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Exam Questions CIPP-E

Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E)

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NEW QUESTION 1

Article 29 Working Party has emphasized that the GDPR forbids “forum shopping”, which occurs when companies do what?

- A. Choose the data protection officer that is most sympathetic to their business concerns.
- B. Designate their main establishment in member state with the most flexible practices.
- C. File appeals of infringement judgments with more than one EU institution simultaneously.
- D. Select third-party processors on the basis of cost rather than quality of privacy protection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

In the event of a data breach, which type of information are data controllers NOT required to provide to either the supervisory authorities or the data subjects?

- A. The predicted consequences of the breach.
- B. The measures being taken to address the breach.
- C. The type of security safeguards used to protect the data.
- D. The contact details of the appropriate data protection officer.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

If a French controller has a car-sharing app available only in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, but the data processing activities are carried out by the appointed processor in Spain, the GDPR will apply to the processing of the personal data so long as?

- A. The individuals are European citizens or residents.
- B. The data processing activities are in Spain.
- C. The data controller is in France.
- D. The EU individuals are targeted.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

With the issue of consent, the GDPR allows member states some choice regarding what?

- A. The mechanisms through which consent may be communicated
- B. The circumstances in which silence or inactivity may constitute consent
- C. The age at which children must be required to obtain parental consent
- D. The timeframe in which data subjects are allowed to withdraw their consent

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

To which of the following parties does the territorial scope of the GDPR NOT apply?

- A. All member countries of the European Economic Area.
- B. All member countries party to the Treaty of Lisbon.
- C. All member countries party to the Paris Agreement.
- D. All member countries of the European Union.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

In which case would a controller who has undertaken a DPIA most likely need to consult with a supervisory authority?

- A. Where the DPIA identifies that personal data needs to be transferred to other countries outside of the EEA.
- B. Where the DPIA identifies high risks to individuals' rights and freedoms that the controller can take steps to reduce.
- C. Where the DPIA identifies that the processing being proposed collects the sensitive data of EU citizens.
- D. Where the DPIA identifies risks that will require insurance for protecting its business interests.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following does NOT have to be included in the records most processors must maintain in relation to their data processing activities?

- A. Name and contact details of each controller on behalf of which the processor is acting.
- B. Categories of processing carried out on behalf of each controller for which the processor is acting.
- C. Details of transfers of personal data to a third country carried out on behalf of each controller for which the processor is acting.
- D. Details of any data protection impact assessment conducted in relation to any processing activities carried out by the processor on behalf of each controller for which the processor is acting.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

What is the consequence if a processor makes an independent decision regarding the purposes and means of processing it carries out on behalf of a controller?

- A. The controller will be liable to pay an administrative fine
- B. The processor will be liable to pay compensation to affected data subjects
- C. The processor will be considered to be a controller in respect of the processing concerned
- D. The controller will be required to demonstrate that the unauthorized processing negatively affected one or more of the parties involved

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

Which area of privacy is a lead supervisory authority's (LSA) MAIN concern?

- A. Data subject rights
- B. Data access disputes
- C. Cross-border processing
- D. Special categories of data

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

If a company chooses to ground an international data transfer on the contractual route, which of the following is NOT a valid set of standard contractual clauses?

- A. Decision 2001/497/EC (EU controller to non-EU or EEA controller).
- B. Decision 2004/915/EC (EU controller to non-EU or EEA controller).
- C. Decision 2007/72/EC (EU processor to non-EU or EEA controller).
- D. Decision 2010/87/EU (Non-EU or EEA processor from EU controller).

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

What is a reason the European Court of Justice declared the Data Retention Directive invalid in 2014?

- A. The requirements affected individuals without exception.
- B. The requirements were financially burdensome to EU businesses.
- C. The requirements specified that data must be held within the EU.
- D. The requirements had limitations on how national authorities could use data.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

Article 58 of the GDPR describes the power of supervisory authorities. Which of the following is NOT among those granted?

