tab area on the left side of the screen

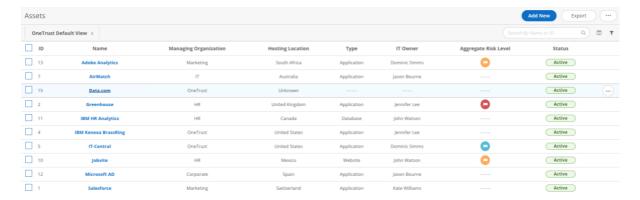


- Step 2: Click on the Threat Library Tab on the middle left of the screen
- Step 3: Click the White Add Standard/Framework Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 4: Click the box for ISO27005
- Step 5: Click the blue Add button at the bottom right side of the menu
- Step 6: Click the Blue Add New button at the top right of the screen
- Step 7: For "Threat ID" enter 99
- Step 8: For "Threat Name" enter Data Loss
- Step 9: For "Category" dropdown, select Data Minimalization and Retention
- Step 10: Click the Blue Add Button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 11: Go to the Setup Tab Area on the left side of the screen
- Step 12: Click on the Vulnerability Library Tab on the middle left of the screen
- Step 13: Click the White Add Standard/Framework Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 14: Click the box for ISO27005
- Step 15: Click the blue Add button at the bottom right side of the menu
- Step 16: Click the Blue Add New button at the top right of the screen
- Step 17: For "Vulnerability ID" enter 101
- Step 18: For "Vulnerability Name" enter CBC Decryption
- Step 19: For "Category" dropdown, select Compromise of Information
- Step 20: Click the blue Add button at the bottom right side of the menu

2. Add an Asset

While there are multiple ways to add assets to your inventory, in this exercise, we'll use the manual interface. The OneTrust tool gives our customers the ability not only to add and track assets within our inventory, but to do the same for Processing Activities, Entities, and Vendors as well.





- Step 1: Click the Assets Tab on the left side of the screen under Inventory
- Step 2: Click the Blue Add new Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 3: For "Name," enter Payroll Database
- Step 4: For "Managing Organization" dropdown, select OneTrust
- Step 5: For "Hosting Location" dropdown, select United Kingdom
- Step 6: For "Type," select Database
- Step 7: Click the Blue Save Button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 8: Click on the Risks tab at the top of the middle of the screen
- Step 9: Click the Blue Add Risk button in the middle of the screen
- Step 10: Select an inherent Risk Level
- Step 11: For "Threat," Choose the one you created earlier, or another threat of your choice
- Step 12: For "Vulnerability," Choose the one you created earlier, or another threat of your choice
- Step 13: for "Category," select security
- Step 14: Assign a risk owner
- Step 15: Assign a risk approver
- Step 16: for Description, add "Compromise of information and risk of losing payroll transaction information."
- Step 17: Click the Save and add controls button.



Step 18: On bottom left of the Standard/Frameworks menu, click Nist Cybersecurity Framework.

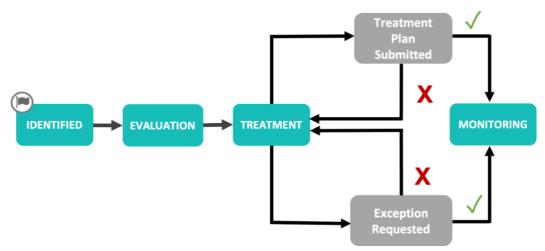
Step 19: At the top right of the menu, type "backup" into the search bar.

Step 20: Check the box for the "PR.IP-4 Backups of information..."

Step 21: Click the Add button

3. Manage risks

Risk Lifecycle: Whether identified automatically by logic/risk rules, or triggered manually as we saw in the last exercise, Risks have a 4 stage lifecycle.



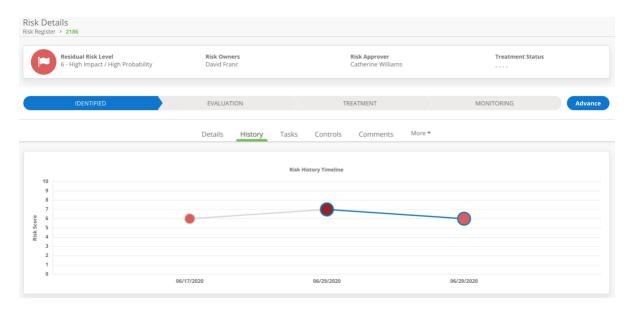
Identified – The risk description is added and also can be further identified via categories, associated threats and vulnerabilities, and an inherent risk level

Evaluation – Evaluation reports can be submitted into the system and the risk owner is identified (directly responsible individual)

Treatment – The Risk Approver submits a treatment recommendation and the assigned risk owner will either submit a treatment plan that aligns with the recommendation or they will request an exception.

Monitoring – During the final phase, risk history can be observed as well as the addition of a residual risk level resulting from the mitigation of the risk.





- Step 1: Click the ID number for the risk you just added
- Step 2: Advance your risk to the Treatment phase by clicking on the Treatment stage.
- Step 3: Assign yourself as risk owner
- Step 4: Enter a treatment plan
- Step 6: Click the save and advance button
- Step 7: At the top right of the screen, click the white Request Exception button.
- Step 8: For comments, enter "Encryption Systems with CBC Countermeasures already engaged"
- Step 9: Click the blue submit button
- Step 10: Click the Blue Grant Exception button at the top right of the screen menu.
- Step 11: for Result, select "Avoided"
- Step 12: Change your residual risk score
- Step 13: Click the Blue Confirm Button



Inventory & Assessment Automation

In this module we focus on using GRC Assessments to obtain information about our assets and other inventory items, deliver them to the correct respondents, and how to automate periodic updates to save time and reduce unnecessary extra work.

Module Overview

A **GRC Assessment** can be defined as a survey that gathers evidence to determine risk. In simple form, GRC assessments verify answers and provide access to key data:

- Is this control implemented?
- Attach evidences
- Explain

Regulation Example:

ISO 27001: the international standard that describes best practice for implementing and maintaining an ISMS (information security management system). An ISO27001 Risk Assessment is essential to that process and is a core component of this standard.

