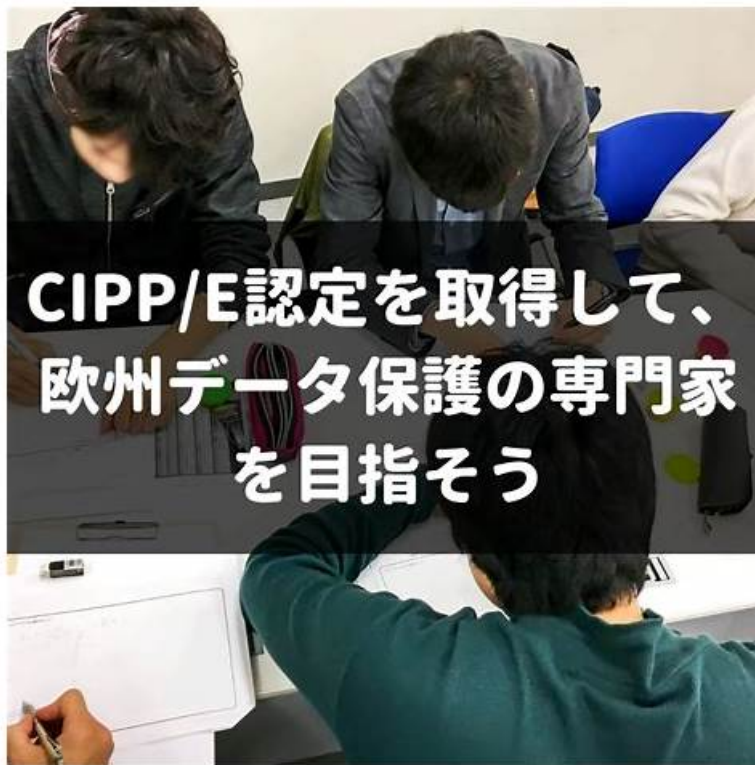


CIPP-E資格認定試験、CIPP-Eトレーニング費用



P.S. TopexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいCIPP-Eダンプ： <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hweSOyjLM1eyY4R4l64VmQCaDW1aiWrw>

天帝様は公平ですから、人間としての一人一人は完璧ではないです。私のように、以前が努力しなかったの
で、今は無駄に悩んでいます。現在のIT領域で競争が激しくなっていることは皆は良く知っていますから、み
んなはIT認証を通じて自分の価値を高めたいです。私もそう思いますが、IT認証は私にとって大変難しいで
す。でも、幸い私はインターネットでTopexamのIAPPのCIPP-E試験トレーニング資料を見つけました。それを
手に入れてから私は試験に合格する自信を持つようになります。TopexamのIAPPのCIPP-E試験トレーニング資
料のカバー率がとても高いですから、自分で勉強するよりずっと効率が高いです。あなたもIT業種の一人とし
たら、ためらわずにTopexamのIAPPのCIPP-E試験トレーニング資料をショッピングカートに入れましょう。
Topexamはきっとあなたが成功への良いアシスタントになります。

CIPP-E認定試験は、2.5時間以内に完了する必要がある90の複数選択質問で構成されています。この試験はコン
ピューターベースであり、世界中のピアソンvueテストセンターで開催されています。試験の合格スコアは500
のうち300です。試験料には、候補者が最初の試みを渡さない場合に備えて、1つの無料再受験が含まれます。

>> CIPP-E資格認定試験 <<

CIPP-Eトレーニング費用、CIPP-E資料的中率

IAPP事実が語るよりも説得力があることは明らかです。したがって、当社がコンパイルしたCIPP-Eテストトレ
ントを味わうために、このWebサイトで無料デモを用意しました。弊社TopexamがまとめたCIPP-E試験トレ
ントは、試験に備えるための最高のCIPP-E試験トレントであると私たちが確信している理由を理解するでし
ょう。無料のデモはいつでも好きなときにダウンロードできます。いつでも試してみてください。CIPP-Eの
Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E)試験の資料は決してあなたを失望させません。

IAPP CIPP-E (認定情報プライバシープロフェッショナル/ヨーロッパ)は、欧州連合 (EU) のデータプライバ
シー法と規制を扱う専門家向けに設計された世界的に認められた認定プログラムです。認定プログラムは、国
際プライバシー専門家協会 (IAPP) によって提供されています。これは、最大かつ最も包括的なグローバル情
報プライバシーコミュニティです。CIPP-E試験は、EUのプライバシーとデータ保護の分野で働く専門家の知識
と専門知識をテストするように設計されています。

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) 認定 CIPP-E 試験問題 (Q299-Q304):

質問 # 299

To receive a preliminary interpretation on provisions of the GDPR, a national court will refer its case to which of the following?

- A. The Court of Justice of the European Union.
- B. The European Data Protection Supervisor.
- C. The European Court of Human Rights.
- D. The European Data Protection Board.

正解: A

解説:

Reference: <https://www.privacy-regulation.eu/en/recital-143-GDPR.htm>

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.

According to the EU Treaties, EU Member-States' courts may - or, in case no appeal from their decisions is possible, must - ask the CJEU to rule on the interpretation and validity of disputed provisions of EU law.

