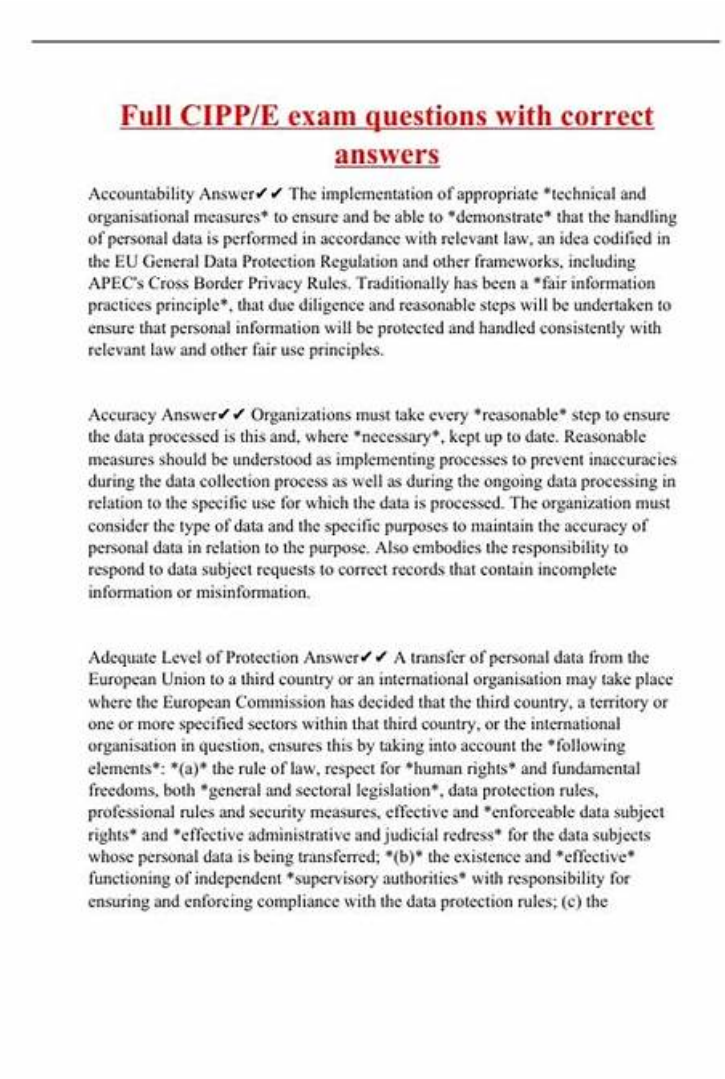
CIPP-E Reliable Test Pattern, Practice CIPP-E Online



Full CIPP/E exam questions with correct answers

Accountability Answer✔✔ The implementation of appropriate *technical and organisational measures* to ensure and be able to *demonstrate* that the handling of personal data is performed in accordance with relevant law, an idea codified in the EU General Data Protection Regulation and other frameworks, including APEC's Cross Border Privacy Rules. Traditionally has been a *fair information practices principle*, that due diligence and reasonable steps will be undertaken to ensure that personal information will be protected and handled consistently with relevant law and other fair use principles.

Accuracy Answer✔✔ Organizations must take every *reasonable* step to ensure the data processed is this and, where *necessary*, kept up to date. Reasonable measures should be understood as implementing processes to prevent inaccuracies during the data collection process as well as during the ongoing data processing in relation to the specific use for which the data is processed. The organization must consider the type of data and the specific purposes to maintain the accuracy of personal data in relation to the purpose. Also embodies the responsibility to respond to data subject requests to correct records that contain incomplete information or misinformation.

Adequate Level of Protection Answer✔✔ A transfer of personal data from the European Union to a third country or an international organisation may take place where the European Commission has decided that the third country, a territory or one or more specified sectors within that third country, or the international organisation in question, ensures this by taking into account the *following elements*: *(a)* the rule of law, respect for *human rights* and fundamental freedoms, both *general and sectoral legislation*, data protection rules, professional rules and security measures, effective and *enforceable data subject rights* and *effective administrative and judicial redress* for the data subjects whose personal data is being transferred; *(b)* the existence and *effective* functioning of independent *supervisory authorities* with responsibility for ensuring and enforcing compliance with the data protection rules; (c) the

P.S. Free & New CIPP-E dumps are available on Google Drive shared by NewPassLeader: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BqaSPhISfL1t784ieTlhsjPRzEwKeWGr

We will not only ensure you to pass the exam, but also provide for you a year free update service. If you are not careful to fail to pass the CIPP-E examination, we will full refund to you. However, this possibility is almost not going to happen. We can 100% help you pass the CIPP-E Exam, you can download part of practice questions from NewPassLeader as a free try.

