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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
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	• 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 (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
Scenario:
Pinky, a retail company,received a requestfrom adata subjectto identify which purchasesthey had madeat differentphysical store locations. However,Pinky does not link purchase records to customer identities, since purchasesdo not require account creation.
Question:
Should Pinkyprocess additional informationfrom customers in order toidentify the data subjectas requested?

- A. No, Pinky isnot requiredto process additional information, since the processing of personal data in this case does not require Pinky toidentify the data subject.
- B. Yes, Pinky is required to process additional information for the purpose ofexercising the data subject' s rightscovered inArticles 15-21 of GDPR.
- C. Yes, Pinky is required tomaintain, acquire, or process additional informationin order to identify the data subject.
- D. No, but Pinky must ask the data subject to provide further evidence proving their identity.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 11(1) of GDPR, controllersare not required to process additional datafor the sole purpose of identifying data subjectsif such identification is not needed for processing.
* Option C is correctbecausePinky does not store identifiable purchase data, so it is not required to create additional records.
* Option A and B are incorrectbecauseGDPR does not obligate controllers to process additional data if identification is unnecessary.
* Option D is incorrectbecausePinky cannot require additional information when it does not have a basis to process identity-linked data.
References:
* GDPR Article 11(1)(Controllers are not required to process extra data for identification)
* Recital 57(Data controllers should avoid collecting unnecessary identity data)

NEW QUESTION # 48
Question:
UnderGDPR, the controller must demonstrate thatdata subjects have consentedto the processing of their personal data, and theconsent must be freely given.
What is therole of the DPO in ensuring compliancewith this requirement?

- A. TheDPO should personally recordinformation such aswho consented, when they consented, and how consent was given.
- B. TheDPO should ensurethat the controller hasimplemented procedures to provide evidencethat consent has been obtained for all relevant personal data.
- C. TheDPO should ensurethat the controller hasinformed data subjectsabout theirright to withdraw consent.
- D. TheDPO should approvethe legal basis for consent processing before the controller can collect personal data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 7(1) of GDPR, controllers must be able todemonstrate that the data subject has given consent. TheDPO advises on ensuring these procedures are in placebutdoes not collect or approve consent directly.
* Option B is correctbecausethe DPO must verify that consent records exist and meet GDPR standards.
* Option A is incorrectbecauseinforming data subjects about withdrawal rights is the controller's duty, not the DPO's.
* Option C is incorrectbecausethe DPO does not personally maintain consent logs.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseDPOs do not approve legal bases for processing-this is the controller's responsibility.
References:
* GDPR Article 7(1)(Controller must demonstrate valid consent)
* GDPR Article 39(1)(b)(DPO ensures compliance with data protection obligations)

NEW QUESTION # 49
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 only if required to comply with a legal obligation.
- B. Refuse the request because medical data must be retained indefinitely for future reference.
- C. Erase the personal data if it is no longer needed for its original purpose.
- D. Reject the request since the medical history of patients cannot be permanently erased.

Answer: C

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 # 50
Question:
All the statements below regarding thelawfulness of processingare correct,except:

- A. Processing is necessary toprotect the vital interestsof the data subject or another natural person.
- B. Processing is necessary toobtain consentfrom the data subject.
- C. Processing is necessary for theperformance of a contractto which the data subject is a party.

- D. Processing is necessary for thelegitimate interestspursued by the controller, except where overridden by the interests or fundamental rights of the data subject.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 6 of GDPR, there aresix legal basesfor data processing.Consent is only one of them, and processing isnot always dependent on obtaining consent.
* Option B is correctbecauseGDPR does not require consent for all processing activities; processing can also be based oncontractual necessity, legal obligations, vital interests,public tasks, or legitimate interests.
* Option A is incorrectbecausecontractual necessity is a valid legal basis for processing.
* Option C is incorrectbecausevital interests(e.g., processing in medical emergencies)are a valid legal basis.
* Option D is incorrectbecauselegitimate interests can justify processing, provided theydo not override the rights of data subjects.
References:
* GDPR Article 6(1)(Lawfulness of processing)
* Recital 40(Processing should be lawful and justified)

NEW QUESTION # 51
Scenario 7: EduCCS is an online education platform based in Netherlands. EduCCS helps organizations find, manage, and deliver their corporate training. Most of EduCCS's clients are EU residents. EduCCS is one of the few education organizations that have achieved GDPR compliance since 2019. Their DPO is a full-time employee who has been engaged in most data protection processes within the organization. In addition to facilitating GDPR compliance, the DPO acts as an intermediary point between EduCCS and other relevant interested parties. EduCCS's users can benefit from the variety of up-to-date training library and the possibility of accessing it through their phones, tablets, or computers. EduCCS's services are offered through two main platforms: online learning and digital training. To use one of these platforms, users should sign on EduCCS's website by providing their personal information. Online learning is a platform in which employees of other organizations can search for and request the training they need. Through its digital training platform, on the other hand, EduCCS manages the entire training and education program for other organizations.
Organizations that need this type of service need to provide information about their core activities and areas where training sessions are needed. This information is then analyzed by EduCCS and a customized training program is provided. In the beginning, all IT-related serviceswere managed by two employees of EduCCS.
However, after acquiring a large number of clients, managing these services became challenging That is why EduCCS decided to outsource the IT service function to X-Tech. X-Tech provides IT support and is responsible for ensuring the security of EduCCS's network and systems. In addition, X-Tech stores and archives EduCCS's information including their training programs and clients' and employees' data. Recently, X-Tech made headlines in the technology press for being a victim of a phishing attack. A group of three attackers hacked X-Tech's systems via a phishing campaign which targeted the employees of the Marketing Department. By compromising X-Tech's mail server, hackers were able to gain access to more than 200 computer systems. Consequently, access to the networks of EduCCS's clients was also allowed. Using EduCCS's employee accounts, attackers installed a remote access tool on EduCCS's compromised systems.
By doing so, they gained access to personal information of EduCCS's clients, training programs, and other information stored in its online payment system. The attack was detected by X-Tech's system administrator.
After detecting unusual activity in X-Tech's network, they immediately reported it to the incident management team of the company. One week after being notified about the personal data breach, EduCCS communicated the incident to the supervisory authority with a document that outlined the reasons for the delay revealing that due to the lack of regular testing or modification, their incident response plan was not adequately prepared to handle such an attack.Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
What is therole of EduCCS' DPOin the situation described inscenario 7?

- A. TheDPO is responsiblefor contacting the affected data subjects and compensating them for any damages.
- B. TheDPO should verifyif EduCCS hasadopted appropriate corrective measuresto minimize the risk of similar future breaches.
- C. TheDPO should documentthe personal data breach andnotify the relevant partiesabout its occurrence.
- D. TheDPO should respondto the personal data breach based on thebreach response planas defined by EduCCS.

Answer: B

Explanation:
UnderArticle 39(1)(b) of GDPR, the DPO is responsible formonitoring compliance, includingensuring corrective actions are takento prevent future breaches.
* Option A is correctbecauseDPOs must assess whether corrective actions were taken.

* Option B is incorrectbecausethe DPO does not execute the breach response plan but advises on compliance.
* Option C is incorrectbecausedocumenting and reporting breaches is the responsibility of the controller, not solely the DPO.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseDPOs do not handle compensations-this is a legal issue determined by courts.
References:
* GDPR Article 39(1)(b)(DPO's role in monitoring compliance)
* Recital 97(DPO's advisory responsibilities)

NEW QUESTION # 52
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