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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures

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100% Pass Quiz 2026 High Pass-Rate GDPR: Practice PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Tests

The GDPR certification is the way to go in the modern PECB era. Success in the PECB Certified Data Protection Officer exam of this certification plays an essential role in an individual's future growth. Nowadays, almost every tech aspirant is taking the test to get GDPR certification and find well-paying jobs or promotions. But the main issue that most of the candidates face is not finding updated PECB GDPR Practice Questions to prepare successfully for the PECB GDPR certification exam in a short time.

PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38
Scenario:2
Soyled is a retail company that sells a wide range of electronic products from top European brands. It primarily sells its products in its online platforms (which include customer reviews and ratings), despite using physical stores since 2015. Soyled's website and mobile app are used by millions of customers. Soyled has employed various solutions to create a customer-focused ecosystem and facilitate growth. Soyled uses customer relationship management (CRM) software to analyze user data and administer the interaction with customers. The software allows the company to store customer information, identify sales opportunities, and manage marketing campaigns. It automatically obtains information about each user's IP address and web browser cookies. Soyled also uses the software to collect behavioral data, such as users' repeated actions and mouse movement information. Customers must create an account to buy from Soyled's online platforms. To do so, they fill out a standard sign-up form of three mandatory boxes (name, surname, email address) and a non-mandatory one (phone number). When the user clicks the email address box, a pop-up message appears as follows: "Soyled needs your email address to grant you access to your account and contact you about any changes related to your account and our website. For further information, please read our privacy policy.' When the user clicks the phone number box, the following message appears: "Soyled may use your phone number to provide text updates on the order status. The phone number may also be used by the shipping courier." Once the personal data is provided, customers create a username and password, which are used to access Soyled's website or app. When customers want to make a purchase, they are also required to provide their bank account details. When the user finally creates the account, the following message appears: "Soyled collects only the personal data it needs for the following purposes: processing orders, managing accounts, and personalizing customers' experience. The collected data is shared with our network and used for marketing purposes." Soyled uses personal data to promote sales and its brand. If a user decides to close the account, the personal data is still used for marketing purposes only. Last month, the company received an email from John, a customer, claiming that his personal data was being used for purposes other than those specified by the company. According to the email, Soyled was using the data for direct marketing purposes. John requested details on how his personal data was collected, stored, and processed. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
When completing the sign-up form, the user gets a notification about the purpose for which Soyled collects their email address. Is Soyled required by the GDPR to do so?

- A. Yes, users must be informed of the purpose of collecting their personal data.
- B. No, Soyled should provide this information only when requested by users.
- C. No, Soyled only needs to inform users about how their data is collected, stored, or processed.
- D. Yes, but only if the email is used for communication purposes beyond account creation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 13 of GDPR, controllers must inform data subjectsat the time of data collectionabout the purpose of processingtheir personal data. This ensures transparency and accountability.
Soyled provides apop-up messageexplaining why the email is collected, which aligns withGDPR's transparency principles.Option A is correct.Option Bis incorrect because GDPR requires notification at collection, not upon request.Option Cis incorrect as GDPR mandates disclosure of purpose, not just storage and processing methods.Option Dis misleading because the purpose must be disclosedregardless of communication intent.
References:
* GDPR Article 13(1)(c)(Obligation to inform data subjects about processing purposes)
* Recital 60(Transparency and accountability in data collection)

NEW QUESTION # 39
Scenario 9:Soin is a French travel agency with the largest network of professional travel agents throughout 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:
Based on scenario 9, the supervisory authority requested the conduct of a data protection audit in Soin without early notice. Is this acceptable?

- A. Yes, the supervisory authority may perform external audits randomly or after notification of the occurrence of a data breach in the company
- B. No, the supervisory authority may perform only scheduled external audits with at least two weeks' notice after the occurrence of a data breach in the company
- C. No, the supervisory authority can conduct a data protection external audit only if it is requested by the controller

Answer: A

Explanation:
Under GDPR Article 58(1)(b) and (d), supervisory authorities have the power to carry out data protection audits at their discretion. They do not need prior approval from the controller and may act proactively to ensure compliance. Supervisory authorities can investigate companies evenwithout a data breach, especially if there are concerns about GDPR compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 40
Scenario3:
COR Bank is an international banking group that operates in 31 countries. It was formed as the merger of two well-known investment banks in Germany. Their two main fields of business are retail and investment banking. COR Bank provides innovative solutions for services such as payments, cash management, savings, protection insurance, and real-estate services. COR Bank has a large number of clients and transactions.
Therefore, they process large information, including clients' personal data. Some of the data from the application processes of COR Bank, including archived data, is operated by Tibko, an IT services company located in Canada. To ensure compliance with the GDPR, COR Bank and Tibko have reached a data processing agreement Based on the agreement, the purpose and conditions of data processing are determined by COR Bank. However, Tibko is allowed to make technical decisions for storing the data based on its own expertise. COR Bank aims to remain a trustworthy bank and a long-term partner for its clients. Therefore, they devote special attention to legal compliance. They started the implementation process of a GDPR compliance program in 2018. The first step was to analyze the existing resources and procedures. Lisa was appointed as the data protection officer (DPO). Being the information security manager of COR Bank for many years, Lisa had knowledge of the organization's core activities. She was

previously involved in most of the processes related to information systems management and data protection. Lisa played a key role in achieving compliance to the GDPR by advising the company regarding data protection obligations and creating a data protection strategy. After obtaining evidence of the existing data protection policy, Lisa proposed to adapt the policy to specific requirements of GDPR. Then, Lisa implemented the updates of the policy within COR Bank. To ensure consistency between processes of different departments within the organization, Lisa has constantly communicated with all heads of GDPR. Then, Lisa implemented the updates of the policy within COR Bank. To ensure consistency between processes of different departments within the organization, Lisa has constantly communicated with all heads of departments. As the DPO, she had access to several departments,including HR and Accounting Department. This assured the organization that there was a continuous cooperation between them. The activities of some departments within COR Bank are closely related to data protection. Therefore, considering their expertise, Lisa was advised from the top management to take orders from the heads of those departments when taking decisions related to their field. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
According to scenario 3,Lisa was appointed as the Data Protection Officer (DPO)of COR Bank. Is this action in compliance with GDPR?

