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CIPP/E Certification from IAPP Questions and Answers 100% Correct

Adoption year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - ANSWER-1948

Who ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - ANSWER-General Assembly of United Nations

What is Art. 12 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights about - ANSWER-Privacy of family, home & correspondence
Protection of law against inferences to privacy

What is Art. 19 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights about - ANSWER-Freedom of opinion & expression
Any media, regardless of frontiers

Which Art. of Universal Declaration of Human Rights solves conflicts between Art. 12 & Art. 19 - And how, - ANSWER-Art. 29(2) - Individual rights are NOT absolute, such as to protect freedom of others, morality, public order, etc.

Adoption year of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) - ANSWER-Signed in Rome in 1950, in force in 1953

Who ratified the European Convention on Human Rights - ANSWER-Council of Europe (CoE)

How many member states in the Council of Europe - ANSWER-47 member states, mostly in Europe, open to non European states

Why is the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) such a powerful instrument - ANSWER-Because of the large scope of fundamental rights and freedom it protects

What is Art. 8 of European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) about - ANSWER-Right to respect private and family life and correspondence

What is Art. 10 of European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) about - ANSWER-Freedom of expression

What is the judicial body enforcing the European Convention on Human Rights - ANSWER-The European Court of Human Rights

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IAPP is one of the most powerful and rapidly growing fields nowadays. Everyone is trying to get the IAPP CIPP-E certification to improve their futures with it. Success in the test plays an important role in the up gradation of your CV and getting a good job or working online to achieve your dreams. The students are making up their minds for the IAPP CIPP-E test but they are mostly confused about where to prepare for it successfully on the first try. This confusion leads to choosing outdated material and ultimately failure in the test. The best way to avoid failure is using updated and real questions.

What is IAPP CIPP/E Exam

IAPP has introduced Certified Information Privacy Professionals (CIPP) certificate for privacy professionals. The CIPP is the global standard for privacy professionals who manage, handle, and access data. Security professionals get a deep insight into security considerations in the European context through the European edition of CIPP which is CIPP/E.

CIPP/E is a unique designation, the only one of its kind, according to its creator the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP). As a response to increasing demand for secure data privacy protection in 2014 IAPP was introduced. In all stages and throughout lifecycles these security protocols are a must. Thus the need for authoritative and certified practitioners is growing. The professionals/ candidates feel highly confident after bagging global certifications as they are able to validate their skills and abilities.

CIPP/E Exam is a certification exam that is conducted by IAPP to validate candidate knowledge and identifies technology experts that know how to build data privacy architecture from its foundation in the IT industry.

The Certified Information Privacy Professional (CIPP) helps organizations around the world support compliance and risk mitigation practices, and arms practitioners with the insight needed to add more value to their businesses.

After passing this exam, candidates get a certificate from IAPP that helps them to demonstrate their proficiency in data privacy to their clients and employers.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):

NEW QUESTION # 229

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?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The OECD Guidelines, Convention 108 and the Data Protection Directive (Directive 95/46/EC) all aimed to harmonize the national data protection laws of the member states of the European Economic Community (EEC) and to establish a common framework for the protection of personal data. However, they largely failed to achieve this goal due to several reasons, such as:

- * The lack of political will and commitment from the member states to implement the directives fully and consistently12.
- * The divergent interpretations and applications of the directives by different national authorities, courts and regulators12.
- * The emergence of new technologies and challenges that required new or updated legal solutions, such as electronic communications, cookies, biometrics, cloud computing, etc12.
- * The influence of other regional or international initiatives that addressed some aspects of data protection differently or in conflict with the directives, such as the US Privacy Shield Framework3.

References: 1: Free CIPP/E Study Guide - International Association of Privacy Professionals 2: CIPP/E Certification - International Association of Privacy Professionals 3: Schrems II: A Critical Analysis - European Data Protection Board Reference: <https://ico.org.uk/media/about-the-ico/documents/1042349/review-of-eu-dp-directive.pdf>(99)

NEW QUESTION # 230

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Joe started the Gummy Bear Company in 2000 from his home in Vermont, USA. Today, it is a multi-billion-dollar candy company operating in every continent. All of the company's IT servers are located in Vermont. This year Joe hires his son Ben to join the company and head up Project Big, which is a major marketing strategy to triple gross revenue in just 5 years. Ben graduated with a PhD in computer software from a top university. Ben decided to join his father's company, but is also secretly working on launching a new global online dating website company called Ben Knows Best.

Ben is aware that the Gummy Bear Company has millions of customers and believes that many of them might also be interested in

finding their perfect match. For Project Big, Ben redesigns the company's online web portal and requires customers in the European Union and elsewhere to provide additional personal information in order to remain a customer. Project Ben begins collecting data about customers' philosophical beliefs, political opinions and marital status.

