

# Reliable CIPP-E Exam Cost & Latest CIPP-E Test Question



2026 Latest TopExamCollection CIPP-E PDF Dumps and CIPP-E Exam Engine Free Share: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aPToQ8x-Q6AQxqBKebE79GyUTPHLHwIx>

TopExamCollection aims to assist its clients in making them capable of passing the IAPP CIPP-E certification exam with flying colors. It fulfills its mission by giving them an entirely free Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) demo of the dumps. Thus, this demonstration will enable them to scrutinize the quality of the IAPP CIPP-E Study Material. Your opportunity to survey the IAPP CIPP-E exam questions before buying it will relax your nerves. The guarantee to give you the money back according to terms and conditions is one of the remarkable facilities of the TopExamCollection.

The CIPP-E certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and expertise of professionals in the field of data privacy. CIPP-E exam consists of 90 multiple-choice questions and must be completed within two and a half hours. To be eligible for the exam, candidates must have at least two years of experience in the field of data protection and privacy. CIPP-E exam is available in several languages, including English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, and can be taken at authorized testing centers around the world. The CIPP-E certification is valid for two years, after which professionals must retake the exam or complete continuing education courses to maintain their certification.

IAPP CIPP-E (Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe) exam is a globally recognized certification program that validates an individual's knowledge and expertise in the field of privacy and data protection within the European Union. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification is designed for individuals who work with or handle personal data, including privacy professionals, legal advisors, data protection officers, and information security professionals. The CIPP-E exam is a comprehensive test that covers the essential principles and practices of privacy and data protection in the European context.

>> **Reliable CIPP-E Exam Cost** <<

## Make Exam Preparation Simple TopExamCollection Real IAPP CIPP-E Exam Questions

It is browser-based; therefore no need to install it, and you can start practicing for the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) exam by creating the IAPP CIPP-E practice test. You don't need to install any separate

software or plugin to use it on your system to practice for your actual Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) exam. TopExamCollection Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) web-based practice software is supported by all well-known browsers like Chrome, Firefox, Opera, Internet Explorer, etc.

## IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q230-Q235):

### NEW QUESTION # 230

Please use the following to answer the next question:

ProStorage is a multinational cloud storage provider headquartered in the Netherlands. Its CEO, Ruth Brown, has developed a two-pronged strategy for growth: 1) expand ProStorage's global customer base and 2) increase ProStorage's sales force by efficiently onboarding effective teams. Enacting this strategy has recently been complicated by Ruth's health condition, which has limited her working hours, as well as her ability to travel to meet potential customers. ProStorage's Human Resources department and Ruth's Chief of Staff now work together to manage her schedule and ensure that she is able to make all her medical appointments. The latter has become especially crucial after Ruth's last trip to India, where she suffered a medical emergency and was hospitalized in New Delhi. Unable to reach Ruth's family, the hospital reached out to ProStorage and was able to connect with her Chief of Staff, who in coordination with Mary, the head of HR, provided information to the doctors based on accommodate on requests Ruth made when she started at ProStorage. Why was Jackie correct in not completing a transfer impact assessment for HRYourWay?

- **A. ProStorage will obtain consent for all transfers.**
- B. HRYourWay was ultimately not selected
- C. ProStorage can rely on its Binding Corporate Rules
- D. HRYourWay is not located in a third country.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 231

To receive a preliminary interpretation on provisions of the GDPR, a national court will refer its case to which of the following?

- A. The European Court of Human Rights.
- **B. The Court of Justice of the European Union.**
- C. The European Data Protection Board.
- D. The European Data Protection Supervisor.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.privacy-regulation.eu/en/recital-143-GDPR.htm>

The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) is the judicial body of the EU that makes decisions on issues of EU law and enforces European decisions either in respect to actions taken by the European Commission against a member state or actions taken by individuals to enforce their rights under EU law. The CJEU consists of two courts: the Court of Justice and the General Court. The CJEU ensures the uniform interpretation and application of EU law across the EU and settles disputes between EU institutions, member states, and individuals.

According to the EU Treaties, EU Member-States' courts may - or, in case no appeal from their decisions is possible, must - ask the CJEU to rule on the interpretation and validity of disputed provisions of EU law.