This type of risk assessment helps organizations:

- Understand specific scenarios that would result in their data being compromised
- Assess the damages these scenarios could cause
- Determine how likelihood of these scenarios happening

Operational Best Practices



Use Dynamic Question Types

• OneTrust has configured question types specifically designed to sync the answers with your inventory items, attributes, and your controls as well.





Save Time With Logic

• OneTrust tool uses Automation, Skip, and Rule logic which can be used to create risks, send additional assessments, skip certain questions for the respondent, among other actions.



Create your own Dashboards

• Progress can be tracked at a higher visual level for status checks using Dashboards which can also be modified to suit and organization's needs.

Execution in One Trust

1. Creating a dynamic template from scratch

- A Template is a list of pre-populated questions within the OneTrust Tool. This template becomes an assessment when it is launched and assigned to someone
- Templates can be built from scratch or OneTrust's pre-built templates cam be used unaltered or modified to fit your company's specific needs.





















- Step 1: Click on the Launch Pad at the top left of the screen and then click IT Risk Management
- Step 2: Click Setup and then click Templates at the bottom left of the screen
- Step 3: Click the View Button for the ITRM Templates box in the center of the screen
- Step 4: Click the white create custom template button at the top right of the screen
- Step 5: For "Name," enter Asset Review Template
- Step 6: Click the Blue Create Template button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 7: Click the Blue Add Section Button at the center of the screen

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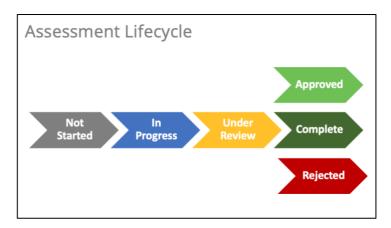
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Step 9: Click the Blue Add Section Button



- Step 10: On the lower left sid
- Step 10: on the lower left side of the screen click and drag the inventory block under section
- Step 11: under question configuration on the top left of the menu, select "assets" in the inventory dropdown.
- Step 12: For "Question," enter "what is the name of this asset?
- Step 13: For Friendly Name, enter 'Asset Name"
- Step 14: Click the blue save button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 15: Click and drag the Attribute Block from the bottom left of the screen and drop it just below question 1.1 "Asset Name"
- Step 16: For the question "Which Inventory record should this update" select 1.1 asset name
- Step 17: For the question Which Attribute? Select type
- Step 18: Repeat steps 1 & 2 above and select an additional attribute.
- Step 19: Click the save button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 20: Click the publish button at the top right of the screen
- Step 21: Click Confirm





Not Started – Assessment is assigned and respondent receives an assessment notification.

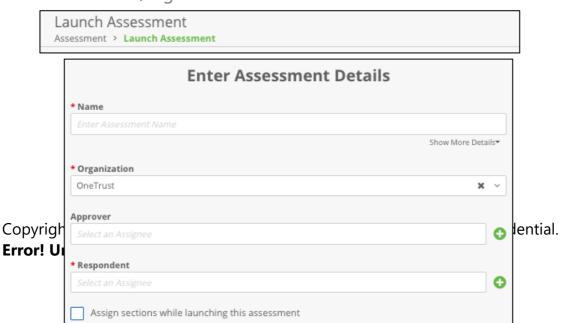
In Progress – Respondent begins to answer questions and submits assessment for approval.

Under Review – Approver can send questions back, make comments, ask questions, assign risks, and finish review.

Complete – Once Assessment is complete, it must be labelled as approved or rejected by the approver.

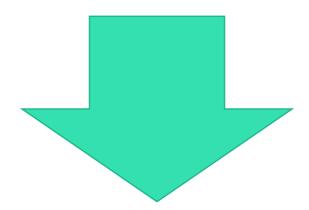
2. Sending and Assessment

- Assessments do not have to have the same name as their source template.
- Assessments can be used with respondents in the systems or for external respondents such as vendors or contractors.
- Assessments can be launched multiple ways, including from the assessment menu, directly from the inventory, or through automated/logic rules.





- Step 1: Click on the Assessments tab on the top left of screen
- Step 2: Click the blue Launch Assessment button at the top right of the screen
- Step 3: Select the Template you previously published
- Step 4: For Name, enter "Payroll Database Required Review"
- Step 5: For Organization, select OneTrust
- Step 6: For Approver, assign yourself
- Step 7: For Respondent, select a name from the respondent dropdown
- Step 8: Click the Green Plus Button next to respondent field
- Step 9: Select an additional respondent
- Step 10: Click the Blue Launch Button at the bottom right of the screen

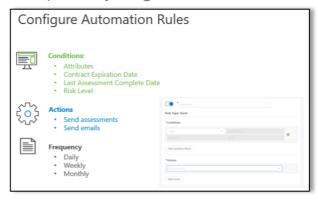


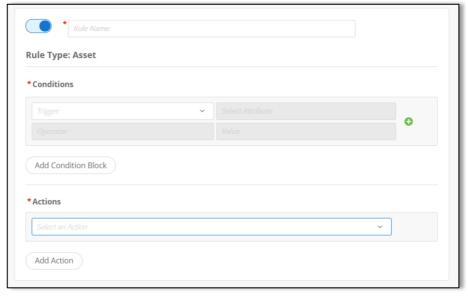
3. Create automation rules

• If we need to periodically ask questions and review details or send notifications on Inventory and other items such as contracts, this is



something we can pre-set the system to do for us, rather than have to remember or possibly forget to do.





- Step 1: Click the Automation Rules tab at the bottom left of the screen
- Step 2: Click the Blue Add Rule Group button at the top right of the screen
- Step 3: For Rule Group Name, enter Asset Rule Group
- Step 4: For Organization, select OneTrust
- Step 5: Click the Blue Add button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 6: Click the Blue Add Rule button at the center of the screen
- Step 7: For Select a Rule Type dropdown, select Asset
- Step 8: Click the blue Continue Button
- Step 9: For Rule Name, type in "Asset Review Rule"



Step 10: For Trigger dropdown, select "Last Assessment Completion Date – By Template."

Step 11: For Operator dropdown, select "Equal To."

Step 12: For Number, enter 180

Step 13: For Select a Template, click on the field and choose the Asset Review

Template you choose earlier

Step 14: For Actions Dropdown, select "Send Asset Assessment."