If a customer identifies as single, Ben then copies all of that customer's personal data onto a separate database for Ben Knows Best. Ben believes that he is not doing anything wrong, because he explicitly asks each customer to give their consent by requiring them to check a box before accepting their information. As Project Big is an important project, the company also hires a first year college student named Sam, who is studying computer science to help Ben out.

Ben calls out and Sam comes across the Ben Knows Best database. Sam is planning on going to Ireland over Spring Break with 10 of his friends, so he copies all of the customer information of people that reside in Ireland so that he and his friends can contact people when they are in Ireland.

Joe also hires his best friend's daughter, Alice, who just graduated from law school in the U.S., to be the company's new General Counsel. Alice has heard about the GDPR, so she does some research on it. Alice approaches Joe and informs him that she has drafted up Binding Corporate Rules for everyone in the company to follow, as it is important for the company to have in place a legal mechanism to transfer data internally from the company's operations in the European Union to the U.S.

Joe believes that Alice is doing a great job, and informs her that she will also be in-charge of handling a major lawsuit that has been brought against the company in federal court in the U.S. To prepare for the lawsuit, Alice instructs the company's IT department to make copies of the computer hard drives from the entire global sales team, including the European Union, and send everything to her so that she can review everyone's information. Alice believes that Joe will be happy that she did the first level review, as it will save the company a lot of money that would otherwise be paid to its outside law firm.

As a result of Sam's actions, the Gummy Bear Company potentially violated Articles 33 and 34 of the GDPR and will be required to do what?

- A. Notify all of its customers that reside in the European Union.
- B. Notify its Data Protection Authority about the data breach.
- C. Analyze and evaluate the liability for customers in Ireland.
- D. **Analyze and evaluate all of its breach notification obligations.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to Articles 33 and 34 of the GDPR, the Gummy Bear Company potentially violated its breach notification obligations by allowing Sam to copy and use the personal data of its customers in Ireland without their consent or authorization. A personal data breach is defined as a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed (Article 4(12)). The Gummy Bear Company, as a data controller, is required to notify the competent supervisory authority of the personal data breach without undue delay and, where feasible, not later than 72 hours after having become aware of it, unless the personal data breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons (Article 33(1)). The notification should include the nature of the personal data breach, the categories and approximate number of data subjects and personal data records concerned, the likely consequences of the personal data breach, and the measures taken or proposed to address the personal data breach (Article 33(3)). The Gummy Bear Company is also required to communicate the personal data breach to the affected data subjects without undue delay, if the personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons (Article 34(1)). The communication should describe the nature of the personal data breach and the measures taken or proposed to address the personal data breach (Article 34(2)).

Therefore, the Gummy Bear Company should analyze and evaluate all of its breach notification obligations, taking into account the nature and circumstances of the personal data breach, the type and sensitivity of the personal data involved, the potential impact and harm to the data subjects, and the applicable laws and regulations of the jurisdictions where the data subjects reside. The Gummy Bear Company should also document the personal data breach and the remedial actions taken, and cooperate with the supervisory authorities and the data subjects as required by the GDPR.

NEW QUESTION # 231

To which of the following parties does the territorial scope of the GDPR NOT apply?

- A. All member countries party to the Treaty of Lisbon.
- B. All member countries of the European Economic Area.
- C. All member countries of the European Union.
- D. **All member countries party to the Paris Agreement.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The territorial scope of the GDPR is determined by Article 3 of the Regulation, which sets out two main criteria for applying the GDPR to the processing of personal data: the establishment criterion and the targeting criterion. The establishment criterion 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 targeting criterion 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 addition, the GDPR applies to the processing of personal data by a controller not established in the EU, but in a place where Member State law applies by virtue of public international law.

Therefore, the territorial scope of the GDPR does not depend on the membership of a country to a particular international agreement or organisation, but on the location and activities of the controller or processor and the data subjects involved in the processing. The Paris Agreement is an international treaty on climate change that aims to limit global warming and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It does not have any direct or indirect relevance to the GDPR or the protection of personal data. Hence, being a party to the Paris Agreement does not affect the applicability of the GDPR to a country or a controller or processor established in that country.

The other options are incorrect because they are either directly or indirectly related to the GDPR or the protection of personal data. The European Economic Area (EEA) consists of all EU member states plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. The EEA Agreement allows these three countries to participate in the EU's internal market and to adopt most of the EU legislation, including the GDPR. Therefore, the GDPR applies to all EEA countries as if they were EU member states. The Treaty of Lisbon is an international agreement that amends the two treaties which form the constitutional basis of the EU. The Treaty of Lisbon introduces several changes to the EU's institutional structure, decision-making process, and policy areas, including the recognition of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU as legally binding. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU includes the right to the protection of personal data as a fundamental right, and provides the legal basis for the GDPR. Therefore, the GDPR applies to all EU member states that are parties to the Treaty of Lisbon. The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 27 member states that are located primarily in Europe. The EU has developed an internal single market through a standardised system of laws that apply in all member states, including the GDPR. Therefore, the GDPR applies to all EU member states by virtue of their membership to the EU. References: Art. 3 GDPR - Territorial scope, Guidelines 3/2018 on the territorial scope of the GDPR (Article 3) - version adopted after public consultation, Paris Agreement - Wikipedia, European Economic Area - Wikipedia, Treaty of Lisbon - Wikipedia, European Union - Wikipedia Reference: <https://www.complianceweek.com/understanding-the-territorial-scope-of-the-gdpr/24693.article>

NEW QUESTION # 232

Which of the following was the first to implement national law for data protection in 1973?

