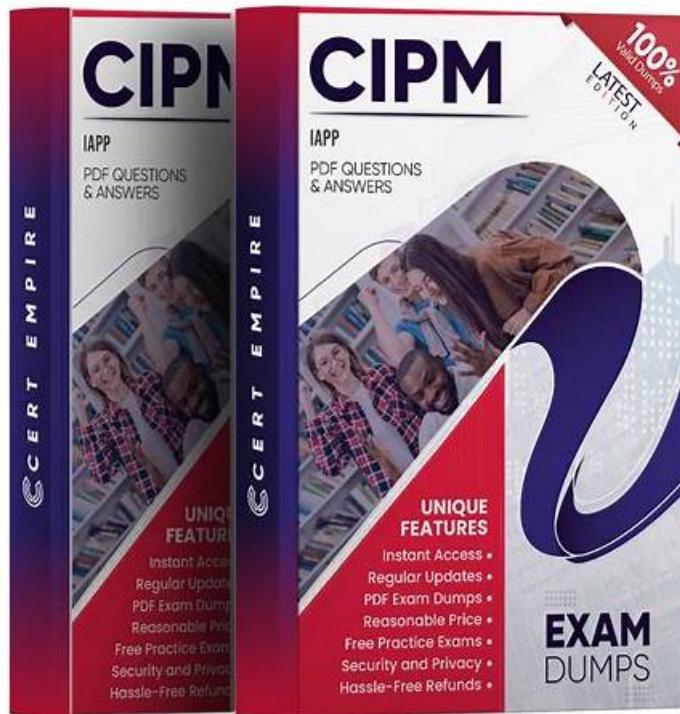


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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) Sample Questions (Q203-Q208):

NEW QUESTION # 203

When conducting due diligence during an acquisition, what should a privacy professional avoid?

- A. Discussing with the acquired company the type and scope of their data processing.
- B. Benchmarking the two Companies privacy policies against one another.
- C. Planning for impacts on the data processing operations post-acquisition.
- D. **Allowing legal in both companies to handle the privacy laws and compliance.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When conducting due diligence during an acquisition, a privacy professional should avoid allowing legal in both companies to handle the privacy laws and compliance. This is because legal teams may not have the expertise or the resources to address all the privacy issues and risks that may arise from the acquisition. A privacy professional should be involved in the due diligence process to ensure that the privacy policies, practices, and obligations of both companies are aligned and compliant with the applicable laws and regulations. The other options are not things that a privacy professional should avoid, but rather things that they should do as part of the due diligence process. Reference: CIPM Body of Knowledge, Domain V: Privacy Program Management, Section A: Privacy Program Administration, Subsection 3: Due Diligence.

NEW QUESTION # 204

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

You lead the privacy office for a company that handles information from individuals living in several countries throughout Europe and the Americas. You begin that morning's privacy review when a contracts officer sends you a message asking for a phone call. The message lacks clarity and detail, but you presume that data was lost.

When you contact the contracts officer, he tells you that he received a letter in the mail from a vendor stating that the vendor improperly shared information about your customers. He called the vendor and confirmed that your company recently surveyed exactly 2000 individuals about their most recent healthcare experience and sent those surveys to the vendor to transcribe it into a database, but the vendor forgot to encrypt the database as promised in the contract. As a result, the vendor has lost control of the data.

The vendor is extremely apologetic and offers to take responsibility for sending out the notifications. They tell you they set aside 2000 stamped postcards because that should reduce the time it takes to get the notice in the mail. One side is limited to their logo, but the other side is blank and they will accept whatever you want to write. You put their offer on hold and begin to develop the text around the space constraints. You are content to let the vendor's logo be associated with the notification.

The notification explains that your company recently hired a vendor to store information about their most recent experience at St. Sebastian Hospital's Clinic for Infectious Diseases. The vendor did not encrypt the information and no longer has control of it. All 2000 affected individuals are invited to sign-up for email notifications about their information. They simply need to go to your company's website and watch a quick advertisement, then provide their name, email address, and month and year of birth.

