

# CIPP-E Valid Real Exam & Braindumps CIPP-E Pdf

**CIPP/E CERTIFICATION TEST WITH 180 REAL EXAM PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND CORRECT ANSWERS (100% CORRECT ANSWERS) CERTIFIED INFORMATION PRIVACY PROFESSIONAL / EUROPE EXAM 2025 LATEST COVERING THE MOST TESTED QUESTIONS**

THE 2025 CIPP/E STUDY GUIDE INCLUDES THE MOST TESTED SCENARIOS AND QUESTIONS THAT REFLECT REAL-WORLD GDPR APPLICATION AND EU PRIVACY PRACTICES. CANDIDATES WILL MASTER LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, COMPLIANCE STRATEGIES, AND RISK MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES. THIS RESOURCE IS DESIGNED TO ENSURE CANDIDATES GUARANTEE A PASS ON THE IAPP CIPP/E EXAM AND BUILD LASTING EXPERTISE IN PRIVACY GOVERNANCE.

What is the importance of the Treaty of Rome (1957) on the Data Protection Directive and the GDPR? - CORRECT ANSWER-Allowed the Data Protection Directive and GDPR to be setup as harmonization for European member states.

How many member states in the European Union? - CORRECT ANSWER-28 member states

What is the European Economic Area composed of? - CORRECT ANSWER-EU member states + Iceland + Liechtenstein + Norway

What are the key characteristics of the Data Protection Directive? - CORRECT ANSWER-- Places obligations on member states

- Is transposed into 28 national laws in the EU
- Differs across member states
- Formed the Article 29 Working Party

In what ways is the GDPR different from the Data Protection Directive? - CORRECT ANSWER-The GDPR:

- is directly applicable and enforceable as law

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We all realize that how important an Certified Information Privacy Professional certification is, also understand the importance of having a good knowledge of it. Passing the CIPP-E exam means you might get the chance of higher salary, greater social state and satisfying promotion chance. Once your professional ability is acknowledged by authority, you master the rapidly developing information technology. With so many advantages, why don't you choose our reliable CIPP-E Actual Exam guide, for broader future and better life? Our CIPP-E exam questions won't let you down.

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The CIPP-E certification exam covers a range of topics related to European data protection, including the GDPR, data protection laws in Europe, data protection principles and concepts, data subject rights, and the role of data protection officers (DPOs). CIPP-E Exam is designed to be challenging and requires a deep understanding of the subject matter. Candidates must be able to demonstrate their knowledge of the GDPR and apply it to real-world scenarios.

## **IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q214-Q219):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 214**

Select the answer below that accurately completes the following:

"The right to compensation and liability under the GDPR..

- A. ...precludes any subsequent recourse proceedings against other controllers or processors involved in the same processing."
- B. ...is limited to a maximum amount of EUR 20 million per event of damage or loss."
- C. ...provides for an exemption from liability if the data controller (or data processor) proves that it is not in any way responsible for the event giving rise to the damage."
- D. ...can only be exercised against the data controller, even if a data processor was involved in the same processing."

**Answer: A**

### **NEW QUESTION # 215**

The GDPR forbids the practice of "forum shopping", which occurs when companies do what?

- A. File appeals of infringement judgments with more than one EU institution simultaneously.
- B. Choose the data protection officer that is most sympathetic to their business concerns.
- C. Select third-party processors on the basis of cost rather than quality of privacy protection.
- D. Designate their main establishment in member state with the most flexible practices.

**Answer: D**

### **NEW QUESTION # 216**

#### **SCENARIO**

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Anna and Frank both work at Granchester University. Anna is a lawyer responsible for data protection, while Frank is a lecturer in the engineering department. The University maintains a number of types of records:

\* Student records, including names, student numbers, home addresses, pre-university information, university attendance and performance records, details of special educational needs and financial information.

\* Staff records, including autobiographical materials (such as curricula, professional contact files, student evaluations and other relevant teaching files).

