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QUESTION 1

What is the purpose of a data protection audit by the supervisory authority?

- A. To monitor and enforce the application of the GDPR by assessing that processing is performed in compliance with the GDPR.
- B. To fulfill the obligation in the GDPR to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures for data protection.
- C. To advise the controller on the mitigation of privacy risks to protect the controller from liability claims for non-compliance.

Correct Answer: A

To advise the controller on the mitigation of privacy risks to protect the controller from liability claims for non-compliance. Incorrect. The supervisory authority has the task to monitor compliance and to advise on enhancements, but its purpose is not to protect the controller.

To fulfill the obligation in the GDPR to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures for data protection. Incorrect. The audit is not the implementation of the measures, but an assessment of the effectiveness of them.

To monitor and enforce the application of the GDPR by assessing that processing is performed in compliance with the GDPR. Correct. According to the GDPR this is an important task of a supervisory authority. (Literature: A, Chapter 7; GDPR Article 57 (1)(a))

QUESTION 2

An Independent Supervisory Authority has several responsibilities. Which of the following is one of these?

- A. Supervise the application of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- B. Assist in the elaboration and adaptation of the specific data protection laws of each country.
- C. Conduct a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA).
- D. Assist in the planning of a Personal Data Protection Management System when requested by the Controller.

Correct Answer: A

It is up to a supervisory authority to inspect and take measures to compel companies to conform to the GDPR.

According to paragraph 1 of Article 51.

1. Each Member State shall provide for one or more independent public authorities to be responsible for monitoring the application of this Regulation, in order to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons in relation to processing and to facilitate the free flow of personal data within the Union (‘supervisory authority’).

Chapter VI of the GDPR talks about laws on independent supervisory authorities.

QUESTION 3

A German company wants to enter into a binding contract with a processor in the Netherlands for the processing of sensitive personal data of German data subjects. The Dutch Supervisory Authority is informed of the type of data and the aims of the processing, including the contract describing what data will be processed and what data protection procedures and practices will be in place.

According to the GDPR, what should the Dutch Supervisory Authority do in this scenario?

- A. Report the data processing to the German Supervisory Authority and leave the supervising to them.
- B. Supervise the processing of personal data in accordance with Dutch Law.
- C. Supervise the processing of personal data in accordance with German Law.
- D. The Dutch Supervisory Authority should check that adequate binding contracts are in place. The German Supervisory Authority should supervise.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

In the GDPR, some types of personal data are regarded as special category personal data. Which personal data are considered special category personal data?

- A. An address list of members of a political party
- B. A genealogical register of someone's ancestors
- C. A list of payments made using a credit card

Correct Answer: A

A list of payments made using a credit card. Incorrect. Credit card data is personal data, but not special category data.

An address list of members of a political party. Correct. Personal data revealing political opinions is special personal data (Literature: A, Chapter 1; GDPR Article 9(1))

A genealogical register of someone's ancestors. Incorrect. Genealogical information on living persons is personal data, but not special category. The GDPR does not apply to data on deceased persons.

QUESTION 5

A personal data breach has occurred, and the controller is writing a draft notification for the supervisory authority. The following information is already in the notification:

- The nature of the personal data breach and its possible consequences.
- Information regarding the parties that can provide additional information about the data breach.

What other information must the controller provide?

- A. Information of local and national authorities that were informed about the data breach.
- B. Name and contact details of the data subjects whose data may have been breached

C. Suggested measures to mitigate the adverse consequences of the data breach.

D. The information needed to access the personal data that have been breached.

Correct Answer: C

Information of local and national authorities that were informed about the data breach. Incorrect. The supervisory authority must be made aware of reports to supervisory authorities in other EEA countries. Reports to local authorities, for instance the police, do not need to be reported.

Name and contact details of the data subjects whose data may have been breached. Incorrect. The supervisory authority requires an estimate of the number of data subjects involved, not their personal data.

Suggested measures to mitigate the adverse consequences of the data breach. Correct. The controller should add suggested measures to mitigate the adverse consequences of the data breach. (Literature: A, Chapter 7; GDPR Article 33(q))

The information needed to access the personal data that have been breached. Incorrect. The supervisory authority needs to know the type of personal data involved, but does not need access to the data themselves.

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