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The CIPP-E Exam covers a range of topics related to European data protection laws and regulations, including GDPR, ePrivacy, and international data transfers. CIPP-E exam consists of 90 multiple-choice questions that need to be completed within 2.5 hours. To be eligible to take the exam, candidates must have at least two years of experience in data privacy or a related field. They can also opt to complete a CIPP-E training course offered by IAPP or an accredited training provider.

IAPP CIPP/E certification exam is an essential certification for privacy professionals who work in or with organizations that operate within the EU or handle EU citizens' personal data. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification demonstrates an individual's knowledge and understanding of European data protection laws and regulations, particularly the GDPR, and is an excellent way to advance one's career in the privacy field.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q152-Q157):

NEW QUESTION # 152

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

You have just been hired by a toy manufacturer based in Hong Kong. The company sells a broad range of dolls, action figures and plush toys that can be found internationally in a wide variety of retail stores. Although the manufacturer has no offices outside Hong Kong and in fact does not employ any staff outside Hong Kong, it has entered into a number of local distribution contracts. The toys produced by the company can be found in all popular toy stores throughout Europe, the United States and Asia. A large portion of the company's revenue is due to international sales.

The company now wishes to launch a new range of connected toys, ones that can talk and interact with children. The CEO of the company is touting these toys as the next big thing, due to the increased possibilities offered: The figures can answer children's questions on various subjects, such as mathematical calculations or the weather. Each figure is equipped with a microphone and speaker and can connect to any smartphone or tablet via Bluetooth. Any mobile device within a 10-meter radius can connect to the toys via Bluetooth as well. The figures can also be associated with other figures (from the same manufacturer) and interact with each other for an enhanced play experience.

When a child asks the toy a question, the request is sent to the cloud for analysis, and the answer is generated on cloud servers and sent back to the figure. The answer is given through the figure's integrated speakers, making it appear as though that the toy is actually responding to the child's question. The packaging of the toy does not provide technical details on how this works, nor does it mention that this feature requires an internet connection. The necessary data processing for this has been outsourced to a data center located in South Africa. However, your company has not yet revised its consumer-facing privacy policy to indicate this. In parallel, the company is planning to introduce a new range of game systems through which consumers can play the characters they acquire in the course of playing the game. The system will come bundled with a portal that includes a Near-Field Communications (NFC) reader. This device will read an RFID tag in the action figure, making the figure come to life onscreen. Each character has its own stock features and abilities, but it is also possible to earn additional ones by accomplishing game goals. The only information stored in the tag relates to the figures' abilities. It is easy to switch characters during the game, and it is possible to bring the figure to locations outside of the home and have the character's abilities remain intact.

To ensure GDPR compliance, what should be the company's position on the issue of consent?

- A. Consent for data collection is implied through the parent's purchase of the action figure for the child.
- B. **Parental consent for a child's use of the action figures would have to be obtained before any data could be collected.**
- C. The child, as the user of the action figure, can provide consent himself, as long as no information is shared for marketing purposes.
- D. Written authorization attesting to the responsible use of children's data would need to be obtained from the supervisory authority.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 153

Select the answer below that accurately completes the following:

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

- A. ...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."
- B. ...is limited to a maximum amount of EUR 20 million per event of damage or loss."
- C. ...can only be exercised against the data controller, even if a data processor was involved in the same processing."
- D. **...precludes any subsequent recourse proceedings against other controllers or processors involved in the same processing.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 154

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

Answer: C

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 # 155

If a company chooses to ground an international data transfer on the contractual route, which of the following is NOT a valid set of standard contractual clauses?

- A. Decision 2007/72/EC (EU processor to non-EU or EEA controller).
- B. Decision 2001/497/EC (EU controller to non-EU or EEA controller).
- C. Decision 2010/87/EU (Non-EU or EEA processor from EU controller).
- D. Decision 2004/915/EC (EU controller to non-EU or EEA controller).

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is not a valid set of standard contractual clauses because it does not correspond to any of the decisions adopted by the European Commission under the GDPR or the previous Data Protection Directive 95/46. The correct decision for EU processor to non-EU or EEA controller is Decision 2010/87/EU, which was amended by Decision 2004/915/EC. Decision 2007/72/EC is actually related to the recognition of the adequacy of the protection of personal data in Switzerland. References:

- * Free CIPP/E Study Guide, page 18, section 3.4.2
- * Standard contractual clauses for international transfers, section 1.1
- * Standard Contractual Clauses (SCC), section 2.1
- * Decision 2007/72/EC

NEW QUESTION # 156

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. Name and contact details of each controller on behalf of 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.
- C. Details of transfers of personal data to a third country carried out on behalf of each controller for which the processor is acting.
- D. Categories of processing carried out on behalf of each controller for which the processor is acting.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the GDPR, processors must maintain records of all categories of processing activities carried out on behalf of each controller, containing the following information¹²:

- * the name and contact details of the processor or processors and of each controller on behalf of which the processor is acting, and, where applicable, of the controller's or the processor's representative, and the data protection officer;
- * the categories of processing carried out on behalf of each controller;
- * where applicable, transfers of personal data to a third country or an international organisation, including the identification of that third country or international organisation and, in the case of transfers referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 49(1), the documentation of suitable safeguards;
- * where possible, a general description of the technical and organisational security measures referred to in Article 32(1).

The records must be in writing, including in electronic form, and must be made available to the supervisory authority on request. The obligation to maintain records does not apply to an enterprise or an organisation employing fewer than 250 persons unless the processing it carries out is likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of data subjects, the processing is not occasional, or the processing includes special categories of data or personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences.

The GDPR does not require processors to include details of any data protection impact assessment (DPIA) conducted in relation to any processing activities carried out by the processor on behalf of each controller for which the processor is acting. A DPIA is a process to help identify and minimise the data protection risks of a project. It is the responsibility of the controller to carry out a DPIA where a type of processing is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons. The processor may assist the controller in carrying out the DPIA, but the processor does not have to document it in its records of processing activities. Therefore, the correct answer is D. References:

- * GDPR, Article 30(2)
- * GDPR, Article 35
- * ICO, Documentation1
- * ICO, Data protection impact assessments1

NEW QUESTION # 157

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