IAPP CIPP-E Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives

Topic 1: European Data Protection Law and Regulation	- Data Subject Rights • 1. Right to Rectification • 2. Right to Erasure • 3. Right of Access • 4. Right to Data Portability - Legal Bases for Processing • 1. Consent • 2. Contractual Necessity • 3. Legitimate Interests • 4. Legal Obligation - GDPR Principles • 1. Accuracy • 2. Purpose Limitation • 3. Storage Limitation • 4. Data Minimization • 5. Integrity and Confidentiality • 6. Lawfulness, Fairness and Transparency
Topic 2: Introduction to European Data Protection	- Origins and Historical Context of Data Protection Law • 1. EU Institutions and Legislative Framework • 2. Convention 108 • 3. European Convention on Human Rights - Key Privacy Terminology • 1. Sensitive Data • 2. Personal Data • 3. Controller and Processor
Topic 3: Compliance with European Data Protection Law and Regulation	- Incident and Breach Management • 1. Personal Data Breach Notification • 2. Communication to Data Subjects • 3. Incident Response Procedures - Supervisory Authorities and Enforcement • 1. Complaint Handling • 2. Powers of Supervisory Authorities • 3. Administrative Fines
Topic 4: European Data Processing	- Cross-Border Data Transfers • 1. Adequacy Decisions • 2. Standard Contractual Clauses • 3. Binding Corporate Rules - Controller and Processor Obligations • 1. Joint Controllers • 2. Processor Agreements • 3. Records of Processing Activities

Topic 5: European Data Protection Scope and Accountability	- Accountability Requirements • 1. Data Protection Officer • 2. Privacy by Design and by Default • 3. Data Protection Impact Assessments - Territorial and Material Scope • 1. Establishment Criterion • 2. Targeting Criterion

>> CIPP-E Reliable Test Pattern <<

Reliable CIPP-E Reliable Test Pattern & Accurate Practice CIPP-E Online & Efficient Valid CIPP-E Exam Syllabus

The very reason for this selection of NewPassLeader Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) exam questions is that they are real and updated. NewPassLeader guarantees you that you will pass your IAPP CIPP-E exam of IAPP certification on the very first try. NewPassLeader provides its valuable users a free CIPP-E Pdf Dumps demo test before buying the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) certification preparation material so they may be fully familiar with the quality of the product.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111
According to Article 14 of the GDPR, how long does a controller have to provide a data subject with necessary privacy information, if that subject's personal data has been obtained from other sources?

- A. As soon as possible after obtaining the personal data.
- B. Within a reasonable period after obtaining the personal data, but no later than one month.
- C. Within a reasonable period after obtaining the personal data, but no later than eight weeks.
- D. As soon as possible after the first communication with the data subject.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to Article 14 of the GDPR, if the controller obtains personal data from other sources, such as third parties or publicly accessible sources, the controller must provide the data subject with the necessary privacy information, such as the identity and contact details of the controller, the purposes and legal basis of the processing, the categories of personal data concerned, the recipients or categories of recipients of the personal data, and the rights of the data subject. The controller must provide this information within a reasonable period after obtaining the personal data, but no later than one month, having regard to the specific circumstances in which the personal data are processed. However, there are some exceptions to this rule, such as if the data subject already has the information, if the provision of the information proves impossible or would involve a disproportionate effort, if the obtaining or disclosure of the data isexpressly laid down by EU or member state law, or if the personal data must remain confidential subject to an obligation of professional secrecy12. References:
* GDPR, Article 14
* Free CIPP/E Study Guide, page 19, section 2.5.1
* CIPP/E Certification, page 14, section 1.2.1
* Art. 14 GDPR - Information to be provided where personal data have not been obtained from the data subject
* Article 14 GDPR - GDPRhub
Reference: https://dataprivacymanager.net/gdpr-exemptions-from-the-obligation-to-provide-information-to- the- individual-data-subject/

NEW QUESTION # 112
Read the following steps:
* Discover which employees are accessing cloud services and from which devices and apps Lock down the data in those apps and

devices
* Monitor and analyze the apps and devices for compliance
* Manage application life cycles
* Monitor data sharing
An organization should perform these steps to do which of the following?

- A. Institute a GDPR-compliant employee monitoring process.
- B. Ensure cloud vendors are complying with internal data use policies.
- C. Pursue a GDPR-compliant Privacy by Design process.
- D. Maintain a secure Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) program.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The steps listed in the question are part of a best practice framework for implementing a secure BYOD program, which allows employees to use their personal devices to access organizational data and applications.
A BYOD program poses significant privacy and security risks, such as data leakage, unauthorized access, malware infection, and compliance violations. Therefore, an organization should follow a comprehensive approach to discover, monitor, manage, and secure the devices, apps, and data involved in a BYOD program.
This approach can help the organization meet the GDPR requirements for data protection by design and by default, data security, accountability, and data breach notification. References:
* Free CIPP/E Study Guide, page 15, section 2.3.3
* CIPP/E Certification, page 10, section 1.1.2
* Cipp-e Study guides, Class notes & Summaries, document "CIPP/E Exam Summary 2023", page 42, section 2.3.3 Reference: https://www.itproportal.com/features/heading-off-the-spectre-of-gdpr-compliance-with-secure- byod/

NEW QUESTION # 113
What must a data controller do in order to make personal data pseudonymous?

