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QUESTION 1

GDPR quotes in one of its principles that personal data should be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to its purpose. What principle is this?

- A. integrity and confidentiality
- B. purpose limitation
- C. data minimization
- D. lawfulness, loyalty and transparency

Correct Answer: C

In its Article 5, which deals with the Principles concerning the processing of personal data, paragraph 1, the GDPR describes:

1. Personal data shall be:

adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed (data minimisation);

In the Article 5 all the principles of GDPR for processing personal data are quoted.

The data minimization principle refers to the purpose of the law that only the data that is required for processing should be collected.

This is also favorable to businesses. The less data is collected, the less likely violations are to occur and consequently the impacts also decrease. Reference: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679>

QUESTION 2

Which data subject right is explicitly defined by the GDPR?

- A. A copy of personal data must be provided in the format requested by the data subject.
- B. Personal data must always be erased if the data subject requests this.
- C. Access to personal data must be provided free of charge for the data subject.
- D. Personal data must always be changed at the request of the data subject.

Correct Answer: C

A copy of personal data must be provided in the format requested by the data subject. Incorrect. It must be provided in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format, but not necessarily in any format the data subject specifies.

Access to personal data must be provided free of charge for the data subject. Correct. Data subjects have a right to a copy of their data free of charge. However, only the first copy has to be free. (Literature: A, Chapter 4)



Personal data must always be changed at the request of the data subject. Incorrect. Only erroneous data has to be rectified.

Personal data must always be erased if the data subject requests this. Incorrect. The right to erasure has several exceptions to this, for instance if the data are needed for the establishment, exercise or defense of legal claims.

QUESTION 3

Article 33 of the GDPR deals with "Notification of a personal data breach to the supervisory authority".

Paragraph 3 sets out the minimum information that must be included in this notification.

Which of the below is one of these?

- A. The contact of the data protection officer or another point of contact where more information could be obtained.
- B. Contact information for all data subjects.
- C. A copy of the breached personal data to be analyzed.

Correct Answer: A

These are the minimum information that a notification of personal data breach to the supervisory authority must contain:

3. The notification referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least:

- a) Describe the nature of the personal data breach including where possible, the categories and approximate number of data subjects concerned and the categories and approximate number of personal data records concerned;
 - b) Communicate the name and contact details of the data protection officer or other contact point where more information can be obtained;
 - c) Describe the likely consequences of the personal data breach;
 - d) Describe the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the controller to address the personal data breach, including, where appropriate, measures to mitigate its possible adverse effects.
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QUESTION 4

Which of the following options is provided for in the GDPR and can be made by Member States?

- A. Approve national provisions for implementation of GDPR.
- B. Forcing the controller to notify the data subject of a breach.
- C. Audit controller and processor safety processes.
- D. Penalize controllers and processors.

Correct Answer: A

Recital 10 of GDPR states:



"Regarding the processing of personal data for compliance with a legal obligation, for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller, Member States should be allowed to maintain or introduce national provisions to further specify the application of the rules of this Regulation."

It also says: "This Regulation also provides a margin of manoeuvre for Member States to specify its rules, including for the processing of special categories of personal data ('sensitive data')."

However, this does not mean that Member States can approve a rule that goes against a GDPR guideline. Note that these national provisions are measures to increase the effectiveness of the law. Here is an example the case of Ireland where it was established that the DPO is responsible for data breaches, something that is not provided for in the GDPR.

QUESTION 5

A person is moving from city A to city B, within an EEA member state. In city A he was a patient of the local hospital A. In city B, he becomes a patient of hospital B. The patient has opted out of the national electronic patients file system. The patient asks hospital A to forward his medical file directly to hospital B. According to the GDPR, what is allowed?

- A. The hospital in A can send the medical file to the data subject, but not to another hospital
- B. The hospital in A can send the file to hospital B, before the patient has requested it
- C. The hospital in A can send the data directly to hospital B, as requested by the patient.
- D. The hospital in A cannot send the file, because there is no legitimate ground for processing

Correct Answer: C

The hospital in A can send the data directly to hospital B, as requested by the patient. Correct. The right to portability allows this. (Literature: A, Chapter 3)

The hospital in A can send the file to hospital B, before the patient has requested it. Incorrect. The hospital in B can only acquire the file from A with consent or if it is in the vital interest of the data subject and consent cannot be obtained.

The hospital in A can send the medical file to the data subject, but not to another hospital. Incorrect. The data subject can ask for the data to be sent directly.

The hospital in A cannot send the file, because there is no legitimate ground for processing. Incorrect. A request, which implies consent, of the data subject is a sufficient legitimate ground.