Such decisions are known as preliminary rulings, by which the CJEU expresses its ultimate authority to interpret EU law and which are binding for all national courts in the EU when they apply those specific provisions in individual cases. Since May 2018 - when the GDPR became applicable across the EU -, the CJEU has played an important role in clarifying the meaning and scope of some of its key concepts. For instance, the Court notably ruled that two parties as different as a website owner that has embedded a Facebook plugin and Facebook may be qualified as joint controllers by taking converging decisions ( Fashion ID case ), that consent for online data processing is not validly expressed through pre-ticked boxes ( Planet49 case ) and that the European Commission Decision to grant adequacy to the EU-US Privacy Shield framework is invalid as a mechanism for international data transfers, and supplemental measures may be necessary to lawfully transfer data outside of the EU on the basis of Commission-vetted model clauses (in the Schrems II case ).

Therefore, to receive a preliminary interpretation on provisions of the GDPR, a national court will refer its case to the Court of Justice of the European Union, which is the ultimate authority on EU law and the GDPR.

References:

GDPR

Court of Justice of the European Union

Court of Justice of the European Union - International Association of Privacy Professionals Judicial enforcement of EU law |

### NEW QUESTION # 232

A company is hesitating between Binding Corporate Rules and Standard Contractual Clauses as a global data transfer solution. Which of the following statements would help the company make an effective decision?

- A. Binding Corporate Rules are especially recommended for small and medium companies.
- B. The company will need the prior authorization of all EU data protection authorities for concluding Standard Contractual Clauses.
- C. The data exporter does not need to be located in the EU for the standard Contractual Clauses.
- **D. Binding Corporate Rules provide a global solution for all the entities of a company that are bound by the intra-group agreement.**

### Answer: D

#### Explanation:

According to the GDPR, transfers of personal data to third countries or international organisations are only allowed if the controller or processor complies with the conditions laid down in Chapter V of the GDPR<sup>1</sup>. One of these conditions is the existence of an adequacy decision by the European Commission, which means that the third country or international organisation ensures an adequate level of protection for the personal data<sup>2</sup>. However, if there is no adequacy decision, the controller or processor must provide appropriate safeguards for the data transfer, such as binding corporate rules (BCR) or standard contractual clauses (SCC)<sup>3</sup>.

Binding corporate rules (BCR) are internal rules adopted by a group of undertakings or enterprises engaged in a joint economic activity, which define its global policy with regard to the international transfers of personal data within the same corporate group or business partners located in third countries<sup>4</sup>. BCR must include all the general data protection principles and enforceable rights to ensure appropriate safeguards for the data transfers. They must be legally binding and enforced by every member concerned of the group<sup>5</sup>. BCR must be approved by the competent supervisory authority in accordance with the consistency mechanism provided by the GDPR<sup>6</sup>.

Standard contractual clauses (SCC) are sets of contractual terms and conditions that the controller or processor and the recipient of the data agree to apply to the data transfer. SCC are adopted by the European Commission or by a supervisory authority in accordance with the consistency mechanism and are available in the Official Journal of the European Union<sup>7</sup>. SCC must offer sufficient safeguards on data protection for the data to be transferred internationally<sup>8</sup>.

In the given scenario, option C is the statement that would help the company make an effective decision between BCR and SCC, as it highlights the main advantage of BCR over SCC, which is the global and comprehensive solution that BCR provide for all the entities of a company that are bound by the intra-group agreement. BCR are especially suitable for large and complex organisations that have frequent and high-volume data transfers within the same corporate group or business partners located in third countries. BCR also offer more flexibility and legal certainty than SCC, as they are tailored to the specific needs and structure of the group and do not require individual contracts for each data transfer.

The other options (A, B, and D) are either incorrect or misleading statements that would not help the company make an effective decision between BCR and SCC. Option A is incorrect, as BCR are not recommended for small and medium companies, but rather for large and complex ones, as explained above. Option B is misleading, as it implies that the data exporter can be located outside the EU for the SCC, which is true, but not relevant for the comparison with BCR, as the data exporter can also be located outside the EU for the BCR, as long as it is subject to the GDPR by virtue of Article 3(2). Option D is also misleading, as it implies that the company will need the prior authorization of all EU data protection authorities for concluding SCC, which is false, as the company will only need the prior authorization of the competent supervisory authority in the Member State where the data exporter is established, unless the SCC are modified or supplemented by additional clauses or safeguards. Reference:

