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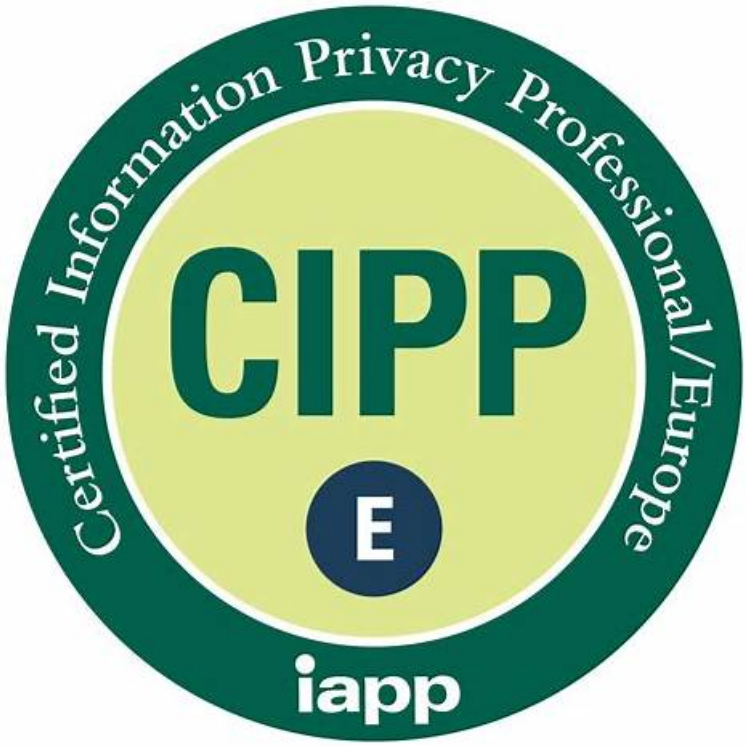

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We provide the IAPP CIPP-E exam questions in a variety of formats, including a web-based practice test, desktop practice exam software, and downloadable PDF files. PDFDumps provides proprietary preparation guides for the certification exam offered by the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) exam dumps. In addition to containing numerous questions similar to the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) exam, the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) exam questions are a great way to prepare for the IAPP CIPP-E exam dumps.

IAPP CIPP-E certification exam is a globally recognized certification for professionals who specialize in information privacy law and regulation in Europe. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification is offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP), which is the largest and most respected privacy association in the world. The CIPP-E certification is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of data protection laws and regulations in Europe, including the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Certification Path

- The CIPP/E Certification is one of the major certifications organized by IAPP mainly focussing on the area of data privacy.
- There is no prerequisite for this exam but those professionals who having keen to work in the stream of data privacy and want to learn about how to keep your data records safely then CIPP/E is the right option for them.

IAPP CIPP-E Certification is a valuable credential for anyone who is interested in working in the field of information privacy or who wants to demonstrate their knowledge and expertise in this area. By passing the exam, candidates can demonstrate their commitment to protecting personal data and upholding the principles of privacy and data protection that are enshrined in the GDPR.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q183-Q188):

NEW QUESTION # 183
The Planet 49 CJEU Judgement applies to?

- A. Cookies where the data accessed is considered as personal data only.
- B. Cookies used only by third parties.
- C. Cookies that are deemed technically necessary.
- D. Cookies regardless of whether the data accessed is personal or not.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: https://www.twobirds.com/en/news/articles/2019/global/planet49-cjeu-rules-on-cookie-consent The Planet 49 CJEU Judgement applies to cookies regardless of whether the data accessed is personal or not.
The Court of Justice of the European Union (the 'CJEU') delivered this judgement on 1 October 2019, in response to a request for a preliminary ruling from the German Federal Court of Justice (the
'Bundesgerichtshof') . The case concerned the validity of consent for the use of cookies and similar technologies under the e-Privacy Directive and the GDPR.
The CJEU ruled that Article 5 (3) of the e-Privacy Directive, which requires consent for the storage of, or access to, information stored in the user's terminal equipment, applies to any information installed or accessed from an individual's device, regardless of whether it constitutes personal data or not. The Court reasoned that the aim of the provision is to protect the user from interference with his or her private sphere, which may occur irrespective of the nature of the information stored or accessed. Therefore, the consent requirement applies to all cookies and similar technologies, except for those that are strictly necessary for the provision of a service explicitly requested by the user.
The CJEU also clarified that the consent required for cookies under the e-Privacy Directive must comply with the standard of consent under the GDPR, which means that it must be freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous, and given by a clear affirmative action. The Court held that a pre-ticked checkbox does not constitute valid consent, as it does not imply active behaviour by the user. The Court also stated that the user must be provided with clear and comprehensive information about the cookies, including their duration and whether third parties will have access to them. References:
Planet 49 Judgment - takeaways for Cookie Monsters
The Planet 49 decision: Implications for organisations that use cookies CURIA - List of results

