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QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/general-data-protection-regulation/0/steps/32449>

QUESTION 2

There are three domains of security covered by Article 32 of the GDPR that apply to both the controller and the processor. These include all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Consent management and withdrawal.
- B. Incident detection and response.
- C. Preventative security.
- D. Remedial security.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which sentence BEST summarizes the concepts of "fairness," "lawfulness" and "transparency", as expressly required by Article 5 of the GDPR?

- A. Fairness and transparency refer to the communication of key information before collecting data; lawfulness refers to compliance with government regulations.
- B. Fairness refers to limiting the amount of data collected from individuals; lawfulness refers to the approval of company guidelines by the state; transparency solely relates to communication of key information before collecting data.
- C. Fairness refers to the security of personal data; lawfulness and transparency refers to the analysis of ordinances to ensure they are uniformly enforced.
- D. Fairness refers to the collection of data from diverse subjects; lawfulness refers to the need for legal rules to be uniform; transparency refers to giving individuals access to their data.



Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

The origin of privacy as a fundamental human right can be found in which document?

- A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.
- B. European Convention of Human Rights 1953.
- C. OECD Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy 1980.
- D. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union 2000.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Article 58 of the GDPR describes the power of supervisory authorities. Which of the following is NOT among those granted?

- A. Legislative powers.
- B. Corrective powers.
- C. Investigatory powers.
- D. Authorization and advisory powers.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://www.privacy-regulation.eu/en/article-58-powers-GDPR.htm>

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