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The Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) certification is the way to go in the modern IAPP era. Success in the CIPP-E exam of this certification plays an essential role in an individual's future growth. Nowadays, almost every tech aspirant is taking the test to get IAPP certification and find well-paying jobs or promotions. But the main issue that most of the candidates face is not finding updated IAPP CIPP-E Practice Questions to prepare successfully for the IAPP CIPP-E certification exam in a short time.

Achieving CIPP-E Certification is a significant achievement for privacy professionals who are looking to advance their careers. It demonstrates a high level of knowledge and expertise in the field of data protection and can open up new opportunities for career progression. Additionally, maintaining the certification requires ongoing education and training, ensuring that certified professionals stay up-to-date with the latest developments in data protection laws and regulations.

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cover up your deficiency before appearing in the actual exam.

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For the preparation of IAPP Certification exams, first there are the Online Web Simulator and Mobile App that are suitable for understanding real exam environment after that there are real exam questions that give confidence to pass exam. Smart Candidates who intend to construct a solid structure in all exam topics and relevant technologies usually combine video clip lectures with study guides to reap the benefits of both yet there is one critical prep work device as often neglected by a lot of candidates the method exams. Method exams are developed to make students comfy with the actual exam setting. Statistics have actually shown that many pupils stop working not because of that prep work however, because of exam stress and anxiety the worry of the unknown. TestPassed Specialist Group suggests you prepare some notes on these topics together with it do not forget to exercise **IAPP CIPP/E Exam exam dumps** which had been created by our expert team, Both these will certainly assist you a great deal to remove this exam with great marks.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q196-Q201):

NEW QUESTION # 196

What was the aim of the European Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC?

- A. To further reconcile the protection of the fundamental rights of individuals with the free flow of data from one member state to another.
- B. To implement the OECD Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and trans-border flows of Personal Data.
- C. To harmonize the implementation of the European Convention of Human Rights across all member states.
- D. To completely prevent the transfer of personal data out of the European Union.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The aim of the European Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC was to establish a common legal framework for the protection of personal data within the European Union, and to ensure the free movement of such data within the internal market. The Directive was based on the recognition that the processing of personal data affects the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals, especially their right to privacy, and that these rights need to be respected and safeguarded. At the same time, the Directive acknowledged that the free flow of personal data is essential for the economic and social development of the EU, and that the harmonization of data protection laws would facilitate the exchange of information and the provision of services across the member states. Therefore, the Directive aimed to strike a balance between the protection of individuals' rights and the promotion of the internal market, by laying down the key principles, obligations and rights for the processing of personal data, and by providing mechanisms for cooperation and coordination among the national data protection authorities. References: Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, Data Protection Directive - Wikipedia Reference: https://www.oecd.org/sti/economy/oecd_privacy_framework.pdf(3)

NEW QUESTION # 197

Which of the following countries will continue to enjoy adequacy status under the GDPR, pending any future European Commission decision to the contrary?

- A. Norway
- B. Australia
- C. Greece
- D. Switzerland

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/international-dimension-data-protection/adequacy-decisions_en

NEW QUESTION # 198

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 tasks. 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. How should the company respond to Jack's request to be forgotten?"

- A. The company should ensure that the information is stored outside of the European Union so that the right to be forgotten under the GDPR does not apply.
- B. The company should claim that the right to be forgotten is not applicable to them, as only a fraction of their global workforce resides in the European Union.
- C. The company should erase all data relating to Jack without undue delay as the right to be forgotten is an absolute right.
- **D. The company should not erase the data at this time as it may be required to defend a legal claim of unfair dismissal.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the GDPR, the right to be forgotten, also known as the right to erasure, is not an absolute right and only applies in certain circumstances¹. One of the exceptions to this right is when the processing of personal data is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims². In this scenario, the company may need to retain the personal data of Jack, such as his employment records, performance reviews, and internal emails, in order to defend itself against a possible legal action of unfair dismissal. Therefore, the company should not erase the data at this time, unless it is confident that it has no legal basis to keep it. The company should also inform Jack of the reasons for not complying with his request and of his right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority or a judicial remedy³. References: 1: Everything you need to know about the "Right to be forgotten" 2: Article 17(3)(e) of the GDPR 3: Article 12(4) of the GDPR.

