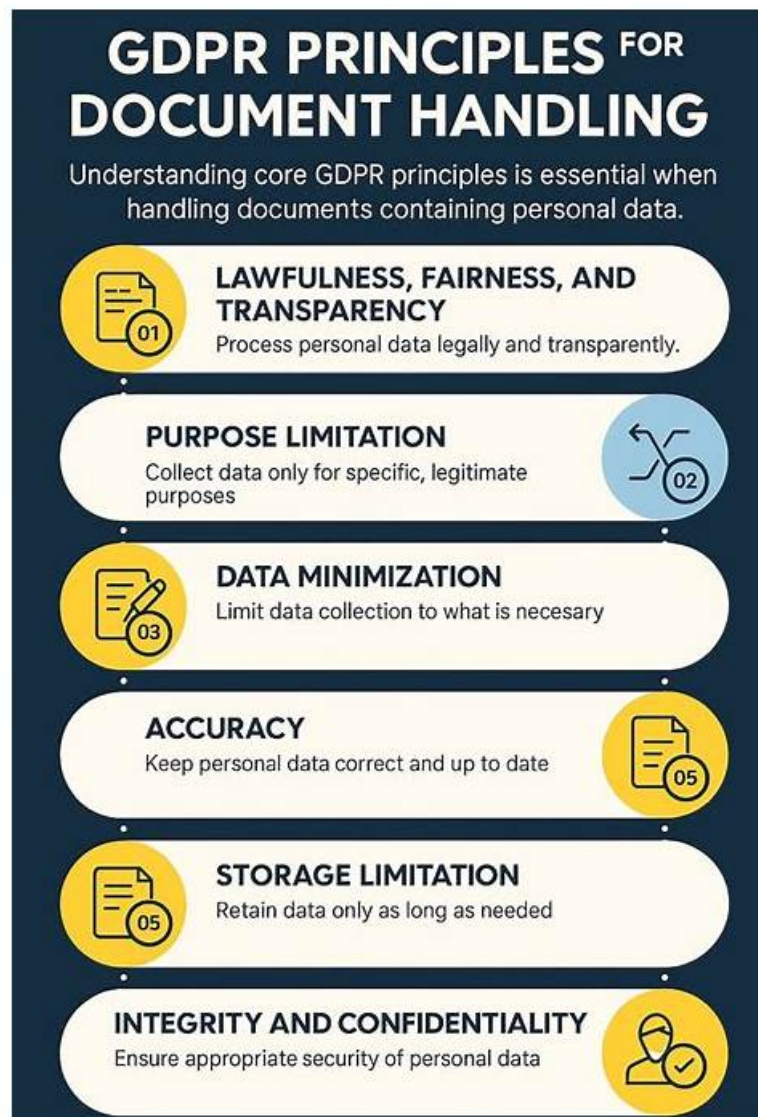


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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 3	<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 4	<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.

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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83

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 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:

To whom should the DPO of Soin report the situations observed during the data protection internal audit?

- A. Supervisory authority
- B. Soin's internal auditor
- C. Soin's top management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under GDPR Article 38(3), the DPO must report directly to the highest level of management. The DPO provides guidance and recommendations but does not report directly to the supervisory authority unless required under Article 58 (e.g., in case of noncompliance or high-risk processing activities). Internal auditors may be involved, but the primary responsibility for GDPR compliance lies with top management.

NEW QUESTION # 84

Which of the statements below related to compliance monitoring is correct?

- A. The DPO should assign roles and responsibilities to monitor GDPR compliance
- **B. The DPO should monitor internal compliance of the organization with applicable data protection laws**
- C. The DPO should monitor and measure all activities of the organization in order to ensure the suitability and effectiveness of the GDPR compliance program

Answer: B

Explanation:

GDPR Article 39(1)(b) states that the DPO is responsible for monitoring internal compliance with data protection laws, rather than assigning responsibilities or measuring all activities.

NEW QUESTION # 85

Question:

In which phase of the incident management plan should the process owner define the essential information needed for identifying and classifying security incidents, while the point of contact and response team conduct assessments and determine actions?

- A. Detection and reporting phase.
- **B. Assessment and decision phase.**
- C. Plan and prepare phase.
- D. Remediation and recovery phase.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Assessment and Decision Phase is where potential security incidents are reviewed, classified, and appropriate response actions are determined.

* Option B is correct because this phase focuses on analyzing threats and deciding how to mitigate risks.