NEW QUESTION # 184
Which mechanism, introduced by the GDPR as a means of ensuring both compliance and transparency, allows for the possibility of personal data transfers to third countries under Article 42?

- A. Binding corporate rules.
- B. Standard contractual clauses.
- C. Law enforcement requests.
- D. Approved certifications.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) introduces a mechanism for personal data transfers to third countries or international organisations that do not ensure an adequate level of data protection, based on approved certifications. According to Article 42 of the GDPR, the European Commission, the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) and the national data protection authorities (DPAs) shall encourage the establishment of data protection certification mechanisms and of data protection seals and marks, for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the GDPR of processing operations by controllers and processors.
The specific needs of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises shall be taken into account.
The GDPR also provides that the certification mechanisms shall be voluntary and available via a transparent process. The certification shall be issued by the competent supervisory authority or by the certification bodies accredited by the supervisory authority or by the national accreditation body. The certification shall be valid for a maximum period of three years and may be renewed, under the same conditions, if the relevant requirements continue to be met. The certification shall be withdrawn, as the case

may be, by the competent supervisory authority or by the certification bodies, where the requirements for the certification are not or are no longer met.
The GDPR further stipulates that the certification shall be issued to a controller or processor who has demonstrated, in accordance with the approved certification criteria, that the processing of personal data is in compliance with the GDPR. The certification shall specify the scope and purpose of the processing, the criteria applied and the duration of the validity of the certification. The certification shall not reduce the responsibility of the controller or the processor for compliance with the GDPR and shall not be interpreted as an endorsement of the quality or reliability of the products or services of the controller or the processor by the supervisory authority or the certification body.
The GDPR also states that the certification mechanisms shall contribute to the proper application of the GDPR, taking account of the specific features of the various processing sectors and the different risks for the rights and freedoms of data subjects. The certification mechanisms shall allow for the verification of compliance with the GDPR of processing operations by controllers and processors not established in the EU, regardless of the location of the processing. The certification mechanisms shall also provide for the possibility to demonstrate compliance with the GDPR for personal data transfers to third countries or international organisations under Article 46, which sets out the rules and requirements for the transfer of personal data to third countries or international organisations based on appropriate safeguards, such as binding corporate rules, standard contractual clauses, codes of conduct or certification mechanisms.
References:
GDPR, Articles 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49.
EDPB Guidelines 1/2018 on certification and identifying certification criteria in accordance with Articles 42 and 43 of the Regulation 2016/679, pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Free CIPP/E Study Guide, pages 9, 10, 11 and 12.

NEW QUESTION # 185
How can the relationship between the GDPR and the Digital Services Act, the Data Governance Act and the Digital Markets Act most accurately be described?

