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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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 4	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures

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PECB Certified Data Protection Officer Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
Scenario7:
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 services were 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:
Which of the followingstatements best reflects a lesson learnedfrom the scenario?

- A. EduCCS should keep its IT services in-house, as outsourcing toX-Techwas the primary cause of the data breach.
- B. EduCCS is not responsiblefor the data breach since it occurred atX-Tech, a third-party provider.
- C. Theincident response planshould prioritizeimmediate communication with the supervisory authorityto ensuretimely and compliant handling of data breaches.
- D. Regular testing and modificationof incident response plans areessentialfor ensuringprompt detection and effective responseto data breaches.

Answer: D

Explanation:
UnderArticle 32 and Article 33 of GDPR, organizations mustimplement security measuresand ensure incident response plans are regularly tested and updated.EduCCS' failure to prepare its response plan delayed notification, violating GDPR's72-hour breach notification requirement.
* Option C is correctbecauseregular testing of incident response plans helps prevent delays in breach notifications.
* Option A is incorrectbecause while timely communication is important, theroot issue was the lack of preparedness.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseoutsourcing is allowed under GDPRif the controller ensures compliance through aData Processing Agreement (DPA) (Article 28).
* Option D is incorrectbecauseEduCCS remains responsiblefor data protection, even when outsourcing to a processor.
References:
* GDPR Article 32(1)(d)(Regular testing of security measures)
* GDPR Article 33(1)(72-hour breach notification requirement)

NEW QUESTION # 80

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. Thisdecision 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:
Considering the nature of data processing activities described in scenario 1, is GDPR applicable to MED?

- A. Yes, GDPR is applicable to MED due to its processing activities involving personal information.
- B. Yes, MED's use of cloud-based software to store and process health-related information necessitates compliance with GDPR's data protection requirements.
- C. No, because MED operates only in Norway, and GDPR does not apply to domestic processing.
- D. No, MED's activities include healthcare services within one of the four EFTA states, which do not fall under the scope of GDPR.

Answer: A

Explanation:
GDPR applies to any organization that processes personal data of individuals within theEuropean Economic Area (EEA), regardless of the organization's location. Since MED is based in Norway, which is an EEA country, and processes personal health data, it must comply with GDPR.
Option Ais correct because GDPR applies to all controllers and processors within the EEA.Option Bis misleading because while cloud-based software is relevant, the primary reason GDPR applies is MED's processing of personal data.Option Cis incorrect because EFTA states (including Norway) are subject to GDPR.Option Dis incorrect because GDPR applies to all personal data processing in the EEA.
References:
* GDPR Article 3(Territorial Scope)
* Recital 22(GDPR applies to EEA countries)

NEW QUESTION # 81
Question:
What is therole of the DPO in a DPIA?

- A. Determineif a DPIA is necessary.
- B. Conductthe DPIA.
- C. Approvethe DPIA and ensure all risks are eliminated.
- D. Recordthe DPIA outcomes.

Answer: A

Explanation:
UnderArticle 39(1)(c) of GDPR, theDPO advises on the necessity of conducting a DPIAbut doesnot conduct it themselves. Thecontroller is responsiblefor carrying out the DPIA.
* Option B is correctbecausethe DPO must determine whether a DPIA is required and provide recommendations.
* Option A is incorrectbecauseconducting the DPIA is the responsibility of the controller, not the DPO.
* Option C is incorrectbecausewhile the DPO can assist, DPIA documentation is the controller's duty.
* Option D is incorrectbecauseDPOs 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 # 82
Scenario5:
Recpond is a German employment recruiting company. Their services are delivered globally and include consulting and staffing solutions. In the beginning. Recpond provided its services through an office in Germany. Today, they have grown to become one of the largest recruiting agencies, providing employment to more than 500,000 people around the world. Recpond receives most applications through its website. Job searchers are required to provide the job title and location. Then, a list of job opportunities is provided. When a job position is selected, candidates are required to provide their contact details and professional work experience records. During the process, they are informed that the information will be used only for the purposes and period determined by Recpond. Recpond's experts analyze candidates' profiles and applications and choose the candidates that are suitable for the job position. The list of the selected candidates is then delivered to Recpond's clients, who proceed with the recruitment process. Files of candidates that are not selected are stored in Recpond's databases, including the personal data of candidates who withdraw the consent on which the processing was based. When the GDPR came into force, the company was unprepared.
The top management appointed a DPO and consulted him for all data protection issues. The DPO, on the other hand, reported the progress of all data protection activities to the top management. Considering the level of sensitivity of the personal data processed by Recpond, the DPO did not have direct access to the personal data of all clients, unless the top management deemed it necessary.
The DPO planned the GDPR implementation by initially analyzing the applicable GDPR requirements. Recpond, on the other hand, initiated a risk assessment to understand the risks associated with processing operations. The risk assessment was conducted based on common risks that employment recruiting companies face. After analyzing different risk scenarios, the level of risk was determined and evaluated. The results were presented to the DPO, who then decided to analyze only the risks that have a greater impact on the company. The DPO concluded that the cost required for treating most of the identified risks was higher than simply accepting them. Based on this analysis, the DPO decided to accept the actual level of the identified risks. After reviewing policies and procedures of the company. Recpond established a new data protection policy. As proposed by the DPO, the information security policy was also updated. These changes were then communicated to all employees of Recpond.Based on this scenario, answer the following question:
Question:
According to scenario 5, theDPO decided to accept most of the identified risks related to data processing.
Is this acceptable under GDPR?

- A. No, the DPO should have been involved in all risk management activities to select an appropriate risk treatment option.
- B. Yes, but only if the DPO received explicit approval from the supervisory authority.
- C. Yes, the cost required for implementing appropriate risk controls was higher than simply deciding to accept them.
- D. No, theDPO's role in risk management is to help the company select a risk treatment option, not take final decisions on risk acceptance.

Answer: D

Explanation:
UnderArticle 39 of GDPR, theDPO's role is to monitor and advisebutnot make risk acceptance decisions.
Risk management is theresponsibility of the controller.
* Option C is correctbecauseDPOs provide guidance on risk, but the organization decides risk treatment.
* Option A is incorrectbecauserisk acceptance is not a decision for the DPO.
* Option B is incorrectbecauseDPOs do not manage risk directlybut provide recommendations.
* Option D is incorrectbecausesupervisory authorities do not approve risk acceptance decisions.
References:
* GDPR Article 39(1)(b)(DPO's advisory role in risk management)
* Recital 97(DPO's independence)

NEW QUESTION # 83
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 holderof parental responsibility before processing their data.
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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:
Based on scenario 1, MED shares patients' personal data with a health insurance company. Does MED comply with thepurpose limitation principle?

- A. Yes, personal data may be used for purposes in the public interest or statistical purposes in accordance withArticle 89 of GDPR.
- B. Yes, using personal data for creating health insurance plans is within the scope of the data collection purpose.
- C. No, personal data should be collected for specified, explicit, and legitimate purposes in accordance with Article 5 of GDPR.
- D. Yes, as long as the data is encrypted before sharing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 84
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