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Review the IAPP CIPP/E Certification Exam

There is a study guide for IAPP CIPP/E certification Exam

Learn about the IAPP CIPP / E certification exam

The IAPP defines this certification as perfect for "the go-to person for privacy laws, guidelines and frameworks" in a company. This target market can include many other senior personal privacy or security experts with IT training experience, but can also include individuals belonging to the government, legal, or administrative companies whose job it is to keep the information confidential. and also in terms of security. This is doubled for those involved in legal and compliance requests, information monitoring, information

management, and even personal (as privacy is an individual matter at heart, including personal data).

Since privacy protection and private data protection are generally heavily managed and based on legal systems and frameworks, the IAPP provides variations of CIPP accreditation where this material and coverage has been "localized" for directives. applicable laws and regulations. and ideal techniques.There are five such versions available: Asia (CIPP / A), Canada (CIPP / C), Europe (CIPP / E), US government (CIPP / G), and US private sector (CIPP) / USA). At the time of writing, CIPP / E necessarily offers the most direct and specific coverage of GDPR topics.

This exam guide is designed to assist you to evaluate if you prepare to successfully finish the IAPP CIPP/E examination.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
In the Planet 49 case, what was the main judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) regarding the issue of cookies?

- A. If a website's cookie notice makes clear the information gathered and the lifespan of the cookie, then pre-checked boxes are acceptable.
- B. If the cookies do not track personal data, then pre-checked boxes are acceptable.
- C. If the ePrivacy Directive requires consent for cookies, then the GDPR's consent requirements apply.
- D. If a data subject continues to scroll through a website after reading a cookie banner, this activity constitutes valid consent for the tracking described in the cookie banner.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The CJEU ruled that the consent required by the ePrivacy Directive for the use of cookies must comply with the conditions laid down in the GDPR, which means that it must be specific, informed, unambiguous, and freely given. Therefore, pre-checked boxes or implied consent by scrolling are not valid forms of consent for cookies. The CJEU also clarified that the ePrivacy Directive applies to any information stored or accessed on a user's device, regardless of whether it is personal data or not. Furthermore, the CJEU stated that the information provided to users about cookies must include the duration of the operation of cookies and the possibility of third parties accessing them.

NEW QUESTION # 28
SCENARIO
Please use the following to answer the next question:
TripBliss Inc. is a travel service company which has lost substantial revenue over the last few years. Their new manager, Oliver, suspects that this is partly due to the company's outdated website. After doing some research, he meets with a sales representative from the up-and-coming IT company Techiva, hoping that they can design a new, cutting-edge website for TripBliss Inc.'s foundering business.
During negotiations, a Techiva representative describes a plan for gathering more customer information through detailed Questionaires, which could be used to tailor their preferences to specific travel destinations.
TripBliss Inc. can choose any number of data categories - age, income, ethnicity - that would help them best accomplish their goals. Oliver loves this idea, but would also like to have some way of gauging how successful this approach is, especially since the Questionaires will require customers to provide explicit consent to having their data collected. The Techiva representative suggests that they also run a program to analyze the new website's traffic, in order to get a better understanding of how customers are using it. He explains his plan to place a number of cookies on customer devices. The cookies will allow the company to collect IP addresses and other information, such as the sites from which the customers came, how much time they spend on the TripBliss Inc. website, and which pages on the site they visit. All of this information will be compiled in log files, which Techiva will analyze by means of a special program. TripBliss Inc. would receive aggregate statistics to help them evaluate the website's effectiveness. Oliver enthusiastically engages Techiva for these services.
Techiva assigns the analytics portion of the project to longtime account manager Leon Santos. As is standard practice, Leon is given administrator rights to TripBliss Inc.'s website, and can authorize access to the log files gathered from it. Unfortunately for TripBliss Inc., however, Leon is taking on this new project at a time when his dissatisfaction with Techiva is at a high point. In order to take revenge for what he feels has been unfair treatment at the hands of the company, Leon asks his friend Fred, a hobby hacker, for help. Together they come up with the following plan: Fred will hack into Techiva's system and copy their log files onto a USB stick. Despite his initial intention to send the USB to the press and to the data protection authority in order to denounce Techiva, Leon experiences a crisis of conscience and ends up reconsidering his plan. He decides instead to securely wipe all the data from the USB stick and inform his manager that the company's system of access control must be reconsidered.

If TripBliss Inc. decides not to report the incident to the supervisory authority, what would be their BEST defense?

- A. The destruction of the stolen data makes any risk to the affected data subjects unlikely.
- B. The incident resulted from the actions of a third-party that were beyond their control.
- C. The resulting obligation to notify data subjects would involve disproportionate effort.
- D. The sensitivity of the categories of data involved in the incident was not substantial enough.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the GDPR, data controllers must report personal data breaches to the supervisory authority without undue delay and, where feasible, not later than 72 hours after having become aware of it (Art 33 of GDPR). However, the notification is not required if the personal data breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons (Art 33(1) of GDPR). In this case, TripBliss Inc. could argue that the stolen data was securely erased by Leon before it could be disclosed to anyone else, and therefore the risk of harm to the data subjects was minimal. TripBliss Inc. would have to provide evidence of the secure deletion of the data and the absence of any copies or backups. Alternatively, TripBliss Inc. could also invoke the exception of disproportionate effort to avoid notifying the data subjects directly, but only if they have made a public communication or similar measure to inform them in an equally effective manner (Art 34(3)(b) of GDPR). The other options are not valid defenses, as they do not affect the likelihood of risk to the data subjects. The incident was not caused by a third-party, but by an employee of Techiva, who was acting as a data processor on behalf of TripBliss Inc. As the data controller, TripBliss Inc. is responsible for ensuring that the data processor provides sufficient guarantees to implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to comply with the GDPR (Art 28 of GDPR). The sensitivity of the data categories is not relevant for the notification obligation, as any personal data breach could pose a risk to the data subjects, depending on the circumstances. The GDPR does not provide a threshold for the sensitivity of the data, but rather requires a case-by-case assessment of the potential impact of the breach. References:
* GDPR, Art 33, Art 34, Art 28
* Free CIPP/E Study Guide, p. 15
* European Data Protection Law & Practice, p. 123-124
* Personal data breach notification under the GDPR

NEW QUESTION # 29
For which of the following operations would an employer most likely be justified in requesting the data subject's consent?

