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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Technical and organizational measures for data protection: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Security Specialists and covers the implementation of technical and organizational safeguards to protect personal data. It evaluates the ability to apply encryption, pseudonymization, and access controls, as well as the establishment of security policies, risk assessments, and incident response plans to enhance data protection and mitigate risks.
Topic 2	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
Topic 3	• This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Protection Officers and covers fundamental concepts of data protection, key principles of GDPR, and the legal framework governing data privacy. It evaluates the understanding of compliance measures required to meet regulatory standards, including data processing principles, consent management, and individuals' rights under GDPR.
Topic 4	• Roles and responsibilities of accountable parties for GDPR compliance: This section of the exam measures the skills of Compliance Managers and covers the responsibilities of various stakeholders, such as data controllers, data processors, and supervisory authorities, in ensuring GDPR compliance. It assesses knowledge of accountability frameworks, documentation requirements, and reporting obligations necessary to maintain compliance with regulatory standards.

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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
Scenario 9:Soin is a French travel agency with the largest network of professional travel agentsthroughout Europe. They aim to create unique vacations for clients regardless of the destinations they seek. The company specializes in helping people find plane tickets, reservations at hotels, cruises, and other activities.
As any other industry, travel is no exception when it comes to GDPR compliance. Soin was directly affected by the enforcement of GDPR since its main activities require the collection and processing of customers' data.
Data collected by Soin includes customer's ID or passport details, financial and payment information, and contact information. This type of data is defined as personal by the GDPR; hence, Soin's data processing activities are built based on customer's consent.
At the beginning, as for many other companies, GDPR compliance was a complicated issue for Soin.
However, the process was completed within a few months and later on the company appointed a DPO. Last year, the supervisory authority of France, requested the conduct of a data protection external audit in Soin without an early notice. To ensure GDPR compliance before an external audit was conducted, Soin organized an internal audit. The data protection internal audit was conducted by the DPO of the company. The audit was initiated by firstly confirming the accuracy of records related to all current Soin's data processing activities.
The DPO considered that verifying compliance to Article 30 of GDPR would help in defining the data protection internal audit scope. The DPO noticed that not all processing activities of Soin were documented as required by the GDPR. For example, processing activities records of the company did not include a description of transfers of personal data to third countries. In addition, there was no clear description of categories of personal data processed by the company. Other areas that were audited included content of data protection policy, data retention guidelines, how sensitive data is stored, and security policies and practices.
The DPO conducted interviews with some employees at different levels of the company. During the audit, the DPO came across some emails sent by Soin's clients claiming that they do not have access in their personal data stored by Soin. Soin's Customer Service Department answered the emails saying that, based on Soin's policies, a client cannot have access to personal data stored by the company. Based on the information gathered, the DPO concluded that there was a lack of employee awareness on the GDPR.
All these findings were documented in the audit report. Once the audit was completed, the DPO drafted action plans to resolve the nonconformities found. Firstly, the DPO created a new procedure which could ensure the right of access to clients. All employees were provided with GDPR compliance awareness sessions.
Moreover, the DPO established a document which described the transfer of personal data to third countries and the applicability of safeguards when this transfer is done to an international organization.
Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Soin's DPO conducted an internal data protection audit. Is this acceptable?

- A. Yes, the DPO can conduct an internal data protection audit as part of monitoring compliance
- B. No, the role of the DPO is to only assist the company in conducting an internal data protection audit
- C. No, only the supervisory authority is responsible for conducting investigations in the form of internal data protection audits

Answer: A

Explanation:
Under GDPR Article 39(1)(b), the DPO is responsible for monitoring compliance with GDPR, including conducting internal audits. The DPO's role includes overseeing data protection policies, raising awareness, and ensuring adherence to regulations. The internal audit conducted by the DPO at Soin aligns with these responsibilities. However, while the DPO can conduct internal audits, the supervisory authority is responsible for external investigations and enforcement actions under GDPR Article 58.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Scenario:

Aclinical research organizationcollects and processessensitive personal dataof individuals formedical research purposes. The data isencrypted and stored in a central database using a one-way hashing function (bcrypt). The organization conducted arisk assessmentto identify andmitigate risks.
Question:
Should aDPIA be conductedin this case?

- A. Yes, a DPIA should be conducted whensensitive personal data of vulnerable personsis collected, based on theidentified risk from the risk assessment.
- B. No, because the organizationhas already conducted a risk assessment.
- C. Yes, but only if the data isretained for more than five years.
- D. No, because the personal datais encrypted.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 35(3)(b) of GDPR, aDPIA is required for large-scale processing of sensitive data, including medical research on vulnerable individuals.
* Option A is correctbecausemedical data and research involving vulnerable individuals require a DPIA.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseencryption does not eliminate the need for a DPIA if the processing poses high risks.
* Option C is incorrectbecausea general risk assessment does not replace a DPIAunderArticle 35.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseretention period is not a deciding factor for DPIA necessity.
References:
* GDPR Article 35(3)(b)(DPIA for special category data)
* Recital 91(Risks to fundamental rights require DPIAs)

NEW QUESTION # 19
Scenario:
An organization suffered apersonal data breachdue to aphishing emailattack, which allowed attackers to access employee names, email addresses, and phone numbers.
Question:
What could theDPO do to preventa similar breach from happening again?

