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QUESTION 1

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Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Which Indian institution is vested with powers under the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act of 2005?

- A. The Reserve Bank of India.
- B. The National Housing Bank.
- C. The Oriental Bank of Commerce.
- D. The Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

What term is defined by the European Commission to mean any data that relates to an identified or identifiable individual?

- A. Personally identifiable information.
- B. Sensitive information.
- C. Personal data.
- D. Identified data.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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

QUESTION 5

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

QUESTION 6

Which European-influenced safeguard was NOT included in Hong Kong or Singapore's personal data protection acts, but was subsequently adopted as a consideration in regulatory guidelines?

- A. Controls on automated decision making.
- B. Additional protection for sensitive personal data.
- C. Legitimate interest as a legal basis for processing.
- D. Notice requirements when data is collected from third parties.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

Both Sections 72 and 72A of India's IT Act 2000 involve unauthorized access of personal information.

One main difference between the sections is that 72A does what?

- A. Stipulates that disclosure has to have occurred.
- B. Specifies imprisonment as a possible penalty.
- C. Adds a provision about wrongful loss or gain.
- D. Includes the concept of consent.

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 8

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 9

Section 43A was amended by India's IT Rules 2011 to include?

- A. A definition of what constitutes reasonable security practices.
- B. A requirement for the creation of a data protection authority.
- C. A list of cases in which privacy policies are not necessary.
- D. A clarification regarding the role of non-automated data.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

Under what circumstances are smart identity cards required of Hong Kong citizens?

- A. When opening bank accounts.
- B. When using public transit systems.
- C. When seeking government services.
- D. When making substantial purchases.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

What emerged as the main reason for creating a comprehensive data protection law when Singapore ministers met between 2005 and 2011?

- A. To control increasing technological threats.
- B. To raise Singapore's human rights standing.



- C. To limit the scope of governmental surveillance.
- D. To enhance Singapore's economic competitiveness.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

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 13

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 14

What personal information is considered sensitive in almost all countries with privacy laws?

- A. Marital status.
- B. Health information.
- C. Employment history.
- D. Criminal convictions.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

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Correct Answer: C

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