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QUESTION 1

Section 43A of India's IT Rules 2011 requires which of the following for a privacy policy?

- A. It should be available and produced on request.
- B. It should be published on the website of the body corporate.
- C. It should be emailed or faxed to data providers by the body corporate.
- D. It should be shown to the data provider at the time of data collection.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

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

QUESTION 3

SCENARIO

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Cases in which an Indian company is accused of violating provisions of India's IT Act must be heard by?

- A. The High Court.
- B. A Grievance Officer.
- C. An Adjudicating Officer.
- D. The Cyber Appellate Tribunal.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Although the right to privacy is not explicitly granted in the Indian Constitution, privacy advocates frequently cite Article 21's guarantee of?

- A. Personal liberty.
- B. Right to property.
- C. Equality before the law.
- D. Freedom from intrusion.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

Under the PDPO, what are Hong Kong companies that make use of personal data required to do?

- A. Appoint an official compliance officer.
- B. Register with the appropriate data authority.
- C. Honor all data subject requests for correcting personal information.
- D. Provide contact information of persons handling data access requests.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

In what case would a foreign company NOT be liable for breaches of Singapore's PDPA?

- A. If it has a physical office in Singapore.
- B. If it is storing information in Singapore.
- C. If it is collecting personal information in Singapore.
- D. If it collects information from Singaporeans living abroad.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

Which of the following entities do NOT fall under India's Right to Information Act of 2005?

- A. High courts.
- B. State legislatures.
- C. Law enforcement agencies.
- D. National Security Guard.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

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

QUESTION 10

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

QUESTION 11

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Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

In Hong Kong's revised Breach Guidance Note of 2015, what course of action did the Commissioner recommend that companies take immediately after experiencing a breach?

- A. Proceed under the assumption that the breach is a threat to personal safety.
- B. Enlist the aid of law enforcement to determine the cause of the breach.
- C. Quickly issue a notification to the data subjects affected by the breach.
- D. Immediately gather essential information in relation to the breach.

Correct Answer: D

The Commissioner of Hong Kong recommended that companies take the course of action of immediately gathering essential information in relation to the breach, as stated in the revised Breach Guidance Note of 2015. This would include investigating the cause and extent of the breach, identifying the types of personal data involved, and assessing the potential harm to affected individuals. Once this information has been gathered, companies can then determine whether they need to notify affected individuals and take any other necessary steps to mitigate the impact of the breach. Therefore, the correct option is D.

QUESTION 13

What benefit does making data pseudonymous offer to data controllers?

- A. It ensures that it is impossible to re-identify the data.
- B. It eliminates the responsibility to report data breaches.
- C. It allows for further use of the data for research purposes.
- D. It eliminates the need for a policy specifying data subject access rights.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 14

Which method ensures the greatest security when erasing data that is no longer needed, according to the Hong Kong Office of the Privacy Commissioner?

- A. Strip-shredding paper copies of data.
- B. Crosscut shredding paper copies of data.
- C. Deleting electronic files containing data.
- D. Reformatting USB memory devices containing data.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

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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