- A. Legislative powers.
- B. Corrective powers.
- C. Investigatory powers.
- D. Authorization and advisory powers.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 17

Under which of the following conditions does the General Data Protection Regulation NOT apply to the processing of personal data?

- A. When the personal data is processed only in non-electronic form
- B. When the personal data is collected and then pseudonymised by the controller
- C. When the personal data is held by the controller but not processed for further purposes
- D. When the personal data is processed by an individual only for their household activities

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

Article 5(1)(b) of the GDPR states that personal data must be "collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a way incompatible with those purposes." Based on Article 5(1)(b), what is the impact of a member state's interpretation of the word "incompatible"?

- A. It dictates the level of security a processor must follow when using and storing personal data for two different purposes.
- B. It guides the courts on the severity of the consequences for those who are convicted of the intentional misuse of personal data.
- C. It sets the standard for the level of detail a controller must record when documenting the purpose for collecting personal data.
- D. It indicates the degree of flexibility a controller has in using personal data in ways that may vary from its original intended purpose.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25

Select the answer below that accurately completes the following: "The right to compensation and liability under the GDPR..."

- A. ...provides for an exemption from liability if the data controller (or data processor) proves that it is not in any way responsible for the event giving rise to the

damage.”

- B. ...precludes any subsequent recourse proceedings against other controllers or processors involved in the same processing.”
- C. ...can only be exercised against the data controller, even if a data processor was involved in the same processing.”
- D. ...is limited to a maximum amount of EUR 20 million per event of damage or loss.”

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Joe started the Gummy Bear Company in 2000 from his home in Vermont, USA. Today, it is a multi-billion-dollar candy company operating in every continent. All of the company's IT servers are located in Vermont. This year Joe hires his son Ben to join the company and head up Project Big, which is a major marketing strategy to triple gross revenue in just 5 years. Ben graduated with a PhD in computer software from a top university. Ben decided to join his father's company, but is also secretly working on launching a new global online dating website company called Ben Knows Best.

Ben is aware that the Gummy Bear Company has millions of customers and believes that many of them might also be interested in finding their perfect match. For Project Big, Ben redesigns the company's online web portal and requires customers in the European Union and elsewhere to provide additional personal information in order to remain a customer. Project Ben begins collecting data about customers' philosophical beliefs, political opinions and marital status.

If a customer identifies as single, Ben then copies all of that customer's personal data onto a separate database for Ben Knows Best. Ben believes that he is not doing anything wrong, because he explicitly asks each customer to give their consent by requiring them to check a box before accepting their information. As Project Big is an important project, the company also hires a first year college student named Sam, who is studying computer science to help Ben out.

Ben calls out and Sam comes across the Ben Knows Best database. Sam is planning on going to Ireland over Spring Break with 10 of his friends, so he copies all of the customer information of people that reside in Ireland so that he and his friends can contact people when they are in Ireland.

Joe also hires his best friend's daughter, Alice, who just graduated from law school in the U.S., to be the company's new General Counsel. Alice has heard about the GDPR, so she does some research on it. Alice approaches Joe and informs him that she has drafted up Binding Corporate Rules for everyone in the company to follow, as it is important for the company to have in place a legal mechanism to transfer data internally from the company's operations in the European Union to the U.S.

Joe believes that Alice is doing a great job, and informs her that she will also be in-charge of handling a major lawsuit that has been brought against the company in federal court in the U.S. To prepare for the lawsuit, Alice instructs the company's IT department to make copies of the computer hard drives from the entire global sales team, including the European Union, and send everything to her so that she can review everyone's information. Alice believes that Joe will be happy that she did the first level review, as it will save the company a lot of money that would otherwise be paid to its outside law firm.

In preparing the company for its impending lawsuit, Alice's instruction to the company's IT Department violated Article 5 of the GDPR because the company failed to first do what?