- A. Use the data only in aggregated form for research purposes.
- B. Separately hold any information that would allow linking the data to the data subject.
- C. Remove all indirect data identifiers and dispose of them securely.
- D. Encrypt the data in order to prevent any unauthorized access or modification.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Pseudonymisation is a method that allows you to switch the original data set (for example, e-mail or a name) with an alias or pseudonym, or, in other words, a value which does not allow the individual to be directly identified1. It is a reversible process that de-identifies data but allows the re-identification later on if necessary1. This is a well-known data management techniquehighly recommended by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) as one of the data protection methods2. To make personal data pseudonymous, a data controller must separately hold any information that would allow linking the data to the data subject, such as a key or a code, and ensure that this information is kept securely and subject to technical and organisational measures to prevent unauthorised access or re-identification23. The other options are not correct, as they either describe other data protection methods, such as encryption or anonymisation, or do not meet the definition of pseudonymisation under the GDPR. References:
Pseudonymization according to the GDPR, Pseudonymisation - Wikipedia, Anonymisation and pseudonymisation | Data Protection Commissioner Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pseudonymization

NEW QUESTION # 114
There are three domains of security covered by Article 32 of the GDPR that apply to both the controller and the processor. These include all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Remedial security.
- B. Incident detection and response.
- C. Consent management and withdrawal.
- D. Preventative security.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A) Consent management and withdrawal. Comprehensive Explanation: Article 32 of the GDPR requires the controller and the processor to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk of the processing. These measures should take into account the state of the art, the costs of implementation, the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing, and the risks of varying likelihood and severity for the rights and freedoms of natural persons. The three domains of security covered by Article 32 are:
Preventative security: This refers to the measures that aim to prevent or reduce the likelihood of security incidents, such as unauthorized or unlawful access, disclosure, alteration, loss or destruction of personal data. Examples of preventative security measures include encryption, pseudonymization, access control, firewalls, antivirus software, etc.
Incident detection and response: This refers to the measures that aim to detect, analyze, contain, eradicate and recover from security incidents, as well as to notify the relevant authorities and data subjects, and to document the facts and actions taken. Examples of incident detection and response measures include security monitoring, logging, auditing, incident response plans, breach notification procedures, etc.
Remedial security: This refers to the measures that aim to restore the availability and access to personal data in a timely manner in the event of a physical or technical incident, as well as to mitigate the adverse effects of security incidents on the data subjects. Examples of remedial security measures include backup, disaster recovery, business continuity, compensation, etc.
Consent management and withdrawal is not a domain of security covered by Article 32, but rather a requirement for the lawfulness of processing based on consent under Article 6(1)(a) and Article 7 of the GDPR. Consent management and withdrawal involves obtaining, recording, updating and revoking the consent of data subjects for specific purposes of processing, as well as informing them of their right to withdraw their consent at any time. Reference: Free CIPP/E Study Guide, page 35; CIPP/E Certification, page 17; GDPR, Article 32, Article 6(1)(a), Article 7.

NEW QUESTION # 115
SCENARIO
Please use the following to answer the next question:
Joe started the Gummy Bear Company in 2000 from his home in Vermont, USA. Today, it is a multi-billion-dollar candy company operating in every continent. All of the company's IT servers are located in Vermont. This year Joe hires his son Ben to join the company and head up Project Big, which is a major marketing strategy to triple gross revenue in just 5 years. Ben graduated with a PhD in computer software from a top university. Ben decided to join his father's company, but is also secretly working on launching a new global online dating website company called Ben Knows Best.
Ben is aware that the Gummy Bear Company has millions of customers and believes that many of them might also be interested in finding their perfect match. For Project Big, Ben redesigns the company's online web portal and requires customers in the European Union and elsewhere to provide additional personal information in order to remain a customer. Project Ben begins collecting data about customers' philosophical beliefs, political opinions and marital status.
If a customer identifies as single, Ben then copies all of that customer's personal data onto a separate database for Ben Knows Best. Ben believes that he is not doing anything wrong, because he explicitly asks each customer to give their consent by requiring them to check a box before accepting their information. As Project Big is an important project, the company also hires a first year college student named Sam, who is studying computer science to help Ben out.
Ben calls out and Sam comes across the Ben Knows Best database. Sam is planning on going to Ireland over Spring Beak with 10 of his friends, so he copies all of the customer information of people that reside in Ireland so that he and his friends can contact people when they are in Ireland.
Joe also hires his best friend's daughter, Alice, who just graduated from law school in the U.S., to be the company's new General Counsel. Alice has heard about the GDPR, so she does some research on it. Alice approaches Joe and informs him that she has drafted up Binding Corporate Rules for everyone in the company to follow, as it is important for the company to have in place a legal mechanism to transfer data internally from the company's operations in the European Union to the U.S.
Joe believes that Alice is doing a great job, and informs her that she will also be in-charge of handling a major lawsuit that has been brought against the company in federal court in the U.S. To prepare for the lawsuit, Alice instructs the company's IT department to make copies of the computer hard drives from the entire global sales team, including the European Union, and send everything to her so that she can review everyone's information. Alice believes that Joe will be happy that she did the first level review, as it will save the company a lot of money that would otherwise be paid to its outside law firm.
Ben's collection of additional data from customers created several potential issues for the company, which would most likely require what?

