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DSCI DCPLA (DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor) Certification Exam is a comprehensive certification program that provides individuals with the knowledge and skills required to assess and manage privacy risks within an organization. DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification certification is globally recognized and is highly valued by employers who are looking for professionals with expertise in privacy assessment and management.

The DCPLA certification is designed for professionals who want to expand their knowledge and skills in privacy assessment and management. DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA Certification certification helps individuals to establish themselves as experts in privacy and data protection, and enhances their career prospects. The DCPLA certification is also beneficial for

organizations that want to demonstrate their commitment to privacy and data protection, and want to hire professionals who can assess and manage privacy risks effectively. The DCPLA certification is a valuable credential that demonstrates an individual's expertise in privacy assessment and management, and is recognized globally as a mark of excellence in the field of privacy and data protection.

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DSCI DCPLA certification exam is designed to be challenging and rigorous, ensuring that only the most qualified individuals receive the certification. DCPLA exam is conducted online and consists of multiple-choice questions, and candidates are required to score a minimum of 60% to pass. DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA Certification certification is valid for three years, after which candidates are required to renew their certification to ensure their knowledge and skills remain up-to-date with the latest privacy laws and regulations.

DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

Before planning the assessment, priority areas need to be determined by conducting a Risk Management exercise. To adequately identify such priority areas, what possible parameters could be considered? (Tick all that apply)

- A. Deployment of technology solutions that could potentially intrude privacy
- B. Functions / processes dealing with sensitive personal information such as Personal Health Information (PHI), credit card information, biometrics, among others
- C. Degree of involvement of third parties in processing personal information
- D. Degree of harm that could result from potential privacy breach
- E. Business-related IP dealt by a process/function
- F. Functions / processes involved in data collection from end customers

Answer: A,B,C,D,F

Explanation:

According to the DSCI Assessment Framework for Privacy (DAF-P©), risk-based prioritization is essential in planning privacy assessments. Organizations are advised to consider parameters such as the degree of harm from a potential privacy breach, the involvement of processes that handle sensitive personal data (e.g., PHI or biometrics), technology solutions that may affect privacy, and the extent of third-party involvement. These help determine the areas with high privacy risks needing immediate attention. C (business-related IP) is typically an information security concern, not a privacy concern unless it involves personal data.

NEW QUESTION # 75

As a newly appointed Data Protection officer of an IT company gearing up for DSCI's privacy certification, you are trying to understand what data elements are involved in each of the business process, function and if these data elements can be classified as sensitive personal information. What is being accomplished with this effort?

- A. It is a part of the annual exercise per the organization's privacy policy / processes
- B. Information security controls for confidential information being reviewed
- C. Gathering inputs to restructure privacy function
- D. Organization to get "Visibility" over its exposure to sensitive personal information

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 76

From the following list, identify the technology aspects that are specially designed for upholding privacy:

- I) Data minimization
- II) Intrusion prevention system
- III) Data scrambling
- IV) Data loss prevention
- V) Data portability
- VI) Data obfuscation
- VII) Data encryption
- VIII) Data mirroring

- A. Only II, V, VI, VII and VIII
- B. Only I, III, V, VII and VIII
- **C. Only I, III, IV, VI and VII**
- D. Only I, II, III, VII and VIII

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 77

RCI and PCM

The Digital Personal Data protection Act 2023 has been passed recently. The Act shall be supported by subordinate Rules for various sections that will gradually bring more clarity into various aspects of the law.

First set of Rules are yet to be formulated and notified. A public sector bank has identified that it collects and processes personal data in physical documents and electronic form. The bank intends to assess its existing compliance level and proactively undertake an exercise to ensure compliance. Since this is the first time the bank is attempting to comply with a comprehensive privacy law, it has hired a legal expert in Privacy law to assist with initial assessment and compliance activities. As part of the initial visibility exercise the consultant identified that the bank collects and generates a significant amount of personal data in physical and digital form. The data may be upto 200 million customers' data. It is identified that customer onboarding is also done through various business correspondents in the field who collect and process personal data in physical and digital form on behalf of the bank for the purpose of opening bank accounts and this data is shared with the bank through various channels. There are upto 10 business correspondent companies that have been appointed by the bank across the country for such onboarding. These companies further appoint individual contractors on the field to face the customers. The legal consultant also identified that there are a huge number of employees and contractors engaged by the bank whose personal data is being collected and processed by the bank for HR purposes including biometric based attendance. While the intent of initial assessment was the new Act, the legal consultant has also identified that the Bank collects Aadhaar numbers (voluntary submission) from customers and employees and may be subject to Aadhaar Act compliance. It also came as a surprise that the bank wasn't aware of the data breach reporting mandate by one of the regulatory bodies under the Information Technology Act 2000 and that it was a criminal offense. The Bank generally outsources all non-core activities such as call centers which are handled by an Indian BPO company and document warehousing which is handled by another company. The Bank has also moved many of its applications to a known cloud provider as part of its digital strategy and there may be data transfer aspects associated with the same. On review of various contracts with third parties it was identified that the bank has signed standard terms of the cloud provider and has signed contracts with third parties which were in standard format of the third parties. Data protection obligations are not clear or available in these contracts. Bank leadership has been of the opinion that even the third parties should comply with the laws and robust contracts on legal compliance may not be needed. The legal consultant is not just expected to help identify gaps, assist in fixing the gaps but also to help implement controls and processes to continuously comply with evolving Rules under the new Act and also manage data protection with various third parties that may be appointed in the future.