- A. Send out consent forms to all of its employees.
- B. Minimize the amount of data collected for the lawsuit.
- C. Inform all of its employees about the lawsuit.
- D. Encrypt the data from all of its employees.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35

As per the GDPR, which legal basis would be the most appropriate for an online shop that wishes to process personal data for the purpose of fraud prevention?

- A. Protection of the interests of the data subjects.
- B. Performance of a contract
- C. Legitimate interest
- D. Consent

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 40

Which of the following was the first legally binding international instrument in the area of data protection?

- A. Convention 108.
- B. General Data Protection Regulation.
- C. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- D. EU Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

T-Craze, a German-headquartered specialty t-shirt company, was successfully selling to large German metropolitan cities. However, after a recent merger with another German-based company that was selling to a broader European market, T-Craze revamped its marketing efforts to sell to a wider audience. These efforts included a complete redesign of its logo to reflect the recent merger, and improvements to its website meant to capture more information about visitors through the use of cookies.

T-Craze also opened various office locations throughout Europe to help expand its business. While Germany continued to host T-Craze's headquarters and main product-design office, its French affiliate became responsible for all marketing and sales activities. The French affiliate recently procured the services of Right Target, a renowned marketing firm based in the Philippines, to run its latest marketing campaign. After thorough research, Right Target determined that T-Craze is most successful with customers between the ages of 18 and 22. Thus, its first campaign targeted university students in several European capitals, which yielded nearly 40% new customers for T-Craze in one quarter. Right Target also ran subsequent campaigns for T-Craze, though with much less success.

The last two campaigns included a wider demographic group and resulted in countless unsubscribe requests, including a large number in Spain. In fact, the Spanish data protection authority received a complaint from Sofia, a mid-career investment banker. Sofia was upset after receiving a marketing communication even after unsubscribing from such communications from the Right Target on behalf of T-Craze.

Which of the following is T-Craze's lead supervisory authority?

- A. Germany, because that is where T-Craze is headquartered.

- B. France, because that is where T-Craze conducts processing of personal information.
- C. Spain, because that is T-Craze's primary market based on its marketing campaigns.
- D. T-Craze may choose its lead supervisory authority where any of its affiliates are based, because it has presence in several European countries.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

Which judicial body makes decisions on actions taken by individuals wishing to enforce their rights under EU law?

- A. Court of Auditors
- B. Court of Justice of European Union
- C. European Court of Human Rights
- D. European Data Protection Board

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54

What is true of both the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Council of Europe Convention 108?

- A. Both govern international transfers of personal data
- B. Both govern the manual processing of personal data
- C. Both only apply to European Union countries
- D. Both require notification of processing activities to a supervisory authority

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58

Under what circumstances might the "soft opt-in" rule apply in relation to direct marketing?

- A. When an individual has not consented to the marketing.
- B. When an individual's details are obtained from their inquiries about buying a product.
- C. Where an individual's details have been obtained from a bought-in marketing list.
- D. Where an individual is given the ability to unsubscribe from marketing emails sent to him.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Building Block Inc. is a multinational company, headquartered in Chicago with offices throughout the United States, Asia, and Europe (including Germany, Italy, France and Portugal). Last year the company was the victim of a phishing attack that resulted in a significant data breach. The executive board, in coordination with the general manager, their Privacy Office and the Information Security team, resolved to adopt additional security measures. These included training awareness programs, a cybersecurity audit, and use of a new software tool called SecurityScan, which scans employees' computers to see if they have software that is no longer being supported by a vendor and therefore not getting security updates. However, this software also provides other features, including the monitoring of employees' computers.

Since these measures would potentially impact employees, Building Block's Privacy Office decided to issue a general notice to all employees indicating that the company will implement a series of initiatives to enhance information security and prevent future data breaches.

