# CIPP-E問題トレーリング、CIPP-Eオンライン試験



2025年Fast2testの最新CIPP-E PDFダンプ およびCIPP-E試験エンジンの無料共有: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1O1zRi1fggBTUPs8X9Nb AQ-yk-gBS0qq

なにごとによらず初手は难しいです、どのようにIAPP CIPP-E試験への復習を始めて悩んでいますか。我々のIAPP CIPP-E問題集を購買するのはあなたの試験に準備する第一歩です。我々の提供するIAPP CIPP-E問題集はあなたの需要に満足できるだけでなく、試験に合格する必要があることです。あなたはまだ躊躇しているなら、Fast2testのCIPP-E問題集デモを参考しましょ。

認定情報プライバシープロフェッショナル/ヨーロッパ(CIPP/E)認定試験は、専門家がヨーロッパのデータプライバシーと保護の分野で知識とスキルを向上させるために設計された世界的に認められた認定プログラムです。この試験では、欧州連合の一般データ保護規則(GDPR)およびヨーロッパのその他のプライバシー法と規制に関連するさまざまなトピックを対象としています。 CIPP/E認定は、個人データを扱い、組織内のプライバシー法のコンプライアンスを確保する責任を負う専門家にとって理想的です。

CIPP-E試験は、ヨーロッパにおけるデータ保護の法的、規制上、倫理的な問題について包括的な理解が必要とされる厳しいテストです。試験は、データ主体の権利、データ保護影響評価、国際データ転送などの重要なトピックをカバーしています。CIPP-E試験に合格することは、個人のプライバシーとデータ保護への取り組みを証明し、欧州のデータ保護法に準拠するために取り組む組織にとって貴重な資産となります。

# >> CIPP-E問題トレーリング <<

# ユニークなCIPP-E問題トレーリング & 合格スムーズCIPP-Eオンライン 試験 | 正確的なCIPP-E日本語pdf問題

CIPP-Eテスト資料は、ユーザーが勉強するたびに合理的な配置であり、可能な限りユーザーが最新のCIPP-E試験トレントを長期間使用しないようにします。。ユーザーが知識を習得する必要があるたびにCIPP-E練習教材は、ユーザーがこの期間に学習タスクを完了することができる限り、CIPP-Eテスト教材は自動的に学習システムを終了し、ユーザーに休憩を取るよう警告します。次の学習期間に備えてください。

CIPP/E試験は、ヨーロッパのデータ保護法と規制の知識と理解の厳密なテストです。データ保護の原則と概念を実際のシナリオに適用する候補者の能力をテストするように設計されています。この試験は、データ保護原則、データ主体の権利、データ侵害、国境を越えたデータ転送など、幅広いトピックをカバーする90の複数選択質問で構成されています。

# IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) 認定 CIPP-E 試験問題 (Q139-Q144):

# 質問#139

Assuming that the "without undue delay" provision is followed, what is the time limit for complying with a data access request?

- A. Within 40 days of receipt, which may be extended by up to 40 additional days
- B. Within one month of receipt, which may be extended by up to an additional month
- C. Within 40 days of receipt
- D. Within one month of receipt, which may be extended by an additional two months

## 正解:D

#### 解説:

According to the GDPR, data controllers must respond to a data access request (also known as a subject access request or SAR) without undue delay and in any event within one month of receipt of the request. This time limit can be extended by a further two months if the request is complex or if the controller receives a number of requests from the same individual. However, the controller must still inform the individual within one month of receipt of the request and explain why the extension is necessary. The time limit is calculated from the day after the request is received (whether it is a working day or not) until the corresponding calendar date in the next month. If there is no corresponding calendar date, the deadline is the last day of the next month. If the deadline falls on a weekend or public holiday, the response must be provided on the next working day. Reference:

GDPR, Article 12(3)

ICO, Right of access1

ICO, Time limits for responding to data protection rights requests2

# 質問#140

**SCENARIO** 

Please use the following to answer the next Ouestion: 01

Louis, a long-time customer of Bedrock Insurance, was involved in a minor car accident a few months ago. Although no one was hurt, Louis has been plagued by texts and calls from a company called Accidentable offering to help him recover compensation for personal injury. Louis has heard about insurance companies selling customers' data to third parties, and he's convinced that Accidentable must have gotten his information from Bedrock Insurance.

Louis has also been receiving an increased amount of marketing information from Bedrock, trying to sell him their full range of their insurance policies.

Perturbed by this, Louis has started looking at price comparison sites on the internet and has been shocked to find that other insurers offer much cheaper rates than Bedrock, even though he has been a loyal customer for many years. When his Bedrock policy comes up for renewal, he decides to switch to Zantrum Insurance.

In order to activate his new insurance policy, Louis needs to supply Zantrum with information about his No Claims bonus, his vehicle and his driving history. After researching his rights under the GDPR, he writes to ask Bedrock to transfer his information directly to Zantrum. He also takes this opportunity to ask Bedrock to stop using his personal data for marketing purposes.

