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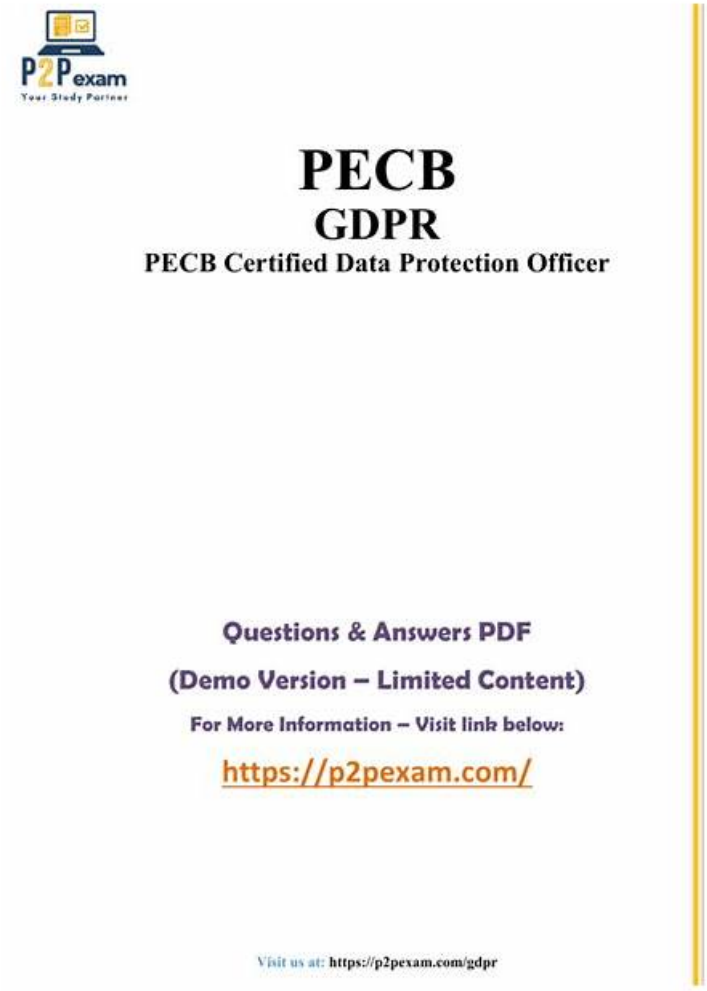

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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80
Scenario3:
COR Bank is an international banking group that operates in 31 countries. It was formed as themerger 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:
Based on scenario 3,Lisa was advised to take orders from the heads of other departments. Is this acceptable under GDPR?

- A. Yes, only heads of departments within a financial institution are allowed to give orders to the DPO.
- B. Yes, the DPO shall take instructions and tasks from employee members if required by the organization.
- C. No, the organization should not influence, nor put pressure on the DPO for any decision taken.
- D. Yes, the DPO is responsible for following management directives while ensuring GDPR compliance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
UnderArticle 38(3) of GDPR,the DPO must operate independently, without receivinginstructions regarding the execution of their tasks. A DPO should not bepressured or influencedby the organization when assessing data protection compliance.
* Option C is correctbecause GDPR explicitly states that DPOsmust act independently.
* Option A is incorrectbecauseno department headsshould interfere with the DPO's decisions.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseDPOs should not take orders on GDPR matters.
* Option D is incorrectbecause DPOsmust not be influenced by management, even if they provide general compliance guidance.
References:
* GDPR Article 38(3)(DPO independence)
* Recital 97(DPO's autonomy and protection from pressure)

NEW QUESTION # 81
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.
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Question:
According to scenario 3,Tibko stores archived data on behalf of COR Bank. This means that Tibko is a:

- A. Data controller, since they control some of the data from the application processes of COR Bank.
- B. Independent controller, since Tibko handles data security and storage.
- C. Data processor, since they store COR Bank's data based on the purpose and conditions defined by COR Bank.
- D. Joint controller with COR Bank, since they archive COR Bank's data and take technical decisions regarding data protection.