After the implementation of these measures, server performance decreased. The general manager instructed the Security team on how to use SecurityScan to monitor employees' computers activity and their location. During these activities, the Information Security team discovered that one employee from Italy was daily connecting to a video library of movies, and another one from Germany worked remotely without authorization. The Security team reported these incidents to the Privacy Office and the general manager. In their report, the team concluded that the employee from Italy was the reason why the server performance decreased. Due to the seriousness of these infringements, the company decided to apply disciplinary measures to both employees, since the security and privacy policy of the company prohibited employees from installing software on the company's computers, and from working remotely without authorization.

What would be the MOST APPROPRIATE way for Building Block to handle the situation with the employee from Italy?

- A. Since the GDPR does not apply to this situation, the company would be entitled to apply any disciplinary measure authorized under Italian labor law.
- B. Since the employee was the cause of a serious risk for the server performance and their data, the company would be entitled to apply disciplinary measures to this employee, including fair dismissal.
- C. Since the employee was not informed that the security measures would be used for other purposes such as monitoring, the company could face difficulties in applying any disciplinary measures to this employee.
- D. Since this was a serious infringement, but the employee was not appropriately informed about the consequences the new security measures, the company would be entitled to apply some disciplinary measures, but not dismissal.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64

How is the GDPR's position on consent MOST likely to affect future app design and implementation?

- A. App developers will expand the amount of data necessary to collect for an app's functionality.
- B. Users will be given granular types of consent for particular types of processing.
- C. App developers' responsibilities as data controllers will increase.
- D. Users will see fewer advertisements when using apps.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 66

When collecting personal data in a European Union (EU) member state, what must a company do if it collects personal data from a source other than the data

subjects themselves?

- A. Inform the subjects about the collection
- B. Provide a public notice regarding the data
- C. Upgrade security to match that of the source
- D. Update the data within a reasonable timeframe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68

If a data subject puts a complaint before a DPA and receives no information about its progress or outcome, how long does the data subject have to wait before taking action in the courts?

- A. 1 month.
- B. 3 months.
- C. 5 months.
- D. 12 months.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69

Which GDPR principle would a Spanish employer most likely depend upon to annually send the personal data of its employees to the national tax authority?

- A. The consent of the employees.
- B. The legal obligation of the employer.
- C. The legitimate interest of the public administration.
- D. The protection of the vital interest of the employees.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 70

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

T-Craze, a German-headquartered specialty t-shirt company, was successfully selling to large German metropolitan cities. However, after a recent merger with another German-based company that was selling to a broader European market, T-Craze revamped its marketing efforts to sell to a wider audience. These efforts included a complete redesign of its logo to reflect the recent merger, and improvements to its website meant to capture more information about visitors through the use of cookies.

T-Craze also opened various office locations throughout Europe to help expand its business. While Germany Target, a renowned marketing firm based in the Philippines, to run its latest marketing campaign. After thorough research, Right Target determined that T-Craze is most successful with customers between the ages of 18 and 22. Thus, its first campaign targeted university students in several European capitals, which yielded nearly 40% new customers for T-Craze in one quarter. Right Target also ran subsequent campaigns for T-Craze, though with much less success.

The last two campaigns included a wider demographic group and resulted in countless unsubscribe requests, including a large number in Spain. In fact, the Spanish data protection authority received a complaint from Sofia, a mid-career investment banker. Sofia was upset after receiving a marketing communication even after unsubscribing from such communications from the Right Target on behalf of T-Craze.

What is the best option for the lead regulator when responding to the Spanish supervisory authority's notice that it plans to take action regarding Sofia's complaint?

- A. Accept, because it did not receive any complaints.
- B. Accept, because GDPR permits non-lead authorities to take action for such complaints.
- C. Reject, because Right Target's processing was conducted throughout Europe.
- D. Reject, because GDPR does not allow other supervisory authorities to take action if there is a lead authority.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 73

Under Article 21 of the GDPR, a controller must stop profiling when requested by a data subject, unless it can demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds that override the interests of the individual. In the Guidelines on Automated individual decision-making and Profiling, the WP 29 says the controller needs to do all of the following to demonstrate that it has such legitimate grounds EXCEPT?