- A. Both A and C.
- B. Classify incidents into categoriesand take decisions based on this categorization.
- C. Create a data breach response planthat includes information onhow breaches should behandled.
- D. Provide training and awareness sessionson data protection within the organization.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 39(1)(b) and (d) of GDPR, theDPO is responsible for ensuring employee awareness and improving security measuresto prevent breaches.
* Option D is correctbecauseboth training and a breach response plan are essential for risk prevention.
* Option A is correctbecausetraining employees on phishing and cybersecurity best practices reduces human errors.
* Option B is incorrectbecausecategorizing incidents alone does not prevent breaches.
* Option C is correctbecausea breach response plan ensures an organization can quickly mitigate future incidents.
References:
* GDPR Article 39(1)(b) and (d)(DPO's role in training and security improvements)
* Recital 77(Training employees strengthens compliance)

NEW QUESTION # 20
Scenario 7: EduCCS is an online education platform based in Netherlands. EduCCS helps organizations find, manage, and deliver their corporate training. Most of EduCCS's clients are EU residents. EduCCS is one of the few education organizations that have achieved GDPR compliance since 2019. Their DPO is a full-time employee who has been engaged in most data protection processes within the organization. In addition to facilitating GDPR compliance, the DPO acts as an intermediary point between EduCCS and other relevant interested parties. EduCCS's users can benefit from the variety of up-to-date training library and the possibility of accessing it through their phones, tablets, or computers. EduCCS's services are offered through two main platforms: online learning and digital training. To use one of these platforms, users should sign on EduCCS's website by providing their personal information. Online learning is a platform in which employees of other organizations can search for and request the training they need.

Through its digital training platform, on the other hand, EduCCS manages the entire training and education program for other organizations.
Organizations that need this type of service need to provide information about their core activities and areas where training sessions are needed. This information is then analyzed by EduCCS and a customized training program is provided. In the beginning, all IT-related services were managed by two employees of EduCCS.
However, after acquiring a large number of clients, managing these services became challenging That is why EduCCS decided to outsource the IT service function to X-Tech. X-Tech provides IT support and is responsible for ensuring the security of EduCCS's network and systems. In addition, X-Tech stores and archives EduCCS's information including their training programs and clients' and employees' data. Recently, X-Tech made headlines in the technology press for being a victim of a phishing attack. A group of three attackers hacked X-Tech's systems via a phishing campaign which targeted the employees of the Marketing Department. By compromising X-Tech's mail server, hackers were able to gain access to more than 200 computer systems. Consequently, access to the networks of EduCCS's clients was also allowed. Using EduCCS's employee accounts, attackers installed a remote access tool on EduCCS's compromised systems.
By doing so, they gained access to personal information of EduCCS's clients, training programs, and other information stored in its online payment system. The attack was detected by X-Tech's system administrator.
After detecting unusual activity in X-Tech's network, they immediately reported it to the incident management team of the company.
One week after being notified about the personal data breach, EduCCS communicated the incident to the supervisory authority with a document that outlined the reasons for the delay revealing that due to the lack of regular testing or modification, their incident response plan was not adequately preparedto handle such an attack.Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
Based on scenario 7, due to the attack, personal data ofEduCCS' clients(such as names, email addresses, and phone numbers) were unlawfully accessed.
According to GDPR,when must EduCCS inform its clientsabout this personal data breach?

- A. Without undue delay.
- B. Within 24 hours.
- C. Only if a significant financial impactis detected.
- D. No later than 72 hoursafter becoming aware of it.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 34 of GDPR, when a breachposes a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals, controllersmust notify affected data subjects without undue delay.
* Option A is correctbecausedata subjects must be informed without undue delayif their rights are at risk.
* Option B is incorrectbecausethe 72-hour rule applies to notifying the supervisory authority, not data subjects.
* Option C is incorrectbecausethere is no strict 24-hour requirement under GDPR.
* Option D is incorrectbecausenotification is based on the risk to individuals, not financial impact.
References:
* GDPR Article 34(1)(Obligation to notify data subjects without undue delay)
* Recital 86(Timely breach notification to affected individuals)

NEW QUESTION # 21
Question:
You work in a company that providestraining services. One of the clientsrequests accessto information about thecategories of recipientsto whom theirpersonal data will be disclosed.
Whatactionsshould you take to becompliant with GDPR?

- A. Inform the client thataccess to this type of information is not allowed, since it may result in ahigh risk to the rights and freedoms of recipients.
- B. Provide theclient with the requested informationabout the recipients of their data.
- C. Obtainauthorizationfrom the recipients before disclosing their identities.
- D. Verify the identityof the client by sendinglogin datato their mailing address.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 15(1)(c) of GDPR, data subjects have theright to accessinformation about therecipients or categories of recipientswho have received their personal data.
* Option D is correctbecauseGDPR mandates transparency regarding data sharing.

* Option A is incorrectbecauseauthorization from recipients is not requiredbefore disclosing their categories.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseidentity verification applies to access requests but is not a prerequisite for providing recipient information.
* Option C is incorrectbecause denying access to this informationviolates the data subject's right under GDPR.
References:
* GDPR Article 15(1)(c)(Right of access to recipient categories)
* Recital 63(Transparency in processing and access rights)

NEW QUESTION # 22
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