Answer: C

Explanation:
UnderArticle 4(8) of GDPR, adata processorprocesses personal dataon behalf of a controlleranddoes not determinethe purpose of processing. Tibkoonly stores and managesdata butdoes not decidewhy it is processed.
* Option B is correctbecause Tibko acts as aprocessorfor COR Bank.
* Option A is incorrectbecause Tibkodoes not determine data processing purposes.
* Option C is incorrectbecausejoint controllersmust jointly decide on processing purposes.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseTibko does not act as an independent controller.
References:
* GDPR Article 4(8)(Definition of a processor)
* GDPR Article 28(Processor obligations)

NEW QUESTION # 82
Scenario1:
MED is a healthcare provider located in Norway. It provides high-quality and affordable healthcare services, including disease prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Founded in 1995, MED is one of the largest health organizations in the private sector. The company has constantly evolved in response to patients' needs.
Patients that schedule an appointment in MED's medical centers initially need to provide their personal information, including name, surname, address, phone number, and date of birth. Further checkups or admission require additional information, including previous medical history and genetic data. When providing their personal data, patients are informed that the data is used for personalizing treatments and improving communication with MED's doctors. Medical data of patients, including children, are stored in the database of MED's health information system. MED allows patients who are at least 16 years old to use the system and provide their personal information independently. For children below the age of 16, MED requires consent from the holder of parental responsibility before processing their data.
MED uses a cloud-based application that allows patients and doctors to upload and access information.
Patients can save all personal medical data, including test results, doctor visits, diagnosis history, and medicine prescriptions, as well as review and track them at any time. Doctors, on the other hand, can access their patients' data through the application and can add information as needed.
Patients who decide to continue their treatment at another health institution can request MED to transfer their data. However, even if patients decide to continue their treatment elsewhere, their personal data is still used by MED. Patients' requests to stop data processing are rejected. This decision was made by MED's top management to retain the information of everyone registered in their databases.
The company also shares medical data with InsHealth, a health insurance company. MED's data helps InsHealth create health insurance plans that meet the needs of individuals and families.
MED believes that it is its responsibility to ensure the security and accuracy of patients' personal data. Based on the identified risks associated with data processing activities, MED has implemented appropriate security measures to ensure that data is securely stored and processed.
Since personal data of patients is stored and transmitted over the internet, MED uses encryption to avoid unauthorized processing, accidental loss, or destruction of data. The company has established a security policy to define the levels of protection required for each type of information and processing activity. MED has communicated the policy and other procedures to personnel and provided customized training to ensure proper handling of data processing.
Question:
If a patient requests MED to permanently erase their data, MED should:

- A. Erase the personal data if it is no longer needed for its original purpose.
- B. Reject the request since the medical history of patients cannot be permanently erased.
- C. Refuse the request because medical data must be retained indefinitely for future reference.
- D. Erase the personal data only if required to comply with a legal obligation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Under Article 17 of theGeneral Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), also known as the "Right to be Forgotten," data subjects have the right to request the erasure of their personal data when:
* The data is no longer necessary for the purpose for which it was collected.
* The data subject withdraws consent (where processing was based on consent).
* The data was processed unlawfully.
In this scenario, if the data is no longer necessary for the original purpose (e.g., if the patient has completed their treatment and there are no legal retention obligations), MED should erase the data. However, there are exceptions under GDPR, such as legal retention requirements for medical records under national healthcare regulations.
Rejecting the request outright (Option A) is incorrect because GDPR requires controllers to assess whether retention is still necessary. Similarly,Option Cis too restrictive because GDPR allows deletion even if no legal obligation mandates it.Option Dis incorrect because indefinite retention is not permitted unless a valid justification exists.
References:
* GDPR Article 17(Right to Erasure)
* Recital 65(Clarification on when personal data can be erased)
* Article 5(1)(e)(Storage limitation principle)

NEW QUESTION # 83
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.
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Question:
Considering the GDPR's territorial scope and thedata processing agreementbetween COR Bank and Tibko, which of the following best describes Tibko's obligations under the GDPR?