- A. Carry out an exercise that weighs the interests of the controller and the basis for the data subject's objection.
- B. Consider the impact of the profiling on the data subject's interest, rights and freedoms.
- C. Demonstrate that the profiling is for the purposes of direct marketing.
- D. Consider the importance of the profiling to their particular objective.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Javier is a member of the fitness club EVERFIT. This company has branches in many EU member states, but for the purposes of the GDPR maintains its primary establishment in France. Javier lives in Newry, Northern Ireland (part of the U.K.), and commutes across the border to work in Dundalk, Ireland. Two years ago while on a business trip, Javier was photographed while working out at a branch of EVERFIT in Frankfurt, Germany. At the time, Javier gave his consent to being included in the photograph, since he was told that it would be used for promotional purposes only. Since then, the photograph has been used in the club's U.K. brochures, and it features in the landing page of its U.K. website. However, the fitness club has recently fallen into disrepute due to widespread mistreatment of members at various branches of the club in several EU member states. As a result, Javier no longer feels comfortable with his photograph being publicly associated with the fitness club.

After numerous failed attempts to book an appointment with the manager of the local branch to discuss this matter, Javier sends a letter to EVERFIT requesting that his image be removed from the website and all promotional materials. Months pass and Javier, having received no acknowledgment of his request, becomes

very anxious about this matter. After repeatedly failing to contact EVETFIT through alternate channels, he decides to take action against the company. Javier contacts the U.K. Information Commissioner's Office ('ICO' – the U.K.'s supervisory authority) to lodge a complaint about this matter. The ICO, pursuant to Article 56 (3) of the GDPR, informs the CNIL (i.e. the supervisory authority of EVERFIT's main establishment) about this matter. Despite the fact that EVERFIT has an establishment in the U.K., the CNIL decides to handle the case in accordance with Article 60 of the GDPR. The CNIL liaises with the ICO, as relevant under the cooperation procedure. In light of issues amongst the supervisory authorities to reach a decision, the European Data Protection Board becomes involved and, pursuant to the consistency mechanism, issues a binding decision.

Additionally, Javier sues EVERFIT for the damages caused as a result of its failure to honor his request to have his photograph removed from the brochure and website.

Assuming that multiple EVETFIT branches across several EU countries are acting as separate data controllers, and that each of those branches were responsible for mishandling Javier's request, how may Javier proceed in order to seek compensation?

- A. He will have to sue the EVETFIT's head office in France, where EVETFIT has its main establishment.
- B. He will be able to sue any one of the relevant EVETFIT branches, as each one may be held liable for the entire damage.
- C. He will have to sue each EVETFIT branch so that each branch provides proportionate compensation commensurate with its contribution to the damage or distress suffered by Javier.
- D. He will be able to apply to the European Data Protection Board in order to determine which particular EVETFIT branch is liable for damages, based on the decision that was made by the board.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

T-Craze, a German-headquartered specialty t-shirt company, was successfully selling to large German metropolitan cities. However, after a recent merger with another German-based company that was selling to a broader European market, T-Craze revamped its marketing efforts to sell to a wider audience. These efforts included a complete redesign of its logo to reflect the recent merger, and improvements to its website meant to capture more information about visitors through the use of cookies.

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The last two campaigns included a wider demographic group and resulted in countless unsubscribe requests, including a large number in Spain. In fact, the Spanish data protection authority received a complaint from Sofia, a mid-career investment banker. Sofia was upset after receiving a marketing communication even after unsubscribing from such communications from the Right Target on behalf of T-Craze.

Why does the Spanish supervisory authority notify the French supervisory authority when it opens an investigation into T-Craze based on Sofia's complaint?

- A. T-Craze has a French affiliate.
- B. The French affiliate procured the services of Right Target.
- C. T-Craze conducts its marketing and sales activities in France.
- D. The Spanish supervisory authority is providing a courtesy notification not required under the GDPR.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86

Pursuant to Article 4(5) of the GDPR, data is considered "pseudonymized" if?

