

試験の準備方法-検証するCIPP-E最新試験試験-最新のCIPP-Eシミュレーション問題集



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CIPP/E認定試験は、欧州のデータ保護法に関する候補者の理解をテストする厳格で難しい試験です。試験は90問の多肢選択問題から構成され、候補者は3時間以内に完了する必要があります。試験はEUの法律や規制、データ保護の原則、データ保護のガバナンスおよび管理、データの侵害およびインシデント対応など、いくつかのトピックをカバーしています。試験は英語、ドイツ語、フランス語、スペイン語など、いくつかの言語で提供されています。

>> CIPP-E最新試験 <<

更新する-ハイパスレートのCIPP-E最新試験試験-試験の準備方法CIPP-Eシミュレーション問題集

皆が知っているように、試験はほとんどの学生にとって難しい問題ですが、テストCIPP-E認定を取得し、関連する証明書を取得することは、労働者にとって非常に重要です。ただし、幸いなことに、この種の問題を心配する必要はありません。最良のソリューションであるCIPP-E実践教材を見つけることができるからです。当社の技術と継続的な投資と研究の補助設備により、当社の将来は明るいです。CIPP-E学習ツールには多くの利点があり、CIPP-E試験問題の合格率は99%~100%です。。

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) 認定 CIPP-E 試験問題 (Q301-Q306):

質問 # 301

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency are U.S.-based multinational companies. They use an internet-based common platform for collecting and sharing their customer data with each other, in order to integrate their marketing efforts. Additionally, they agree on the data to be stored, how reservations will be booked and confirmed, and who has access to the stored data.

Mike, an EU resident, has booked travel itineraries in the past through XYZ Travel Agency to stay at ABC Hotel Chain's locations. XYZ Travel Agency offers a rewards program that allows customers to sign up to accumulate points that can later be redeemed for free travel. Mike has signed the agreement to be a rewards program member.

Now Mike wants to know what personal information the company holds about him. He sends an email requesting access to his data, in order to exercise what he believes are his data subject rights.

In which of the following situations would ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency NOT have to honor Mike's data access request?

- A. The request is to obtain access and correct inaccurate personal data in his profile.
- B. The request is to obtain access and information about the purpose of processing his personal data.
- **C. The request is to obtain access and erasure of his personal data while keeping his rewards membership.**
- D. The request is to obtain access and the categories of recipients who have received his personal data to process his rewards membership.

正解: C

解説:

According to the GDPR, the data subject has the right to obtain from the controller confirmation as to whether or not personal data concerning him or her are being processed, and, where that is the case, access to the personal data and the following information: (a) the purposes of the processing; (b) the categories of personal data concerned; the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data have been or will be disclosed, in particular recipients in third countries or international organisations; (d) where possible, the envisaged period for which the personal data will be stored, or, if not possible, the criteria used to determine that period; (e) the existence of the right to request from the controller rectification or erasure of personal data or restriction of processing of personal data concerning the data subject or to object to such processing; (f) the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority; (g) where the personal data are not collected from the data subject, any available information as to their source; (h) the existence of automated decision-making, including profiling, referred to in Article 22(1) and (4) and, at least in those cases, meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such processing for the data subject¹. The data subject also has the right to obtain from the controller without undue delay the rectification of inaccurate personal data concerning him or her². Therefore, options A, B and D are valid data access requests that ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency have to honor, as they fall within the scope of the right of access and rectification. However, option C is not a valid data access request, as it involves the right to erasure, which is a separate right from the right of access. The right to erasure, also known as the right to be forgotten, entitles the data subject to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data concerning him or her without undue delay and the controller shall have the obligation to erase personal data without undue delay where one of the following grounds applies: (a) the personal data are no longer necessary in relation to the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed; (b) the data subject withdraws consent on which the processing is based according to point (a) of Article 6(1), or point (a) of Article 9(2), and where there is no other legal ground for the processing; the data subject objects to the processing pursuant to Article 21(1) and there are no overriding legitimate grounds for the processing, or the data subject objects to the processing pursuant to Article 21(2); (d) the personal data have been unlawfully processed; (e) the personal data have to be erased for compliance with a legal obligation in Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject; (f) the personal data have been collected in relation to the offer of information society services referred to in Article 8(1)³. However, the right to erasure is not absolute and does not apply where processing is necessary: (a) for exercising the right of freedom of expression and information; (b) for compliance with a legal obligation which requires processing by Union or Member State law to which the controller is subject or for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller; for reasons of public interest in the area of public health in accordance with points (h) and (i) of Article 9(2) as well as Article 9(3); (d) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes in accordance with Article 89 (1) in so far as the right referred to in paragraph 1 is likely to render impossible or seriously impair the achievement of the objectives of that processing; or (e) for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims⁴. In this scenario, Mike's request to obtain access and erasure of his personal data while keeping his rewards membership is not a valid data access request, as it contradicts the right to erasure. If Mike wants to exercise his right to erasure, he has to withdraw his consent for the processing of his personal data by ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency, which means that he cannot keep his rewards membership, as it is based on the processing of his personal data. Moreover, ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency may have other legal grounds for retaining his personal data, such as compliance with a legal obligation or the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims. Therefore, option C is the correct answer, as it is the only situation where ABC Hotel Chain and XYZ Travel Agency do not have to honor Mike's data access request.