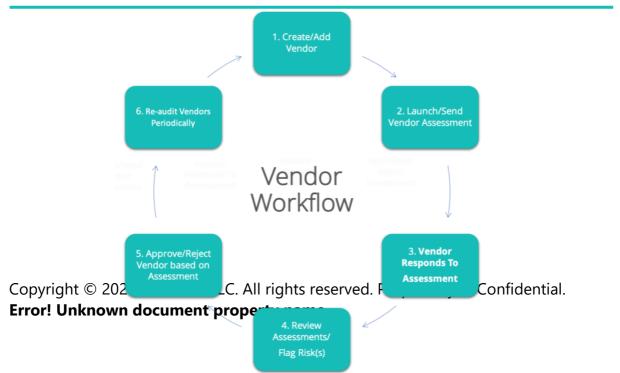
Step 15: For Template Name, click on the field and select the asset review template you created earlier

Step 16: Add optional approvers and respondents if you would like, then click the Blue Save button at the bottom right of the screen.

Vendor Risk Management

While business relationships with third party vendors can often align with your organization's goals, it unfortunately also has the potential to lead to similar types of threats, vulnerabilities, and risks that we discussed in prior modules. In this module covers overview, best practice, and practical steps in the OneTrust Tool to help organizations in efforts to manage these factors.

Module Overview





Operational Best Practices



Vendor Templates

- OneTrust's pre-built templates are already configured to be used to assess vendors against a number of existing and common frameworks and standards.
- These can be set up to be used as is, or you can modify them particular to your organization's needs.
- We can also set up rules to automatically send notifications, assessments, or even assign risks based on how questions are answered and use skip logic to save time on getting answers from vendors.



Periodically Monitor Vendors

- The system can be set to periodically monitor vendors to make sure that they meet an organization's security standards.
- Within the system, rules and frequency triggers can be set up for assessments, contracts, engagements, and other important aspects within the process of vendor evaluation

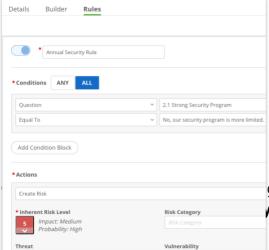


Onboarding / Offboarding

- One trust has default onboarding and offboarding workflows that can be edited to add custom stages, notifications, subtasks, and integrations particular to an organization.
- Engagements, contracts, risks and other items can also be managed within these workflows

Execution in One Trust

1. Create a Rule-Based Template



Step 1: Click on the Launchpad icon at the top

left of the screen

Step 2: Click on Vendor Management

Step 3: Go to the Setup tab area on the lower

left side of the screen

Step 4: Click on the Templates Tab on the lower ghts reserved. Proprietary & Confidential.

name.side of the screen

Step 5: Click the Blue Choose from Gallery Button at the top right of the screen

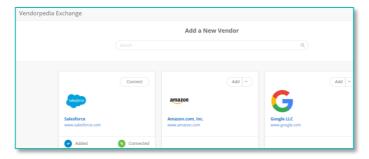


- Step 6: Click into the search bar at the top middle of the screen and type "Vendor Privacy"
- Step 7: Click the Vendor Privacy & Security Program Questionnaire Box
- Step 8: Click the Blue Choose this Template Button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 9: Type your initials in front of the existing name in the name field
- Step 10: Click the Blue Create Template Button
- Step 11: Click the Rules Tab at the top middle of the screen
- Step 12: Click the White Add Rule Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 13: For Rule Name, enter "high risk rule"
- Step 14: For Trigger Dropdown, select "question"
- Step 15: For Question Dropdown, select 8.6 Access Revocation
- Step 16: For Operator Dropdown, select Equal To
- Step 17: For Response Dropdown, select No
- Step 18: For Select an Action Dropdown, select Create Risk
- Step 19: For Inherent Risk Level, Choose a High Risk
- Step 20: Click the White Add Risk Control Button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 21: Click on a Standard/Framework from the list on the left side of menu
- Step 22: Check the box for the Risk Control you would like to add
- Step 23: Click the Blue Add Button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 24: Click the Blue Save Button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 25: Click the Blue Publish Button at the top Right of the Screen
- Step 26: Click the Blue Confirm Button at the Center of the Screen

2. Add Vendors to Inventory Using Vendorpedia

Vendors can be added into your inventory through the manual interface from scratch, but can also be added using Onetrust's Vendorpedia, a library that includes information including certificates, popular assessments, and more for over 68,000 vendors.

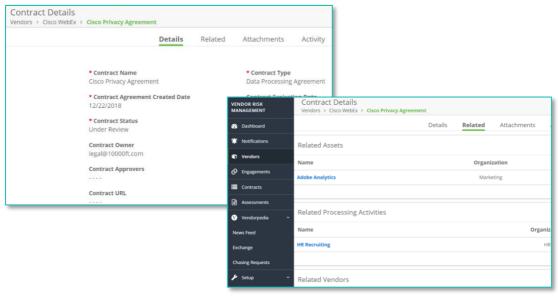




- Step 1: Go to the Vendorpedia tab area on the left side of the screen
- Step 2: Click the exchange tab on the left side of the screen
- Step 3: Close any popup message that occurs
- Step 4: Click on Google
- Step 5: Click on the Certificates tab at the top left of the screen
- Step 6: Click on G Suite on the top left of the screen
- Step 7: Check for an ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Certificate
- Step 8: Click the White Add button at the top right of the screen
- Step 9: Select G-Suite and click the Blue next button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 10: Click the Blue Connect Button at the bottom right of the screen

3. Manage contract records

Contracts, engagements, related risks, threats, vulnerabilities, and more can be manage in the Vendor Inventory. This exercise includes management of a contract within a vendor inventory record.