* Option A is incorrect because planning and preparation occur before an incident is detected.

* Option C is incorrect because detection focuses on identifying possible breaches, not classifying them.

* Option D is incorrect because remediation happens after decisions on response actions have been made.

References:

* ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 (Incident management process stages)

* GDPR Article 32(1)(d) (Security measures should ensure quick response to incidents)

NEW QUESTION # 86

Scenario:2

Soyled is a retail company that sells a wide range of electronic products from top European brands. It primarily sells its products in its online platforms (which include customer reviews and ratings), despite using physical stores since 2015. Soyled's website and mobile app are used by millions of customers. Soyled has employed various solutions to create a customer-focused ecosystem and facilitate growth. Soyled uses customer relationship management (CRM) software to analyze user data and administer the interaction with customers. The software allows the company to store customer information, identify sales opportunities, and manage marketing campaigns. It automatically obtains information about each user's IP address and web browser cookies. Soyled also uses the software to collect behavioral data, such as users' repeated actions and mouse movement information. Customers must create an account to buy from Soyled's online platforms. To do so, they fill out a standard sign-up form of three mandatory boxes (name, surname, email address) and a non-mandatory one (phone number). When the user clicks the email address box, a pop-up message appears as follows: "Soyled needs your email address to grant you access to your account and contact you about any changes

related to your account and our website. For further information, please read our privacy policy.' When the user clicks the phone number box, the following message appears: "Soyled may use your phone number to provide text updates on the order status. The phone number may also be used by the shipping courier." Once the personal data is provided, customers create a username and password, which are used to access Soyled's website or app. When customers want to make a purchase, they are also required to provide their bank account details. When the user finally creates the account, the following message appears: "Soyled collects only the personal data it needs for the following purposes: processing orders, managing accounts, and personalizing customers' experience. The collected data is shared with our network and used for marketing purposes." Soyled uses personal data to promote sales and its brand. If a user decides to close the account, the personal data is still used for marketing purposes only. Last month, the company received an email from John, a customer, claiming that his personal data was being used for purposes other than those specified by the company. According to the email, Soyled was using the data for direct marketing purposes. John requested details on how his personal data was collected, stored, and processed. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Question:

Based on scenario2, Soyled only has three mandatory fields in its sign-up form. On which GDPR principle is this decision based?

- A. Lawfulness, fairness, and transparency
- B. Purpose limitation
- **C. Data minimization**
- D. Storage limitation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under Article 5(1)(c) of GDPR, the data minimization principle states that personal data must be adequate, relevant, and limited to what is necessary for processing.

Soyled's decision to have only three mandatory fields (name, surname, and email) aligns with data minimization since it only collects the minimum data needed for account creation. Option C is correct.

Option A is incorrect as transparency relates to informing users. Option B is incorrect because purpose limitation focuses on using data only for specific purposes. Option D is incorrect because storage limitation concerns data retention periods.

References:

* GDPR Article 5(1)(c) (Data minimization principle)

* Recital 39 (Limiting data collection to necessity)

NEW QUESTION # 87

Scenario:

A financial institution collects biometric data of its clients, such as face recognition, to support a payment authentication process that they recently developed. The institution ensures that data subjects provide explicit consent for the processing of their biometric data for this specific purpose.

Question:

Based on this scenario, should the DPO advise the organization to conduct a DPIA (Data Protection Impact Assessment)?

- A. No, because DPIAs are only required when processing personal data on a large scale, which is not specified in this case.
- B. Yes, but only if the biometric data is stored for more than five years.
- **C. Yes, because biometric data is considered special category personal data, and its processing is likely to involve high risk.**
- D. No, because explicit consent has already been obtained from the data subjects.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under Article 35(3)(b) of GDPR, a DPIA is mandatory for processing that involves large-scale processing of special category data, including biometric data. Even if explicit consent is obtained, the risks associated with biometric processing require further evaluation.

* Option A is incorrect because biometric data processing poses high risks to fundamental rights and freedoms, necessitating a DPIA.

* Option B is incorrect because obtaining consent does not eliminate the requirement to conduct a DPIA.

* Option C is incorrect because DPIAs are required for biometric processing regardless of scale if risks are present.

* Option D is incorrect because storage duration is not a determining factor for DPIA requirements.

References:

* GDPR Article 35(3)(b) (DPIA requirement for special category data)

* Recital 91 (Processing biometric data requires special safeguards)

NEW QUESTION # 88

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