

CIPP-E Certificate Exam, Reliable CIPP-E Test Question

CIPP/E Certification from IAPP Questions and Answers 100% Correct

Adoption year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - ANSWER-1948

Who ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - ANSWER-General Assembly of United Nations

What is Art. 12 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights about - ANSWER-Privacy of family, home & correspondence
Protection of law against inferences to privacy

What is Art. 19 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights about - ANSWER-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. - ANSWER-Art. 29(2) - Individual rights are NOT absolute, such as to protect freedom of others, morality, public order, etc.

Adoption year of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) - ANSWER-Signed in Rome in 1950, in force in 1953

Who ratified the European Convention on Human Rights - ANSWER-Council of Europe (CoE)

How many member states in the Council of Europe - ANSWER-47 member states, mostly in Europe, open to non European states

Why is the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) such a powerful instrument - ANSWER-Because of the large scope of fundamental rights and freedom it protects

What is Art. 8 of European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) about - ANSWER-Right to respect private and family life and correspondence

What is Art. 10 of European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) about - ANSWER-Freedom of expression

What is the judicial body enforcing the European Convention on Human Rights - ANSWER-The European Court of Human Rights

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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.

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The ITexamReview is one of the top-rated and trusted platforms that are committed to making the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) certification exam journey successful. To achieve this objective ITexamReview has hired a

team of experienced and qualified IAPP CIPP-E Exam trainers. They work together and put all their expertise to maintain the top standard of CIPP-E practice test all the time.

Conclusion

The IAPP CIPP-E Exam will help a candidate stamp their knowledge of EU-US data protection laws and how well they can apply them in their practice. Data protection officials with this certification have an upper hand in the industry, and can even fit in international work environments. The study course as well as guides are very useful in helping the candidate pass their exams on the first try.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

NEW QUESTION # 142

As a result of the European Court of Justice's ruling in the case of Google v. Spain, search engines outside the EEA are also likely to be subject to the Regulation's right to be forgotten. This holds true if the activities of an EU subsidiary and its U.S. parent are what?

- A. Consistent with Privacy Shield requirements
- **B. Inextricably linked in their businesses.**
- C. Supervised by the same Data Protection Officer.
- D. Bound by a standard contractual clause.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the CIPP/E study guide, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) ruled in the case of Google Spain SL, Google Inc. v Agencia Espanola de Proteccion de Datos (AEPD), Mario Costeja Gonzalez that an Internet search engine operator is responsible for the processing of personal data that appear on web pages published by third parties, and that such operator must comply with the EU data protection law when it has an establishment in the EU. The CJEU held that Google Spain and Google Inc. were inextricably linked in their businesses, since Google Spain promoted and sold advertising space offered by Google Inc., which oriented its activity towards the inhabitants of Spain. Therefore, Google Inc. was subject to the EU data protection law through its subsidiary Google Spain, even though the personal data processing was carried out by Google Inc. outside the EU. This implies that search engines outside the EEA are also likely to be subject to the Regulation's right to be forgotten if they have an establishment in the EU that is inextricably linked to their parent company. References: 1: CIPP/E study guide, page 16; Google Spain v AEPD and Mario Costeja Gonzalez Reference:

<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?docid=138782&doclang=EN>

NEW QUESTION # 143

A company has collected personal data for direct marketing purpose on the basis of consent. It is now considering using this data to develop new products through analytics. What is the company first required to do?

- A. Update the privacy notice upon which consent was given
- B. Only inform the data subjects of the new purpose.
- C. Proceed no further, as such repurposing is unlawful
- **D. Obtain specific consent for the new processing**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 144

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Building Block Inc. is a multinational company, headquartered in Chicago with offices throughout the United States, Asia, and Europe (including Germany, Italy, France and Portugal). Last year the company was the victim of a phishing attack that resulted in a significant data breach. The executive board, in coordination with the general manager, their Privacy Office and the Information Security team, resolved to adopt additional security measures. These included training awareness programs, a cybersecurity audit, and use of a new software tool called SecurityScan, which scans employees' computers to see if they have software that is no longer being supported by a vendor and therefore not getting security updates. However, this software also provides other features,

including the monitoring of employees' computers.

Since these measures would potentially impact employees, Building Block's Privacy Office decided to issue a general notice to all employees indicating that the company will implement a series of initiatives to enhance information security and prevent future data breaches.

After the implementation of these measures, server performance decreased. The general manager instructed the Security team on how to use SecurityScan to monitor employees' computers activity and their location. During these activities, the Information Security team discovered that one employee from Italy was daily connecting to a video library of movies, and another one from Germany worked remotely without authorization. The Security team reported these incidents to the Privacy Office and the general manager. In their report, the team concluded that the employee from Italy was the reason why the server performance decreased. Due to the seriousness of these infringements, the company decided to apply disciplinary measures to both employees, since the security and privacy policy of the company prohibited employees from installing software on the company's computers, and from working remotely without authorization.

To comply with the GDPR, what should Building Block have done as a first step before implementing the SecurityScan measure?

- A. Distributed a more comprehensive notice to employees and received their express consent.
- **B. Assessed potential privacy risks by conducting a data protection impact assessment.**
- C. Consulted with the Information Security team to weigh security measures against possible server impacts.
- D. Consulted with the relevant data protection authority about potential privacy violations.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data protection impact assessment (DPIA) is a process to identify and minimise the data protection risks of a project that is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals¹. The GDPR requires controllers to conduct a DPIA before starting such processing activities¹. In this case, Building Block should have done a DPIA before implementing the SecurityScan measure, as it involves the monitoring of employees' computers, which could affect their privacy and other fundamental rights². A DPIA would help Building Block to assess the necessity, proportionality and compliance measures of the SecurityScan measure, as well as to identify and mitigate the risks to the employees and to consult with the relevant stakeholders, such as the data protection officer, the employees themselves, and the supervisory authorities². The other options are not the first step that Building Block should have done, as they either follow or depend on the outcome of the DPIA. Reference: Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) - GDPR.eu, Data protection impact assessments | ICO

NEW QUESTION # 145

When may browser settings be relied upon for the lawful application of cookies?

- A. When users are aware of the ability to adjust their settings.
- B. When users are provided with information about which cookies have been set.
- **C. When it is impossible to bypass the choices made by users in their browser settings.**
- D. When a user rejects cookies that are strictly necessary.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the ICO guidance on the use of cookies and similar technologies¹, browser settings and other control mechanisms can be relied upon for the lawful application of cookies only if they meet the following conditions:

- * They are designed to protect users' privacy and provide them with control over the use of cookies and similar technologies;
- * They are prominent and easy to use, and do not require users to take unnecessary steps or provide unnecessary information;
- * They are specific and granular enough to allow users to express their preferences for different types and purposes of cookies and similar technologies;
- * They are sufficiently informed and clear about the cookies and similar technologies that will be set or accessed, and the purposes for which they will be used;
- * They are regularly reviewed and updated to reflect any changes in the cookies and similar technologies that are used or the purposes for which they are used;
- * They are not overridden or circumvented by other software or settings that may interfere with users' choices;
- * They provide an effective means of withdrawing consent at any time.

Therefore, browser settings and other control mechanisms can be a valid way of obtaining consent for cookies and similar technologies, but only if they meet these high standards and ensure that users have a real and meaningful choice over the use of cookies and similar technologies on their devices. References: 1 How do we comply with the cookie rules? | ICO. Available at: 4 (Accessed: 11 December 2023).

When does the GDPR provide more latitude for a company to process data beyond its original collection purpose?

- Answer: A**

Section: (none)

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