Free Questions for CIPP-E by vceexamstest

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Question 1

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next Question: 01

Louis, a long-time customer of Bedrock Insurance, was involved in a minor car accident a few months ago. Although no one was hurt, Louis has been plagued by texts and calls from a company called Accidentable offering to help him recover compensation for personal injury. Louis has heard about insurance companies selling customers' data to third parties, and he's convinced that Accidentable must have gotten his information from Bedrock Insurance.

Louis has also been receiving an increased amount of marketing information from Bedrock, trying to sell him their full range of their insurance policies.

Perturbed by this, Louis has started looking at price comparison sites on the internet and has been shocked to find that other insurers offer much cheaper rates than Bedrock, even though he has been a loyal customer for many years. When his Bedrock policy comes up for renewal, he decides to switch to Zantrum Insurance.

In order to activate his new insurance policy, Louis needs to supply Zantrum with information about his No Claims bonus, his vehicle and his driving history. After researching his rights under the GDPR, he writes to ask Bedrock to transfer his information directly to Zantrum. He also takes this opportunity to ask Bedrock to stop using his personal data for marketing purposes.

Bedrock supplies Louis with a PDF and XML (Extensible Markup Language) versions of his No Claims Certificate, but tells Louis it cannot transfer his data directly to Zantrum as this is not technically feasible. Bedrock also explains that Louis's contract included a

provision whereby Louis agreed that his data could be used for marketing purposes; according to Bedrock, it is too late for Louis to change his mind about this. It angers Louis when he recalls the wording of the contract, which was filled with legal jargon and very confusing.

In the meantime, Louis is still receiving unwanted calls from Accidentable Insurance. He writes to Accidentable to ask for the name of the organization that supplied his details to them. He warns Accidentable that he plans to complain to the data protection authority, because he thinks their company has been using his data unlawfully. His letter states that he does not want his data being used by them in any way.

Accidentable's response letter confirms Louis's suspicions. Accidentable is Bedrock Insurance's wholly owned subsidiary, and they received information about Louis's accident from Bedrock shortly after Louis submitted his accident claim. Accidentable assures Louis that there has been no breach of the GDPR, as Louis's contract included, a provision in which he agreed to share his information with Bedrock's affiliates for business purposes.

Louis is disgusted by the way in which he has been treated by Bedrock, and writes to them insisting that all his information be erased from their computer system.

Based on the GDPR's position on the use of personal data for direct marketing purposes, which of the following is true about Louis's rights as a data subject?

Options:

A- Louis does not have the right to object to the use of his data because he previously consented to it.

B- Louis has the right to object at any time to the use of his data and Bedrock must honor his request to cease use.

C- Louis has the right to object to the use of his data, unless his data is required by Bedrock for the purpose

of exercising a legal claim.

D- Louis does not have the right to object to the use of his data if Bedrock can demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds for the processing.

Answer:

B

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

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.

What is the nature of BHealthy and Natural Insight's relationship?

Options:

A- Natural Insight is BHealthy's processor because the companies entered into data processing terms.

B- Natural Insight is BHealthy's processor because BHealthy is sharing its customer information with Natural Insight.

C- Natural Insight is the controller because it determines the security measures to implement to protect data it processes; BHealthy is a co-controller because it engaged Natural Insight to determine pricing for the new sunscreens.

D- Natural Insight is a controller because it is separately determine the purpose of processing when it uses BHealthy's customer information to improve its machine learning algorithms.

Answer:

A

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Under Article 80(1) of the GDPR, individuals can elect to be represented by not-for-profit organizations in a privacy group litigation or class action. These organizations are commonly known as?

Options:

A- Law firm organizations.

B- Civil society organizations.

C- Human rights organizations.

D- Constitutional rights organizations.

Answer:

A

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When assessing the level of risk created by a data breach, which of the following would NOT have to be taken into consideration?

A- The ease of identification of individuals.

B- The size of any data processor involved.

C- The special characteristics of the data controller.

D- The nature, sensitivity and volume of personal data.

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An organization conducts body temperature checks as a part of COVID-19 monitoring. Body temperature is measured manually and is not followed by registration, documentation or other processing of an individual's personal data.

Which of the following best explain why this practice would NOT be subject to the GDPR?

Options:

A- Body temperature is not considered personal data.

B- The practice does not involve completion by automated means.

C- Body temperature is considered pseudonymous data.

D- The practice is for the purpose of alleviating extreme risks to public health.

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

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Under the GDPR, what are Natural Insight's security obligations with respect to the customer information it received from BHealthy?

Options:

A- Appropriate security that takes into account the industry practices for protecting customer contact information and purchase history.

B- Only the security measures assessed by BHealthy prior to entering into the data processing contract.

C- Absolute security since BHealthy is sharing personal data, including purchase history, with Natural Insight.

D- The level of security that a reasonable data subject whose data is processed would expect in relation to the data subject's purchase history.

Answer:

A

Question 7

Data retention in the EU was underpinned by a legal framework established by the Data Retention Directive (2006/24/EC). Why is the Directive no longer part of EU law?

Options:

A- The Directive was superseded by the EU Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications.

B- The Directive was superseded by the General Data Protection Regulation.

C- The Directive was annulled by the Court of Justice of the European Union.

D- The Directive was annulled by the European Court of Human Rights.

Answer:

C

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