

# IAPP CIPP-E対応内容 & CIPP-Eテストトレーニング



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Jpshikenはその近道を提供し、君の多くの時間と労力も節約します。JpshikenはIAPPのCIPP-E認定試験に向けてもっともよい問題集を研究しています。もしほかのホームページに弊社みたいな問題集を見れば、あとでみ続けて、弊社の商品を盗作することとよくわかれます。Jpshikenが提供した資料は最も全面的で、しかも更新の最も速いです。

IAPP CIPP-E認定は、個人が欧州のデータ保護法に関する知識と理解を評価する、高く評価されて世界的に認知された認定プログラムです。認定は、候補者が欧州のデータ保護の法的枠組み、つまり一般データ保護規則（GDPR）や電子プライバシー指令を含むデータ保護の法的枠組みに関する知識を評価するために設計されています。CIPP/E認定は、欧州でプライバシーやデータ保護に従事する全ての人にとって重要な資格です。

CIPP-E試験の準備には、IAPPの教材を活用することができます。これには、教科書、オンラインコース、練習問題が含まれます。これらのリソースには、試験でカバーされるトピックの包括的な概要が提供され、候補者は追加の勉強が必要な領域を特定するのに役立ちます。さらに、候補者はトレーニングセッションやカンファレンスに参加して、データプライバシーに関する知識を深め、他の専門家とネットワークを構築することができます。

>> IAPP CIPP-E対応内容 <<

## IAPP CIPP-Eテストトレーニング & CIPP-E合格率書籍

良い仕事を見つけるを選択した場合、できる限りCIPP-E認定を取得することが重要です。効率化を促すすばらしい製品があります。したがって、テストの準備をするためのすべての効果的かつ中心的なプラクティスがあります。専門的な能力を備えているため、CIPP-E試験問題を編集するために必要なテストポイントに合わせることができます。あなたの難しさを解決するために、試験の中心を指示します。したがって、高品質の資料を使用すると、試験に効果的に合格し、安心して目標を達成できます。

**IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) 認定  
CIPP-E 試験問題 (Q71-Q76):**

## 質問 # 71

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 protects the right to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas without interference
- **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 is an absolute right

正解: **B**

解説:

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. Reference:

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

## 質問 # 72

Which of the following countries will continue to enjoy adequacy status under the GDPR, pending any future European Commission decision to the contrary?

- **A. Switzerland**
- B. Australia
- C. Greece
- D. Norway

正解: **A**

解説:

Adequacy is a term that the EU uses to describe other countries, territories, sectors or international organisations that it deems to provide an 'essentially equivalent' level of data protection to that which exists within the EU. An adequacy decision is a formal decision made by the EU which recognises that another country, territory, sector or international organisation provides an equivalent level of protection for personal data as the EU does. The effect of such a decision is that personal data can flow from the EU (and Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland) to that third country without any further safeguard being necessary<sup>12</sup>.

The European Commission has so far recognised Andorra, Argentina, Canada (commercial organisations), Faroe Islands, Guernsey, Israel, Isle of Man, Japan, Jersey, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom under the GDPR and the LED, the United States (commercial organisations participating in the EU-US Data Privacy Framework) and Uruguay as providing adequate protection<sup>13</sup>. On 28 June 2021, the EU Commission published two adequacy decisions in respect of the UK: one for transfers under the EU GDPR; and the other for transfers under the Law Enforcement Directive (LED)<sup>2</sup>. These decisions contain the European Commission's detailed assessment of the UK's laws and systems for protecting personal data, as well as the legislation designating the UK as adequate. Both adequacy decisions are expected to last until 27 June 20252.

