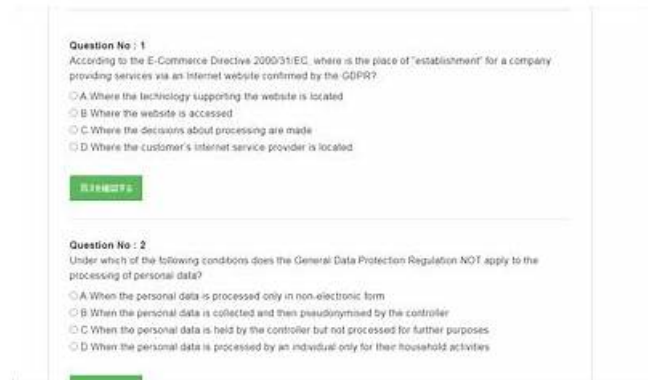


ハイパスレートのIAPP CIPP-Eテスト模擬問題集 & 合格スムーズCIPP-E的中率 | 最高のCIPP-E資格トレーニング



P.S.JpexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 IAPP CIPP-Eダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Lv9vGp5bdPdjnT6xdqIvn3IkkyRV40>

IAPP CIPP-E認定資格試験の難しさなので、我々サイトCIPP-Eであなたに相当する認定資格試験問題集を見つけるし、本当の試験での試験問題の難しさを克服することができます。当社はIAPP CIPP-E認定試験の最新要求にいつもでも関心を寄せて、最新かつ質高い模擬試験問題集を準備します。また、購入する前に、無料のPDF版デモをダウンロードして信頼性を確認することができます。

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 (Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe) 試験は、欧州のプライバシー法と規制における専門知識を証明したい専門家向けのグローバルに認知された認定試験です。この試験は、一般データ保護規則 (GDPR) および欧州連合に特化した他のデータ保護法規についての候補者の知識と理解をテストするために設計されています。CIPP-E認定は、候補者がプライバシーとデータ保護の基準を維持することにコミットしていることを示すため、世界中の雇用主や組織に高く評価されています。

>> CIPP-Eテスト模擬問題集 <<

完璧なCIPP-Eテスト模擬問題集試験-試験の準備方法-正確的なCIPP-E的中率

最近の数年間で、IT領域の継続的な発展と成長に従って、CIPP-E認証試験はもうIAPP試験のマイルストーンになりました。IAPPのCIPP-E「Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E)」の認証試験はあなたがIT分野のプロフェッショナルになることにヘルプを差し上げます。IAPPのCIPP-Eの試験問題を提供するウェブが何百ありますが、なぜ受験生は殆どJpexamを選んだのですか。それはJpexamにはIT領域のエリートたちが組み立てられた団体があります。その団体はIAPPのCIPP-Eの認証試験の最新の資料に専攻して、あなたが気楽にIAPPのCIPP-Eの認証試験に合格するためにがんばっています。Jpexamは初めにIAPPのCIPP-Eの認証試験を受けるあなたが一回で成功することを保証します。Jpexamはいつまでもあなたのそばにいて、あなたと一緒に苦楽を共にするのです。

IAPP CIPP-E (Certified Information Privacy Professional / Europe) 試験は、ヨーロッパのデータ保護とプライバシーの分野で働く専門家向けの認定試験です。この試験は、最大かつ包括的なグローバル情報プライバシーコミュニティである国際プライバシープロフェッショナル協会 (IAPP) によって実施されます。

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) 認定 CIPP-E 試験問題 (Q263-Q268):

質問 # 263

A Spanish electricity customer calls her local supplier with questions about the company's upcoming merger. Specifically, the customer wants to know the recipients to whom her personal data will be disclosed once the merger is final. According to Article 13 of the GDPR, what must the company do before providing the customer with the requested information?

- A. Verify that the personal data has not already been sent to the customer.
- B. Verify that the purpose of the request from the customer is in line with the GDPR.
- **C. Verify that the request is applicable to the data collected before the GDPR entered into force.**
- D. Verify that the identity of the customer can be proven by other means.

正解: C

質問 # 264

What is the consequence if a processor makes an independent decision regarding the purposes and means of processing it carries out on behalf of a controller?

