

# CIPP-A<sup>Q&As</sup>

Certified Information Privacy Professional/Asia (CIPP/A)

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### QUESTION 1

Which personal data element is NOT considered a special category of data under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?

- A. Physical or mental health data.
- B. Financial information.
- C. Race or ethnic origin.
- D. Political opinions.

Correct Answer: B

The personal data element that is NOT considered a special category of data under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is B. Financial information.

The GDPR identifies "special categories" of personal data that require additional protection due to their sensitive nature. These categories include physical or mental health data, race or ethnic origin, and political opinions, among others. However, financial information is not classified as a special category of data under the GDPR. Nonetheless, it is still subject to the GDPR's general principles and protections for personal data.

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### QUESTION 2

SCENARIO

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 3

Which of the following does Singapore's PDPC NOT have the power to do?

- A. Order an organization to stop collecting personal data.
- B. Order an organization to destroy collected personal data.
- C. Order an organization to award compensation to a complainant.
- D. Order an organization to pay a financial penalty to the government.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 4

In what way are Singapore residents protected following a data breach in ways that India and Hong Kong residents are

not?

- A. The affected individuals must be informed when significant harm is likely to occur.
- B. The relevant authority must be informed of such data breach following its discovery.
- C. The company must have in place a data breach response plan including third-parties.
- D. The breach must be reported to the relevant authority within 72 hours of the discovery.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 5

In what way are Hong Kong citizens protected from direct marketing in ways that India and Singapore citizens are not?

- A. Subscribers must have explicitly indicated that they did not object to their data being collected and used for marketing purposes.
- B. Subscribers can opt out of the use of their data for marketing purposes after collection by withdrawing consent.
- C. Data subjects must be notified on a website if their data is being used for marketing purposes.
- D. Data subjects are protected from the secondary use of personal data for marketing purposes.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 6

In enforcement cases, what is Singapore's Personal Data Protection Commission (PDPC) obligated to do?

- A. Publish the decisions it makes regarding complaints.
- B. Provide the complainant with a way to appeal a decision.
- C. Publish the name of an organization named in a complaint.
- D. Intervene in civil actions to provide assistance to complainants.

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 7

In which situation would a data intermediary based in Singapore be liable for breaches against the PDPA?

- A. When it fails to provide an individual access to his or her data.
- B. When it does not provide anonymous transactions with an individual.
- C. When it fails to inform an individual it is processing data from a controller.

D. When it processes data contrary to the provisions established in the contract.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 8

Under India's IT Rules 2011, data subjects have the right to correct inaccuracies in personal information collected about them only if?

- A. They are also the providers of the information.
- B. They confirm their consent to maintain the information.
- C. They are able to prove the legitimacy of the corrections.
- D. They request the corrections within a specified amount of time.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 9

On what group does Singapore's PDPA impose disclosure restrictions that Hong Kong and India do not?

- A. Government officials.
- B. Children under 13.
- C. The deceased.
- D. The clergy.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 10

In which of the following cases would a Singaporean be prevented from accessing information about herself from an organization?

- A. The information was collected in the previous 12 months.
- B. The information is related to an individual's credit rating.
- C. The cost of providing the information proved to be unreasonable.
- D. Any personal information about others has been deleted from the document.

Correct Answer: B

In Singapore, individuals generally have the right to access their personal information held by organizations, subject to certain exceptions. However, of the options listed, the only scenario where a Singaporean may be prevented from accessing information about herself is:

B. The information is related to an individual's credit rating.

Under the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) in Singapore, an organization may refuse an individual's request to access personal data if the data is evaluative, including confidential references provided by the individual or an individual's employer, or if it relates to an individual's creditworthiness, credit standing, credit history or credit rating.

A. The time frame of 12 months is not relevant to the access rights of individuals in Singapore under the PDPA.

C. While organizations are allowed to charge a fee for providing access to personal information, the cost of providing the information must be reasonable and cannot be used as a reason to deny access.

D. If personal information about others has been deleted from a document, the organization should still provide the individual with the relevant information about herself.

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### QUESTION 11

Which Hong Kong body has recommended legislation that provides for the right of civil action to be taken when private information is publicly disclosed?

A. Hong Kong's Court of Final Appeal.

B. Hong Kong Law Reform Commission.

C. Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data.

D. Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 12

In 2015, Section 66A of India's IT Act was ruled unconstitutional.

What did this section previously prohibit?

A. Publishing images with sexually explicit content.

B. Tampering with computer source documents.

C. Publishing private images of others.

D. Sending offensive messages.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 13

A Singapore employer can do all of the following without obtaining an employee's consent EXCEPT?

A. Share an employee's personal data with a company that provides financial planning.

- B. Disclose personal health data to a public agency during a health crisis.
- C. Use computer monitoring software on an employee's computers.
- D. Use closed-circuit television surveillance in the workplace.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 14

What was the basis for the "TrustSg" mark, which was designed to build confidence in e-commerce transactions before the PDPA was enacted?

- A. The Fair Information Practice Principles.
- B. The Model Data Protection Code.
- C. The Electronic Transactions Act.
- D. The 1995 European Directive.

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 15

How can the privacy principles issued in 1980 by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) be defined?

- A. Guidelines governing the protection of privacy and trans-border data flows issued in collaboration with the Federal Trade Commission.
- B. Guidelines governing the protection of privacy and trans-border data flows of personal data in states that are members.
- C. Mandatory rules governing the protection of privacy and trans-border data flows within the European Union.
- D. Mandatory rules governing the protection of privacy and trans-border data flows among binding member states.

Correct Answer: B

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