- A. Processing an employee's health certificate in order to provide sick leave.
- B. Assessing a potential employee's job application.
- C. Posting an employee's bicycle race photo on the company's social media.
- D. Operating a CCTV system on company premises.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 30
In which situation would a data controller most likely be able to justify the processing of the data of a child without parental consent?

- A. When providing preventive or counselling services to the child.
- B. When the data is to be processed for market research.
- C. When a legitimate business interest makes obtaining consent impractical.
- D. When providing the child with materials purely for educational use.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Under the GDPR, the processing of personal data of a child on the basis of consent requires the consent of the holder of parental responsibility over the child, unless the child is at least 16 years old or the applicable national law provides for a lower age (not below 13 years). However, there are some situations where the processing of personal data of a child without parental consent may be justified by other lawful grounds, such as the performance of a contract, the compliance with a legal obligation, the protection of vital interests, the performance of a task carried out in the public interest, or the legitimate interests of the controller or a third party. One of these situations is when the processing is necessary for providing preventive or counselling services to the child, especially in the context of information society services. This is recognised by Recital 38 of the GDPR, which states that:
"Children merit specific protection with regard to their personal data, as they may be less aware of the risks, consequences and safeguards concerned and their rights in relation to the processing of personal data. Such specific protection should, in particular,

apply to the use of personal data of children for the purposes of marketing or creating personality or user profiles and the collection of personal data with regard to children when using services offered directly to a child. The consent of the holder of parental responsibility should not be necessary in the context of preventive or counselling services offered directly to a child." Therefore, the processing of personal data of a child without parental consent may be lawful if it is necessary for providing preventive or counselling services to the child, such as health, education, social or legal services, that are offered directly to the child and that aim to protect the child's well-being, safety, development or rights. This may include, for example, online counselling platforms, sexual health advice services, anti-bullying or mental health support services, or child protection helplines. In such cases, the controller should ensure that the processing is fair, transparent, proportionate and respectful of the child's best interests, and that appropriate safeguards are in place to protect the child's personal data and rights.
The other options are not likely to justify the processing of personal data of a child without parental consent, as they do not meet the criteria of necessity, proportionality or legitimacy. The processing of personal data of a child for market research purposes is not necessary for the performance of a contract, the compliance with a legal obligation, the protection of vital interests, the performance of a task carried out in the public interest, or the legitimate interests of the controller or a third party, and may pose significant risks to the child's privacy and autonomy. Therefore, such processing requires the consent of the holder of parental responsibility over the child, unless the child is old enough to give their own consent. The provision of materials purely for educational use to a child may not require the processing of personal data of the child at all, or may only require the processing of minimal personal data, such as the child's name or email address. In such cases, the processing may be based on the consent of the child, if the child is old enough to understand the implications of their consent, or on the legitimate interests of the controller, if the processing is necessary for the provision of the educational materials and does not override the interests or rights of the child. However, the controller should still inform the child and the holder of parental responsibility about the processing and provide them with the opportunity to object or withdraw their consent. The existence of a legitimate business interest does not automatically justify the processing of personal data of a child without parental consent, as the controller must also consider the impact of the processing on the rights and freedoms of the child, and whether the processing is necessary and proportionate for the pursuit of that interest. Moreover, the controller must balance the legitimate business interest against the interests or rights of the child, and ensure that the processing does not cause any harm or disadvantage to the child. If the processing involves the use of personal data of a child for the purposes of marketing or creating personality or user profiles, the controller must obtain the consent of the holder of parental responsibility over the child, unless the child is old enough to give their own consent, as these purposes pose a high risk to the child's privacy and autonomy.
References: GDPR Article 6, GDPR Article 8, GDPR Recital 38, Children and the UK GDPR | ICO, Guidelines on consent under Regulation 2016/679 - European Data Protection Board

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which judicial body makes decisions on actions taken by individuals wishing to enforce their rights under EU law?

- A. Court of Justice of European Union
- B. European Data Protection Board
- C. European Court of Human Rights
- D. Court of Auditors

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) is the judicial body of the EU that makes decisions on issues of EU law and enforces European decisions either in respect to actions taken by the European Commission against a member state or actions taken by individuals to enforce their rights under EU law. The CJEU consists of two courts: the Court of Justice and the General Court. The CJEU ensures the uniform interpretation and application of EU law across the EU and settles disputes between EU institutions, member states, and individuals.
The other options are not correct, as they are not the judicial bodies that make decisions on actions taken by individuals wishing to enforce their rights under EU law. The Court of Auditors is the EU's independent external auditor that checks the legality and regularity of the EU's revenue and expenditure, and the soundness of its financial management. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) is an international court that oversees the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950. The ECHR is not linked to the EU institutions, and it covers human rights laws across Europe, including in many non-EU countries. The European Data Protection Board (EDPB) is an independent body that ensures the consistent application of the GDPR and issues opinions on various aspects of data protection, but it does not have judicial authority.
References:
Court of Justice of the European Union
Court of Justice of the European Union - International Association of Privacy Professionals Judicial enforcement of EU law | European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions Competences of the Court of Justice of the European Union

NEW QUESTION # 32

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