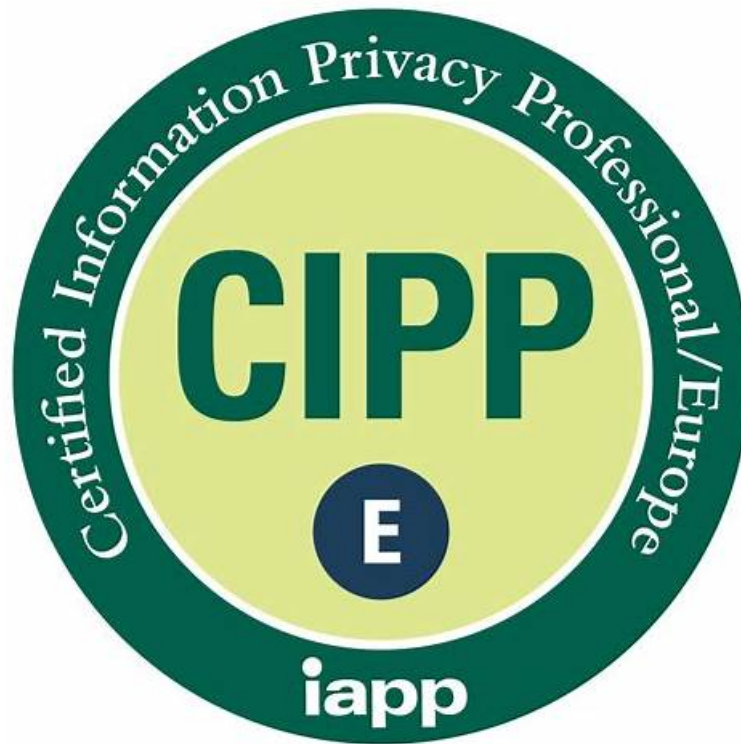


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## IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

### NEW QUESTION # 16

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

- A. Court of Auditors
- B. European Court of Human Rights
- C. European Data Protection Board
- **D. Court of Justice of European Union**

**Answer: D**

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 # 17

Under the GDPR, where personal data is not obtained directly from the data subject, a controller is exempt from directly providing information about processing to the data subject if?

- **A. The data subject already has information regarding how his data will be used**
- B. The provision of such information to the data subject would be too problematic
- C. Third-party data would be disclosed by providing such information to the data subject
- D. The processing of the data subject's data is protected by appropriate technical measures

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to Article 14 of the GDPR, where personal data is not obtained directly from the data subject, the controller must provide the data subject with certain information about the processing, such as the identity of the controller, the purposes and legal basis of the processing, the categories of personal data concerned, the recipients or categories of recipients of the personal data, and the rights of the data subject<sup>12</sup>. However, there are some exceptions to this obligation, as specified in Article 14(5). One of them is when the provision of such information proves impossible or would involve a disproportionate effort, in particular for processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes, subject to the conditions and safeguards referred to in Article 89(1) or in so far as the obligation is likely to render impossible or seriously impair the achievement of the objectives of that processing<sup>12</sup>. In such cases, the controller must take appropriate measures to protect the data subject's rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, including making the information publicly available<sup>12</sup>. Reference: CIPP/E Certification - International Association of Privacy Professionals, Free CIPP/E Study Guide - International Association of Privacy

### NEW QUESTION # 18

#### SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Why was Jackie correct in not completing a transfer impact assessment for HRYourWay?

- **A. HRYourWay is not located in a third country.**
- B. ProStorage will obtain consent for all transfers.
- C. ProStorage can rely on its Binding Corporate Rules
- D. HRYourWay was ultimately not selected

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to the GDPR, a transfer of personal data to a third country or an international organisation may take place only if the conditions laid down in Chapter V of the GDPR are complied with by the controller and processor, including for onward transfers of personal data from the third country or an international organisation to another third country or to another international organisation<sup>1</sup>. A third country is any country outside of the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA)<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, a transfer impact assessment is only required when personal data is transferred to a third country or an international organisation that does not provide an adequate level of data protection, as recognised by the European Commission<sup>3</sup>. HRYourWay is a German based company, and Germany is a member state of the EU and the EEA. Thus, HRYourWay is not located in a third country, and no transfer impact assessment is needed for transferring personal data to it. The other options are incorrect, as they are not relevant to the question of whether a transfer impact assessment is required or not. Reference:

GDPR, Chapter V

GDPR, Article 4 (24)

GDPR, Article 45

### NEW QUESTION # 19

The GDPR requires controllers to supply data subjects with detailed information about the processing of their data. Where a controller obtains data directly from data subjects, which of the following items of information does NOT legally have to be supplied?

- A. The right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority.
- B. The rights of access, erasure, restriction, and portability.
- **C. The categories of personal data concerned.**
- D. The recipients or categories of recipients.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Reference <https://gdpr-info.eu/art-13-gdpr/>

### NEW QUESTION # 20

As per the GDPR, which legal basis would be the most appropriate for an online shop that wishes to process personal data for the purpose of fraud prevention?

- **A. Consent**
- B. Legitimate interest
- C. Performance of a contract
- D. Protection of the interests of the data subjects.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 21

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