- A. It cannot be attributed to a data subject without the use of additional information.
- B. It cannot be attributed to a person under any circumstances.
- C. It can only be attributed to a person by the controller.
- D. It can only be attributed to a person by a third party.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 90

The GDPR forbids the practice of "forum shopping", which occurs when companies do what?

- A. Choose the data protection officer that is most sympathetic to their business concerns.
- B. Designate their main establishment in member state with the most flexible practices.
- C. File appeals of infringement judgments with more than one EU institution simultaneously.
- D. Select third-party processors on the basis of cost rather than quality of privacy protection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 95

The Planet 49 CJEU Judgement applies to?

- A. Cookies used only by third parties.
- B. Cookies that are deemed technically necessary.
- C. Cookies regardless of whether the data accessed is personal or not.
- D. Cookies where the data accessed is considered as personal data only.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

Which marketing-related activity is least likely to be covered by the provisions of Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations (Directive 2002/58/EC)?

- A. Advertisements passively displayed on a website.

- B. The use of cookies to collect data about an individual.
- C. A text message to individuals from a company offering concert tickets for sale.
- D. An email from a retail outlet promoting a sale to one of their previous customer.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 103

Under what circumstances would the GDPR apply to personal data that exists in physical form, such as information contained in notebooks or hard copy files?

- A. Only where the personal data is produced as a physical output of specific automated processing activities, such as printing, labelling, or stamping.
- B. Only where the personal data is to be subjected to specific computerized processing, such as image scanning or optical character recognition.
- C. Only where the personal data is treated by automated means in some way, such as computerized distribution or filing.
- D. Only where the personal data is handled in a sufficiently structured manner so as to form part of a filing system.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104

What is true if an employee makes an access request to his employer for any personal data held about him?

- A. The employer can automatically decline the request if it contains personal data about a third person.
- B. The employer can decline the request if the information is only held electronically.
- C. The employer must supply all the information held about the employee.
- D. The employer must supply any information held about an employee unless an exemption applies.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 108

A data controller appoints a data protection officer. Which of the following conditions would NOT result in an infringement of Articles 37 to 39 of the GDPR?

- A. If the data protection officer lacks ISO 27001 auditor certification.
- B. If the data protection officer is provided by the data processor.
- C. If the data protection officer also manages the marketing budget.
- D. If the data protection officer receives instructions from the data controller.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 112

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

BHealthy, a company based in Italy, is ready to launch a new line of natural products, with a focus on sunscreen. The last step prior to product launch is for BHealthy to conduct research to decide how extensively to market its new line of sunscreens across Europe. To do so, BHealthy teamed up with Natural Insight, a company specializing in determining pricing for natural products. BHealthy decided to share its existing customer information – name, location, and prior purchase history – with Natural Insight. Natural Insight intends to use this information to train its algorithm to help determine the price point at which BHealthy can sell its new sunscreens.

Prior to sharing its customer list, BHealthy conducted a review of Natural Insight's security practices and concluded that the company has sufficient security measures to protect the contact information. Additionally, BHealthy's data processing contractual terms with Natural Insight require continued implementation of technical and organization measures. Also indicated in the contract are restrictions on use of the data provided by BHealthy for any purpose beyond provision of the services, which include use of the data for continued improvement of Natural Insight's machine learning algorithms.

In which case would Natural Insight's use of BHealthy's data for improvement of its algorithms be considered data processor activity?

- A. If Natural Insight uses BHealthy's data for improving price point predictions only for BHealthy.
- B. If Natural Insight receives express contractual instructions from BHealthy to use its data for improving its algorithms.
- C. If Natural Insight agrees to be fully liable for its use of BHealthy's customer information in its product improvement activities.
- D. If Natural Insight satisfies the transparency requirement by notifying BHealthy's customers of its plans to use their information for its product improvement activities.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113

Which of the following describes a mandatory requirement for a group of undertakings that wants to appoint a single data protection officer?