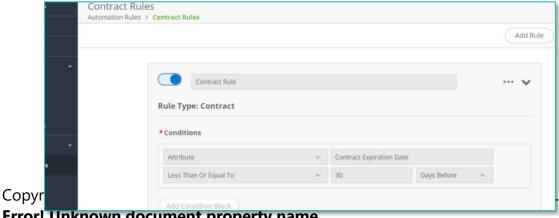
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- Step 1: Click on the Contracts tab at the left side of the screen
- Step 2: Click on the Blue Add Contract Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 3: For Primary Vendor, Select the vendor you added before, or add Google
- Step 4: for Contract Name, Type in your vendor's name and then "MSA Contract"
- Step 5: For Contract Type select Master Service Agreement
- Step 6: Select a Contract Agreement Created Date
- Step 7: Select a Contract Expiration Date
- Step 8: For Contract Status Select Signed
- Step 9: Click the Blue Add Button at the Bottom Right
- Step 10: In the Contract Name Column at the top right, click into the contract you created by clicking the contract name.
- Step 11: Click on the Related tab at the top middle of the screen
- Step 12: Click the Blue Add Related Asset Button in the middle of the screen
- Step 13: For the Choose an Asset Dropdown, select an asset
- Step 14: Click the Blue Add Related Button at the bottom right of the menu

4. Create automation rules

Automation rules to manage contracts like the one created in the previous exercise. Rules can be created based in attributes for the contract, such as expiration date and days before or after that date. Actions can be triggered by those conditions.



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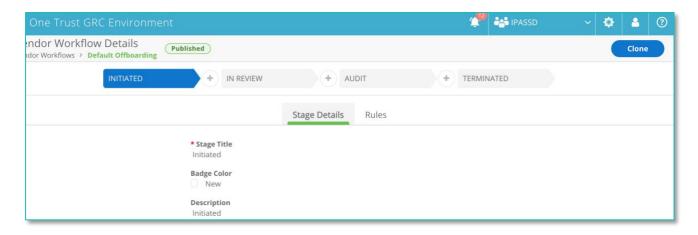


- Step 1: Go to the Setup tab area on the lower left side of the screen
- Step 2: Click on the Automation Rules Tab
- Step 3: Click the Blue Add Rule Group Button At the top Right of the Screen
- Step 4: For Rule Group Name, enter Contract Rules
- Step 5: For Organization, select OneTrust
- Step 6: Click the Blue Add Button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 7: Click the Blue Add Rule Button at the Center of the Screen
- Step 8: For Rule Type Dropdown, Select Contract
- Step 9: Click the Blue Continue Button
- Step 10: For Rule Name, type in Contract Email Rule
- Step 11: For Trigger Dropdown, select Attribute
- Step 12: For Select Attribute Field, select Contract Expiration Date
- Step 13: For Operator, select Equal to
- Step 14: For Number Select 30
- Step 15: For Action Dropdown, select Send Contract Email
- Step 16: For Recipients dropdown, select a recipient
- Step 17: For Email Template, select Contract Expiring
- Step 18: Click the Blue Save Button at the Bottom Right of the Screen

5. Create Offboarding Workflow

Custom workflows can be created to onboard and offboard vendors with stages and subtasks added that are particular to an organization's needs.





- Step 1: Go to the Setup tab area on the lower left side of the screen
- Step 2: Click on the Workflows Tab on the left side of the screen
- Step 3: Click the Blue View Button under Vendor Workflows in the center of the screen
- Step 4: Click on the Default Offboarding Workflow
- Step 5: Click the Blue Clone Button at the Top Right of the Screen
- Step 6: For Workflow Name, type in High Risk Offboarding
- Step 7: Click the Blue Clone Button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 8: Click into High Risk Offboarding Workflow
- Step 9: At the top middle of the screen, click the plus button between In Review and Audit
- Step 10: For Stage Title, enter Data Purge Verification
- Step 11: Click the Blue Add Button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 12: Click the Rules Tab at the top middle of the screen
- Step 13: Click the Blue Add Rule Button in the center of the screen
- Step 14: For Rule Name, enter Data Purge
- Step 15: Go down to the Actions dropdown and select "Create Task."
- Step 16: For Name, type in Verify all essential data is purged from vendor and backed up onto secure storage
- Step 17: Select an assignee



Step 18: Click the blue Save Button at the bottom right of the menu

Step 19: Click the Blue Publish Button at the Top Right of the Screen

Step 20: Click Publish in the center of the screen.

Enterprise Policy Management

The Enterprise Policy Management module provides a centralized process for creating and managing policies, standards, and internal control procedures that are cross-mapped to external regulations and best practices. The policy inventory is used to capture internal policies for an organization.

Policies can also be linked to controls, related to an inventory, and you can manage all policies centrally in one location. Policies help with managing the end to end policy workflow, from creation of new policies to retiring policies that are no longer needed.

Module Overview

What do policies do?

• Clarify expected output & behaviour of an organization's members in the context specific to that organization (groups can include employees, volunteers, and other members (board members, etc.)

Why do we need them?

- Guide Daily Workplace Activities
- Promote Compliance with Laws & Regulations
- Provide Strategic viewpoint for decision making
- Aid in simplification of processes

Ideal Policy Workflow:

1. Gather information

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5. Monitor, review and

revise

2. Write your draft



Operational Best Practices



Determine policies needed

Three questions to ask when determining necessary policies:

- Is this a policy that is being created in anticipation of needing it later on?
- Or alternatively, is this policy created in response to a need that has come up?
- *Is this policy internal or external to our organization?*



Clear policies

Two questions to ask when determining clarity of policies:

- Are our policies documented clearly enough for those we expect to follow them?
- Are the roles and responsibilities defined well enough to be carried out by those assigned to them?



Execution in One Trust

1. Creating a new policy

Policies are guided by customizable workflows within the tool (like other content we have explored in this course), but this module also includes a policy builder that is specifically designed for the placement and organization of policies.

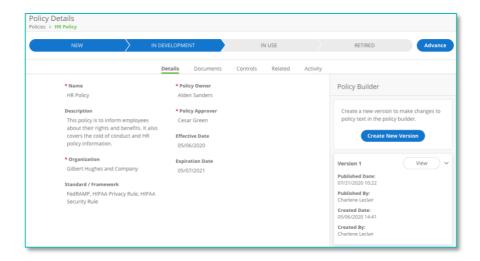


- Step 1: Click on the Launch Pad Icon at the top left of the screen
- Step 2: Click on Enterprise Management
- Step 3: Click the Policies Tab on the left side of the screen
- Step 4: Click the Blue Add New Button in the centre of the screen
- Step 5: for Name, type in System Security Policy
- Step 6: For Organization, Select OneTrust
- Step 7: Select a Policy Owner and Policy Approver
- Step 8: Select an Effective Date
- Step 9: Click the Blue Create Button at the bottom right of the screen

2. Building and editing a policy

In this exercise, the Policy Approver places guidelines into the policy builder for the completion of policies by the Policy Owner.