- A. Sweden
- B. United Kingdom
- C. France
- D. Germany

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

Sweden was the first country to enact a national data protection law in 1973, called the Data Act. It went into effect on 1 July 1974 and required licenses by the Swedish Data Protection Authority for information systems handling personal data. The law was a result of public concern about the use of computers and the potential abuse of personal data by the government and other entities. The law was later superseded by the Personal Data Act in 1998, which implemented the EU Data Protection Directive. Reference: Data Act (Sweden) - Wikipedia, Data Privacy Act: A Brief History of Modern Data Privacy Laws - eperi, Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection - Wikipedia Learn more

[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Data_Protection_Act_\(Sweden\)&oldid=912682469](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Data_Protection_Act_(Sweden)&oldid=912682469)

NEW QUESTION # 233

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Brady is a computer programmer based in New Zealand who has been running his own business for two years. Brady's business provides a low-cost suite of services to customers throughout the European Economic Area (EEA). The services are targeted towards new and aspiring small business owners. Brady's company, called Brady Box, provides web page design services, a Social Networking Service (SNS) and consulting services that help people manage their own online stores.

Unfortunately, Brady has been receiving some complaints. A customer named Anna recently uploaded her plans for a new product onto Brady Box's chat area, which is open to public viewing. Although she realized her mistake two weeks later and removed the

document, Anna is holding Brady Box responsible for not noticing the error through regular monitoring of the website. Brady believes he should not be held liable.

Another customer, Felipe, was alarmed to discover that his personal information was transferred to a third- party contractor called Hermes Designs and worries that sensitive information regarding his business plans may be misused. Brady does not believe he violated European privacy rules. He provides a privacy notice to all of his customers explicitly stating that personal data may be transferred to specific third parties in fulfillment of a requested service. Felipe says he read the privacy notice but that it was long and complicated Brady continues to insist that Felipe has no need to be concerned, as he can personally vouch for the integrity of Hermes Designs. In fact, Hermes Designs has taken the initiative to create sample customized banner advertisements for customers like Felipe. Brady is happy to provide a link to the example banner ads, now posted on the Hermes Designs webpage. Hermes Designs plans on following up with direct marketing to these customers.

Brady was surprised when another customer, Serge, expressed his dismay that a quotation by him is being used within a graphic collage on Brady Box's home webpage. The quotation is attributed to Serge by first and last name. Brady, however, was not worried about any sort of litigation. He wrote back to Serge to let him know that he found the quotation within Brady Box's Social Networking Service (SNS), as Serge himself had posted the quotation. In his response, Brady did offer to remove the quotation as a courtesy.

Despite some customer complaints, Brady's business is flourishing. He even supplements his income through online behavioral advertising (OBA) via a third-party ad network with whom he has set clearly defined roles. Brady is pleased that, although some customers are not explicitly aware of the OBA, the advertisements contain useful products and services.

Based on the scenario, what is the main reason that Brady should be concerned with Hermes Designs' handling of customer personal data?

- A. The data is being used for a new purpose.
- B. The data is sensitive.
- C. The data is uncategorized.
- D. The data is being processed via a new means.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the GDPR, personal data must be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes¹. This means that data controllers must inform data subjects about the purposes of data processing and obtain their consent or rely on another lawful basis for processing. Data controllers must also respect the principle of data minimisation, which means that they should only collect and process personal data that is adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary for the purposes for which they are processed².

In the scenario, Brady transfers his customers' personal data to Hermes Designs, a third-party contractor, for the purpose of providing web page design services. However, Hermes Designs uses the data for a new purpose, which is creating sample customized banner advertisements and conducting direct marketing to the customers. This new purpose is not compatible with the original purpose for which the data was collected and transferred, and it is not likely that the customers have consented to it or that there is another lawful basis for it. Moreover, Hermes Designs may be processing more personal data than what is necessary for the original purpose, such as the customers' business plans and preferences. Therefore, Brady should be concerned with Hermes Designs' handling of customer personal data, as it may violate the GDPR and expose him to legal risks and reputational damages.

Reference:

1: Art. 5(1)(b) GDPR Principles relating to processing of personal data

2: Art. 5(1) GDPR Principles relating to processing of personal data

NEW QUESTION # 234

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