- A. Hiring a data protection officer.
- B. A data protection impact assessment.
- C. New corporate governance and code of conduct.
- D. A comprehensive data inventory.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 116

.....

The purchase process of our CIPP-E question torrent is very convenient for all people. In order to meet the needs of all customers, our company is willing to provide all customers with the convenient purchase way. The PDF version of our CIPP-E study tool is very practical, which is mainly reflected on the special function. As I mentioned above, our company are willing to provide all people with the demo for free. You must want to know how to get the trial demo of our CIPP-E question torrent; the answer is the PDF version. You can download the free demo form the PDF version of our CIPP-E exam torrent. Maybe you think it does not prove the practicality of the PDF version, do not worry, we are going to tell us another special function about the PDF version of our CIPP-E study tool.

Practice CIPP-E Online: https://www.newpassleader.com/IAPP/CIPP-E-exam-preparation-materials.html

- By Achieving the IAPP CIPP-E Certification You will Get the Job □ Easily obtain free download of ▷ CIPP-E ◁ by searching on " www.exam4labs.com " □Test CIPP-E Tutorials
- By Achieving the IAPP CIPP-E Certification You will Get the Job □ Easily obtain { CIPP-E } for free download through ➤ www.pdfvce.com □ □Updated CIPP-E Testkings
- Sure CIPP-E Pass □ Relevant CIPP-E Exam Dumps □ Pass CIPP-E Rate □ Copy URL □ www.examdiscuss.com □ open and search for ☀ CIPP-E □☀□ to download for free ↘ Sure CIPP-E Pass
- CIPP-E Flexible Testing Engine □ CIPP-E Exam Vce Format □ CIPP-E Flexible Testing Engine □ Search for □ CIPP-E □ on ➽ www.pdfvce.com □ immediately to obtain a free download □Sure CIPP-E Pass
- 2026 CIPP-E – 100% Free Reliable Test Pattern | Practice CIPP-E Online □ Open ➽ www.pass4test.com □ enter ☀ CIPP-E □☀□ and obtain a free download □Books CIPP-E PDF
- 2026 CIPP-E – 100% Free Reliable Test Pattern | Practice CIPP-E Online □ Simply search for " CIPP-E " for free download on 《 www.pdfvce.com 》 □Books CIPP-E PDF
- New Exam CIPP-E Braindumps □ Test CIPP-E Collection □ Valid Test CIPP-E Format □ Download { CIPP-E } for free by simply entering ▷ www.prepawaypdf.com ◁ website □Valid CIPP-E Test Preparation
- Latest Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) vce dumps - CIPP-E prep4sure exam □ Immediately open ⇛ www.pdfvce.com ⇚ and search for ▸ CIPP-E ◂ to obtain a free download □Relevant CIPP-E Exam Dumps
- Free PDF Quiz 2026 IAPP Trustable CIPP-E: Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Reliable Test Pattern □ Immediately open □ www.practicevce.com □ and search for □ CIPP-E □ to obtain a free download □Valid CIPP-E Test Preparation
- Test CIPP-E Collection □ Pass CIPP-E Rate □ CIPP-E Authentic Exam Hub □ □ www.pdfvce.com □ is best website to obtain □ CIPP-E □ for free download □CIPP-E Free Sample
- Free PDF Quiz 2026 IAPP Trustable CIPP-E: Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Reliable Test Pattern □ Easily obtain free download of ➤ CIPP-E □ by searching on ➽ www.troytecdumps.com □ □CIPP-E Valid Learning Materials
- telegra.ph, onlyfans.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, learn.csisafety.com.au, telegra.ph, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, p.me-page.com, Disposable vapes

P.S. Free 2026 IAPP CIPP-E dumps are available on Google Drive shared by NewPassLeader: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BqaSPhISfL1t784ieTlhsjPRzEwKeWGr