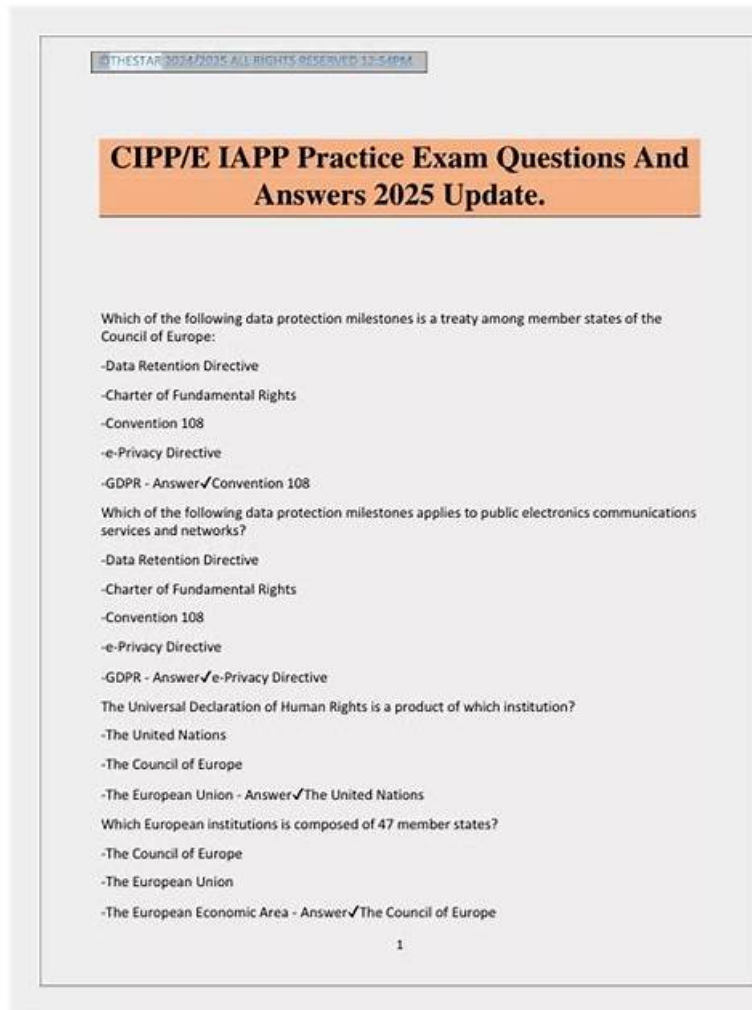


# IAPP CIPP-E Reliable Exam Bootcamp - Exam CIPP-E Reviews



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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.

## **IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q173-Q178):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 173**

Under Article 21 of the GDPR, a controller must stop profiling when requested by a data subject, unless it can demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds that override the interests of the individual. In the Guidelines on Automated individual decision-making and Profiling, the WP 29 says the controller needs to do all of the following to demonstrate that it has such legitimate grounds EXCEPT?

- A. Carry out an exercise that weighs the interests of the controller and the basis for the data subject's objection.
- B. Consider the impact of the profiling on the data subject's interest, rights and freedoms.
- **C. Demonstrate that the profiling is for the purposes of direct marketing.**
- D. Consider the importance of the profiling to their particular objective.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to the UK GDPR, the data subject has the right to object, on grounds relating to his or her particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning him or her which is based on point (e) or (f) of Article 6(1), including profiling based on those provisions<sup>1</sup>. The controller must stop the processing unless it demonstrates compelling legitimate grounds for the processing which override the interests, rights and freedoms of the data subject or for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims<sup>1</sup>. The WP 29 Guidelines on Automated individual decision-making and Profiling provide some guidance on how to assess the existence of such compelling legitimate grounds<sup>2</sup>. The controller needs to carry out an exercise that weighs the interests of the controller and the basis for the data subject's objection, consider the impact of the profiling on the data subject's interest, rights and freedoms, and consider the importance of the profiling to their particular objective<sup>2</sup>. However, the controller does not need to demonstrate that the profiling is for the purposes of direct marketing, as this is a separate ground for objection under Article 21(2) of the UK GDPR, which gives the data subject an absolute right to object to such processing<sup>1</sup><sup>3</sup>. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it is not required by the controller to demonstrate that it has compelling legitimate grounds for profiling. References: 132 <https://gdpr.eu/article-21-right-to-object/> <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations-2/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/individual-rights/right-to-object/>

### **NEW QUESTION # 174**

Under the GDPR, which of the following is true in regard to adequacy decisions involving cross-border transfers?

- **A. The European Commission can adopt an adequacy decision for individual companies.**
- B. EU member states are vested with the power to accept or reject a European Commission adequacy decision.
- C. To be considered as adequate, third countries must implement the EU General Data Protection Regulation into their national legislation.
- D. The European Commission can adopt, repeal or amend an existing adequacy decision.

**Answer: A**

### **NEW QUESTION # 175**

Which judicial body makes decisions on actions taken by individuals wishing to enforce their rights under EU law?

- A. European Data Protection Board
- **B. Court of Justice of European Union**

- C. Court of Auditors
- D. European Court of Human Rights

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

The other options are not correct, as they are not the judicial bodies that make decisions on actions taken by individuals wishing to enforce their rights under EU law. The Court of Auditors is the EU's independent external auditor that checks the legality and regularity of the EU's revenue and expenditure, and the soundness of its financial management. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) is an international court that oversees the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950. The ECHR is not linked to the EU institutions, and it covers human rights laws across Europe, including in many non-EU countries. The European Data Protection Board (EDPB) is an independent body that ensures the consistent application of the GDPR and issues opinions on various aspects of data protection, but it does not have judicial authority.

Reference:

Court of Justice of the European Union

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

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions Competences of the Court of Justice of the European Union

#### NEW QUESTION # 176

According to the GDPR, what is the main task of a Data Protection Officer (DPO)?

- A. To create and maintain records of processing activities.
- **B. To conduct Privacy Impact Assessments on behalf of the controller or processor.**
- C. To monitor compliance with other local or European data protection provisions.
- D. To create procedures for notification of personal data breaches to competent supervisory authorities.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 177

Which statement is correct when considering the right to privacy under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)?

- A. The right to privacy is an absolute right
- B. The right to privacy protects the right to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas without interference
- C. The right to freedom of expression under Article 10 of the ECHR will always override the right to privacy
- **D. The right to privacy has to be balanced against other rights under the ECHR**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Article 8 of the ECHR protects the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence.

However, this right is not absolute and can be subject to limitations by a public authority in accordance with the law and for a legitimate aim. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has developed a two-stage test to determine whether such limitations are justified. First, the court must examine whether there is a legitimate aim pursued by the public authority, such as national security, public safety or the prevention of crime. Second, the court must assess whether the means used by the public authority are appropriate and necessary to achieve that aim, taking into account all relevant factors such as proportionality, necessity and less restrictive alternatives<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, the right to privacy is not an absolute right but a qualified one that has to be balanced against other rights under the ECHR. References:

\* Article 8 - Protection of personal data

\* Your right to respect for private and family life

\* Right to respect for private and family life

\* Guide on Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights

\* European Convention on Human Rights - Article 8