- A. Yes, the DPO may be a staff member of the controller or processor or fulfill the tasks based on a service contract.
- B. No, Lisa cannot be appointed as a DPO because she was already an information security officer.
- C. No, an external DPO must be contracted when personal data is collected or processed by an organization that is not established in the European Union.
- D. Yes, the DPO must be a staff member of the controller or processor in all cases when processing includes special categories of data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 37(6) of GDPR, theDPO can be an employeeof the company oran external contractor. Lisa's appointmentcomplieswith GDPR because she is a staff member withdata protection expertise.
* Option A is correctbecause GDPR allows organizations to appoint aninternal or external DPO.
* Option B is incorrectbecause a DPOdoes not have to be an internal staff membereven for special categories of data.
* Option C is incorrectbecause a company canappoint an internal DPO even if it operates internationally.
* Option D is incorrectbecause having another roledoes not disqualify someone from being a DPO, as long as there isno conflict of interest.
References:
* GDPR Article 37(6)(DPO may be an employee or external contractor)
* Recital 97(DPO qualifications and independence)

NEW QUESTION # 41
Scenario:2
Soyled is a retail company that sells a wide range of electronic products from top European brands. It primarily sells its products in its online platforms (which include customer reviews and ratings), despite using physical stores since 2015. Soyled's website and mobile app are used by millions of customers. Soyled has employed various solutions to create a customer-focused ecosystem and facilitate growth. Soyled uses customer relationship management (CRM) software to analyze user data and administer the interaction with customers. The software allows the company to store customer information, identify sales opportunities, and manage marketing campaigns. It automatically obtains information about each user's IP address and web browser cookies. Soyled also uses the software to collect behavioral data, such as users' repeated actions and mouse movement information. Customers must create an account to buy from Soyled's online platforms. To do so, they fill out a standard sign-up form of three mandatory boxes (name, surname, email address) and a non-mandatory one (phone number). When the user clicks the email address box, a pop-up message appears as follows: "Soyled needs your email address to grant you access to your account and contact you about any changes related to your account and our website. For further information, please read our privacy policy.' When the user clicks the phone number box, the following message appears: "Soyled may use your phone number to provide text updates on the order status. The phone number may also be used by the shipping courier." Once the personal data is provided, customers create a username and password, which are used to access Soyled's website or app. When customers want to make a purchase, they are also required to provide their bank account details. When the user finally creates the account, the following message appears: "Soyled collects only the personal data it needs for the following purposes: processing orders, managing accounts, and personalizing customers' experience. The collected data is shared with our network and used for marketing purposes." Soyled uses personal data to promote sales and its brand. If a user decides to close the account, the personal data is still used for marketing purposes only. Last month, the company received an email from John, a customer, claiming that his personal data was being used for purposes other than those specified by the company. According to the email, Soyled was using the data for direct marketing purposes. John requested details on how his personal data was collected, stored, and processed. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:

The GDPR indicates that the processing of personal data should be based on alegal contractwith the data subject. Based on scenario 6, has Soyled fulfilled this requirement?

- A. Yes, once the account is created, Soyled informs its customers that their personal data will be shared with the network.
- B. No, data subjects are informed that the personal data will be shared with Soyled's networkonly afterthe personal data is collected.
- C. Yes, data subjects are informed about the purpose of collecting the email address and phone number before the data is collected.
- D. No, because Soyled did not obtain explicit consent for data processing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 6(1) of GDPR, processing personal data must have alawful basis, such as consent, contract, legal obligation, or legitimate interest. Additionally, underArticle 13, controllers must inform usersbefore collecting their data.
Soyledfailed to disclosethat personal data would be shared with the networkbefore collection, whichviolates GDPR transparency requirements.Option C is correct.Option Ais incorrect because informing about email collection does not mean lawful processing.Option Bis incorrect because the information was not disclosed at the right time.Option Dis incorrect because explicit consent is not necessarily required if another lawful basis applies.
References:
* GDPR Article 6(1)(Lawfulness of processing)
* GDPR Article 13(1)(Transparency in data processing)

NEW QUESTION # 42
Question:
Which of the followingscenarios does NOT require conducting a DPIA?

- A. When an organizationprocesses datato comply withlegal obligationsunder applicable Union law.
- B. When an organizationcollects public social media profilesfor ad personalization.
- C. When ahospital collects and processes genetic and health dataof its patients.
- D. When an organizationinstalls AI-driven video analyticsto track employees' work patterns.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 35(1) of GDPR, aDPIA is not requiredwhen processing isbased on a legal obligationunder EU or national law.
* Option A is correctbecauselegal obligations provide a lawful basis for processing, making DPIAs unnecessary unless explicitly required by law.
* Option B is incorrectbecausehealth and genetic data are special categories of data, requiring a DPIA under Article 35(3)(b).
* Option C is incorrectbecauseprofiling and behavioral analysis require a DPIA, as perArticle 35(3) (a).
* Option D is incorrectbecauseworkplace surveillance with AI requires a DPIA, as it involves automated monitoring.
References:
* GDPR Article 35(1)(DPIA requirement for high-risk processing)
* Recital 91(Health data and large-scale profiling require DPIAs)

NEW QUESTION # 43
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