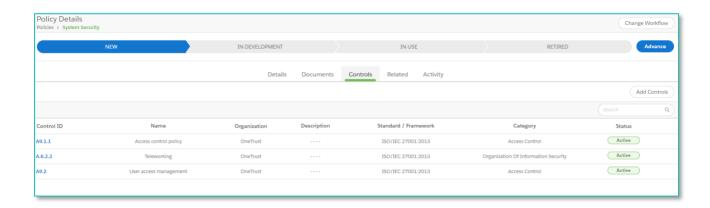


- Step 1: Click the Blue Go to Builder Button on the middle right section of the screen
- Step 2: Click the White Add Section Button at the top left of the screen
- Step 3: For Section Name, enter Database User Management
- Step 4: Select an Icon and Click Done
- Step 5: In the free type section below, type in the following phrases:
- "Default Policy Statement: Default Policy Procedures: Baseline Recommendations:"
- Step 6: Click the White Add Section Button at the top left of the screen
- Step 7: For Section Name, enter User Authentication
- Step 8: Select an Icon and Click Done
- Step 9: In the free type section below, type in the following phrases:
- "Default Policy Statement: Default Policy Procedures: Baseline Recommendations:"
- Step 10: Click the White Add Section Button at the top left of the screen
- Step 11: For Section Name, enter Operating System Security
- Step 12: Select an Icon and Click Done
- Step 13: In the free type section below, type in the following phrases:
- "Default Policy Statement: Default Policy Procedures: Baseline Recommendations:"
- Step 14: Click the White Save Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 15: Click the Blue Publish Button at the top right of the screen

3. Adding controls to enforce a policy



In this exercise, you can attach controls to assist in making sure your policy is observed, implemented, and reviewed according to either controls specific to your organization OR a standard or framework your policy will need to adhere to.



- Step 1: Click on the Policies Tab at the top left of the screen
- Step 2: Click on the Policy you created
- Step 3: Click on the Controls Tab at the top middle of the screen
- Step 4: Click the Blue Add Control Button in the Center of the Screen
- Step 5: For Standard/Framework select ISO/IEC 27001:2013 on the left side of the
- screen
- Step 6: In the Search Bar at the top right, type in A9,
- Step 7: Check the box for A9.1.1 Access Control Policy
- Step 8: Scroll down to and check the box for A9.2 User Access Management
- Step 9: In the Search Bar at the top right, type in A.6,
- Step 10: Check the box for A.6.2.2 Teleworking
- Step 11: Click the Blue Add Button at the Bottom Right of the Menu

Incidents Management

When incidents do occur, it is best to have the means to respond to and mitigate them. This module includes a module overview, best practices, and practical steps within the tool to help organizations manage incident

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recording, notification, processing, as well as useful associations for mitigation.

Module Overview



Organizations must display responsibility for ensuring implementation of adequate security measures per certain regulations/initiatives.

Authorities must be contacted in no later than 72 hours after organization becomes aware of breach.

Consequences for contractual failure or missed deadlines can include regulatory investigation and significant financial penalties.



A Breach Response Plan provides guideline for organizations to follow each time a breach is discovered. It is the employment of specific recording of the incident, assignments of directly responsible individuals, and use of process workflows for use in responding to an incident.

Operational Best Practices



Know Associated Assessments

One of the types of questions in the template question builder is the Incident Question Type. Using Assessment questions with this question type will populate details within incidents. Different types of assessments can be used to report on specific details within specific types of incidents. Copyright © 2020 OneTrust LLC. All rights reserved. Proprietary & Confidential.

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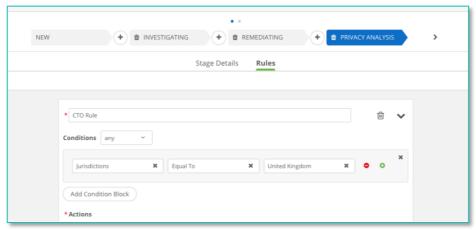
Assign Risks to Specific Owners

Within the incident workflows, directly responsible individuals can be assigned tasks and specific contacts can be notified. These assignments and notifications will allow centralized communication, better tracking of accountability, and improved response time.

Execution in One Trust

1. Creating a workflow to process incidents

In this exercise, a workflow and custom stage with rules within the workflow is created for the intake, evaluation, and processing of specific types of incidents.



- Step 1: Click on the Launch Pad Icon at the top left of the screen
- Step 2: Click on Incident Response
- Step 3: Go to the Setup tab area on the middle left side of the screen
- Step 4: Click on the Workflows & Rules Tab on the left side of the screen
- Step 5: Click on the Default Workflow
- Step 6: Click the White Clone Button at the top Right of the Screen
- Step 7: For workflow name, type in Data Breach Workflow
- Step 8: Click the Blue Clone Button

Part 2

Step 1: Click into your new workflow



- Step 2: At the top middle of the screen, click the plus button in between investigating and remediating
- Step 3: For stage name type in Risk analysis
- Step 4: Click the blue add button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 5: Click on the Rules tab
- Step 6: Click the Blue Add Rule button at the centre of the screen
- Step 7: For Rule Name, type in Notify CIO
- Step 8: For the Actions Dropdown, select Send Notification
- Step 9: For recipients, first type in your email, then click "assign to (your email)" below the field
- Step 10: For Subject enter Data Breach Occurrence
- Step 11: For Body, enter There has been a data breach, please visit incident register for more details
- Step 12: Click the Blue Save button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 13: Click the Blue Publish Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 14: Click the Blue Publish Button in the centre of the screen