Among the four options given, only Switzerland has been granted an adequacy decision by the EU, which means that it will continue to enjoy adequacy status under the GDPR, pending any future European Commission decision to the contrary. Greece is a member state of the EU, so it does not need an adequacy decision to receive personal data from the EU. Norway is a member of the European Economic Area (EEA), which also includes Iceland and Liechtenstein, and has incorporated the GDPR into its national law, so it also does not need an adequacy decision. Australia has not been recognised as adequate by the EU, so transfers of personal data from the EU to Australia require appropriate safeguards or derogations<sup>13</sup>. Therefore, the correct answer is D. Switzerland. References:

[https://pages.iapp.org/Free-Study-Guides\\_CIPPE-PPC-EU.html](https://pages.iapp.org/Free-Study-Guides_CIPPE-PPC-EU.html)  
<https://data-privacy-office.eu/courses/cipp-e-official-training-course/>  
Reference: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/international-dimension-data-protection/adequacy-decisions\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/international-dimension-data-protection/adequacy-decisions_en)

### 質問 # 73

According to Article 84 of the GDPR, the rules on penalties applicable to infringements shall be laid down by?

- A. The local Data Protection Supervisory Authorities.
- **B. The Member States.**
- C. The European Data Protection Board.
- D. The EU Commission.

正解: **B**

解説:

Reference: <https://gdpr-text.com/read/article-84/>

According to Article 84 of the GDPR, the rules on other penalties applicable to infringements of the GDPR, in particular for infringements which are not subject to administrative fines pursuant to Article 83, shall be laid down by the Member States<sup>1</sup>. Such penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive<sup>1</sup>. Each Member State shall notify to the Commission the provisions of its law which it adopts pursuant to paragraph 1, by 25 May 2018 and, without delay, any subsequent amendment affecting them<sup>1</sup>.

References: 1: Art. 84 GDPR - Penalties - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

### 質問 # 74

What is one major goal that the OECD Guidelines, Convention 108 and the Data Protection Directive (Directive 95/46/EC) all had in common but largely failed to achieve in Europe?

- A. The establishment of a list of legitimate data processing criteria
- B. The synchronization of approaches to data protection
- C. The creation of legally binding data protection principles
- **D. The restriction of cross-border data flow**

正解: **D**

解説:

Explanation/Reference: <https://ico.org.uk/media/about-the-ico/documents/1042349/review-of-eu-dp-directive.pdf>(99)

### 質問 # 75

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

正解: **B**

解説:

According to Article 13 of the GDPR, when a controller obtains personal data directly from the data subject, the controller must provide the data subject with certain information about the processing of their data, such as the identity and contact details of the controller, the purposes and legal basis of the processing, the recipients or categories of recipients, the period of storage, the rights of the data subject, the right to lodge a complaint, etc. However, the controller does not have to provide the data subject with the categories of personal data concerned, as this information is already known by the data subject, since they provided the data themselves. This is different from Article 14, which applies when the controller obtains personal data from a source other than the data subject, and requires the controller to inform the data subject of the categories of personal data concerned, as well as the source of the data. Reference:

Art. 13 GDPR - Information to be provided where personal data are collected from the data subject Art. 14 GDPR - Information to be provided where personal data have not been obtained from the data subject Article 13: Information to be provided where personal data are collected from the data subject - GDPR

## 質問 #76

当社Jpshikenは、お客様に信頼できる学習プラットフォームを提供できることを嬉しく思います。CIPP-Eクイズトレントは、急速な発展の世界のさまざまな分野の多くの専門家や教授によって設計されました。同時に、CIPP-E試験問題集に質問がある場合は、プロの個人が短時間であなたの質問に答えることができます。つまり、CIPP-Eクイズ準備を購入することを選択した場合、当社が提供する権威ある学習プラットフォームを楽しむことができます。最新のCIPP-E試験トレントが最適な選択になると確信しています。さらに重要なことは、最新のCIPP-E試験トレントのデモを無料で入手できることです。

CIPP-Eテストトレーニング: [https://www.jpshiken.com/CIPP-E\\_shiken.html](https://www.jpshiken.com/CIPP-E_shiken.html)

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