IAPP CIPP-E

IAPP Information Privacy Professional/Europe Certification Questions & Answers

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CIPP-E

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP-E)
90 Questions Exam – 300 / 500 Cut Score – Duration of 150 minutes

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Discover More about the IAPP CIPP-E Certification

Are you interested in passing the IAPP CIPP-E exam? First discover, who benefits from the CIPP-E certification. The CIPP-E is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Privacy Laws and Regulations. Passing the CIPP-E exam earns you the IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP-E) title.

While preparing for the CIPP-E exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The CIPP-E PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful **CIPP-E study materials just at one click.**

IAPP CIPP-E Information Privacy Professional/Europe Certification Details:

Exam Name	IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP-E)
Exam Code	CIPP-E
Exam Price	First Time Candidate: $550 Retake: $375
Duration	150 mins
Number of Questions	90
Passing Score	300 / 500
Books / Training	**CIPP/E Body of Knowledge** **CIPP/E Exam Blueprint**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**IAPP CIPP-E Sample Questions**
Practice Exam	**IAPP CIPP-E Certification Practice Exam**

IAPP CIPP-E Syllabus:

Topic	Details
Introduction to European Data Protection	
Origins and Historical Context of Data Protection Law	- Rationale for data protection - Human rights laws - Early laws and regulations • OECD Guidelines and the Council of Europe • Convention 108 - The need for a harmonized European approach - The Treaty of Lisbon - A modernized framework
European Union Institutions	- European Court of Human Rights - European Parliament - European Commission - European Council - Court of Justice of the European Union
Legislative Framework	- The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to the Automatic Processing of Personal Data of 1981 (The CoE Convention) - The EU Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC) - The EU Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications (2002/58/EC) (ePrivacy Directive) – as amended - The EU Directive on Electronic Commerce (2000/31/EC) - European data retention regimes - The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (EU) 2016/679 and related legislation
European Data Protection Law and Regulation	
Data Protection Concepts	- Personal data - Sensitive personal data - Pseudonymous and anonymous data

Topic	Details
	- Processing - Controller - Processor • Guidelines 07/2020 on the concepts of controller and processor in the GDPR - Data subject
Territorial and Material Scope of the General Data Protection Regulation	- Establishment in the EU - Non-establishment in the EU • Guidelines 3/2018 on the territorial scope of the GDPR
Data Processing Principles	- Fairness and lawfulness - Purpose limitation - Proportionality - Accuracy - Storage limitation (retention) - Integrity and confidentiality
Lawful Processing Criteria	- Consent - Contractual necessity - Legal obligation, vital interests and public interest - Legitimate interests - Special categories of processing
Information Provision Obligations	- Transparency principle - Privacy notices - Layered notices
Data Subjects' Rights	- Access - Rectification - Erasure and the right to be forgotten (RTBF) • Guidelines 5/2019 on the criteria of the Right to be Forgotten in the search engines cases under the GDPR - Restriction and objection - Consent, including right of withdrawal - Automated decision making, including profiling

Topic	Details
	- Data portability - Restrictions • Guideline 10/2020 on restrictions under Article 23 GDPR
Security of Personal Data	- Appropriate technical and organizational measures • protection mechanisms (encryption, access controls, etc.) - Breach notification • Risk reporting requirements - Vendor Management - Data sharing
Accountability Requirements	- Responsibility of controllers and processors • joint controllers - Data protection by design and by default - Documentation and cooperation with regulators - Data protection impact assessment (DPIA) • established criteria for conducting - Mandatory data protection officers - Auditing of privacy programs
International Data Transfers	- Rationale for prohibition • Guidelines 05/2021 on the Interplay between the application of Article 3 and the provisions on international transfers as per Chapter V of the GDPR - Adequate jurisdictions - Safe Harbor and Privacy Shield - Standard Contractual Clauses - Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs) - Codes of Conduct and Certifications • Guidelines 04/2021 on codes of conduct as tools for transfers

Topic	Details
	- Derogations • Guidelines 2/2018 on derogations of Article 49 under Regulation 2016/679 - Transfer impact assessments (TIAs) • Recommendations 01/2020 on measures that supplement transfer tools to ensure compliance with the EU level of protection of personal data
Supervision and enforcement	- Supervisory authorities and their powers - The European Data Protection Board - Role of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS)
Consequences for GDPR violations	- Process and procedures - Infringements and fines - Class actions - Data subject compensation
Compliance with European Data Protection Law and Regulation	
Employment Relationship	- Legal basis for processing of employee data - Storage of personnel records - Workplace monitoring and data loss prevention - EU Works councils - Whistleblowing systems - 'Bring your own device' (BYOD) programs
Surveillance Activities	- Surveillance by public authorities - Interception of communications - Closed-circuit television (CCTV) • Guidelines 3/2019 on processing of personal data through video devices - Geolocation - Biometrics / facial recognition
Direct Marketing	- Telemarketing - Direct marketing - Online behavioural targeting

