

# Certification IAPP CIPP-E Sample Questions - CIPP-E Guide

IAPP CIPP E

## Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E)

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#### Question 1

Which statement is correct when considering the right to privacy under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)?

##### Options:

- A. The right to privacy is an absolute right
- B. The right to privacy has to be balanced against other rights under the ECHR
- C. The right to freedom of expression under Article 10 of the ECHR will always override the right to privacy
- D. The right to privacy protects the right to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas without interference

##### Answer: B

##### Explanation:

Reference: [https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide\\_Art\\_8\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Guide_Art_8_ENG.pdf) (15)

#### Question 2

What is one major goal that the OECD Guidelines, Convention 108 and the Data Protection Directive (Directive 95/46/EC) all had in common but largely failed to achieve in Europe?

##### Options:

- A. The establishment of a list of legitimate data processing criteria
- B. The creation of legally binding data protection principles
- C. The synchronization of approaches to data protection
- D. The restriction of cross-border data flow

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The benefits of obtaining the CIPP-E Certification are numerous. Professionals who hold this certification have demonstrated a comprehensive understanding of data protection laws and regulations in Europe, which is a valuable asset in today's global business environment. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification also enhances the professional credibility and marketability of the holder, and may lead to career advancement and increased earning potential.

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The CIPP-E certification exam consists of 90 multiple-choice questions, which must be completed within 2.5 hours. CIPP-E exam is computer-based and is held at Pearson VUE test centers worldwide. The passing score for the exam is 300 out of 500. CIPP-E exam fee includes one free retake, in case the candidate does not pass on the first attempt.

IAPP CIPP-E (Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe) exam is a certification program that aims to provide individuals with a comprehensive understanding of data protection laws and regulations in Europe. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification program is designed for privacy professionals who are responsible for managing and implementing data protection policies within their organizations. CIPP-E Exam covers a wide range of topics, including the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the role of data protection officers, cross-border data transfers, and data subject rights.

## **IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 20**

An entity's website stores text files on EU users' computer and mobile device browsers. Prior to doing so, the entity is required to provide users with notices containing information and consent under which of the following frameworks?

- A. Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC.
- B. General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679.
- C. E-Commerce Directive 2000/31/EC.
- D. E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC.

### **Answer: D**

Explanation:

Hello, this is Bing. I can help you with your question by providing you with some relevant information from the web. However, I cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information, and I cannot verify the answer for you. You should always consult the official sources and documents for the CIPP/E certification exam.

Based on my web search results, the most likely answer is B. E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC. Here is a summary of why:

- \* The E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC1 is a specific legal framework that complements and particularizes the general data protection principles set out in the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC1 (which has been replaced by the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679).
- \* The E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC1 covers the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector, including the use of cookies and similar technologies.
- \* Article 5.3 of the E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC1 states that the storing of information, or the gaining of access to information already stored, in the terminal equipment of a subscriber or user is only allowed on condition that the subscriber or user concerned has given his or her consent, having been provided with clear and comprehensive information.
- \* Therefore, an entity's website that stores text files (such as cookies) on EU users' computer and mobile device browsers must comply with the E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC1 and provide users with notices containing information and consent before doing so.

### **NEW QUESTION # 21**

Which of the following is NOT recognized as being a common characteristic of cloud-computing services?

- A. The supplier assumes the vendor's business risk associated with data processed by the supplier.
- B. The supplier determines the location, security measures, and service standards applicable to the processing.
- C. The supplier allows customer data to be transferred around the infrastructure according to capacity.
- D. The service's infrastructure is shared among the supplier's customers and can be located in a number of countries.

### **Answer: A**

Explanation:

This is not a common characteristic of cloud-computing services, as the supplier usually does not assume the vendor's business risk. In fact, the supplier often limits its liability for data breaches or losses, and the vendor remains responsible for complying with data protection laws and regulations. The other options are common characteristics of cloud-computing services, as they reflect the nature of cloud computing as a flexible, scalable, and cost-effective way of processing data, but also pose challenges for data protection and security. Reference:

Free CIPP/E Study Guide, page 17, section 2.3.2

CIPP/E Certification, page 12, section 2.3.2

### NEW QUESTION # 22

The GDPR requires controllers to supply data subjects with detailed information about the processing of their data. Where a controller obtains data directly from data subjects, which of the following items of information does NOT legally have to be supplied?

- A. The rights of access, erasure, restriction, and portability.
- **B. The categories of personal data concerned.**
- C. The recipients or categories of recipients.
- D. The right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority.

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

According to Article 13 of the GDPR, when a controller obtains personal data directly from the data subject, the controller must provide the data subject with certain information about the processing of their data, such as the identity and contact details of the controller, the purposes and legal basis of the processing, the recipients or categories of recipients, the period of storage, the rights of the data subject, the right to lodge a complaint, etc. However, the controller does not have to provide the data subject with the categories of personal data concerned, as this information is already known by the data subject, since they provided the data themselves. This is different from Article 14, which applies when the controller obtains personal data from a source other than the data subject, and requires the controller to inform the data subject of the categories of personal data concerned, as well as the source of the data. References:

- \* Art. 13 GDPR - Information to be provided where personal data are collected from the data subject
- \* Art. 14 GDPR - Information to be provided where personal data have not been obtained from the data subject
- \* Article 13: Information to be provided where personal data are collected from the data subject - GDPR

### NEW QUESTION # 23

MagicClean is a web-based service located in the United States that matches home cleaning services to customers. It offers its services exclusively in the United States. It uses a processor located in France to optimize its data. Is MagicClean subject to the GDPR?

- A. Yes, because MagicClean is processing data in the EU
- **B. No, because MagicClean is not offering services to EU data subjects.**
- C. Yes, because MagicClean's data processing agreement with the French processor is an establishment in the EU
- D. No, because MagicClean is located in the United States only.

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

According to Article 3 of the GDPR, the regulation applies to the processing of personal data in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller or a processor in the EU, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the EU or not. The regulation also applies to the processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the EU by a controller or processor not established in the EU, where the processing activities are related to the offering of goods or services to such data subjects in the EU or the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the EU. In this case, MagicClean is a controller not established in the EU, and it does not offer services to EU data subjects or monitor their behaviour. Therefore, MagicClean is not subject to the GDPR, even if it uses a processor located in France to optimize its data. The location of the processor does not determine the applicability of the GDPR, but the context of the activities of the controller or the processor and the relationship with the data subjects. References:

- \* Article 3 of the GDPR
- \* IAPP CIPP/E Study Guide, page 14

### NEW QUESTION # 24

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

- A. The European Commission can adopt an adequacy decision for individual companies.
- **B. The European Commission can adopt, repeal or amend an existing adequacy decision.**

- C. EU member states are vested with the power to accept or reject a European Commission adequacy decision.
- D. To be considered as adequate, third countries must implement the EU General Data Protection Regulation into their national legislation.

**Answer: B**

### 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. Reference: GDPR Article 45, Data protection adequacy for non-EU countries, Adequacy decisions | European Data Protection Board

## NEW QUESTION # 25

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