You email the incident-response council for their buy-in before 9 a.m. If anything goes wrong in this situation, you want to diffuse the blame across your colleagues. Over the next eight hours, everyone emails their comments back and forth. The consultant who leads the incident-response team notes that it is his first day with the company, but he has been in other industries for 45 years and will do his best. One of the three lawyers on the council causes the conversation to veer off course, but it eventually gets back on track. At the end of the day, they vote to proceed with the notification you wrote and use the vendor's postcards.

Shortly after the vendor mails the postcards, you learn the data was on a server that was stolen, and make the decision to have your company offer credit monitoring services. A quick internet search finds a credit monitoring company with a convincing name: Credit Under Lock and Key (CRUDLOK). Your sales rep has never handled a contract for 2000 people, but develops a proposal in about a day which says CRUDLOK will:

1. Send an enrollment invitation to everyone the day after the contract is signed.
2. Enroll someone with just their first name and the last-4 of their national identifier.
3. Monitor each enrollee's credit for two years from the date of enrollment.
4. Send a monthly email with their credit rating and offers for credit-related services at market rates.
5. Charge your company 20% of the cost of any credit restoration.

You execute the contract and the enrollment invitations are emailed to the 2000 individuals. Three days later you sit down and document all that went well and all that could have gone better. You put it in a file to reference the next time an incident occurs. What is the most concerning limitation of the incident-response council?

- A. The leader just joined the company as a consultant
- B. It takes eight hours of emails to come to a decision
- C. The council has an overabundance of attorneys
- D. **You convened it to diffuse blame**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 205

A minimum requirement for carrying out a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) would include?

- A. Assessment of security measures.
- B. Monitoring of a publicly accessible area on a large scale.
- C. Assessment of the necessity and proportionality.
- D. Processing on a large scale of special categories of data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Processing on a large scale of special categories of data is a minimum requirement for carrying out a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). A DPIA is a type of Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) that is specifically required by the GDPR when a processing activity is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons. According to Article 35(3)(b) of the GDPR, a DPIA is mandatory when the processing involves a large scale of special categories of data or personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences. Special categories of data are personal data that reveal racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, genetic data, biometric data, health data, sex life or sexual orientation. These types of data are considered more sensitive and require more protection, as they may pose higher risks of discrimination, identity theft, fraud, or other harms to the data subjects.

References:

* CIPM Body of Knowledge (2021), Domain IV: Privacy Program Operational Life Cycle, Section C: Monitoring and Managing Program Performance Subsection 1: Privacy Impact Assessments

* CIPM Study Guide (2021), Chapter 9: Monitoring and Managing Program Performance Section 9.1: Privacy Impact Assessments

* CIPM Textbook (2019), Chapter 9: Monitoring and Managing Program Performance Section 9.1: Privacy Impact Assessments

* CIPM Practice Exam (2021), Question 147

* GDPR Article 35(3)(b) and Article 9

NEW QUESTION # 206

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Amira is thrilled about the sudden expansion of NatGen. As the joint Chief Executive Officer (CEO) with her long-time business partner Sadie, Amira has watched the company grow into a major competitor in the green energy market. The current line of products includes wind turbines, solar energy panels, and equipment for geothermal systems. A talented team of developers means that NatGen's line of products will only continue to grow.

With the expansion, Amira and Sadie have received advice from new senior staff members brought on to help manage the company's growth. One recent suggestion has been to combine the legal and security functions of the company to ensure observance of privacy laws and the company's own privacy policy. This sounds overly complicated to Amira, who wants departments to be able to use, collect, store, and dispose of customer data in ways that will best suit their needs. She does not want administrative oversight and complex structuring to get in the way of people doing innovative work.