- **A. The processor will be considered to be a controller in respect of the processing concerned**
- B. The processor will be liable to pay compensation to affected data subjects
- C. The controller will be liable to pay an administrative fine
- D. The controller will be required to demonstrate that the unauthorized processing negatively affected one or more of the parties involved

正解: A

解説:

According to the UK GDPR, a processor is a natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body which processes personal data on behalf of the controller¹. A processor must act only on the documented instructions of the controller and must not process the data for its own purposes or in a way that is incompatible with the controller's purposes¹. If a processor makes an independent decision regarding the purposes and means of processing it carries out on behalf of a controller, it will be considered to be a controller in respect of that processing and will be subject to the same obligations and liabilities as a controller under the UK GDPR¹. This means that the processor will have to comply with the data protection principles, ensure the rights of data subjects, implement appropriate technical and organisational measures, report data breaches, conduct data protection impact assessments, appoint a data protection officer if required, and cooperate with the supervisory authority¹. The processor will also be exposed to the risk of administrative fines, compensation claims, and reputational damage¹. References: 1

<https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/uk-gdpr-guidance-and-resources/controllers-and-processors/controllers-and-processors/what-are-controllers-and-processors/>

質問 # 265

According to the Personal Data Protection Commission's (PDPC) "Guide to basic data anonymization techniques," recently adopted by the Spanish Data Protection Agency, which of the following is NOT a valid basic anonymization technique?

- A. Attribute Suppression.
- B. Swapping.
- C. Generalization.
- **D. Data Adjustment.**

正解: D

解説:

Data adjustment is not a valid basic anonymization technique according to the PDPC's guide¹². Data adjustment refers to the modification of the original data values by adding or subtracting a random amount, or multiplying or dividing by a random factor³. This technique may preserve some statistical properties of the data, but it also introduces errors and inaccuracies that may affect the utility and quality of the data³. Moreover, data adjustment may not sufficiently protect the identity of individuals, as the adjusted data may still be linked or matched with other data sources³. Therefore, data adjustment is not recommended by the PDPC as a basic anonymization technique.

References:

1: GUIDE TO BASIC DATA ANONYMISATION TECHNIQUES Published 25 January 2018 - PDPC 2:
GUIDE TO BASIC ANONYMISATION - PDPC 3: Guide to basic anonymisation and free tool from PDPC

質問 # 266

If a multi-national company wanted to conduct background checks on all current and potential employees, including those based in Europe, what key provision would the company have to follow?

- A. Background checks on employees could be performed only under prior notice to all employees.
- **B. Background checks on European employees will stem from data protection and employment law, which can vary between member states.**
- C. Background checks are only authorized with prior notice and express consent from all employees including those based in Europe.
- D. Background checks may not be allowed on European employees, but the company can create lists based on its legitimate interests, identifying individuals who are ineligible for employment.

正解: B

解説:

The GDPR does not explicitly regulate background checks, but it does apply to the processing of personal data that may be obtained or used during such checks. Therefore, the company must comply with the GDPR principles, such as lawfulness, fairness, transparency, data minimization, purpose limitation, accuracy, storage limitation, integrity and confidentiality, and accountability. The company must also identify a lawful basis for processing personal data, such as legal obligation, legitimate interest, or consent, and respect the data subject rights, such as the right to information, access, rectification, erasure, restriction, objection, and portability. Moreover, the company must be aware of the specific rules and restrictions regarding the processing of special categories of data (such as biometric, health, or political data) and data relating to criminal convictions and offences, which are subject to Article 10 of the GDPR and the laws of each member state. The company must also consider the national employment laws and the guidelines of the relevant supervisory authorities, which may impose additional conditions or limitations on the scope, methods, and purposes of background checks. For example, some member states may require prior authorization, notification, or consultation with the supervisory authority, the data subject, or the works council before conducting background checks. Some member states may also prohibit or restrict certain types of background checks, such as social media screening, credit checks, or criminal record checks, unless they are necessary, proportionate, and relevant for the specific job position or sector. Therefore, the company must conduct a thorough assessment of the legal framework and the risks and benefits of background checks in each member state where it operates or recruits employees, and ensure that it has a clear and consistent policy and procedure for conducting background checks in a GDPR-compliant manner. References: How to 'background check' under the GDPR, How to perform GDPR compliant background checks, GDPR and the processing of criminal conviction data across Europe, Pre-employment vetting: Data protection and criminal records, How GDPR Affects Background Checking

質問 # 267

Which of the following entities would most likely be exempt from complying with the GDPR?

- A. A company that stores all customer data in Australia and is headquartered in a European Union (EU) member state.
- **B. A Chinese company that has opened a satellite office in a European Union (EU) member state to service European customers.**
- C. A South American company that regularly collects European customers' personal data.
- D. A North American company servicing customers in South Africa that uses a cloud storage system made by a European company.

正解: B

質問 # 268

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CIPP-Eの中率: https://www.jpexam.com/CIPP-E_exam.html

- CIPP-E最新知識 □ CIPP-E日本語版問題解説 □ CIPP-E模擬資料 □ 最新 ➡ CIPP-E □ 問題集ファイルは
【 www.passtest.jp 】にて検索CIPP-E対策学習

- BONUS!!! Jpexam CIPP-Eダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Lw9vGp5bdPdjmT6xdqIivn3IkkyRV40>

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