References: 1: Article 15 of the GDPR; 2: Article 16 of the GDPR; 3: Article 17(1) of the GDPR; 4: Article 17(3) of the GDPR; Free CIPP/E Study Guide, pages 33-35.

質問 # 302

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

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

- D. Court of Auditors

正解: A

解説:

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

質問 # 303

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Zandelay Fashion ('Zandelay') is a successful international online clothing retailer that employs approximately 650 people at its headquarters based in Dublin, Ireland. Martin is their recently appointed data protection officer, who oversees the company's compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and other privacy legislation.

The company offers both male and female clothing lines across all age demographics, including children. In doing so, the company processes large amounts of information about such customers, including preferences and sensitive financial information such as credit card and bank account numbers.

In an aggressive bid to build revenue growth, Jerry, the CEO, tells Martin that the company is launching a new mobile app and loyalty scheme that puts significant emphasis on profiling the company's customers by analyzing their purchases. Martin tells the CEO that: (a) the potential risks of such activities means that Zandelay needs to carry out a data protection impact assessment to assess this new venture and its privacy implications; and (b) where the results of this assessment indicate a high risk in the absence of appropriate protection measures. Zandelay may have to undertake a prior consultation with the Irish Data Protection Commissioner before implementing the app and loyalty scheme.

Jerry tells Martin that he is not happy about the prospect of having to directly engage with a supervisory authority and having to disclose details of Zandelay's business plan and associated processing activities.

What must Zandelay provide to the supervisory authority during the prior consultation?

- A. Records showing that customers have explicitly consented to the intended profiling activities.
- **B. An explanation of the purposes and means of the intended processing**
- C. Certificates that prove Martin's professional qualities and expert knowledge of data protection law.
- D. An evaluation of the complexity of the intended processing.

正解: B

解説:

According to Article 36 of the GDPR, when a controller intends to process personal data that would result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of data subjects, and a data protection impact assessment under Article 35 indicates that the risk cannot be mitigated by the controller, the controller must consult the supervisory authority before processing. The purpose of this prior consultation is to seek the advice of the supervisory authority on whether the processing complies with the GDPR and what measures can be taken to ensure compliance. During the prior consultation, the controller must provide the supervisory authority with the following information:

* the respective responsibilities of the controller, joint controllers and processors involved in the processing, in particular for processing within a group of undertakings;

* the purposes and means of the intended processing;

* the measures and safeguards provided to protect the rights and freedoms of data subjects pursuant to the GDPR;

* the contact details of the data protection officer, if any;

- * the data protection impact assessment provided for in Article 35; and
- * any other information requested by the supervisory authority.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. An explanation of the purposes and means of the intended processing. This information is essential for the supervisory authority to understand the nature and scope of the processing and to assess its compliance with the GDPR. The other options are not required by Article 36, although they may be relevant for other aspects of the GDPR, such as the data protection by design and by default principle (A), the lawfulness of processing, or the designation of the data protection officer (D). References:

- * Article 36 of the GDPR, which regulates the prior consultation with the supervisory authority.
- * ICO guidance, which explains the process and requirements of the prior consultation.
- * EDPB guidelines, which provide further guidance on the criteria and procedure of the prior consultation.

質問 # 304

What ruling did the Planet 49 CJEU judgment make regarding the issue of pre-ticked boxes?

- A. They are allowed if determined to be technically necessary.
- **B. They do not amount to valid consent under any circumstances.**
- C. They are allowed if recorded in the register of processing activities.
- D. They constitute valid consent if the processing is necessary for purposes of legitimate interest

正解: B

質問 # 305

An entity's website stores text files on EU users' computer and mobile device browsers. Prior to doing so, the entity is required to provide users with notices containing information and consent under which of the following frameworks?

- A. Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC.
- **B. E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC.**
- C. E-Commerce Directive 2000/31/EC.
- D. General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679.

正解: B

解説:

Hello, this is Bing. I can help you with your question by providing you with some relevant information from the web. However, I cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information, and I cannot verify the answer for you. You should always consult the official sources and documents for the CIPP/E certification exam.

Based on my web search results, the most likely answer is B. E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC. Here is a summary of why:

The E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC1 is a specific legal framework that complements and particularizes the general data protection principles set out in the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC1 (which has been replaced by the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/6792).

The E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC1 covers the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector, including the use of cookies and similar technologies3.

Article 5.3 of the E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC1 states that the storing of information, or the gaining of access to information already stored, in the terminal equipment of a subscriber or user is only allowed on condition that the subscriber or user concerned has given his or her consent, having been provided with clear and comprehensive information14.

Therefore, an entity's website that stores text files (such as cookies) on EU users' computer and mobile device browsers must comply with the E-Privacy Directive 2002/58/EC1 and provide users with notices containing information and consent before doing so45.

質問 # 306

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