

100% Pass Quiz 2026 Authoritative IAPP CIPP-E: Latest Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Exam Camp

CIPP/E Certification from IAPP (Questionnaire aimed at preparing for the CIPP/E (Certified Information Privacy Professional / Europe) certification from the IAPP (International Association of Privacy Professionals) Sources: - European Privacy / Law and Practice for Data Protection Professionals (E. Ustaran) - CIPP/E Prep Class (IAPP) Actual Quizzes & Ans.

Terms in this set (53)

Adoption year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	1948
Who ratified the Declaration of Human Rights	Universal General Assembly of United Nations
What is Art. 12 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights about	Privacy of family, home & correspondence Protection of law against inferences to privacy
What is Art. 19 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights about	Freedom of opinion & expression Any media, regardless of frontiers
Which Art. of Universal Declaration of Human Rights solves conflicts between Art. 12 & Art. 19 And how.	Art. 29(2) - Individual rights are NOT absolute, such as to protect freedom of others, morality, public order, etc.

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The IAPP defines this certification as perfect for “the go-to person for privacy laws, guidelines and frameworks” in a company. This target market can include many other senior personal privacy or security experts with IT training experience, but can also include

individuals belonging to the government, legal, or administrative companies whose job it is to keep the information confidential, and also in terms of security. This is doubled for those involved in legal and compliance requests, information monitoring, information management, and even personal (as privacy is an individual matter at heart, including personal data).

Since privacy protection and private data protection are generally heavily managed and based on legal systems and frameworks, the IAPP provides variations of CIPP accreditation where this material and coverage has been “localized” for directives, applicable laws and regulations, and ideal techniques. There are five such versions available: Asia (CIPP / A), Canada (CIPP / C), Europe (CIPP / E), US government (CIPP / G), and US private sector (CIPP) / USA). At the time of writing, CIPP / E necessarily offers the most direct and specific coverage of GDPR topics.

This exam guide is designed to assist you to evaluate if you prepare to successfully finish the IAPP CIPP/E examination.

IAPP CIPP-E (Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E)) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification that is sought after by professionals in the field of data privacy. It is designed to assess the knowledge and skills required to implement and manage a comprehensive data protection program within an organization that is compliant with European data protection laws and regulations. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification is awarded by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) and is recognized by data protection authorities worldwide.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q287-Q292):

NEW QUESTION # 287

What monitoring may lawfully be performed within the scope of Gentle Hedgehog's business?

- A. Everything offered by Sauron Eye's software, assuming employees provide daily consent to the monitoring.
- **B. Only emails, website browsing history, and camera for internal video calls that are expressly marked as monitored.**
- C. Everything offered by Sauron Eye's software in relation to activity by sales team contractors.
- D. Only emails, website browsing history, and camera for internal video calls conducted in a non-secure environment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under GDPR and EU employment law, employee monitoring must comply with the principles of necessity, proportionality, legitimacy, and transparency.

* Legal requirements for employee monitoring:

* Necessity: Employers must demonstrate that monitoring is necessary for a legitimate purpose.

* Proportionality: The monitoring must be the least intrusive method available.

* Transparency: Employees must be fully informed about what is being monitored.

* Why is D the correct answer?

* GDPR requires that monitoring must be explicitly communicated and justified.

* Employers can monitor work emails, browsing history, and video calls, but only if employees are clearly informed and the purpose is justified.

* Why are other answers incorrect?

* A (Monitoring all contractor activity) # Contractors have data protection rights too; monitoring must still be necessary and proportionate.

* B (Daily consent requirement) # Employee consent is not valid under GDPR in most cases due to power imbalance.

* C (Monitoring in non-secure environments only) # The location does not determine the lawfulness of monitoring.

Conclusion: The correct answer is D, as only explicitly marked and justified monitoring is lawful under GDPR.

NEW QUESTION # 288

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 relational 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.

Anna will find that a risk analysis is NOT necessary in this situation as long as?

- A. The processing will not negatively affect the rights of the data subjects
- **B. The data subjects gave their unambiguous consent for the original processing**
- C. The algorithms that Frank uses for the processing are technologically sound
- D. The data subjects are no longer current students of Frank's

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 289

Why is advisable to avoid consent as a legal basis for an employer to process employee data?