- A. Tibko is required to comply with the GDPR because it processes personal data on behalf of COR Bank, and COR Bank determines the purpose of processing under their agreement.
- B. Tibko's compliance with GDPR is limited to implementing technical safeguards for data storage,as stipulated by the data processing agreement with COR Bank.
- C. Tibko must adhere to all GDPR provisions independently, including determining the purpose of processing personal data, as a processor acting under COR Bank's authority.
- D. Tibko is not subject to GDPR since it is located outside the EU and only provides IT services.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 3(2) of GDPR, GDPR appliesextraterritoriallyif an entity outside the EUprocesses personal data of EU residentson behalf of a controller subject to GDPR.Tibko processes COR Bank's client data, making it subject to GDPRas a processorunderArticle 28.
* Option C is correctbecause Tibko must comply with GDPRsince it processes EU data on behalf of COR Bank.
* Option A is incorrectbecause processors must comply withbroader GDPR obligations, not just technical safeguards.
* Option B is incorrectbecause processorsdo not determinethe purpose of processing; that is the controller's responsibility.
* Option D is incorrectbecauselocation outside the EU does not exempt processors from GDPR obligations.
References:
* GDPR Article 3(2)(Territorial Scope)
* GDPR Article 28(1)(Processor obligations)
* Recital 81(Processor responsibilities)

NEW QUESTION # 84
Scenario4:
Berc is a pharmaceutical company headquartered in Paris, France, known for developing inexpensive improved healthcare products. They want to expand to developing life-saving treatments. Berc has been engaged in many medical researches and clinical trials over the years. These projects required the processing of large amounts of data, including personal information. Since 2019, Berc has pursued GDPR compliance to regulate data processing activities and ensure data protection. Berc aims to positively impact human health through the use of technology and the power of collaboration. They recently have created an innovative solution in participation with Unty, a pharmaceutical company located in Switzerland. They want to enable patients to identify signs of strokes or other health-related issues themselves. They wanted to create a medical wrist device that continuously monitors patients' heart rate and notifies them about irregular heartbeats. The first step of the project was to collect information from individuals aged between 50 and 65. The purpose and means of processing were determined by both companies. The information collected included age, sex, ethnicity, medical history, and current medical status. Other information included names, dates of birth, and contact details.

However, the individuals, who were mostly Berc's and Unty's customers, were not aware that there was an arrangement between Berc and Unty and that both companies have access to their personal data and share it between them. Berc outsourced the marketing of their new product to an international marketing company located in a country that had not adopted the adequacy decision from the EU commission. However, since they offered a good marketing campaign, following the DPO's advice, Berc contracted it. The marketing campaign included advertisement through telephone, emails, and social media. Berc requested that Berc's and Unty's clients be first informed about the product. They shared the contact details of clients with the marketing company.Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
Based on scenario 4, Bercshared personal information of its clients with an international marketing companyeven thoughan adequacy decision was absent. Which of the following is avalid reasonto do so?

- A. Authorization for data transfer from Berc'sChief Information Security Officer (CISO)is obtained.
- B. Thecontroller or processor provides appropriate safeguardsfor data protection.
- C. The transfer of data does not depend on the adoption of an adequacy decision by the country where the company is located.
- D. The marketing company's reputation ensures compliance with data protection standards.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 46 of GDPR, in theabsence of an adequacy decision, controllers can transfer dataonly if appropriate safeguards(e.g., Standard Contractual Clauses, Binding Corporate Rules) are in place.
* Option C is correctbecausesafeguards such as SCCsallow data transfers when no adequacy decision exists.
* Option A is incorrectbecauseadequacy decisions are a legal requirement, not optional.
* Option B is incorrectbecausea CISO cannot authorize GDPR data transfers.
* Option D is incorrectbecausereputation does not ensure GDPR compliance.
References:
* GDPR Article 46(1)(Appropriate safeguards for data transfers)
* Recital 108(Legally binding commitments for data protection)

NEW QUESTION # 85
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