- A. The aforementioned legal acts apply without prejudice (i.e., in parallel) to the GDPR.
- B. The aforementioned legal acts do not refer to (i.e., do not mention) the GDPR.
- C. The aforementioned legal acts contain some sector-specific exemptions (i.e., only for certain businesses) from the GDPR.
- D. The aforementioned legal acts change specific provisions (i.e., certain articles) of the GDPR.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The GDPR is the EU's general data protection regulation that applies to the processing of personal data by controllers and processors in the EU, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the EU or not. The GDPR 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 data subjects in the EU or the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the EU. The GDPR sets out the principles, rights and obligations for the protection of personal data, as well as the enforcement and cooperation mechanisms among the data protection authorities and the European Data Protection Board.
The Digital Services Act (DSA), the Data Governance Act (DGA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA) are part of the EU's digital strategy that aims to create a single market for data and digital services, by supporting responsible access, sharing and re-use of data, while respecting the values of the EU and in particular the protection of personal data. These legal acts do not change or replace the GDPR, but rather complement and reinforce it, by addressing specific issues and challenges related to the digital economy and society. The DSA, the DGA and the DMA explicitly state that they apply without prejudice to the GDPR and that they respect and uphold the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals, including the right to the protection of personal data.
The DSA is a proposal for a regulation that seeks to harmonise the rules and responsibilities of online intermediaries, such as platforms, hosting services, cloud providers and online marketplaces, in order to ensure a safe and trustworthy online environment for users and businesses. The DSA introduces a set of obligations for online intermediaries, such as transparency, accountability, due diligence, cooperation and reporting, depending on their size, role and impact. The DSA also establishes a new governance and cooperation system among the national authorities and the European Commission, as well as a mechanism for out-of-court dispute resolution.
The DGA is a proposal for a regulation that aims to foster the availability of data for use by increasing trust in data intermediaries and by strengthening data-sharing mechanisms across the EU. The DGA introduces a new legal framework for data sharing services, such as data brokers, data marketplaces, data trusts and data cooperatives, that facilitate data exchange between data holders and data users. The DGA also sets out rules and requirements for data altruism, which is the voluntary consent of individuals or organisations to share data for the common good. The DGA also establishes a new governance model for data sharing in the EU, involving the European Data Innovation Board, the national competent authorities and the European Commission.
The DMA is a proposal for a regulation that intends to limit the power of large online platforms that act as gatekeepers in the digital

market, by imposing a set of obligations and prohibitions to prevent unfair practices and ensure fair and open competition. The DMA defines the criteria and the procedure for identifying the gatekeepers, such as search engines, social networks, online marketplaces, app stores and cloud services, that have a significant impact and influence in the digital economy. The DMA also provides for the supervision and enforcement of the rules by the European Commission, as well as the possibility of imposing fines and sanctions for non-compliance.
References:
GDPR, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
DSA, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
DGA, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
DMA, Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

NEW QUESTION # 186
An unforeseen power outage results in company Z's lack of access to customer data for six hours. According to article 32 of the GDPR, this is considered a breach. Based on the WP 29's February, 2018 guidance, company Z should do which of the following?

- A. Notify affected individuals that their data was unavailable for a period of time.
- B. Conduct a thorough audit of all security systems
- C. Document the loss of availability to demonstrate accountability
- D. Notify the supervisory authority about the loss of availability

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to Article 32 of the GDPR, the controller and the processor must implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk of the processing, including the ability to restore the availability and access to personal data in a timely manner in the event of a physical or technical incident1. A personal data breach is defined as a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed2. Therefore, a power outage that results in the loss of availability of customer data for six hours is considered a personal data breach under the GDPR.
Based on the WP 29's February, 2018 guidance, which was endorsed by the European Data Protection Board, company Z should document the loss of availability to demonstrate accountability3. The guidance states that controllers must document any personal data breaches, comprising the facts relating to the personal data breach, its effects and the remedial action taken, regardless of whether the breach needs to be notified to the supervisory authority or the data subjects. This documentation must enable the supervisory authority to verify compliance with the GDPR and must be made available to the supervisory authority on request4.
The other options (A, C, and D) are not required by the GDPR or the guidance, although they may be advisable or beneficial depending on the circumstances. Option A is not mandatory, as the GDPR only requires the controller to communicate the personal data breach to the data subject when the breach is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons5. A temporary loss of availability may not pose such a high risk, unless it affects the data subject's essential services or activities. Option C is also not obligatory, as the GDPR only requires the controller to notify the supervisory authority of the personal data breach within 72 hours unless the breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons6. A short-term loss of availability may not entail such a risk, unless it affects a large number of data subjects or sensitive data. Option D is not specified by the GDPR or the guidance, although it may be a good practice to conduct a thorough audit of all security systems after a personal data breach to identify and address any vulnerabilities or weaknesses that may have contributed to the incident or may lead to future incidents. References:
* 1: Article 32 of the GDPR
* 2: Article 4 (12) of the GDPR
* 3: Endorsed WP29 Guidelines
* 4: Article 33 (5) of the GDPR
* 5: Article 34 (1) of the GDPR
* 6: Article 33 (1) of the GDPR
* 7: Guidelines on Personal data breach notification under Regulation 2016/679, WP250 rev.01
* 8: Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)
* 9: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679