\* Alumni records, including birthplaces, years of birth, dates of matriculation and conferrals of degrees.

These records are available to former students after registering through Granchester's Alumni portal.

\* Department for Education records, showing how certain demographic groups (such as first-generation students) could be expected, on average, to progress. These records do not contain names or identification numbers.

\* Under their security policy, the University encrypts all of its personal data records in transit and at rest.

In order to improve his teaching, Frank wants to investigate how his engineering students perform in relational to Department for Education expectations. He has attended one of Anna's data protection training courses and knows that he should use no more personal data than necessary to accomplish his goal. He creates a program that will only export some student data: previous schools attended, grades originally obtained, grades currently obtained and first time university attended. He wants to keep the records at the individual student level. Mindful of Anna's training, Frank runs the student numbers through an algorithm to transform them into different reference numbers. He uses the same algorithm on each occasion so that he can update each record over time.

One of Anna's tasks is to complete the record of processing activities, as required by the GDPR. After receiving her email reminder, as required by the GDPR. After receiving her email reminder, Frank informs Anna about his performance database.

Ann explains to Frank that, as well as minimizing personal data, the University has to check that this new use of existing data is permissible. She also suspects that, under the GDPR, a risk analysis may have to be carried out before the data processing can take place. Anna arranges to discuss this further with Frank after she has done some additional research.

Frank wants to be able to work on his analysis in his spare time, so he transfers it to his home laptop (which is not encrypted).

Unfortunately, when Frank takes the laptop into the University he loses it on the train. Frank has to see Anna that day to discuss compatible processing. He knows that he needs to report security incidents, so he decides to tell Anna about his lost laptop at the same time.

Anna will find that a risk analysis is NOT necessary in this situation as long as?

- A. The data subjects are no longer current students of Frank's
- B. The processing will not negatively affect the rights of the data subjects
- C. The algorithms that Frank uses for the processing are technologically sound
- **D. The data subjects gave their unambiguous consent for the original processing**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 217

Which marketing-related activity is least likely to be covered by the provisions of Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations (Directive 2002/58/EC)?

- A. A text message to individuals from a company offering concert tickets for sale.
- **B. Advertisements passively displayed on a website.**
- C. An email from a retail outlet promoting a sale to one of their previous customer.
- D. The use of cookies to collect data about an individual.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations (PECR) are derived from the e-privacy Directive 2002/58/EC, which aims to protect the privacy and confidentiality of users of electronic communications services. The PECR cover various aspects of electronic marketing, such as the use of cookies, unsolicited communications, and traffic and location data. According to the PECR, the following marketing-related activities require the consent of the user or subscriber, unless certain exemptions apply:

\* The use of cookies or similar technologies to store or access information on the user's device (Regulation 6).

\* The sending of electronic mail for direct marketing purposes to individual subscribers who have not given their prior consent (Regulation 22).

\* The making of unsolicited calls for direct marketing purposes to individual subscribers who have registered their number with the Telephone Preference Service or who have objected to such calls from a specific caller (Regulation 21).

\* The sending of unsolicited communications for direct marketing purposes by means of electronic mail, fax, or automated calling systems to corporate subscribers, unless they have indicated that they do not wish to receive such communications (Regulation 23).

Therefore, among the four options, the one that is least likely to be covered by the provisions of the PECR is the advertisements passively displayed on a website, as they do not involve the use of cookies, the sending of unsolicited communications, or the processing of traffic or location data. However, such advertisements may still be subject to other data protection laws, such as the GDPR, if they involve the processing of personal data of the users.

References:

PECR

e-privacy Directive

ICO guide to PECR

Reference: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02002L0058-20091219&from=RO>

### NEW QUESTION # 218

Which of the following does NOT have to be included in the records most processors must maintain in relation to their data processing activities?

- **A. Details of transfers of personal data to a third country carried out on behalf of each controller for which the processor is acting.**
- B. Details of any data protection impact assessment conducted in relation to any processing activities carried out by the processor on behalf of each controller for which the processor is acting.

