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No matter how much you study, it can be difficult to feel confident going into the Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) exam. However, there are a few things you can do to help ease your anxiety and boost your chances of success. First, make sure you prepare with real IAPP CIPP-E Exam Dumps. If there are any concepts you're unsure of, take the time to take CIPP-E Practice Exams until you feel comfortable. Buy Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) preparation material from a trusted company such as TorrentValid. This will ensure you get updated Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) (CIPP-E) study material to cover everything before the big day.

The CIPP/E certification exam is intended for professionals who are responsible for managing data protection programs and ensuring compliance with data protection laws and regulations in the European Union (EU), the European Economic Area (EEA), and Switzerland. This includes privacy professionals, legal professionals, compliance officers, and information security professionals who are involved in data protection and privacy matters.

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Our CIPP-E learning guide allows you to study anytime, anywhere. If you are concerned that your study time cannot be guaranteed, then our CIPP-E learning guide is your best choice because it allows you to learn from time to time and make full use of all the time available for learning. Our online version of CIPP-E learning guide does not restrict the use of the device. You can use the computer or you can use the mobile phone. You can choose the device you feel convenient at any time. What is more, you can pass the CIPP-E exam without difficulty.

The CIPP-E exam is ideal for professionals who handle personal data in the European Union, including privacy officers, data protection officers, compliance officers, lawyers, and anyone else who is responsible for ensuring that their organization is in compliance with data protection regulations. Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) certification demonstrates a strong understanding of European data privacy regulations and can help to advance one's career in the field of data privacy. CIPP-E exam consists of 90 multiple-choice questions and individuals have two hours to complete the exam.

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 (Q289-Q294):

NEW QUESTION # 289
Please use the following to answer the next question:
Joe started the Gummy Bear Company in 2000 from his home in Vermont, USA. Today, it is a multi-billion-dollar candy company operating in every continent.
All of the company's IT servers are located in Vermont. This year Joe hires his son Ben to join the company and head up Project Big, which is a major marketing strategy to triple gross revenue in just 5 years. Ben graduated with a PhD in computer software from a top university. Ben decided to join his father's company, but is also secretly working on launching a new global online dating website company called Ben Knows Best.
Ben is aware that the Gummy Bear Company has millions of customers and believes that many of them might also be interested in finding their perfect match. For Project Big, Ben redesigns the company's online web portal and requires customers in the European Union and elsewhere to provide additional personal information in order to remain a customer. Project Ben begins collecting data about customers' philosophical beliefs, political opinions and marital status.
If a customer identifies as single, Ben then copies all of that customer's personal data onto a separate database for Ben Knows Best. Ben believes that he is not doing anything wrong, because he explicitly asks each customer to give their consent by requiring them to check a box before accepting their information. As Project Big is an important project, the company also hires a first year college student named Sam, who is studying computer science to help Ben out.
Ben calls out and Sam comes across the Ben Knows Best database. Sam is planning on going to Ireland over Spring Beak with 10 of his friends, so he copies all of the customer information of people that reside in Ireland so that he and his friends can contact people when they are in Ireland.
Joe also hires his best friend's daughter, Alice, who just graduated from law school in the U.S., to be the company's new General Counsel. Alice has heard about the GDPR, so she does some research on it. Alice approaches Joe and informs him that she has drafted up Binding Corporate Rules for everyone in the company to follow, as it is important for the company to have in place a legal mechanism to transfer data internally from the company's operations in the European Union to the U.S.
Joe believes that Alice is doing a great job, and informs her that she will also be in-charge of handling a major lawsuit that has been brought against the company in federal court in the U.S. To prepare for the lawsuit, Alice instructs the company's IT department to make copies of the computer hard drives from the entire global sales team, including the European Union, and send everything to her so that she can review everyone's information. Alice believes that Joe will be happy that she did the first level review, as it will save the company a lot of money that would otherwise be paid to its outside law firm.
The data transfer mechanism that Alice drafted violates the GDPR because the company did not first get approval from?

- A. The Court of Justice of the European Union.
- B. The European Data Protection Board.
- C. The European Commission.
- D. The Data Protection Authority.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 290
Which aspect of processing does the GDPR allow processors to determine for themselves?

- A. Their own purposes for the processing, if such purposes are compatible with those for which the personal data were initially collected.
- B. The parameters of their marketing campaigns using personal data relating to the controller's customers.
- C. The question of whether the controller needs to be informed about the substitution of another processor carrying out specific processing activities on behalf of the controller.
- D. Their own type of hardware or software and the specific security measures for the processing.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The GDPR defines processors as entities that process personal data on behalf of controllers, typically under a contract or other legal act that sets out the subject matter, duration, nature, purpose, type and categories of personal data, and the obligations and rights of the controller. Processors must act only on the documented instructions of the controller, unless required by law to act otherwise. Processors must also comply with the GDPR's requirements regarding the security, confidentiality, transfer, sub-processing, notification, assistance, cooperation, and documentation of the personal data processing.
However, the GDPR does not prescribe the exact technical and organisational measures that processors must implement to ensure the security of the personal data processing. Instead, the GDPR requires that processors take into account the state of the art, the costs of implementation, the nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing, and the risks for the rights and freedoms of data subjects. Therefore, processors have some discretion to determine their own type of hardware or software and the specific security measures for the processing, as long as they provide a level of security appropriate to the risk and comply with the controller's

instructions. Processors may also adhere to approved codes of conduct or certification mechanisms to demonstrate their compliance with the GDPR's security requirements.
The other options listed in the question are not aspects of processing that the GDPR allows processors to determine for themselves. According to the GDPR:
Processors must inform the controller of any intended changes concerning the addition or replacement of other processors, and give the controller the opportunity to object to such changes. Processors must also impose the same data protection obligations on any sub-processors as those agreed with the controller.
Processors must not process the personal data for their own purposes, unless they have a legal basis to do so and inform the data subjects accordingly. Processors must only process the personal data for the purposes determined by the controller, and in accordance with the controller's instructions.
Processors must not use the personal data relating to the controller's customers for their own marketing campaigns, unless they have obtained the consent of the data subjects or have another legitimate interest to do so. Processors must respect the data subjects' rights to object to direct marketing and to withdraw their consent at any time.
Reference:
GDPR, Articles 4, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43.
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.

