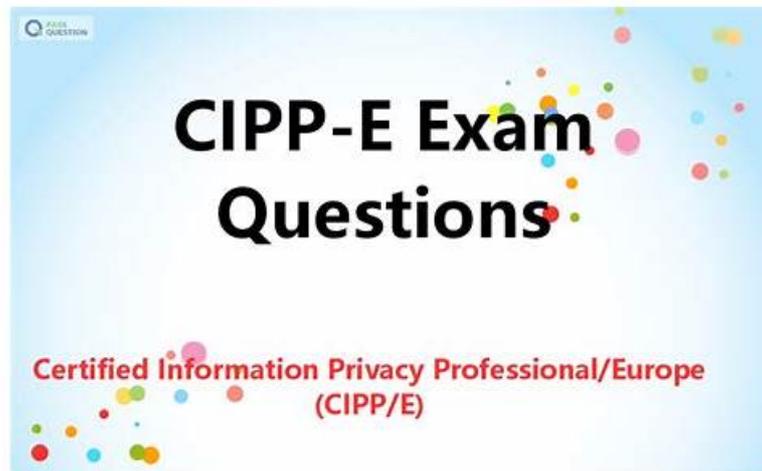


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The IAPP CIPP-E Exam is administered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP), a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting privacy and data protection practices around the world. The IAPP CIPP-E exam is one of several certification exams offered by the organization, including exams focused on privacy in other regions of the world, as well as exams for specific industries, such as healthcare or financial services.

IAPP CIPP-E (Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification for professionals who are involved in managing and protecting personal data in Europe. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification is designed to equip professionals with the knowledge and skills to navigate the complex legal and regulatory landscape of data privacy in Europe. It covers a range of topics such as GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation), data protection laws and regulations, data breaches, privacy by design, and more.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q308-Q313):

NEW QUESTION # 308

What is the key difference between the European Council and the Council of the European Union?

- A. The Council of the European Union is helmed by a president.

- **B. The European Council is comprised of the heads of each EU member state.**
Section: (none)
Explanation
- C. The Council of the European Union has a degree of legislative power.
- D. The European Council focuses primarily on issues involving human rights.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 309

According to the E-Commerce Directive 2000/31/EC, where is the place of "establishment" for a company providing services via an Internet website confirmed by the GDPR?

- **A. Where the customer's Internet service provider is located**
- B. Where the website is accessed
- C. Where the technology supporting the website is located
- D. Where the decisions about processing are made

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference <https://www.ohioabar.org/member-tools-benefits/publications/Ohio-Lawyer/the-european-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/>

NEW QUESTION # 310

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 2004/915/EC (EU controller to non-EU or EEA controller).
- C. Decision 2010/87/EU (Non-EU or EEA processor from EU controller).
- D. Decision 2001/497/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 # 311

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Anna and Frank both work at Granchester University. Anna is a lawyer responsible for data protection, while Frank is a lecturer in the engineering department. The University maintains a number of types of records:

- * Student records, including names, student numbers, home addresses, pre-university information, university attendance and performance records, details of special educational needs and financial information.
- * Staff records, including autobiographical materials (such as curricula, professional contact files, student evaluations and other relevant teaching files).
- * Alumni records, including birthplaces, years of birth, dates of matriculation and conferrals of degrees.

These records are available to former students after registering through Granchester's Alumni portal.

Department for Education records, showing how certain demographic groups (such as first-generation students) could be expected, on average, to progress. These records do not contain names or identification numbers.

* Under their security policy, the University encrypts all of its personal data records in transit and at rest.

In order to improve his teaching, Frank wants to investigate how his engineering students perform in relation to Department for Education expectations. He has attended one of Anna's data protection training courses and knows that he should use no more personal data than necessary to accomplish his goal. He creates a program that will only export some student data: previous schools attended, grades originally obtained, grades currently obtained and first time university attended. He wants to keep the records at the individual student level. Mindful of Anna's training, Frank runs the student numbers through an algorithm to transform them into different reference numbers. He uses the same algorithm on each occasion so that he can update each record over time.

One of Anna's tasks is to complete the record of processing activities, as required by the GDPR. After receiving her email reminder, as required by the GDPR. After receiving her email reminder, Frank informs Anna about his performance database.

Ann explains to Frank that, as well as minimizing personal data, the University has to check that this new use of existing data is permissible. She also suspects that, under the GDPR, a risk analysis may have to be carried out before the data processing can take place. Anna arranges to discuss this further with Frank after she has done some additional research.

Frank wants to be able to work on his analysis in his spare time, so he transfers it to his home laptop (which is not encrypted).

Unfortunately, when Frank takes the laptop into the University he loses it on the train. Frank has to see Anna that day to discuss compatible processing. He knows that he needs to report security incidents, so he decides to tell Anna about his lost laptop at the same time.

Before Anna determines whether Frank's performance database is permissible, what additional information does she need?

- A. More information about Frank's data protection training.
- **B. More information about what students have been told and how the research will be used.**
- C. More information about the extent of the information loss.
- D. More information about the algorithm Frank used to mask student numbers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before Anna determines whether Frank's performance database is permissible, she needs to know more information about the following aspects of the data processing:

* The purpose and legal basis of the data processing, which should be clearly defined and documented in a data protection impact assessment (DPIA) or a similar document¹².

* The nature and extent of the personal data involved, which should be limited to what is necessary for the purpose and not retained longer than necessary¹².

* The measures taken to ensure the security and confidentiality of the personal data, such as encryption, pseudonymization, access control, etc¹².

* The rights and interests of the data subjects, such as their right to access, rectify, erase or restrict their personal data, as well as their right to object or withdraw consent¹².

* The potential risks and consequences of the data processing for the rights and freedoms of the data subjects, such as identity theft, discrimination, reputational damage, etc¹².

In this case, Anna needs to know more information about what students have been told and how the research will be used. This is because:

* The purpose of using student records for research purposes is not clear from Frank's description. He does not specify whether he has obtained consent from the students or their parents/guardians, or whether he has informed them about his research objectives and methods.

* The nature and extent of using student records for research purposes is not clear from Frank's description. He does not specify which student records he is using (e.g., by name or by reference number), how many records he is using (e.g., by cohort or by class), or how long he will keep them (e.g., until graduation or indefinitely).

* The measures taken to ensure the security and confidentiality of using student records for research purposes are not clear from Frank's description. He does not specify whether he has encrypted his program or his laptop before transferring it to his home device, whether he has backed up his program or his laptop before losing it on the train, or whether he has reported his lost laptop to his IT department.

Therefore, Anna needs more information about these aspects before she can determine whether Frank's performance database is permissible under the GDPR.

References: 1: Free CIPP/E Study Guide - International Association of Privacy Professionals 2: CIPP/E Certification - International Association of Privacy Professionals

NEW QUESTION # 312

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Why was Jackie correct in not completing a transfer impact assessment for HRYourWay?

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
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myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes

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