Topic	Details
	• Guidelines 8/2020 on the targeting of social media users
Internet Technology and Communications	- Cloud computing - Web cookies - Search engine marketing (SEM) - Social networking services - Artificial Intelligence (AI) • machine learning • ethical issues

Broaden Your Knowledge with IAPP CIPP-E Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which of the following is the weakest lawful basis for processing employee personal data?

a) Processing based on fulfilling an employment contract.
b) Processing based on employee consent.
c) Processing based on legitimate interests.
d) Processing based on legal obligation.

Answer: b

Question: 2

How is the retention of communications traffic data for law enforcement purposes addressed by European data protection law?

a) The ePrivacy Directive allows individual EU member states to engage in such data retention.
b) The ePrivacy Directive harmonizes EU member states' rules concerning such data retention.
c) The Data Retention Directive's annulment makes such data retention now permissible.
d) The GDPR allows the retention of such data for the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences only.

Answer: d

Question: 3

To provide evidence of GDPR compliance, a company performs an internal audit. As a result, it finds a data base, password-protected, listing all the social network followers of the client.

Regarding the domain of the controller-processor relationships, how is this situation considered?

a) Compliant with the security principle, because the data base is password-protected.
b) Non-compliant, because the storage of the data exceeds the tasks contractually authorized by the controller.
c) Not applicable, because the data base is password protected, and therefore is not at risk of identifying any data subject.
d) Compliant with the storage limitation principle, so long as the internal auditor permanently deletes the data base.

Answer: b

Question: 4

In the event of a data breach, which type of information are data controllers NOT required to provide to either the supervisory authorities or the data subjects?

a) The predicted consequences of the breach.
b) The measures being taken to address the breach.
c) The type of security safeguards used to protect the data.
d) The contact details of the appropriate data protection officer.

Answer: d

Question: 5

Which change was introduced by the 2009 amendments to the e-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC?

a) A mandatory notification for personal data breaches applicable to electronic communication providers.
b) A voluntary notification for personal data breaches applicable to electronic communication providers.
c) A mandatory notification for personal data breaches applicable to all data controllers.
d) A voluntary notification for personal data breaches applicable to all data controllers.

Answer: a

Question: 6

The GDPR specifies fines that may be levied against data controllers for certain infringements. Which of the following infringements would be subject to the less severe administrative fine of up to 10 million euros (or in the case of an undertaking, up to 2% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year)?

a) Failure to demonstrate that consent was given by the data subject to the processing of their personal data where it is used as the basis for processing.
b) Failure to implement technical and organizational measures to ensure data protection is enshrined by design and default.
c) Failure to process personal information in a manner compatible with its original purpose.
d) Failure to provide the means for a data subject to rectify inaccuracies in personal data.

Answer: d

Question: 7

Under Article 9 of the GDPR, which of the following categories of data is NOT expressly prohibited from data processing?

a) Personal data revealing ethnic origin.
b) Personal data revealing financial data.
c) Personal data revealing genetic data.
d) Personal data revealing trade union membership.

Answer: b

Question: 8

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 has to be balanced against other rights under the ECHR
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 protects the right to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas without interference

Answer: b

Question: 9

If a data subject puts a complaint before a DPA and receives no information about its progress or outcome, how long does the data subject have to wait before taking action in the courts?

a) 1 month.
b) 5 months.
c) 3 months.
d) 12 months.

Answer: c

Question: 10

A mobile device application that uses cookies will be subject to the consent requirement of which of the following?

a) The ePrivacy Directive
b) The E-Commerce Directive
c) The Data Retention Directive
d) The EU Cybersecurity Directive

Answer: a

Avail the Study Guide to Pass IAPP CIPP-E Information Privacy Professional/Europe Exam:

- Find out about the CIPP-E syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the **IAPP CIPP-E syllabus**, it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the **Information Privacy Professional/Europe training.** Joining the IAPP

provided training for this IAPP certification exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.

- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the **IAPP CIPP-E sample questions** and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. CIPP-E practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

Passing the IAPP CIPP-E exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.