NEW QUESTION # 291
After detecting an intrusion involving the theft of unencrypted personal data, who shall the breached company notify first under GDPR requirements?

- A. A competent supervisory authority.
- B. A local law enforcement agency
- C. Any affected customers whose data was compromised.
- D. Any parents of children whose personal data was compromised.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 292
A dynamic Internet Protocol (IP) address is considered persona! data when it is combined with what?

- A. Other data held by recipients of the data.
- B. Other data held by the processor.
- C. Other data held by Internet Service Providers (ISPs).
- D. Other data held by the controller

Answer: D

Explanation:
A dynamic IP address is a unique numerical label for a device on the internet that changes every time the device connects to the internet. A dynamic IP address by itself is not personal data, as it does not directly identify the person who owns or uses the device. However, a dynamic IP address can become personal data when it is combined with other data held by the controller, such as the web pages accessed by the device, the time and duration of the visit, the location of the device, or the user's preferences and interests. In this case, the controller can use the additional data to identify the data subject, either directly or indirectly, by linking the dynamic IP address to a specific person or a profile. This was confirmed by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in the case of Breyer v Bundesrepublik Deutschland, where the CJEU ruled that a dynamic IP address registered by a website provider constitutes personal data in relation to that provider, where the latter has the legal means to obtain the identity of the data subject from the internet service provider (ISP) that assigned the dynamic IP address. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.
References: Directive 95
/46/EC, Directive 2002/58/EC, Breyer v Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Case C-582/14, Dynamic IP Addresses can be Personal Data

NEW QUESTION # 293
SCENARIO
Please use the following to answer the next question:
Joe is the new privacy manager for Who-R-U, a Canadian business that provides DNA analysis. The company is headquartered in

Montreal, and all of its employees are located there. The company offers its services to Canadians only: Its website is in English and French, it accepts only Canadian currency, and it blocks internet traffic from outside of Canada (although this solution doesn't prevent all non-Canadian traffic). It also declines to process orders that request the DNA report to be sent outside of Canada, and returns orders that show a non-Canadian return address.
Bob, the President of Who-R-U, thinks there is a lot of interest for the product in the EU, and the company is exploring a number of plans to expand its customer base.
The first plan, collegially called We-Track-U, will use an app to collect information about its current Canadian customer base. The expansion will allow its Canadian customers to use the app while traveling abroad. He suggests that the company use this app to gather location information. If the plan shows promise, Bob proposes to use push notifications and text messages to encourage existing customers to pre-register for an EU version of the service. Bob calls this work plan, We-Text-U. Once the company has gathered enough pre- registrations, it will develop EU-specific content and services.
Another plan is called Customer for Life. The idea is to offer additional services through the company's app, like storage and sharing of DNA information with other applications and medical providers. The company's contract says that it can keep customer DNA indefinitely, and use it to offer new services and market them to customers. It also says that customers agree not to withdraw direct marketing consent. Paul, the marketing director, suggests that the company should fully exploit these provisions, and that it can work around customers' attempts to withdraw consent because the contract invalidates them.
The final plan is to develop a brand presence in the EU. The company has already begun this process. It is in the process of purchasing the naming rights for a building in Germany, which would come with a few offices that Who-R-U executives can use while traveling internationally. The office doesn't include any technology or infrastructure; rather, it's simply a room with a desk and some chairs.
On a recent trip concerning the naming-rights deal, Bob's laptop is stolen. The laptop held unencrypted DNA reports on 5,000 Who-R-U customers, all of whom are residents of Canad a. The reports include customer name, birthdate, ethnicity, racial background, names of relatives, gender, and occasionally health information.
Who-R-U is NOT required to notify the local German DPA about the laptop theft because?

- A. The laptop belonged to a company located in Canada.
- B. The data isn't considered personally identifiable financial information.
- C. The company isn't a controller established in the Union.
- D. There is no evidence that the thieves have accessed the data on the laptop.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the GDPR, a data breach must be notified to the supervisory authority of the member state where the controller or processor is established, unless the breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons1. The GDPR defines a controller as "the natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data"2. The GDPR also specifies that a controller or processor is considered to be established in the Union if it has "an effective and real exercise of activity through stable arrangements" in the Union, regardless of its legal form or location of its headquarters3.
In this scenario, Who-R-U is not a controller established in the Union, because it does not have any stable arrangements in the Union that involve the processing of personal data. The company only offers its services to Canadians, and does not target or monitor individuals in the Union. The fact that it has purchased the naming rights for a building in Germany, which comes with a few offices, does not constitute an effective and real exercise of activity in the Union, as the offices do not include any technology or infrastructure for processing personal data, and are only used by executives while traveling internationally. Therefore, Who-R-U is not subject to the GDPR's data breach notification obligation, and is not required to notify the local German DPA about the laptop theft.
Reference:
Art. 33 GDPR - Notification of a personal data breach to the supervisory authority Art. 4 GDPR - Definitions Art. 3 GDPR - Territorial scope Guidelines 9/2022 on personal data breach notification under GDPR Guidelines 3/2018 on the territorial scope of the GDPR I hope this helps you understand the GDPR and data breach notification better. If you have any other questions, please feel free to ask me.

NEW QUESTION # 294
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