Sadie has a similar outlook. The new Chief Information Officer (CIO) has proposed what Sadie believes is an unnecessarily long timetable for designing a new privacy program. She has assured him that NatGen will use the best possible equipment for electronic storage of customer and employee data. She simply needs a list of equipment and an estimate of its cost. But the CIO insists that many issues are necessary to consider before the company gets to that stage.

Regardless, Sadie and Amira insist on giving employees space to do their jobs. Both CEOs want to entrust the monitoring of employee policy compliance to low-level managers. Amira and Sadie believe these managers can adjust the company privacy policy according to what works best for their particular departments.

NatGen's CEOs know that flexible interpretations of the privacy policy in the name of promoting green energy would be highly unlikely to raise any concerns with their customer base, as long as the data is always used in course of normal business activities. Perhaps what has been most perplexing to Sadie and Amira has been the CIO's recommendation to institute a privacy compliance hotline. Sadie and Amira have relented on this point, but they hope to compromise by allowing employees to take turns handling reports of privacy policy violations. The implementation will be easy because the employees need no special preparation. They will simply have to document any concerns they hear.

Sadie and Amira are aware that it will be challenging to stay true to their principles and guard against corporate culture strangling creativity and employee morale. They hope that all senior staff will see the benefit of trying a unique approach.

What is the most likely reason the Chief Information Officer (CIO) believes that generating a list of needed IT equipment is NOT

adequate?

- A. The privacy notice for customers and the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) still need to be reviewed.
- B. Staff members across departments need time to review technical information concerning any new databases.
- **C. The company needs to have policies and procedures in place to guide the purchasing decisions.**
- D. Senior staff members need to first commit to adopting a minimum number of Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETs).

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most likely reason the Chief Information Officer (CIO) believes that generating a list of needed IT equipment is not adequate is that the company needs to have policies and procedures in place to guide the purchasing decisions. Policies and procedures are essential for ensuring that the IT equipment meets the business needs and objectives, as well as the legal and regulatory requirements for data protection and security⁶. Policies and procedures can help the company to:

- * Define the roles and responsibilities of the IT staff and other stakeholders involved in the purchasing process.
- * Establish the criteria and standards for selecting and evaluating the IT equipment vendors and products.
- * Determine the budget and timeline for acquiring and deploying the IT equipment.
- * Implement the best practices for installing, configuring, testing, maintaining, and disposing of the IT equipment.
- * Monitor and measure the performance and effectiveness of the IT equipment.

Without policies and procedures in place, the company may face risks such as:

- * Wasting time and money on unnecessary or inappropriate IT equipment.
- * Exposing sensitive data to unauthorized access or loss due to inadequate or incompatible IT equipment.
- * Failing to comply with data protection laws or industry standards due to non-compliant or outdated IT equipment.
- * Facing legal or reputational consequences due to data breaches or incidents caused by faulty or insecure IT equipment.

Therefore, generating a list of needed IT equipment is not adequate without having policies and procedures in place to guide the purchasing decisions. References: 6: IT Policies & Procedures: A Quick Guide - ProjectManager; 7: IT Policies & Procedures: A Quick Guide - ProjectManager

NEW QUESTION # 207

For an organization that has just experienced a data breach, what might be the least relevant metric for a company's privacy and governance team?

- A. The number of privacy rights requests that have been exercised.
- **B. The number of security patches applied to company devices.**
- C. The number of Privacy Impact Assessments that have been completed.
- D. The number of employees who have completed data awareness training.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The number of security patches applied to company devices might be the least relevant metric for a company's privacy and governance team after a data breach. While security patches are important for preventing future breaches, they do not directly measure the impact or response of the current breach. The other metrics are more relevant for assessing how the company handled the breach, such as how it complied with the privacy rights of affected individuals, how it evaluated the privacy risks of its systems, and how it trained its employees on data awareness. References: CIPM Study Guide, page 28.

NEW QUESTION # 208

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