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QUESTION 1

In Singapore, a potential employer can collect all of the following data on an individual in the pre-employment phase EXCEPT?

- A. Postings from social media websites.
- B. Information from a background check.
- C. Information about the individual's children.
- D. The individual's university attendance records.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

How are the scope of Singapore's Personal Data Protection Act and the scope of India's IT Rules similar?

- A. They only apply to the private sector.
- B. They allow exemptions for military personnel.
- C. They apply to controllers and processors alike.
- D. They impose obligations on individuals acting in a domestic capacity.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

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.

QUESTION 4

In the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Privacy Framework, what exception is allowed to the Access and Correction principle?

A. Paper-based records.

B. Publicly-available information.

C. Foreign intelligence.

D. Unreasonable expense.

Correct Answer: D

D. Unreasonable expense. The APEC Privacy Framework's Access and Correction principle allows for exceptions when providing access to personal information or making corrections would impose an unreasonable burden or expense on the organization. In such cases, organizations may deny or limit access or correction, provided they can justify the decision as necessary and reasonable.

QUESTION 5

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