1: [Article 44 of the GDPR]

2: [Article 45 of the GDPR]

3: [Article 46 of the GDPR]

4: [Article 4 (20) of the GDPR]

5: [Article 47 of the GDPR]

6: [Article 63 of the GDPR]

7: [Article 93 of the GDPR]

8: [Article 46 (2) and (d) of the GDPR]

9: [Binding Corporate Rules (BCR)]

10: [Article 3 (2) of the GDPR]

11: [Article 46 (3) (a) and (b) of the GDPR]

12: [Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General

Data Protection Regulation)]

13: [Binding Corporate Rules (BCR) - European Commission]

14: [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679>]

15: [[https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection/international-dimension-data-protection/binding-corporate-rules-bcr\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection/international-dimension-data-protection/binding-corporate-rules-bcr_en)]

16: [<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0679>]

17: [[https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection/international-dimension-data-protection/binding-corporate-rules-bcr\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection/international-dimension-data-protection/binding-corporate-rules-bcr_en)]

### NEW QUESTION # 233

Which aspect of the GDPR will likely have the most impact on the consistent implementation of data protection laws throughout the European Union?

- A. That it makes notification of large-scale data breaches mandatory
- **B. That it takes the form of a Regulation as opposed to a Directive**
- C. That it essentially functions as a one-stop shop mechanism
- D. That it makes appointment of a data protection officer mandatory

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

One of the main differences between a Regulation and a Directive in the EU law is that a Regulation is directly applicable and binding in all EU member states, without the need for national implementing measures, while a Directive sets out the objectives and principles that the member states must achieve, but leaves them the choice of form and methods to transpose it into their national laws.

Therefore, by taking the form of a Regulation, the GDPR aims to harmonize and unify the data protection rules across the EU, and to ensure a consistent implementation and enforcement of the data protection laws throughout the EU. The other aspects of the GDPR listed in the question, such as the one-stop shop mechanism, the mandatory notification of large-scale data breaches, and the mandatory appointment of a data protection officer, are also important features of the GDPR, but they do not have the same impact on the consistency of the data protection laws as the form of a Regulation.

References: Difference between A Regulation And Directive (European Law)<sup>1</sup>; EUR-Lex - 310401\_2 - EN - EUR-Lex<sup>2</sup>; EU GDPR vs. European Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC - Advisera<sup>3</sup>; Difference between GDPR and Data Protection Directive - Profolus

### NEW QUESTION # 234

A U.S. company's website sells widgets. Which of the following factors would NOT in itself subject the company to the GDPR?

- A. The website places cookies to monitor the EU website user behavior.
- B. An affiliate office is located in France but the processing is in the U.S.
- **C. The website is in English and French, and is accessible in France.**
- D. The widgets are offered in EU and priced in euro.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to the GDPR, the regulation applies to the processing of personal data in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller or a processor in the Union, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the Union or not<sup>1</sup>. The GDPR also applies to the processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the Union by a controller or processor not established in the Union, where the processing activities are related to: (a) the offering of goods or services, irrespective of whether a payment of the data subject is required, to such data subjects in the Union; or (b) the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the Union<sup>1</sup>.

In this scenario, a U.S. company's website sells widgets to customers in the EU and places cookies to monitor their behavior. These factors would subject the company to the GDPR, as they indicate that the company is offering goods or services and monitoring the behavior of data subjects in the Union<sup>2</sup>. However, the fact that the website is in English and French, and is accessible in France, would not in itself subject the company to the GDPR, as these factors do not necessarily imply an intention to target customers in the Union<sup>3</sup>. The language and accessibility of the website are not sufficient to establish a relevant and sufficient degree of stability and continuity of the company's activities in the Union<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

References:

\* Art. 3 GDPR - Territorial scope

\* Guidelines 3/2018 on the territorial scope of the GDPR (Article 3)

I hope this helps you understand the GDPR and territorial scope better. If you have any other questions, please feel free to ask me.  
#

• • • • •

**Latest CIPP-E Test Question:** <https://www.topexamcollection.com/CIPP-E-vce-collection.html>

- DOWNLOAD the newest TopExamCollection CIPP-E PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aPToQ8x-O6AQxqBKebE79GvUTPHLHwIx>