- A. The group of undertakings must obtain approval from a supervisory authority.
- B. The group of undertakings must be comprised of organizations of similar sizes and functions.
- C. The data protection officer must be located in the country where the data controller has its main establishment.
- D. The data protection officer must be easily accessible from each establishment where the undertakings are located.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 117

A grade school is planning to use facial recognition to track student attendance. Which of the following may provide a lawful basis for this processing?

- A. The school places a notice near each camera.
- B. The school gets explicit consent from the students.
- C. Processing is necessary for the legitimate interests pursued by the school.
- D. A state law requires facial recognition to verify attendance.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 120

Under Article 30 of the GDPR, controllers are required to keep records of all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Incidents of personal data breaches, whether disclosed or not.
- B. Data inventory or data mapping exercises that have been conducted.
- C. Categories of recipients to whom the personal data have been disclosed.
- D. Retention periods for erasure and deletion of categories of personal data.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123

According to the GDPR, how is pseudonymous personal data defined?

- A. Data that can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information kept separately.
- B. Data that can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject, with no possibility of re-identifying the data.
- C. Data that has been rendered anonymous in such a manner that the data subject is no longer identifiable.
- D. Data that has been encrypted or is subject to other technical safeguards.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 124

Under the Data Protection Law Enforcement Directive of the EU, a government can carry out covert investigations involving personal data, as long it is set forth by law and constitutes a measure that is both necessary and what?

- A. Prudent.
- B. Important.
- C. Proportionate.
- D. DPA-approved.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 127

When is data sharing agreement MOST likely to be needed?

- A. When anonymized data is being shared.
- B. When personal data is being shared between commercial organizations acting as joint data controllers.
- C. When personal data is being proactively shared by a controller to support a police investigation.
- D. When personal data is being shared with a public authority with powers to require the personal data to be disclosed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131

According to the E-Commerce Directive 2000/31/EC, where is the place of "establishment" for a company providing services via an Internet website confirmed by the GDPR?

- A. Where the technology supporting the website is located
- B. Where the website is accessed
- C. Where the decisions about processing are made
- D. Where the customer's Internet service provider is located

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 136

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Liem, an online retailer known for its environmentally friendly shoes, has recently expanded its presence in Europe. Anxious to achieve market dominance, Liem teamed up with another eco friendly company, EcoMick, which sells accessories like belts and bags. Together the companies drew up a series of marketing campaigns designed to highlight the environmental and economic benefits of their products. After months of planning, Liem and EcoMick entered into a data sharing agreement to use the same marketing database, MarketIQ, to send the campaigns to their respective contacts.

Liem and EcoMick also entered into a data processing agreement with MarketIQ, the terms of which included processing personal data only upon Liem and EcoMick's instructions, and making available to them all information necessary to demonstrate compliance with GDPR obligations.

Liem and EcoMick then procured the services of a company called JaphSoft, a marketing optimization firm that uses machine learning to help companies run successful campaigns. Clients provide JaphSoft with the personal data of individuals they would like to be targeted in each campaign. To ensure protection of its clients' data, JaphSoft implements the technical and organizational measures it deems appropriate. JaphSoft works to continually improve its machine learning models by analyzing the data it receives from its clients to determine the most successful components of a successful campaign. JaphSoft then uses such models in providing services to its client-base. Since the models improve only over a period of time as more information is collected, JaphSoft does not have a deletion process for the data it receives from clients. However, to ensure compliance with data privacy rules, JaphSoft pseudonymizes the personal data by removing identifying information from the contact information. JaphSoft's engineers, however, maintain all contact information in the same database as the identifying information.

Under its agreement with Liem and EcoMick, JaphSoft received access to MarketIQ, which included contact information as well as prior purchase history for such contacts, to create campaigns that would result in the most views of the two companies' websites. A prior Liem customer, Ms. Iman, received a marketing campaign from JaphSoft regarding Liem's as well as EcoMick's latest products. While Ms. Iman recalls checking a box to receive information in the future regarding Liem's products, she has never shopped EcoMick, nor provided her personal data to that company.

