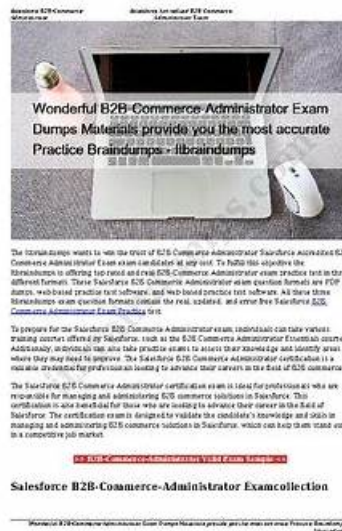


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PECB GDPR Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures
Topic 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

Question:

Which of the following scenarios does NOT require conducting a DPIA?

- A. When an organization processes data to comply with legal obligations under applicable Union law.
- B. When an organization installs AI-driven video analytics to track employees' work patterns.
- C. When a hospital collects and processes genetic and health data of its patients.
- D. When an organization collects public social media profiles for ad personalization.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under Article 35(1) of GDPR, a DPIA is not required when processing is based on a legal obligation under EU or national law.

* Option A is correct because legal obligations provide a lawful basis for processing, making DPIAs unnecessary unless explicitly required by law.

* Option B is incorrect because health and genetic data are special categories of data, requiring a DPIA under Article 35(3)(b).

* Option C is incorrect because profiling and behavioral analysis require a DPIA, as per Article 35(3)(a).

* Option D is incorrect because workplace surveillance with AI requires a DPIA, as it involves automated monitoring.

References:

* GDPR Article 35(1) (DPIA requirement for high-risk processing)

* Recital 91 (Health data and large-scale profiling require DPIAs)

NEW QUESTION # 64

Scenario 4:

Berc is a pharmaceutical company headquartered in Paris, France, known for developing inexpensive improved healthcare products. They want to expand to developing life-saving treatments. Berc has been engaged in many medical researches and clinical trials over the years. These projects required the processing of large amounts of data, including personal information. Since 2019, Berc has pursued GDPR compliance to regulate data processing activities and ensure data protection. Berc aims to positively impact human health through the use of technology and the power of collaboration. They recently have created an innovative solution in participation with Unty, a pharmaceutical company located in Switzerland. They want to enable patients to identify signs of strokes or other health-related issues themselves. They wanted to create a medical wrist device that continuously monitors patients' heart rate and notifies them about irregular heartbeats. The first step of the project was to collect information from individuals aged between 50 and 65. The purpose and means of processing were determined by both companies. The information collected included age, sex, ethnicity, medical history, and current medical status. Other information included names, dates of birth, and contact details.

However, the individuals, who were mostly Berc's and Unty's customers, were not aware that there was an arrangement between Berc and Unty and that both companies have access to their personal data and share it between them. Berc outsourced the marketing of their new product to an international marketing company located in a country that had not adopted the adequacy decision from the EU commission. However, since they offered a good marketing campaign, following the DPO's advice, Berc contracted it. The marketing campaign included advertisement through telephone, emails, and social media. Berc requested that Berc's and Unty's clients be first informed about the product. They shared the contact details of clients with the marketing company. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Question:

Is the transfer of data from Berc to Unty in compliance with GDPR?

- A. No, Berc cannot transfer data to a company in Switzerland unless authorization from the supervisory authority in France is obtained.
- **B. Yes, Berc can transfer data to Unty because Switzerland provides a level of data protection that is "essentially equivalent" to that of the EU.**
- C. Yes, Berc can transfer data to Unty because they collected data for the same purpose.
- D. No, Berc must conduct a new DPIA before transferring data to Switzerland.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under Article 45 of GDPR, data transfers to third countries are lawful if the European Commission has adopted an adequacy decision, meaning the country offers equivalent protection to GDPR. Switzerland has such an adequacy decision, making Berc's transfer lawful.

* Option A is incorrect because Switzerland meets GDPR adequacy standards.

* Option B is incorrect because having the same purpose does not automatically make the transfer lawful.

* Option C is incorrect because no supervisory authorization is needed when an adequacy decision exists.

* Option D is incorrect because a DPIA is not required for a GDPR-compliant transfer.

References:

* GDPR Article 45(1) (Adequacy decisions for third countries)

* European Commission Decision on Switzerland's adequacy

NEW QUESTION # 65

Question:

Which of the following options is the DPO's responsibility when processing personal data related to criminal convictions is carried out by an official authority?

- A. Assessing the necessity of knowing a data subject's identity.
- B. Determining the location where sensitive data may be processed.
- **C. Ensuring compliance with any legal requirements of Member States.**
- D. Approving all security measures for processing this data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under Article 39(1)(b) of GDPR, the DPO monitors compliance with GDPR and other applicable laws, including Member State laws on criminal conviction data.

* Option C is correct because DPOs must ensure processing aligns with national legal requirements.

* Option A is incorrect because determining processing locations is a technical decision, not a DPO responsibility.

* Option B is incorrect because DPOs do not assess the necessity of identity disclosure.

* Option D is incorrect because approving security measures is the responsibility of controllers and processors, not the DPO.

References:

* GDPR Article 39(1)(b) (DPO's role in ensuring legal compliance)

* Recital 97 (DPO responsibilities in public and private sectors)

NEW QUESTION # 66

Scenario:

An organization conducted an online survey to gather opinions on global warming. The survey collected personal data, including age, nationality, gender, and city of residence.

Question:

What should be considered when identifying this processing activity?

- A. Information on the personal data collected and its sensitivity.
- **B. A description of data subjects and the categories of personal data collected.**
- C. Information about how the data is processed.
- D. The survey platform's technical security measures.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under Article 30 of GDPR, controllers must maintain a record of processing activities, including the categories of data subjects and types of personal data collected.

- * Option C is correct because describing data subjects and personal data categories is fundamental in processing documentation.
- * Option A is incorrect because sensitivity alone does not define processing obligations.
- * Option B is incorrect because processing methods are important but do not solely define processing activities.
- * Option D is incorrect because technical security measures are relevant but are not part of defining processing activities.

References:

- * GDPR Article 30(1)(b) (Controllers must document categories of data subjects and personal data processed)
- * Recital 82 (Proper record-keeping of processing activities)

NEW QUESTION # 67

When pseudonymization is used in a dataset, the data is divided into restricted access data and non-identifiable data. This restricted access data includes gender, occupation, and age, whereas the non-identifiable data includes only nationality. Is this correct?

- A. Yes, when pseudonymization is used, non-identifiable data includes only nationality, whereas restricted access data includes gender, occupation, and age
- **B. No, non-identifiable data includes gender, nationality, and occupation, whereas restricted access data includes first name, last name, and age, among others**
- C. No, only anonymization can be used to divide a dataset into restricted access data and non-identifiable data

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pseudonymization does not remove data identifiability but rather reduces the direct link to an individual (GDPR Article 4(5)). Non-identifiable data includes attributes like gender and occupation, whereas restricted access data includes directly identifying details such as names. Anonymization, not pseudonymization, ensures complete irreversibility.

NEW QUESTION # 68

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