Bedrock supplies Louis with a PDF and XML (Extensible Markup Language) versions of his No Claims Certificate, but tells Louis it cannot transfer his data directly to Zantrum as this is not technically feasible. Bedrock also explains that Louis's contract included a provision whereby Louis agreed that his data could be used for marketing purposes; according to Bedrock, it is too late for Louis to change his mind about this. It angers Louis when he recalls the wording of the contract, which was filled with legal jargon and very confusing.

In the meantime, Louis is still receiving unwanted calls from Accidentable Insurance. He writes to Accidentable to ask for the name of the organization that supplied his details to them. He warns Accidentable that he plans to complain to the data protection authority, because he thinks their company has been using his data unlawfully. His letter states that he does not want his data being used by them in any way.

Accidentable's response letter confirms Louis's suspicions. Accidentable is Bedrock Insurance's wholly owned subsidiary, and they received information about Louis's accident from Bedrock shortly after Louis submitted his accident claim. Accidentable assures Louis that there has been no breach of the GDPR, as Louis's contract included, a provision in which he agreed to share his information with Bedrock's affiliates for business purposes.

Louis is disgusted by the way in which he has been treated by Bedrock, and writes to them insisting that all his information be erased from their computer system.

Based on the GDPR's position on the use of personal data for direct marketing purposes, which of the following is true about Louis's rights as a data subject?

- A. Louis has the right to object to the use of his data, unless his data is required by Bedrock for the purpose of exercising a legal claim.
- B. Louis has the right to object at any time to the use of his data and Bedrock must honor his request to cease use.
- C. Louis does not have the right to object to the use of his data because he previously consented to it.
- D. Louis does not have the right to object to the use of his data if Bedrock can demonstrate compelling legitimate grounds for the processing.

## 質問#141

**SCENARIO** 

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Ben is a member of the fitness club STAYFIT. This company has branches in many EU member states, but for the purposes of the GDPR maintains its primary establishment in France. Ben lives in Newry, Northern Ireland (part of the U.K.), and commutes across the border to work in Dundalk, Ireland. Two years ago while on a business trip, Ben was photographed while working out at a branch of STAYFIT in Frankfurt, Germany. At the time, Ben gave his consent to being included in the photograph, since he was told that it would be used for promotional purposes only. Since then, the photograph has been used in the club's U.K. brochures, and it features in the landing page of its U.K. website. However, the fitness club has recently fallen into disrepute due to widespread mistreatment of members at various branches of the club in several EU member states. As a result, Ben no longer feels comfortable with his photograph being publicly associated with the fitness club.

After numerous failed attempts to book an appointment with the manager of the local branch to discuss this matter, Ben sends a letter to STAYFIT requesting that his image be removed from the website and all promotional materials. Months pass and Ben, having received no acknowledgment of his request, becomes very anxious about this matter. After repeatedly failing to contact STAYFIT through alternate channels, he decides to take action against the company.

Ben contacts the U.K. Information Commissioner's Office ('ICO' - the U.K.'s supervisory authority) to lodge a complaint about this matter.

Assuming that multiple STAYFIT branches across several EU countries are acting as separate data controllers, and that each of those branches were responsible for mishandling Ben's request, how may Ben proceed in order to seek compensation?

- A. He will have to sue each STAYFIT branch so that each branch provides proportionate compensation commensurate with its contribution to the damage or distress suffered by Ben.
- B. He will be able to sue any one of the relevant STAYFIT branches, as each one may be held liable for the entire damage.
- C. He will be able to apply to the European Data Protection Board in order to determine which particular STAYFIT branch is liable for damages, based on the decision that was made by the board.
- D. He will have to sue the STAYFIT's head office in France, where STAYFIT has its main establishment.

#### 正解: D

解説:

Explanation/Reference:

## 質問#142

Which of the following demonstrates compliance with the accountability principle found in Article 5, Section 2 of the GDPR?

- A. Getting consent from the data subject for a cross border data transfer.
- B. Encrypting data in transit and at rest using strong encryption algorithms.
- C. Conducting regular audits of the data protection program.
- D. Anonymizing special categories of data.

# 正解: C

#### 解説:

The accountability principle found in Article 5, Section 2 of the GDPR requires data controllers to take responsibility for complying with the GDPR and to be able to demonstrate their compliance1. This means that data controllers must implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure and show that they process personal data in accordance with the GDPR2. One of the measures that can demonstrate compliance with the accountability principle is conducting regular audits of the data protection program. Audits are systematic and independent assessments of the data processing activities and the data protection policies and procedures of an organisation3. They can help to identify and address any gaps or risks in the data protection program, as well as to verify the effectiveness and efficiency of the data protection measures3. Audits can also provide evidence of compliance to the supervisory authorities and the data subjects, as well as to enhance the trust and reputation of the organisation3. Therefore, conducting regular audits of the data protection program is a way to demonstrate compliance with the accountability principle. Reference: 1: CIPP/E study guide, page 15; Art. 5 GDPR; Accountability principle | ICO2: CIPP/E study guide, page 16; Art. 24 GDPR; [Guide to accountability and governance | ICO]3: CIPP/E study guide, page 91; [Auditing | ICO]; [GDPR Audits: What You Need to Know - IT Governance Blog].

Which of the following was the first to implement national law for data protection in 1973?

- A. Sweden
- B. France
- C. United Kingdom
- D. Germany

正解: A

## 質問#144

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