(Note: Candidates are requested to make and state assumptions wherever appropriate to reach a definitive conclusion) Introduction and Background XYZ is a major India based IT and Business Process Management (BPM) service provider listed at BSE and NSE. It has more than 1.5 lakh employees operating in 100 offices across 30 countries. It serves more than 500 clients across industry verticals - BFSI, Retail, Government, Healthcare, Telecom among others in Americas, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Middle East and Africa. The company provides IT services including application development and maintenance, IT Infrastructure management, consulting, among others. It also offers IT products mainly for its BFSI customers.

The company is witnessing phenomenal growth in the BPM services over last few years including Finance and Accounting including credit card processing, Payroll processing, Customer support, Legal Process Outsourcing, among others and has rolled out platform based services. Most of the company's revenue comes from the US from the BFSI sector. In order to diversify its portfolio, the company is looking to expand its operations in Europe. India, too has attracted company's attention given the phenomenal increase in domestic IT spend esp. by the government through various large scale IT projects. The company is also very aggressive in the cloud and mobility space, with a strong focus on delivery of cloud services. When it comes to expanding operations in Europe, company is facing difficulties in realizing the full potential of the market because of privacy related concerns of the clients arising from the stringent regulatory requirements based on EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU GDPR).

To get better access to this market, the company decided to invest in privacy, so that it is able to provide increased assurance to potential clients in the EU and this will also benefit its US operations because privacy concerns are also on rise in the US. It will also help company leverage outsourcing opportunities in the Healthcare sector in the US which would involve protection of sensitive medical records of the US citizens.

The company believes that privacy will also be a key differentiator in the cloud business going forward. In short, privacy was taken up as a strategic initiative in the company in early 2011.

Since XYZ had an internal consulting arm, it assigned the responsibility of designing and implementing an enterprise wide privacy program to the consulting arm. The consulting arm had very good expertise in information security consulting but had limited expertise in the privacy domain. The project was to be driven by CIO's office, in close consultation with the Corporate Information Security and Legal functions.

Click on the exhibit button above to view the case study

What steps should the legal consultant suggest to manage data protection for the existing third parties with whom there are existing contracts? Please also mention the various controls that should be implemented with these third parties to ensure continued compliance and monitoring Please answer with respect to the PCM practice area (upto 250 words)

Answer:

Explanation:

See the answer below in explanation.

Explanation:

To manage data protection risks associated with third-party engagements, the legal consultant should take a structured Privacy Contract Management (PCM) approach. This involves:

* Conduct a comprehensive review of all third-party contracts (e.g., cloud provider, BPO, document warehouse, business correspondents).

* Identify gaps related to privacy and data protection clauses (which are currently unclear or missing).

* Categorize vendors based on risk level (data sensitivity, volume, criticality, location).

1. Contract Review & Risk Categorization:

2. Define Privacy Obligations in Contracts: Update or re-negotiate contracts to include:

* Data Processing Clauses: Clearly outline roles (Data Fiduciary vs. Processor), purpose limitation, retention policies.

* Breach Notification: Mandate immediate reporting of data breaches by vendors (as per IT Act & upcoming DPDP Rules).

* Aadhaar Handling: For any third-party collecting Aadhaar, add compliance clauses for Aadhaar Act.

* Cross-border Transfers: Ensure compliance with Section 16 of DPDP Act, if data leaves India (e.g., via cloud provider).

* Audit Rights: Include rights to audit vendor privacy practices and security controls.

* Establish Third-Party Risk Assessments (TPRA) and due diligence during onboarding and periodically.

* Mandate privacy training for third-party staff handling personal data.

* Enforce technical and organizational controls: Encryption, access control, secure transmission.

* Implement a Vendor Monitoring Framework - regular privacy compliance checks, reporting, and corrective action tracking.

3. Implement Ongoing Controls:

* Assign a Third-Party Privacy Officer or include the DPO in oversight.

* Maintain a Third-Party Data Processing Register (as required under DPDP Act).

4. Governance and Reporting:

NEW QUESTION # 78

The method of personal data usage in which the users must explicitly decide not to participate.

- A. Opt-out
- B. Opt-In
- C. Data matching
- D. Data mining

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 79

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