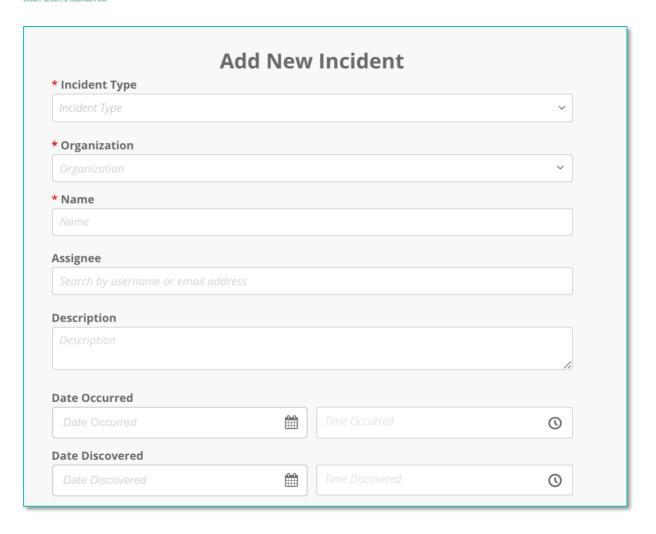
Part 3

- Step 1: Click the ... Button to the far right of your new workflow
- Step 2: Click set as default
- Step 3: Click the Confirm

2. Register an Incident

In the last exercise, a workflow was created for the intack of an incident. This exercise involves entering an incident using the manual interface within the module.



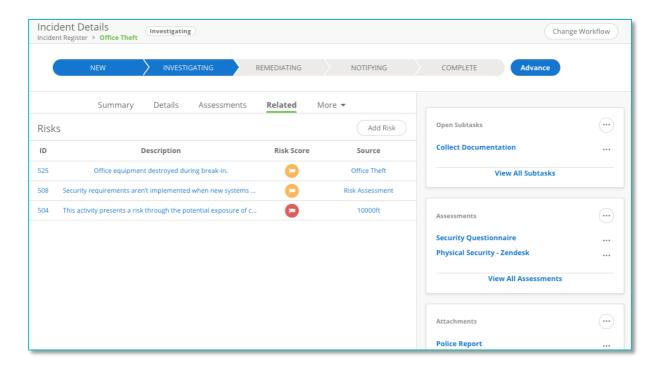


- Step 1: Click the Incident Register Tab at the top left of the screen
- Step 2: Click the blue add new button at the top right of the screen
- Step 3: For incident type dropdown, select User Account Compromise
- Step 4: For Organization, select OneTrust
- Step 5: For Name, type in Data Breach via Unauthorized Access
- Step 6: For Description, type in a description of your choice
- Step 7: Choose a Date for Date Occurred
- Step 8: Choose a Date for Date Discovered
- Step 9: Type in a root cause of your choice
- Step 10: Click the White Save Button at the bottom right of the screen

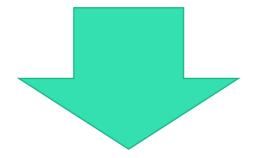
3. Link Incidents with Risks



While processing an incident related risks can be linked in addition to addressing existing subtasks, related assessments, and other items.



- Step 1: Click the Incident Register Tab at the top left of the screen
- Step 2: Click into the incident you created in the previous exercise
- Step 3: Click on the Risk Analysis stage at the top middle of the screen
- Step 4: Click on the More Tab and Select Related
- Step 5: Click the Blue Add Risk Button in the middle of the screen
- Step 6: Either select the risk you created earlier by checking the box next to it if you
- see it, OR you can select a new risk OR create a new risk
- Step 7: After choosing a risk, click the Blue Link to incident button





Whistle-blower and Ethics Case Management

The Ethics portal empowers anonymous whistleblowers and other users to submit accounts of alleged ethics violations.

Module Overview

Ethics portals guide a user through case creation and anonymous submission so an internal compliance team can triage, investigate, and respond to cases received by their organization.

The Whistleblower and Ethics Case Management module is currently available by request only. Please contact your account executive to have it set up and enabled for your account environment.

Operational Best Practices



Manage Case Access Permissions

OneTrust grants administrators the ability to add users and assign them role-based access and permissions. A great use for this is the Whistleblower roles, which can allow you to designate specific case assignees and case managers for whisteblower applications utilized with the ethics portal.

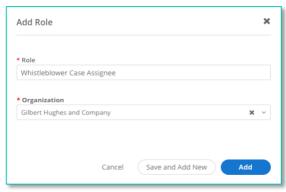
The Whistleblower and Ethics Case Management module takes several <u>security precautions</u> in protecting a case submitter's anonymity and privacy. To help comply with this approach, only OneTrust users with explicitly defined roles and permissions will be eligible for case assignment to restrict access to complaints and cases which may be sensitive in nature.



Eligible case admins must be manually assigned during portal configuration or enabled on the case details. This prevents users on your compliance team from mistakenly or accidentally gaining access to a case which might compromise anonymity. The assignee role permission enables a user to be eligible for a case assignment, while the Manager role enables a user to be a fully authorized admin in the Whistleblower and Ethics Case Management Module

Execution in One Trust

1. Configure Roles & Intake Forms



- Step 1: Click the Launch Pad Icon at the top left of the screen
- Step 2: Click on Users and Groups
- Step 3: Click on a desired User
- Step 4: Click on the Roles tab in the upper middle of the screen
- Step 5: Click the white add Role Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 6: For Organization, select OneTrust
- Step 7: For Role, select Whistle-blower Manager
- Step 8: Click the blue add button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 9: Click the Users tab on the left middle side of the screen
- Step 10: Click another desired user (different than the one you chose previously)
- Step 11: Click on the Roles tab in the upper middle of the screen
- Step 12: Click the white add Role Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 13: For Organization, select OneTrust

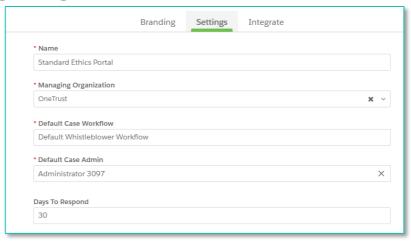


Step 14: For Role, select Whistleblower Case Assignee

Part 2

- Step 1: Click on the Launch Pad Icon at the top left of the screen
- Step 2: Click on Whistle-blower & Ethic Case Management
- Step 3: Click the Intake Forms tab on the left side of the screen
- Step 4: Click the Blue Create button in the middle of the screen
- Step 5: For Name, enter Standard Intake Form
- Step 6: Click the Blue Create button on the bottom right of the screen

2. Configuring Ethics Portal

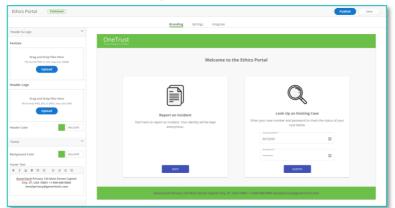


- Step 1: Click on the Launch Pad Icon
- Step 2: Click on Whistle-blower & Ethic Case Management
- Step 3: Click on the Ethics Portal tab on the left side of the screen
- Step 4: Click the Blue Create Button in the middle of the screen
- Step 5: for Name, enter ethics portal
- Step 6: For Managing Organization, select OneTrust
- Step 7: For Fulfillment Workflow, select Default Whistle-blower Workflow
- Step 8: For Intake Form, select standard form
- Step 9: For Default Approver, select yourself
- Step 10: Click the blue create button at the bottom right of the screen



3. Configuring the portal branding

This exercise involves adjusting the look and feel of the ethics portal to appear as a natural inclusion to your website.