NEW QUESTION # 199

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Louis, a long-time customer of Bedrock Insurance, was involved in a minor car accident a few months ago. Although no one was hurt, Louis has been plagued by texts and calls from a company called Accidentable offering to help him recover compensation for personal injury. Louis has heard about insurance companies selling customers' data to third parties, and he's convinced that Accidentable must have gotten his information from Bedrock Insurance.

Louis has also been receiving an increased amount of marketing information from Bedrock, trying to sell him their full range of their insurance policies.

Perturbed by this, Louis has started looking at price comparison sites on the internet and has been shocked to find that other insurers offer much cheaper rates than Bedrock, even though he has been a loyal customer for many years. When his Bedrock policy comes up for renewal, he decides to switch to Zantrum Insurance.

In order to activate his new insurance policy, Louis needs to supply Zantrum with information about his No Claims bonus, his vehicle and his driving history. After researching his rights under the GDPR, he writes to ask Bedrock to transfer his information directly to Zantrum. He also takes this opportunity to ask Bedrock to stop using his personal data for marketing purposes.

Bedrock supplies Louis with a PDF and XML (Extensible Markup Language) versions of his No Claims Certificate, but tells Louis it cannot transfer his data directly to Zantrum as this is not technically feasible. Bedrock also explains that Louis's contract included a provision whereby Louis agreed that his data could be used for marketing purposes; according to Bedrock, it is too late for Louis to change his mind about this. It angers Louis when he recalls the wording of the contract, which was filled with legal jargon and very confusing.

In the meantime, Louis is still receiving unwanted calls from Accidentable Insurance. He writes to Accidentable to ask for the name of the organization that supplied his details to them. He warns Accidentable that he plans to complain to the data protection authority, because he thinks their company has been using his data unlawfully. His letter states that he does not want his data being used by them in any way.

Accidentable's response letter confirms Louis's suspicions. Accidentable is Bedrock Insurance's wholly owned subsidiary, and they received information about Louis's accident from Bedrock shortly after Louis submitted his accident claim. Accidentable assures

Louis that there has been no breach of the GDPR, as Louis's contract included, a provision in which he agreed to share his information with Bedrock's affiliates for business purposes.

Louis is disgusted by the way in which he has been treated by Bedrock, and writes to them insisting that all his information be erased from their computer system.

Which statement accurately summarizes Bedrock's obligation in regard to Louis's data portability request?

- A. Bedrock does not have to transfer Louis's data to Zantrum because the right to data portability does not apply where personal data are processed in order to carry out tasks in the public interest.
- B. Bedrock does not have a duty to transfer Louis's data to Zantrum if doing so is legitimately not technically feasible.
- C. Bedrock has failed to comply with the duty to transfer Louis's data to Zantrum because it has an obligation to develop commonly used, machine-readable and interoperable formats so that all customer data can be ported to other insurers on request.
- D. Bedrock has failed to comply with the duty to transfer Louis's data to Zantrum because the duty applies wherever personal data are processed by automated means and necessary for the performance of a contract with the customer.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 200

Which of the following is NOT recognized as being a common characteristic of cloud-computing services?

- A. The supplier allows customer data to be transferred around the infrastructure according to capacity.
- B. The supplier determines the location, security measures, and service standards applicable to the processing.
- C. The service's infrastructure is shared among the supplier's customers and can be located in a number of countries.
- D. The supplier assumes the vendor's business risk associated with data processed by the supplier.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is not a common characteristic of cloud-computing services, as the supplier usually does not assume the vendor's business risk. In fact, the supplier often limits its liability for data breaches or losses, and the vendor remains responsible for complying with data protection laws and regulations. The other options are common characteristics of cloud-computing services, as they reflect the nature of cloud computing as a flexible, scalable, and cost-effective way of processing data, but also pose challenges for data protection and security. References:

* Free CIPP/E Study Guide, page 17, section 2.3.2

* CIPP/E Certification, page 12, section 2.3.2

* Cipp-e Study guides, Class notes & Summaries, page 23, section 2.3.2

NEW QUESTION # 201

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