

CIPP-E Exam Questions Vce & Exam CIPP-E Cost

CIPP/E Questions and Answers

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Passage

ANS 1948

2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Article 12

ANS The right to a private life and associated freedoms.

3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Article 19

ANS Freedom of expression.

4. Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Article 29(2)

ANS Rights are not absolute and there are instances where a balance must be struck.

5. European Convention on Human Rights

ANS Treaty drawn up by the Council of Europe that protects fundamental rights. Adopted in 1953 and based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

6. European Convention on Human Rights - Enforcement

ANS Enforced by the European Court of Human Rights

7. European Convention on Human Rights - Article 8

ANS Protects rights of individuals

1 / 10

2026 Latest Prep4King CIPP-E PDF Dumps and CIPP-E Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mAxqdGHfZPSTVMVTUzB36uY_8urY0ilB

We provide 24-hours online customer service which replies the client's questions and doubts about our CIPP-E training quiz and solve their problems. Our professional personnel provide long-distance assistance online. Our expert team will check the update CIPP-E learning prep and will send the update version automatically to the clients. So the clients can enjoy the convenience of our wonderful service and the benefits brought by our superior CIPP-E guide materials.

Prep4King's IAPP Certification CIPP-E Exam testing exercises is very similar with real exam questions. If you choose Prep4King's testing practice questions and answers, we will provide you with a year of free online update service. Prep4King can 100% guarantee you to pass the exam, if you fail to pass the exam, we will full refund to you.

>> CIPP-E Exam Questions Vce <<

Exam CIPP-E Cost & CIPP-E Reliable Test Prep

The IAPP is committed to making the IAPP CIPP-E certification exam journey simple, smart, and easiest. The mock Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) exams that will give you real-time environment for IAPP CIPP-E exam preparation. To keep you updated with latest changes in the CIPP-E Test Questions, we offer one-year free updates in the form of new questions according to the requirement of CIPP-E real exam. Updated CIPP-E PDF dumps ensure the accuracy of learning materials and guarantee success of in your first attempt.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q308-Q313):

NEW QUESTION # 308

What is an important difference between the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) and the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in relation to their roles and functions?

- A. CJEU can hear appeals on human rights decisions made by national courts, while the ECHR cannot.
- B. ECHR can rule on issues concerning privacy as a fundamental right, while the CJEU cannot.
- C. ECHR can enforce human rights laws against governments that fail to implement them, while the CJEU cannot.
- **D. CJEU can force national governments to implement and honor EU law, while the ECHR cannot.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The ECHR and the CJEU are part of two different legal systems: the Council of Europe and the European Union, respectively. The ECHR is a treaty that guarantees human rights and fundamental freedoms to individuals within the jurisdiction of its 47 member states. The CJEU is the judicial branch of the EU that ensures the uniform interpretation and application of EU law within its 27 member states. The ECHR can only hear complaints from individuals or states alleging violations of the rights enshrined in the convention, and it can only issue judgments that are binding on the respondent state. The CJEU, on the other hand, can hear cases from individuals, states, EU institutions, or national courts on any matter of EU law, and it can issue rulings that are binding on all EU member states and institutions. The CJEU can also impose sanctions or penalties on states that fail to comply with its judgments or EU law in general. Therefore, the CJEU has more power and authority to enforce EU law than the ECHR has to enforce human rights law. References: CIPP/E Certification, ECHR and the CJEU, The UK, the EU and a British Bill of Rights

NEW QUESTION # 309

Under the GDPR, which of the following is true in regard to adequacy decisions involving cross-border transfers?

- A. To be considered as adequate, third countries must implement the EU General Data Protection Regulation into their national legislation.
- B. EU member states are vested with the power to accept or reject a European Commission adequacy decision.
- C. The European Commission can adopt an adequacy decision for individual companies.
- **D. The European Commission can adopt, repeal or amend an existing adequacy decision.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to Article 45 of the GDPR, the European Commission has the power to determine whether a third country, a territory or one or more specified sectors within a third country, or an international organisation ensures an adequate level of protection of personal data. This means that personal data can flow from the EU and the EEA to that third country without any further safeguard being necessary. The adequacy decision is based on an assessment of the legal framework, the enforcement mechanisms, the access by public authorities, the international commitments and the cooperation with the EU of the third country or organisation. The European Commission also monitors the functioning of the adequacy decisions and can repeal, amend or suspend them if the level of protection is no longer ensured. The European Commission has so far recognised several countries and organisations as providing adequate protection, such as Japan, Canada, Switzerland, the UK and the EU-US Data Privacy Framework. References: GDPR Article 45, Data protection adequacy for non-EU countries, Adequacy decisions | European Data Protection Board

NEW QUESTION # 310

What term BEST describes the European model for data protection?

