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The CIPP-E certification is ideal for individuals who work with personal data in the EU, including privacy professionals, data protection officers, lawyers, consultants, and IT professionals. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification signifies that an individual is capable of providing advice and guidance on data protection compliance to organizations operating within the EU. Additionally, the CIPP-E Certification is a valuable asset for individuals who are looking to advance their career in the field of data protection and privacy. It is a testament to an individual's commitment to privacy and demonstrates their expertise and competence in the field.

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IAPP CIPP-E (Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe) certification exam is a globally recognized certification for professionals who work in the field of data privacy. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification is specifically designed for individuals who work in the European market, including data protection officers, data controllers, lawyers,

consultants, and other professionals who handle personal data. The CIPP-E Exam covers a range of topics related to data protection laws and regulations, including the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the EU-US Privacy Shield, and other privacy frameworks.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q139-Q144):

NEW QUESTION # 139

Based on GDPR Article 35, which of the following situations would trigger the need to complete a DPIA?

- A. A company wants to use location data to infer information on a person's clothes purchasing habits.
- B. A company wants to combine location data with other data in order to offer more personalized service for the customer.
- C. A company wants to use location data to track delivery trucks in order to make the routes more efficient.
- **D. A company wants to build a dating app that creates candidate profiles based on location data and data from third-party sources.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to Article 35 of the GDPR, a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) is required when the processing of data is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons, especially when using new technologies. A DPIA is supposed to show the characteristics of the processing, the risks and the measures adopted to mitigate them. The GDPR also provides some examples of processing operations that require a DPIA, such as:

- * a systematic and extensive evaluation of personal aspects based on automated processing, including profiling, and on which decisions are based that produce legal or significant effects on the data subject;
- * processing on a large scale of special categories of data or data relating to criminal convictions and offences; or
- * a systematic monitoring of a publicly accessible area on a large scale.

Among the answer choices, only option C falls under the first example, as it involves a systematic and extensive evaluation of personal aspects based on location data and data from third-party sources, which could be used for profiling and matching purposes. This could have significant effects on the data subjects' privacy, personal relationships and reputation. Therefore, a DPIA would be required for this processing operation.

Option A does not necessarily involve a systematic and extensive evaluation of personal aspects, nor does it produce legal or significant effects on the data subject. It could be considered a legitimate interest of the company to offer more personalized service, as long as it respects the principles of data minimization, purpose limitation and transparency.

Option B does not involve a decision based on the processing, nor does it produce legal or significant effects on the data subject. It could be considered a form of direct marketing, which is subject to specific rules under the GDPR and the ePrivacy Directive.

Option D does not involve personal data relating to natural persons, but rather to delivery trucks. Therefore, it does not pose a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons.

References:

- * GDPR Article 35
- * Guidelines on DPIA
- * Art. 35 GDPR - Data protection impact assessment - GDPR.eu

NEW QUESTION # 140

Under Article 30 of the GDPR, controllers are required to keep records of all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Incidents of personal data breaches, whether disclosed or not.
- **B. Retention periods for erasure and deletion of categories of personal data.**
- C. Data inventory or data mapping exercises that have been conducted.
- D. Categories of recipients to whom the personal data have been disclosed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Section: (none)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION # 141

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency are U.S.-based multinational companies. They use an internet-based common platform for collecting and sharing their customer data with each other, in order to integrate their marketing efforts. Additionally, they agree on the data to be stored, how reservations will be booked and confirmed, and who has access to the stored data.

Mike, an EU resident, has booked travel itineraries in the past through XYZ Travel Agency to stay at ABC Hotel Chain's locations. XYZ Travel Agency offers a rewards program that allows customers to sign up to accumulate points that can later be redeemed for free travel. Mike has signed the agreement to be a rewards program member.

Now Mike wants to know what personal information the company holds about him. He sends an email requesting access to his data, in order to exercise what he believes are his data subject rights.

In which of the following situations would ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency NOT have to honor Mike's data access request?

