

IAPP CIPP-E Latest Exam Pdf | CIPP-E Reliable Exam Prep



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The CIPP-E certification is ideal for professionals who work with personal data in Europe, such as lawyers, compliance officers, privacy officers, and data protection officers. Obtaining the CIPP-E certification demonstrates a high level of expertise and understanding of privacy regulations and practices in Europe. It can also help professionals advance their careers and increase their earning potential by enhancing their credibility and demonstrating their commitment to privacy compliance.

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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The CIPP-E Certification program covers the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and other relevant privacy laws and regulations in the region. CIPP-E exam is designed for privacy professionals who work in both the public and private sectors, including legal, compliance, and information security professionals. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification program is designed to help professionals gain a deeper understanding of the EU's privacy laws and regulations, including data protection principles, compliance requirements, and enforcement mechanisms. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification program is an excellent opportunity for professionals to demonstrate their knowledge and expertise in the field of privacy and data protection in the EU.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q261-Q266):

NEW QUESTION # 261

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Zandelay Fashion ('Zandelay') is a successful international online clothing retailer that employs approximately 650 people at its headquarters based in Dublin, Ireland. Martin is their recently appointed data protection officer, who oversees the company's compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and other privacy legislation.

The company offers both male and female clothing lines across all age demographics, including children. In doing so, the company processes large amounts of information about such customers, including preferences and sensitive financial information such as credit card and bank account numbers.

In an aggressive bid to build revenue growth, Jerry, the CEO, tells Martin that the company is launching a new mobile app and loyalty scheme that puts significant emphasis on profiling the company's customers by analyzing their purchases. Martin tells the CEO that: (a) the potential risks of such activities means that Zandelay needs to carry out a data protection impact assessment to assess this new venture and its privacy implications; and (b) where the results of this assessment indicate a high risk in the absence of appropriate protection measures. Zandelay may have to undertake a prior consultation with the Irish Data Protection Commissioner before implementing the app and loyalty scheme.

Jerry tells Martin that he is not happy about the prospect of having to directly engage with a supervisory authority and having to disclose details of Zandelay's business plan and associated processing activities.

What must Zandelay provide to the supervisory authority during the prior consultation?

- A. Certificates that prove Martin's professional qualities and expert knowledge of data protection law.
- B. An evaluation of the complexity of the intended processing.
- **C. An explanation of the purposes and means of the intended processing.**
- D. Records showing that customers have explicitly consented to the intended profiling activities.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to Article 36 of the GDPR, when a controller intends to process personal data that would result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of data subjects, and a data protection impact assessment under Article 35 indicates that the risk cannot be mitigated by the controller, the controller must consult the supervisory authority before processing. The purpose of this prior consultation is to seek the advice of the supervisory authority on whether the processing complies with the GDPR and what measures can be taken to ensure compliance. During the prior consultation, the controller must provide the supervisory authority with the following information:

- * the respective responsibilities of the controller, joint controllers and processors involved in the processing, in particular for processing within a group of undertakings;

- * the purposes and means of the intended processing;

- * the measures and safeguards provided to protect the rights and freedoms of data subjects pursuant to the GDPR;

- * the contact details of the data protection officer, if any;

- * the data protection impact assessment provided for in Article 35; and

- * any other information requested by the supervisory authority.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. An explanation of the purposes and means of the intended processing. This information is essential for the supervisory authority to understand the nature and scope of the processing and to assess its compliance with the GDPR. The other options are not required by Article 36, although they may be relevant for other aspects of the GDPR, such as the data protection by design and by default principle (A), the lawfulness of processing, or the designation of the data protection officer (D). References:

- * Article 36 of the GDPR, which regulates the prior consultation with the supervisory authority.

- * ICO guidance, which explains the process and requirements of the prior consultation.

- * EDPB guidelines, which provide further guidance on the criteria and procedure of the prior consultation.

NEW QUESTION # 262

Which of the following countries will continue to enjoy adequacy status under the GDPR, pending any future European Commission decision to the contrary?

- **A. Switzerland**
- B. Greece
- C. Australia
- D. Norway

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 263

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Louis, a long-time customer of Bedrock Insurance, was involved in a minor car accident a few months ago.

Although no one was hurt, Louis has been plagued by texts and calls from a company called Accidentable offering to help him recover compensation for personal injury. Louis has heard about insurance companies selling customers' data to third parties, and he's convinced that Accidentable must have gotten his information from Bedrock Insurance.

Louis has also been receiving an increased amount of marketing information from Bedrock, trying to sell him their full range of their insurance policies.

Perturbed by this, Louis has started looking at price comparison sites on the internet and has been shocked to find that other insurers offer much cheaper rates than Bedrock, even though he has been a loyal customer for many years. When his Bedrock policy comes up for renewal, he decides to switch to Zantrum Insurance.

In order to activate his new insurance policy, Louis needs to supply Zantrum with information about his No Claims bonus, his vehicle and his driving history. After researching his rights under the GDPR, he writes to ask Bedrock to transfer his information directly to Zantrum. He also takes this opportunity to ask Bedrock to stop using his personal data for marketing purposes.

Bedrock supplies Louis with a PDF and XML (Extensible Markup Language) versions of his No Claims Certificate, but tells Louis it cannot transfer his data directly to Zantrum as this is not technically feasible.

Bedrock also explains that Louis's contract included a provision whereby Louis agreed that his data could be used for marketing purposes; according to Bedrock, it is too late for Louis to change his mind about this. It angers Louis when he recalls the wording of the contract, which was filled with legal jargon and very confusing.

In the meantime, Louis is still receiving unwanted calls from Accidentable Insurance. He writes to Accidentable to ask for the name of the organization that supplied his details to them. He warns Accidentable that he plans to complain to the data protection authority, because he thinks their company has been using his data unlawfully. His letter states that he does not want his data being used by them in any way.

Accidentable's response letter confirms Louis's suspicions. Accidentable is Bedrock Insurance's wholly owned subsidiary, and they received information about Louis's accident from Bedrock shortly after Louis submitted his accident claim. Accidentable assures Louis that there has been no breach of the GDPR, as Louis's contract included, a provision in which he agreed to share his information with Bedrock's affiliates for business purposes.

Louis is disgusted by the way in which he has been treated by Bedrock, and writes to them insisting that all his information be erased from their computer system.

After Louis has exercised his right to restrict the use of his data, under what conditions would Accidentable have grounds for refusing to comply?

- A. If Accidentable is entitled to use of the data as an affiliate of Bedrock.
- B. If the accuracy of the data is not an aspect that Louis is disputing.
- C. If Accidentable also uses the data to conduct public health research.
- D. If the data becomes necessary to defend Accidentable's legal rights.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 264

In which case would a controller who has undertaken a DPIA most likely need to consult with a supervisory authority?

- A. Where the DPIA identifies that the processing being proposed collects the sensitive data of EU citizens.
- B. Where the DPIA identifies that personal data needs to be transferred to other countries outside of the EEA.
- C. Where the DPIA identifies risks that will require insurance for protecting its business interests.
- D. Where the DPIA identifies high risks to individuals' rights and freedoms that the controller can take steps to reduce.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 265

Since blockchain transactions are classified as pseudonymous, are they considered to be within the material scope of the GDPR, or outside of it?

- A. Within the material scope of the GDPR to the extent that transactions include data subjects in the European Union.
- B. Outside the material scope of the GDPR, because transactions are for personal or household purposes.
- C. Outside the material scope of the GDPR, because transactions do not include personal data about data subjects in the European Union.
- D. Within the material scope of the GDPR but outside of the territorial scope, because blockchains are decentralized.

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