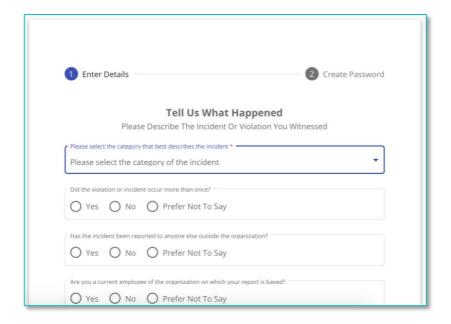


- Step 1: Click on the Branding Tab at the middle left of the screen
- Step 2: Click the blue upload button for the header logo section
- Step 3: Upload an appropriate image from your computer such as your own company's logo
- Step 4: Click the Header Colour Block and select a desired colour
- Step 5: Click the white save button at the top right of the screen
- Step 6: Click the blue Publish button at the top right of the screen
- Step 7: Click the Blue Publish Button in the middle of the screen
- Step 8: Leave the existing pop up box "successfully published" up without closing it

4. Log a case

This exercise involves testing the forms that were previously created to ensure case submission can be entered properly.





- Step 1: Click the white Test Button in the middle of the screen (this will lead you to another browser)
- Step 2: Click the start button for Report an Incident
- Step 3: Fill out the entire form with your own preferred details (this is an imaginary case)
- Step 4: Once all fields are filled, click the next button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 5: Enter your own unique password (follow the guidelines at the bottom of the screen)
- Step 6: Click the submit button at the bottom right of the screen

Audit Management

OneTrust Audit Management Module enables the application of a risk-based approach to an organization's GRC audit efforts to recognize the scope of business practices, their impact and where proposed measures for improvement can be effectively implemented.

Module Overview



The Audit Management Module automates the work streams of audit teams, optimizing resources and productivity. It is an assessment of methods and policies of an organization's management in the administration and the use of resources, tactical and strategic planning, and employee and organizational improvement.

Objective:

- Simplify and organize the workflow and collaboration process of compiling audits.
- Ensuring that board-approved audit directives are implemented







Operational Best Practices



Define audit scope

- Decide what risks are being tracked or which Standard or Framework is to be utilized.
- Plan your Work Paper, which is the document that records during the course of an audit the audit evidence obtained during various types of auditing, including financial statements auditing, internal management auditing, information systems auditing, and investigations.
- Assign an auditor. This role should be independent of an organization's management so that the audit is unbiased.



Test controls

These three aspects of the controls should be tested:

- The implementations of the controls you will be auditing against
- The Design and Effectiveness of the controls



The record of their activity



Consolidate findings

- After the auditor has completed their work, findings need to be consolidated. Once all evidence is gathered, it should be reviewed in detail to identify any audit findings.
- This review is done based on historical understanding of the process, historical evidence obtained, and auditor professional judgement on the adequacy of the evidence provided.



Apply Recommendations

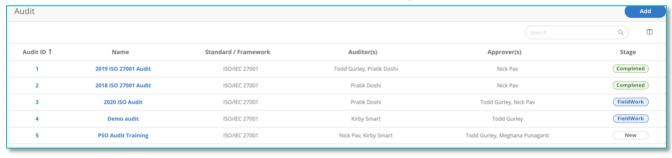
Based on auditor findings, management will need to recommend compensating or complementary controls to address the risks identified in the audit. What is the effect of these controls on the risks identified and do they reduce the residual risk to an acceptable amount? Lastly, what is the frequency of our audits (when will we re-assess the findings)?

Execution in One Trust

1. Add a new Audit

This exercise includes naming the audit, selecting a standard, defining objectives, planned time period, and who will actually perform the audit as well as who will review and ultimately approve the project.

When a standard/framework is selected, controls can be selected from that framework and different auditors can be assigned to each control.

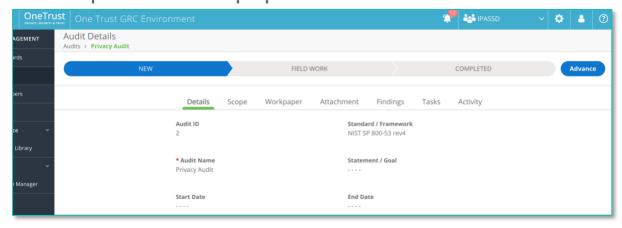


Step 1: Click on the Launch Pad Icon at the top left of the screen



- Step 2: Click on Audit Management
- Step 3: Click on the Audits Tab on the upper left side of the screen
- Step 4: Click the Blue Add button at the top right of the screen
- Step 5: For Audit Name, type in Privacy Audit 2020
- Step 6: For Standard/Framework Dropdown, select NIST SP 800 rev4
- Step 7: For Organization, select OneTrust
- Step 8: For Auditor and recipient, select your admin profile name "Admin..."
- Step 9: Click the Blue Next Button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 10: For Scope, check the box next to AC-11 Session Lock
- Step 11: Click the Blue Next Button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 12: For Assign Auditors, Click the Select All Checkbox and then assign your admin profile name, "admin...."
- Step 13: Click the Blue Start Button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 14: Click the Blue Create Button in the center of the screen

