



Exin PDPF Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Who should ask for an opinion after conducting an impact assessment on the protection of personal data (DPIA)?

Options:

- A- DPO
- B- Controller
- C- Supervisory Authority
- D- Processor

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

The controller is responsible for performing the DPIA. However, after executing it, it is necessary to have the opinion of the DPO -- in charge of Data Protection, so that it can give its opinion, favorable or not for the continuity of processing.

Article 35 of GDPR

2. The controller shall seek the advice of the data protection officer, where designated, when carrying out a data protection impact assessment.

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Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

One of the basic principles of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is subsidiarity.

What is subsidiarity to GDPR?

Options:

- A- Personal data can only be collected for explicit, legitimate and specific purposes and cannot

be processed for any other purpose.

- B- Only the personal data needed to achieve a specific purpose should be collected.
- C- The least privacy-violating means should be used when processing personal data.
- D- Personal data must be kept for a period not longer than necessary.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Whereas Recital 170 mentions: "Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to ensure an equivalent level of protection of natural persons and the free flow of personal data throughout the Union, cannot be sufficiently

achieved by the Member States and can rather, by reason of the scale or effects of the action, be better

achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective".

Subsidiarity is a principle that says that personal data can only be processed if there are no other means to achieve the objective. Therefore, the less personal data used, the less the chances of violating privacy.

Note that in the quotation in Recital 170 above, the principle of proportionality was highlighted in bold. Equally important to subsidiarity. Proportionality says that personal data must be collected according to the purpose of processing, that is proportional, and data that will not be used for the purpose should not be collected.

These two principles Subsidiarity and Proportionality are constantly charged in the EXIN exam.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A breach of security that leads to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed. What is the exact term that is associated with this definition in the GDPR?

Options:

- A- Security breach
- B- Personal data breach
- C- Confidentiality violation
- D- Security incident

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Confidentiality violation. Incorrect. GDPR uses the term personal data breach. Not every data breach is a confidentiality violation.

Personal data breach. Correct. This is the definition of a personal data breach. (Literature: A, Chapter 5; GDPR Article 4(12))

Security breach. Incorrect. GDPR uses the term personal data breach. Not every security breach is a data breach. Not every data breach is a personal data breach.

Security incident. Incorrect. GDPR uses the term personal data breach. Not every security incident is a data breach.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the most important difference between the 95/46/EC and the GDPR?

Options:

- A- 95/46/EC applies as law in all EEA member states while the GDPR is a guidance.
- B- 95/46/EC applies to processing of data on EEA residents worldwide and the GDPR does not.
- C- The GDPR applies as law in all EEA member states while 95/46/EC is a guidance.
- D- The GDPR applies to persons and organizations which process personal data within EEA member states.

The scope of 95/46/EC is more restricted in this aspect.

Section: (none)

Explanation

Answer:

D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which cause is a data breach according to the GDPR?

Options:

- A- illegally obtained corporate data from a human resources management system
- B- Personal data is processed without a binding contract.
- C- Personal data is processed by anyone other than the controller, processor or, possibly, subprocessor
- D- The operation of a vulnerable server in the internal network of the processor

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) allows processing of personal data only for purposes explicitly permitted by law. A tax advisor wants to file income tax returns for a neighbor.

Which of the legitimate grounds in the GDPR applies?

Options:

- A- Processing of the personal data is permitted in this case with explicit consent of the data subject.
- B- Processing of the personal data is permitted because this is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject.
- C- Processing of personal data is permitted in the course of a purely personal or household activity.

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When a data breach occurs in a company that has branches in several countries of the European Union, which supervisory authority is competent to take the appropriate measures?

Options:

- A- The Supervisory Authority of the country where the company's main establishment is located.
- B- The Supervisory Authority of the country where the subsidiary with the largest number of affected holders is located.
- C- The Supervisory Authority of the country that had the most affected holders.
- D- The Supervisory Authority of the country where the company's largest subsidiary is located.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Recital 124 tells us:

"Where the processing of personal data takes place in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller or a processor in the Union and the controller or processor is established in more than one Member State, or where processing taking place in the context of the activities of a single establishment of a controller or processor in the Union substantially affects or is likely to substantially affect data subjects in more than one Member State, the supervisory authority for the main establishment of the controller or processor or for the single establishment of the controller or processor should act as lead authority..."

But what is Main Establishment?

Article 4, paragraph 16, gives us the definitions:

16) Main establishment:

a) as regards a controller with establishments in more than one Member State, the place of its central administration in the Union, unless the decisions on the purposes and means of the processing of personal data are taken in another establishment of the controller in the Union

and the latter establishment has the power to have such decisions implemented, in which case the establishment having taken such decisions is to be considered to be the main establishment;

b) as regards a processor with establishments in more than one Member State, the place of its central administration in the Union, or, if the processor has no central administration in the Union, the establishment of the processor in the Union where the main processing activities in the context of the activities of an establishment of the processor take place to the extent that the processor is subject to specific obligations

under this Regulation.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Based on the GDPR, what is a mandatory topic in a DPIA report?

Options:

- A- Systematic description of the fiduciary duties to ensure compliance to all relevant laws and regulations
- B- An assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the processing operations in relation to the purposes
- C- The documentation of the risks to the rights and freedoms of the data protection officer
- D- The measures envisaged to address the privacy compliance frameworks risks

Answer:

B

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is often known as the "European privacy law". What is the relationship between 'privacy' and 'data protection'?

Options:

- A- Privacy is a part of data protection that aims to keep personal data confidential.

- B- Data protection is a part of privacy that aims to keep personal data confidential.
- C- The two terms have the same meaning. They are synonyms.
- D- Data protection is the necessary measures to protect an individual's privacy.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Data protection and privacy are complementary, but not the same thing.

A very repeated phrase is: "It is possible to have security without privacy, but it is not possible to have privacy without security".

Privacy is a right that must be protected, and Data Protection are the measures that will be used to achieve this protection.



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