- A. Self-regulatory
- B. Comprehensive
- C. Market-based
- **D. Sectoral**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-european-strategy-data-19feb2020_en.pdf

NEW QUESTION # 311

Which sentence best describes proper compliance for an international organization using Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs) as a controller or processor?

- A. Employees must sign an ad hoc contractual agreement each time personal data is exported.
- B. All employees must follow the privacy regulations of the jurisdictions where the current scope of their work is established.
- **C. All employees are subject to the rules in their entirety, regardless of where the work is taking place.**
- D. Employees who control personal data must complete a rigorous certification procedure, as they are exempt from legal enforcement.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to Article 47(2)(a) of the GDPR, binding corporate rules (BCRs) must be legally binding and apply to and be enforced by every member concerned of the group of undertakings, or group of enterprises engaged in a joint economic activity, including their employees¹. This means that all employees within the group must comply with the BCRs, irrespective of their location or the jurisdiction where they operate. The other options are incorrect, as they do not reflect the requirements of the GDPR or the guidance of the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) on BCRs²³. Reference:

GDPR Article 47(2)(a)

EDPB Guidelines 3/2018 on the territorial scope of the GDPR

EDPB Guidelines 2/2018 on derogations of Article 49 under Regulation 2016/679

NEW QUESTION # 312

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Liem, an online retailer known for its environmentally friendly shoes, has recently expanded its presence in Europe. Anxious to achieve market dominance, Liem teamed up with another eco friendly company, EcoMick, which sells accessories like belts and bags. Together the companies drew up a series of marketing campaigns designed to highlight the environmental and economic benefits of their products. After months of planning, Liem and EcoMick entered into a data sharing agreement to use the same marketing database, MarketIQ, to send the campaigns to their respective contacts.

Liem and EcoMick also entered into a data processing agreement with MarketIQ, the terms of which included processing personal data only upon Liem and EcoMick's instructions, and making available to them all information necessary to demonstrate compliance with GDPR obligations.

Liem and EcoMick then procured the services of a company called JaphSoft, a marketing optimization firm that uses machine learning to help companies run successful campaigns. Clients provide JaphSoft with the personal data of individuals they would like to be targeted in each campaign. To ensure protection of its clients' data, JaphSoft implements the technical and organizational measures it deems appropriate. JaphSoft works to continually improve its machine learning models by analyzing the data it receives from its clients to determine the most successful components of a successful campaign. JaphSoft then uses such models in providing services to its client-base. Since the models improve only over a period of time as more information is collected, JaphSoft does not have a deletion process for the data it receives from clients. However, to ensure compliance with data privacy rules, JaphSoft pseudonymizes the personal data by removing identifying information from the contact information. JaphSoft's engineers, however, maintain all contact information in the same database as the identifying information.

Under its agreement with Liem and EcoMick, JaphSoft received access to MarketIQ, which included contact information as well as prior purchase history for such contacts, to create campaigns that would result in the most views of the two companies' websites. A prior Liem customer, Ms. Iman, received a marketing campaign from JaphSoft regarding Liem's as well as EcoMick's latest products. While Ms. Iman recalls checking a box to receive information in the future regarding Liem's products, she has never shopped EcoMick, nor provided her personal data to that company.

Under the GDPR, Liem and EcoMick's contract with MarketIQ must include all of the following provisions EXCEPT?

- A. Processing the personal data upon documented instructions regarding data transfers outside of the EEA.
- B. Notification regarding third party requests for access to Liem and EcoMick's personal data.
- **C. Assistance to Liem and EcoMick in their compliance with data protection impact assessments.**
- D. Returning or deleting personal data after the end of the provision of the services.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 313

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of Prep4King CIPP-E dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mAxqdGHfZPSTVMVTUzB36uY_8urY0ilB