2. Complete a workpaper

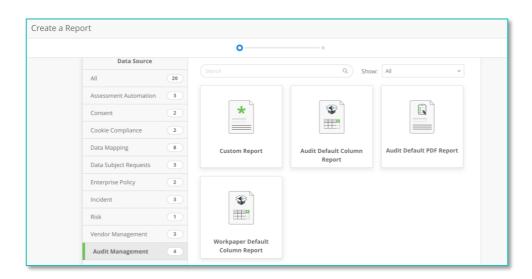


- Step 1: In the new stage of your audit details page, click the Workpaper tab in the top middle of the screen
- Step 2: Click on the ID Number for AC-11 Session Lock
- Step 3: Click on the Findings Tab in the top middle of the screen



- Step 4: Click the White Log Finding Button in the middle of the screen
- Step 5: For the Please Identify the type of finding Dropdown, select Opportunity for Improvement
- Step 6: For Finding, type in Laptops are missing autolocking profile feature
- Step 7: Click the Blue Save Button at the bottom right of the menu
- Step 8: Click on the finding ID number for the finding you just created
- Step 9: At the bottom of the screen, go to action plan and click the edit button to the right of action detail (you may have to hover the mouse to the right of action plan)
- Step 10: For Action Plan, type in the text: Implementing Autolocking profile features
- Step 11: Click the blue Save button at the bottom right of the screen

3. Create an Audit Report



- Step 1: Click on the Launch Pad Icon at the top left of the screen
- Step 2: Click on Reports on the right side of the menu
- Step 3: Click the Blue Create New Button at the top right of the screen
- Step 4: For Data Source on the left side of the menu select Audit Management
- Step 5: Click on the box for Audit Default Column Report
- Step 6: Click the Blue Next Button at the bottom right of the screen
- Step 7: For Report Name, type in Audit Report 2020



Step 8: Click the Blue Create Button at the bottom right of the screen

Step 9: Make any desired changes to columns and click the white save button at the top of the screen IF changes are made

Step 10: Click the Blue Export Button at the top right of the screen

Step 11: Click the Close Button in the Middle of the Screen

Step 12: Click the White Bell Logo at the top right of the screen

Step 13: If you wish, click on the report name to download

Exam Review

OneTrust GRC Professional Certification Exam



Format: non – proctored, online

Duration: 90 minutes

Questions: 35 (all multiple choice)



Passing Score: 80%

Certification Validity: 1 year

Exam Breakdown



10% Module Overview

20% Best Practices

70% Execution in OneTrust



Glossary

A

Assessment – A list of questions assigned to a respondent within the OneTrust tool that requires response by the respondent(s) and subsequent approval by an assigned approver(s).

Asset – Anything that can store or process personal data. This can include an application, website, database, or even physical storage. In GRC, this can also be defined as an item of value to a business.

Audit – An official inspection and independent review of information within an organization conducted with a view to express an opinion thereon.

B

Breach Response Plan - provides guideline for organizations to follow each time a breach is discovered. It is the employment of specific recording of the incident, assignments of directly responsible individuals, and use of process workflows for use in responding to an incident.

C

Controller – The entity that determines the purposes, conditions and means of the processing of personal data.

Controls – They are safeguards or countermeasures to avoid, detect, counteract, or minimize security risks to physical property, information, computer systems, or other assets.

Controls Library - Includes controls from recognized frameworks and custom controls which your organization can use to evaluate and describe the security and privacy requirements you have within the OneTrust application.

Compliance - the act of ensuring your company and employees follow the laws, regulations, standards, and ethical practices that apply to your organization.

Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) - an industry organization dedicated to helping "ensure a secure cloud computing environment" – founded in 2009

CSA Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM) - a cybersecurity control framework for cloud computing, composed of 133 control objectives that are structured in 16 domains covering all key aspects of the cloud technology



D

Data Element – Pieces of collected information that together, build a complete look at Data.

Data Subject – A natural person whose personal data is processed by a controller or processor.

E

Encrypted Data – Personal data that is protected through technological measures to ensure that the data is only accessible/readable by those with specified access.

Entity – A registered business involved in and responsible for data processing.

F

Finding – An issue and/or compliance gap identified by an auditor through an audit work paper.

Fed RAMP – **The Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program** - A government-wide program that provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization, and continuous monitoring for cloud products and services. The governing bodies of Fed Ramp include: JAB, OMB, CIO Council, FedRAMP PIO, DHS, and NIST.

G

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) – A regulation on data protection and privacy for all residents of the European Economic Area. Passed in 2016, in effect in 2018.

Governance - the way rules, norms & actions are structured, sustained, regulated, and held accountable.

ISO 27001 - **International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 27001** - formally known as ISO/IEC 27001:2005) is a specification for an information security management system (ISMS). Issued and maintained by International Organization for Standardization.

ISO 29001 – **International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 29001** - ISO 29001 defines the quality management system for product and service supply organizations for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries.



IT Risk Management - The set of Policies, Procedures, as well as the technology that an organization puts into place to reduce threats, vulnerabilities, and other results caused by having unprotected data.

N

NIST 800-171 - The National Institute of Standards and Technology - The NIST Special Publication 800-171 governs Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) in Non-Federal Information Systems and Organizations.

P

Policy – Clarifies expected output & behaviour of an organization's members in the context specific to that organization (groups can include employees, volunteers, and other members (board members, etc.)

Processing Activity – An activity where data is touched stored or moved.

R

Risk - is defined as the possibility or chance of loss, adverse effect(s), danger, or injury.

Risk Register – A central list that includes all risks created within a variety of portions of the OneTrust tool.

S

Security Standards/Framework - A series of documented processes that are used to define policies and procedures around the implementation and ongoing management of information security controls in an enterprise environment.

Т

Template – A list of questions pre-populated in the OneTrust Tool that can be created or modified and assigned to someone as an assessment.

Threat - Anything that can exploit a vulnerability, either intentionally or accidentally and obtain damage or destroy an asset.

V

Vendor – A third-party service provider.



Vendorpedia Exchange – a library of vendors within the OneTrust tool that contains detailed security and privacy profiles of thousands of global vendors. Each profile provides extensive information on the vendor details, services, and related certificates.

Vulnerability – Defined as weaknesses or gaps in a security program that can be exploited by threats to gain unauthorized access to an asset.

W

Workpaper – Workpapers provide auditors a central location to manage audit work for compliance control. Auditors can access existing evidence, assessments, and control implementations to build their view of a control's effectiveness.