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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

Question:

What is the role of the DPO in a DPIA?

- A. Record the DPIA outcomes.
- B. Approve the DPIA and ensure all risks are eliminated.
- **C. Determine if a DPIA is necessary.**
- D. Conduct the DPIA.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under Article 39(1)(c) of GDPR, the DPO advises on the necessity of conducting a DPIA but does not conduct it themselves. The controller is responsible for carrying out the DPIA.

- * Option B is correct because the DPO must determine whether a DPIA is required and provide recommendations.
- * Option A is incorrect because conducting the DPIA is the responsibility of the controller, not the DPO.
- * Option C is incorrect because while the DPO can assist, DPIA documentation is the controller's duty.
- * Option D is incorrect because DPOs advise but do not approve or eliminate all risks-risk management remains the responsibility of the controller.

References:

- * GDPR Article 39(1)(c) (DPO advises on DPIA necessity)
- * Recital 97 (DPOs provide oversight, not execution)

NEW QUESTION # 73

Question:

What is the role of the DPO in a DPIA?

- A. Record the DPIA outcomes.
- B. Conduct the DPIA
- C. Approve the DPIA and ensure all risks are eliminated.
- **D. Determine if a DPIA is necessary.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Under Article 39(1)(c) of GDPR, the DPO advises on the necessity of conducting a DPIA but does not conduct it themselves. The controller is responsible for carrying out the DPIA.

- * Option B is correct because the DPO must determine whether a DPIA is required and provide recommendations.
- * Option A is incorrect because conducting the DPIA is the responsibility of the controller, not the DPO.
- * Option C is incorrect because while the DPO can assist, DPIA documentation is the controller's duty.
- * Option D is incorrect because DPOs advise but do not approve or eliminate all risks-risk management remains the responsibility of the controller.

References:

- * GDPR Article 39(1)(c) (DPO advises on DPIA necessity)
- * Recital 97 (DPOs provide oversight, not execution)

NEW QUESTION # 74

Scenario:

ChatBubble is a software company that stores personal data, including usernames, emails, and passwords.

Last month, an attacker gained access to ChatBubble's system, but the personal data was encrypted, preventing unauthorized access.

Question:

Should the data subjects be notified in this case?

- A. Yes, but only if the supervisory authority explicitly requests notification.
- B. No, the company is not required to notify data subjects about a data breach that affects a large number of individuals.
- C. Yes, the company shall communicate all incidents regarding personal data to the data subjects.
- **D. No, the company is not required to notify data subjects when the personal data is protected with appropriate technical and organizational measures.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Under Article 34(3)(a) of GDPR, if personal data is encrypted or otherwise protected, notification to data subjects is not required unless the risk is high.

- * Option C is correct because encryption renders the data unintelligible to unauthorized parties, reducing risk.
- * Option A is incorrect because not all breaches require data subject notification—only those posing high risks.
- * Option B is incorrect because the number of affected individuals does not determine notification requirements.
- * Option D is incorrect because notification is based on risk assessment, not supervisory authority requests alone.

References:

- * GDPR Article 34(3)(a) (No notification required if encryption makes data inaccessible)
- * Recital 86 (Notification is necessary only if data loss poses a significant risk)

NEW QUESTION # 75

Question:

You work in a company that provides training services. One of the clients requests access to information about the categories of recipients to whom their personal data will be disclosed.

What actions should you take to become compliant with GDPR?

- A. Verify the identity of the client by sending login data to their mailing address.
- B. Obtain authorization from the recipients before disclosing their identities.
- C. Inform the client that access to this type of information is not allowed, since it may result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of recipients.
- **D. Provide the client with the requested information about the recipients of their data.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Under Article 15(1)(c) of GDPR, data subjects have the right to access information about the recipients or categories of recipients who have received their personal data.

- * Option D is correct because GDPR mandates transparency regarding data sharing.
- * Option A is incorrect because authorization from recipients is not required before disclosing their categories.
- * Option B is incorrect because identity verification applies to access requests but is not a prerequisite for providing recipient information.
- * Option C is incorrect because denying access to this information violates 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 # 76

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 in 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 even without a data breach, especially if there are concerns about GDPR compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 77

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