NEW QUESTION # 187
SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:
The fitness company Vigotron has recently developed a new app called M-Health, which it wants to market on its website as a free download. Vigotron's marketing manager asks his assistant Emily to create a webpage that describes the app and specifies the terms of use. Emily, who is new at Vigotron, is excited about this task. At her previous job she took a data protection class, and though the details are a little hazy, she recognizes that Vigotron is going to need to obtain user consent for use of the app in some cases. Emily sketches out the following draft, trying to cover as much as possible before sending it to Vigotron's legal department.
Registration Form
Vigotron's new M-Health app makes it easy for you to monitor a variety of health-related activities, including diet, exercise, and sleep patterns. M-Health relies on your smartphone settings (along with other third-party apps you may already have) to collect data about all of these important lifestyle elements, and provide the information necessary for you to enrich your quality of life. (Please click here to read a full description of the services that M-Health provides.) Vigotron values your privacy. The M-Heaith app allows you to decide which information is stored in it, and which apps can access your dat a. When your device is locked with a passcode, all of your health and fitness data is encrypted with your passcode. You can back up data stored in the Health app to Vigotron's cloud provider, Stratculous. (Read more about Stratculous here.) Vigotron will never trade, rent or sell personal information gathered from the M-Health app. Furthermore, we will not provide a customer's name, email address or any other information gathered from the app to any third- party without a customer's consent, unless ordered by a court, directed by a subpoena, or to enforce the manufacturer's legal rights or protect its business or property.
We are happy to offer the M-Health app free of charge. If you want to download and use it, we ask that you first complete this registration form. (Please note that use of the M-Health app is restricted to adults aged 16 or older, unless parental consent has been given to minors intending to use it.) First name:
Surname:
Year of birth:
Email:
Physical Address (optional*):
Health status:
*If you are interested in receiving newsletters about our products and services that we think may be of interest to you, please include your physical address. If you decide later that you do not wish to receive these newsletters, you can unsubscribe by sending an email to unsubscribe@vigotron.com or send a letter with your request to the address listed at the bottom of this page.
Terms and Conditions
1. Jurisdiction. [...]
2. Applicable law. [...]
3. Limitation of liability. [...]
Consent
By completing this registration form, you attest that you are at least 16 years of age, and that you consent to the processing of your personal data by Vigotron for the purpose of using the M-Health app. Although you are entitled to opt out of any advertising or marketing, you agree that Vigotron may contact you or provide you with any required notices, agreements, or other information concerning the services by email or other electronic means. You also agree that the Company may send automated emails with alerts regarding any problems with the M-Health app that may affect your well being.
Emily sends the draft to Sam for review. Which of the following is Sam most likely to point out as the biggest problem with Emily's consent provision?

- A. Processing health data requires explicit consent, but the form does not ask for explicit consent.
- B. It is not legal to include fields requiring information regarding health status without consent.
- C. The provision of the fitness app should be made conditional on the consent to the data processing for direct marketing.
- D. Direct marketing requires explicit consent, whereas the registration form only provides for a right to object

Answer: D

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 another lawful basis for any new or different purposes2.
In the scenario, Brady transferred his customers' personal data to Hermes Designs, a third-party contractor, to fulfill a requested service. However, Hermes Designs used the data for a new purpose that was not disclosed to the customers: creating sample customized banner advertisements and conducting direct marketing. This is a violation of the purpose limitation principle and could expose Brady to legal risks and customer complaints.
Therefore, Brady should be concerned with Hermes Designs' handling of customer personal data and take appropriate measures to ensure compliance with the GDPR.
I hope this helps. If you have any other questions, please feel free to ask.
1: Article 5(1)(b) of the GDPR 2: Article 6(4) of the GDPR

NEW QUESTION # 188
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Among all learning websites providing IT certification CIPP-E dumps and training methods, whose CIPP-E exam dumps and training materials are the most reliable? Of course, CIPP-E exam dumps and certification training questions on PDFDumps site are the most reliable. Our PDFDumps have professional team, certification experts, technician and comprehensive language master, who always research the Latest CIPP-E Exam Dumps and update CIPP-E certification training material, so you can be fully sure that our CIPP-E test training materials can help you pass the CIPP-E exam.

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