- **A. Employee data can only be processed if there is an approval from the data protection officer.**
- B. Data protection laws do not apply to processing of employee data.
- C. Consent may not be valid if the employee feels compelled to provide it.
- D. An employer might have difficulty obtaining consent from every employee.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 290

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Jack worked as a Pharmacovigilance Operations Specialist in the Irish office of a multinational pharmaceutical company on a clinical trial related to COVID-19. As part of his onboarding process Jack received privacy training He was explicitly informed that while he would need to process confidential patient data in the course of his work, he may under no circumstances use this data for anything other than the performance of work-related (asks This was also specified in the privacy policy, which Jack signed upon conclusion of the training.

After several months of employment, Jack got into an argument with a patient over the phone. Out of anger he later posted the

patient's name and health information, along with disparaging comments, on a social media website. When this was discovered by his Pharmacovigilance supervisors. Jack was immediately dismissed Jack's lawyer sent a letter to the company stating that dismissal was a disproportionate sanction, and that if Jack was not reinstated within 14 days his firm would have no alternative but to commence legal proceedings against the company. This letter was accompanied by a data access request from Jack requesting a copy of "all personal data, including internal emails that were sent/received by Jack or where Jack is directly or indirectly identifiable from the contents In relation to the emails Jack listed six members of the management team whose inboxes he required access. The company conducted an initial search of its IT systems, which returned a large amount of information They then contacted Jack, requesting that he be more specific regarding what information he required, so that they could carry out a targeted search Jack responded by stating that he would not narrow the scope of the information requester. Under Article 82 of the GDPR ("Right to compensation and liability-), which party is liable for the damage caused by the data breach?

- A. Jack and the pharmaceutical company are jointly liable.
- B. Both parties are exempt, as the company is involved in human health research
- C. Jack is liable
- D. The pharmaceutical company is liable.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 291

The GDPR's list of processor obligations regarding cloud computing includes all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Controllers must be given notice of any subprocessors and have a right of objection.
- B. Any personal data related to data subjects must be securely maintained for a maximum of ten years.
- C. Processors must implement technical and organizational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk.
- D. Individuals authorized to process the personal data are subject to an obligation of confidentiality.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) introduces several obligations for processors who process personal data on behalf of controllers. These obligations apply to any processing of personal data in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller or a processor in the EU, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the EU or not. The GDPR also applies to the processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the EU by a controller or processor not established in the EU, where the processing activities are related to the offering of goods or services to data subjects in the EU or the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the EU.

The GDPR's list of processor obligations regarding cloud computing includes all of the following:

Controllers must be given notice of any subprocessors and have a right of objection. According to Article 28 of the GDPR, a processor shall not engage another processor without prior specific or general written authorisation of the controller. In the case of general written authorisation, the processor shall inform the controller of any intended changes concerning the addition or replacement of other processors, thereby giving the controller the opportunity to object to such changes.

Individuals authorized to process the personal data are subject to an obligation of confidentiality. According to Article 28 of the GDPR, the processor shall ensure that persons authorised to process the personal data have committed themselves to confidentiality or are under an appropriate statutory obligation of confidentiality.

Processors must implement technical and organizational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk. According to Article 32 of the GDPR, the processor shall implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk, taking into account the state of the art, the costs of implementation and the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing as well as the risk of varying likelihood and severity for the rights and freedoms of natural persons.

The GDPR's list of processor obligations regarding cloud computing does not include the following:

Any personal data related to data subjects must be securely maintained for a maximum of ten years. The GDPR does not specify a precise time limit for the storage of personal data, but leaves it to the controller to determine the appropriate retention period, taking into account the nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing, as well as the risks for the rights and freedoms of data subjects. The GDPR also allows for the further storage of personal data for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes, subject to appropriate safeguards. Therefore, the processor must follow the instructions of the controller regarding the storage duration of the personal data, and delete or return the personal data to the controller after the end of the provision of services relating to the processing, unless required to store the personal data by Union or Member State law.

References:

GDPR, Articles 3, 4, 28, 29, 32, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68.

EDPB Guidelines 07/2020 on the concepts of controller and processor in the GDPR, pages 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,

24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

Cloud Computing and GDPR: what you need to know | Combell, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

GDPR Processor Obligations - Taylor Wessing, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

NEW QUESTION # 292

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