Such decisions are known as preliminary rulings, by which the CJEU expresses its ultimate authority to interpret EU law and which are binding for all national courts in the EU when they apply those specific provisions in individual cases. Since May 2018 - when the GDPR became applicable across the EU -, the CJEU has played an important role in clarifying the meaning and scope of some of its key concepts. For instance, the Court notably ruled that two parties as different as a website owner that has embedded a Facebook plugin and Facebook may be qualified as joint controllers by taking converging decisions (Fashion ID case), that consent for online data processing is not validly expressed through pre-ticked boxes (Planet49 case) and that the European Commission Decision to grant adequacy to the EU-US Privacy Shield framework is invalid as a mechanism for international data transfers, and supplemental measures may be necessary to lawfully transfer data outside of the EU on the basis of Commission-vetted model clauses (in the Schrems II case).

Therefore, to receive a preliminary interpretation on provisions of the GDPR, a national court will refer its case to the Court of Justice of the European Union, which is the ultimate authority on EU law and the GDPR.

References:

GDPR

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 # 300

In the wake of the Schrems II ruling, which of the following actions has been recommended by the EDPB for companies transferring personal data to third countries?

- A. Obtaining explicit consent from each EU citizen for every individual data transfer.
- B. Ensuring that all data transfers are encrypted with unbreakable encryption algorithms.
- C. Adopting a risk-based approach and implementing supplementary measures as needed.
- D. Storing all personal data within the borders of the European Union.

正解: C

質問 # 301

Article 29 Working Party has emphasized that the GDPR forbids "forum shopping", which occurs when companies do what?

- A. File appeals of infringement judgments with more than one EU institution simultaneously.
- B. Designate their main establishment in member state with the most flexible practices.
- C. Select third-party processors on the basis of cost rather than quality of privacy protection.
- D. Choose the data protection officer that is most sympathetic to their business concerns.

正解: B

解説:

The GDPR aims to harmonize the data protection rules across the EU and to ensure consistent and effective enforcement of those rules. However, the GDPR also recognizes that there may be some differences in the interpretation and application of the law among the member states, depending on their national legislation, culture and practices. Therefore, the GDPR introduces the concept of the "main establishment" of a controller or processor, which is the place where the decisions on the purposes and means of the processing of personal data are taken in the EU¹. The main establishment determines which national supervisory authority will act as the lead authority for the cross-border processing activities of that controller or processor, and which national law will apply in case of a dispute or a complaint². The Article 29 Working Party, which is an advisory body composed of representatives of the national supervisory authorities, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Commission, has issued guidelines on how to identify the main establishment of a controller or processor under the GDPR³. The guidelines emphasize that the main establishment must reflect the reality of the processing activities and the effective and real exercise of management power over those activities. The guidelines also warn against the practice of "forum shopping", which occurs when a controller or processor designates its main establishment in a member state with the most flexible or lenient data protection regime, regardless of the actual location of the decision-making or the data processing. The guidelines state that such a practice is forbidden under the GDPR, and that the supervisory authorities will closely monitor and verify the criteria used by the controllers or processors to determine their main establishment. If the supervisory authorities find that the main establishment does not correspond to the factual situation, they may challenge the designation and apply the relevant corrective measures⁴. References: 1 Art. 4 (16) GDPR - Definitions - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

2 Art. 56-58 GDPR - Cooperation and consistency - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)³ Guidelines 3/2018 on the territorial scope of the GDPR (Article 3) - European Data Protection Board⁴ Ibid, p. 14-15.

質問 # 302

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

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

正解: B

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 necessary¹².

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 protection¹³. 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)². 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 derogations¹³. Therefore, the correct answer is D. Switzerland. Reference:

https://pages.iapp.org/Free-Study-Guides_CIPPE-PPC-EU.html <https://data-privacy-office.eu/courses/cipp-e-official-training-course/>

質問 # 303

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Jane Stan's her new role as a Data Protection Officer (DPO) at a Malta-based company that allows anyone to buy and sell cryptocurrencies via its online platform. The company stores and processes the personal data of its customers in a dedicated data center located in Malta (EU).

People wishing to trade cryptocurrencies are required to open an online account on the platform. They then must successfully pass a KYC due diligence procedure aimed at preventing money laundering and ensuring compliance with applicable financial regulations. The non-European customers are also required to waive all their GDPR rights by reading a disclaimer written in bold and belong a checkbox on a separate page in order to get their account approved on the platform.

The customers must likewise accept the terms of service of the platform. The terms of service also include a privacy policy section, saying, among other things, that if a Which of the following must be a component of the anti-money-laundering data-sharing practice of the platform?

- A. The terms of service shall also enumerate all applicable anti-money laundering few.
- B. The terms of service shall include the address of the anti-money laundering agency and contacts of the investigators who may access me data.
- C. Customers shall have an opt-out feature to restrict data sharing with law enforcement agencies after the registration.
- **D. Customers shall receive a clear and conspicuous notice about such data sharing before submitting their data during the registration process.**

正解: D

解説:

According to Article 13 of the GDPR, when personal data are collected from the data subject, the controller shall provide the data subject with certain information, such as the purposes and legal basis of the processing, the recipients or categories of recipients of the personal data, and the existence of the data subject's rights. This information shall be provided at the time when personal data are obtained. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that the data subject is informed and aware of how their personal data will be used and shared, and to enable them to exercise their rights accordingly. Therefore, customers shall receive a clear and conspicuous notice about such data sharing before submitting their data during the registration process. Reference:

Article 13 of the GDPR

IAPP CIPP/E Study Guide, page 32

質問 # 304

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CIPP-E トレーニング費用: https://www.topexam.jp/CIPP-E_shiken.html

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- CIPP-E試験過去問 www.goshiken.com は、{ CIPP-E } を無料でダウンロードするのに最適なサイトですCIPP-E参考書内容
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