Under the GDPR, Liem and EcoMick's contract with MarketIQ must include all of the following provisions EXCEPT?

- A. Processing the personal data upon documented instructions regarding data transfers outside of the EEA.
- B. Notification regarding third party requests for access to Liem and EcoMick's personal data.

- C. Assistance to Liem and EcoMick in their compliance with data protection impact assessments.
- D. Returning or deleting personal data after the end of the provision of the services.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

The fitness company Vigotron has recently developed a new app called M-Health, which it wants to market on its website as a free download. Vigotron's marketing manager asks his assistant Emily to create a webpage that describes the app and specifies the terms of use. Emily, who is new at Vigotron, is excited about this task. At her previous job she took a data protection class, and though the details are a little hazy, she recognizes that Vigotron is going to need to obtain user consent for use of the app in some cases. Emily sketches out the following draft, trying to cover as much as possible before sending it to Vigotron's legal department.

Registration Form

Vigotron's new M-Health app makes it easy for you to monitor a variety of health-related activities, including diet, exercise, and sleep patterns. M-Health relies on your smartphone settings (along with other third-party apps you may already have) to collect data about all of these important lifestyle elements, and provide the information necessary for you to enrich your quality of life. (Please click here to read a full description of the services that M-Health provides.)

Vigotron values your privacy. The M-Health app allows you to decide which information is stored in it, and which apps can access your data. When your device is locked with a passcode, all of your health and fitness data is encrypted with your passcode. You can back up data stored in the Health app to Vigotron's cloud provider, Stratculous. (Read more about Stratculous here.)

Vigotron will never trade, rent or sell personal information gathered from the M-Health app. Furthermore, we will not provide a customer's name, email address or any other information gathered from the app to any third-party without a customer's consent, unless ordered by a court, directed by a subpoena, or to enforce the manufacturer's legal rights or protect its business or property.

We are happy to offer the M-Health app free of charge. If you want to download and use it, we ask that you first complete this registration form. (Please note that use of the M-Health app is restricted to adults aged 16 or older, unless parental consent has been given to minors intending to use it.)

- > First name:
- > Surname:
- > Year of birth:
- > Email:
- > Physical Address (optional*):
- > Health status:

*If you are interested in receiving newsletters about our products and services that we think may be of interest to you, please include your physical address. If you decide later that you do not wish to receive these newsletters, you can unsubscribe by sending an email to unsubscribe@vigotron.com or send a letter with your request to the address listed at the bottom of this page.

Terms and Conditions 1.Jurisdiction. [...] 2.Applicable law. [...] 3.Limitation of liability. [...] Consent

By completing this registration form, you attest that you are at least 16 years of age, and that you consent to the processing of your personal data by Vigotron for the purpose of using the M-Health app. Although you are entitled to opt out of any advertising or marketing, you agree that Vigotron may contact you or provide you with any required notices, agreements, or other information concerning the services by email or other electronic means. You also agree that the Company may send automated emails with alerts regarding any problems with the M-Health app that may affect your well being.

Emily sends the draft to Sam for review. Which of the following is Sam most likely to point out as the biggest problem with Emily's consent provision?

- A. It is not legal to include fields requiring information regarding health status without consent.
- B. Processing health data requires explicit consent, but the form does not ask for explicit consent.
- C. Direct marketing requires explicit consent, whereas the registration form only provides for a right to object
- D. The provision of the fitness app should be made conditional on the consent to the data processing for direct marketing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140

Which of the following demonstrates compliance with the accountability principle found in Article 5, Section 2 of the GDPR?

- A. Anonymizing special categories of data.
- B. Conducting regular audits of the data protection program.
- C. Getting consent from the data subject for a cross border data transfer.
- D. Encrypting data in transit and at rest using strong encryption algorithms.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 141

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