- A. The request is to obtain access and erasure of his personal data while keeping his rewards membership.
- B. The request is to obtain access and the categories of recipients who have received his personal data to process his rewards membership.
- C. The request is to obtain access and information about the purpose of processing his personal data.
- D. The request is to obtain access and correct inaccurate personal data in his profile.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the GDPR, the data subject has the right to obtain from the controller confirmation as to whether or not personal data concerning him or her are being processed, and, where that is the case, access to the personal data and the following information: (a) the purposes of the processing; (b) the categories of personal data concerned; the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data have been or will be disclosed, in particular recipients in third countries or international organisations; (d) where possible, the envisaged period for which the personal data will be stored, or, if not possible, the criteria used to determine that period; (e) the existence of the right to request from the controller rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing of personal data concerning the data subject or to object to such processing; (f) the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority; (g) where the personal data are not collected from the data subject, any available information as to their source; (h) the existence of automated decision-making, including profiling, referred to in Article 22(1) and (4) and, at least in those cases, meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such processing for the data subject¹. The data subject also has the right to obtain from the controller without undue delay the rectification of inaccurate personal data concerning him or her². Therefore, options A, B and D are valid data access requests that ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency have to honor, as they fall within the scope of the right of access and rectification. However, option C is not a valid data access request, as it involves the right to erasure, which is a separate right from the right of access. The right to erasure, also known as the right to be forgotten, entitles the data subject to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data concerning him or her without undue delay and the controller shall have the obligation to erase personal data without undue delay where one of the following grounds applies: (a) the personal data are no longer necessary in relation to the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed; (b) the data subject withdraws consent on which the processing is based according to point (a) of Article 6(1), or point (a) of Article 9(2), and where there is no other legal ground for the processing; the data subject objects to the processing pursuant to Article 21(1) and there are no overriding legitimate grounds for the processing, or the data subject objects to the processing pursuant to Article 21(2); (d) the personal data have been unlawfully processed; (e) the personal data have to be erased for compliance with a legal obligation in Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject; (f) the personal data have been collected in relation to the offer of information society services referred to in Article 8(1)³. However, the right to erasure is not absolute and does not apply where processing is necessary: (a) for exercising the right of freedom of expression and information; (b) for compliance with a legal obligation which requires processing by Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject or for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller; for reasons of public interest in the area of public health in accordance with points (h) and (i) of Article 9(2) as well as Article 9(3); (d) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes in accordance with Article 89(1) in so far as the right referred to in paragraph 1 is likely to render impossible or seriously impair the achievement of the objectives of that processing; or (e) for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims⁴. In this scenario, Mike's request to obtain access and erasure of his personal data while keeping his rewards membership is not a valid data access request, as it contradicts the right to erasure. If Mike wants to exercise his right to erasure, he has to withdraw his consent for the processing of his personal data by ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency, which means that he cannot keep his rewards membership, as it is based on the processing of his personal data. Moreover, ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency may have other legal grounds for retaining his personal data, such as compliance with a legal obligation or the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it is the only situation where ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency do not have to honor Mike's data access request. Reference: 1: Article 15 of the GDPR; 2: Article 16 of the GDPR; 3: Article 17(1) of the GDPR; 4: Article 17(3) of the GDPR; Free CIPP/E Study Guide, pages 33-35.

NEW QUESTION # 142

What is true if an employee makes an access request to his employer for any personal data held about him?

- A. The employer must supply all the information held about the employee.
- B. The employer can decline the request if the information is only held electronically.
- C. The employer can automatically decline the request if it contains personal data about a third person.
- **D. The employer must supply any information held about an employee unless an exemption applies.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 143

Two companies, Gellcoat and Freifish, make plans to launch a co-branded product the prototype of which is called Gellifish 9090. The companies want to organize an event to introduce the new product, so they decide to share data from their client databases and come up with a list of people to invite. They agree on the content of the invitations and together build an app to gather feedback at the event.

In this scenario, Gellcoat and Freifish are considered to be?

- A. Separate controllers and processors since they are each providing services to the other
- **B. Joint controllers with respect to the personal data related to the event and separate controllers for their other purposes.**
- C. Joint controllers for all purposes because they have merged their databases and their data is now jointly owned.
- D. Separate controllers because joint controllers

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