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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Manager (CIPM) Sample Questions (Q184-Q189):

NEW QUESTION # 184

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), what are the obligations of a processor that engages a sub-processor?

- A. The processor must obtain the consent of the controller and ensure the sub-processor complies with data processing obligations that are equivalent to those that apply to the processor.
- B. The processor must receive a written agreement that the sub-processor will be fully liable to the controller for the performance of its obligations in relation to the personal data concerned.
- C. The processor must Obtain the controllers specific written authorization and provide annual reports on the sub-processor'S performance.
- D. The processor must give the controller prior written notice and perform a preliminary audit of the sub-processor.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the obligations of a processor that engages a sub-processor are to obtain the consent of the controller and ensure the sub-processor complies with data processing obligations that are equivalent to those that apply to the processor. The GDPR defines a processor as a natural or legal person, public authority, agency, or other body that processes personal data on behalf of the controller. A sub-processor is a third party that is engaged by the processor to carry out specific processing activities on behalf of the controller. The GDPR requires that the processor does not engage another processor without prior specific or general written authorization of the controller. In the case of general written authorization, the processor must 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. The processor must also ensure that the same data protection obligations as set out in the contract or other legal act between the controller and the processor are imposed on that other processor by way of a contract or other legal act under Union or Member State law, . Reference: [GDPR Article 28], [CIPM - International Association of Privacy Professionals]

NEW QUESTION # 185

(From a privacy perspective, what is the first concern organizations must tackle when considering using a third-party AI tool to screen job applications?)

- A. Assigning contractual responsibility in case of regulatory non-compliance.
- B. Identifying the most suitable vendor based on organizational requirements.
- C. Preparing a notice for job applicants in advance of tool deployment.
- **D. Analyzing compliance with privacy laws and AI regulations.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the CIPM Operational Lifecycle, the Assess phase requires organizations to identify legal, regulatory, and privacy risks before adopting new technologies. AI tools used in recruitment present heightened risks related to automated decision-making, bias, transparency, and lawful processing. Therefore, evaluating compliance with applicable privacy and AI regulations must occur before notices, vendor selection, or contracts.

This ensures risks are understood and mitigated at the earliest stage.

NEW QUESTION # 186

Which is TRUE about the scope and authority of data protection oversight authorities?

- A. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Privacy Frameworks require all member nations to designate a national data protection authority.
- B. All authority in the European Union rests with the Data Protection Commission (DPC).
- **C. No one agency officially oversees the enforcement of privacy regulations in the United States.**
- D. The Office of the Privacy Commissioner (OPC) of Canada has the right to impose financial sanctions on violators.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The true statement about the scope and authority of data protection oversight authorities is that no one agency officially oversees the enforcement of privacy regulations in the United States. Unlike other regions, such as the European Union or Canada, the United States does not have a comprehensive federal privacy law or a single national data protection authority. Instead, it has a patchwork of sector-specific and state-level laws and regulations, enforced by various federal and state agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Commerce (DOC), etc. Additionally, individuals can also bring private lawsuits against organizations that violate their privacy rights. References: [Data Protection Authorities], [Privacy Law in the United States]

NEW QUESTION # 187

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Edufox has hosted an annual convention of users of its famous e-learning software platform, and over time, it has become a grand

event. It fills one of the large downtown conference hotels and overflows into the others, with several thousand attendees enjoying three days of presentations, panel discussions and networking. The convention is the centerpiece of the company's product rollout schedule and a great training opportunity for current users. The sales force also encourages prospective clients to attend to get a better sense of the ways in which the system can be customized to meet diverse needs and understand that when they buy into this system, they are joining a community that feels like family.

This year's conference is only three weeks away, and you have just heard news of a new initiative supporting it: a smartphone app for attendees. The app will support late registration, highlight the featured presentations and provide a mobile version of the conference program. It also links to a restaurant reservation system with the best cuisine in the areas featured. "It's going to be great," the developer, Deidre Hoffman, tells you, "if, that is, we actually get it working!" She laughs nervously but explains that because of the tight time frame she'd been given to build the app, she outsourced the job to a local firm. "It's just three young people," she says, "but they do great work." She describes some of the other apps they have built. When asked how they were selected for this job, Deidre shrugs. "They do good work, so I chose them." Deidre is a terrific employee with a strong track record. That's why she's been charged to deliver this rushed project. You're sure she has the best interests of the company at heart, and you don't doubt that she's under pressure to meet a deadline that cannot be pushed back. However, you have concerns about the app's handling of personal data and its security safeguards. Over lunch in the break room, you start to talk to her about it, but she quickly tries to reassure you, "I'm sure with your help we can fix any security issues if we have to, but I doubt there'll be any. These people build apps for a living, and they know what they're doing. You worry too much, but that's why you're so good at your job!" Since it is too late to restructure the contract with the vendor or prevent the app from being deployed, what is the best step for you to take next?

- A. Insist on an audit of the vendor's privacy procedures and safeguards.
- B. Implement a more comprehensive suite of information security controls than the one used by the vendor.
- C. Develop security protocols for the vendor and mandate that they be deployed.
- D. Ask the vendor for verifiable information about their privacy protections so weaknesses can be identified.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 188

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Recently, a boutique fashion company headquartered in California, US needed to fill a very large online order from one of their best customers located in France. The boutique did not have all the items needed to complete the order, so they asked one of their partners located in Canada to help fulfill the order. To save time, the boutique had the items shipped directly from the Canadian partner's store to the customer's home address. The partner sent SMS messages to provide the customer with direct shipping updates.

The merchandise arrived to the customer and they were happy with the experience. However, soon after, the customer contacted the boutique to complain that they had been receiving telemarketing calls and emails from other fashion boutiques and stores.

What should the boutique have done to properly handle and govern the customer's personal information?

- A. Ensured that Canada has received an adequacy decision by European Commission before moving forward with the transaction.
- B. Ensured that standard contractual clauses were in place between the boutique and the partner store.
- C. Notified the customer that part of their order would be fulfilled by the partner and obtain the customer's opt-in consent before sharing any data.
- D. Performed a sub-processor due diligence review of the partner store.

Answer: C

Explanation:

CIPM emphasizes transparency and consent when personal data is shared with third parties for new purposes.

The customer should have been informed and allowed to opt in before data sharing occurred. Failure to do so undermines fairness and trust.

NEW QUESTION # 189

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