IAPP CIPP-E日本語問題集 & CIPP-E試験問題

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IAPPのCIPP-E（Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe）試験は、欧州のプライバシー法規に関する包括的な理解を確立することを目的とした認証プログラムです。この認証プログラムは、個人データの管理と保護を担当するデータ保護担当者、プライバシー専門家、法律専門家などの個人を対象として設計されています。CIPP-E試験は世界的に認知され、データ保護とプライバシー分野で最も権威ある認証の一つと考えられています。

>> IAPP CIPP-E日本語問題集 <<

有効的なCIPP-E日本語問題集試験-試験の準備方法-最高のCIPP-E試験問題

周りの多くの人は全部IAPP CIPP-E資格認定試験にパースしまして、彼らはどのようにできましたか。今には、あなたにJPNTestを教えさせていただけませんか。我々社サイトのIAPP CIPP-E問題庫は最新かつ最完備な勉強資料を有して、あなたに高品質のサービスを提供するのはCIPP-E資格認定試験の成功にとって唯一の選択です。躊躇わなくて、JPNTestサイト情報を早く了解して、あなたに試験合格を助かってあげますようにお願いいたします。

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) 認定 CIPP-E 試験問題 (Q221-Q226):

質問 # 221
Since blockchain transactions are classified as pseudonymous, are they considered to be within the material scope of the GDPR or outside of it?

- A. Outside the material scope of the GDPR, because transactions do not include personal data about data subjects m the

European Union.

- B. Within the material scope of the GDPR to the extent that transactions include data subjects in the European Union.
- C. Outside the material scope of the GDPR, because transactions are for personal or household purposes
- D. Within the material scope of the GDPR but outside of the territorial scope, because blockchains are decentralized.

正解：B

質問 # 222
MagicClean is a web-based service located in the United States that matches home cleaning services to customers. It otters its services exclusively in the United States It uses a processor located in France to optimize its data. Is MagicClean subject to the GDPR?

- A. Yes. because MagicClean's data processing agreement with the French processor is an establishment in the EU
- B. No, because MagicClean is located m the United States only.
- C. Yes, because MagicClean is processing data in the EU
- D. No. because MagicClean is not offering services to EU data subjects.

正解：D

解説：
According to Article 3 of the GDPR, the regulation applies to the processing of personal data in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller or a processor in the EU, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the EU or not. The regulation also applies to the processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the EU by a controller or processor not established in the EU, where the processing activities are related to the offering of goods or services to such data subjects in the EU or the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the EU. In this case, MagicClean is a controller not established in the EU, and it does not offer services to EU data subjects or monitor their behaviour. Therefore, MagicClean is not subject to the GDPR, even if it uses a processor located in France to optimize its data. The location of the processor does not determine the applicability of the GDPR, but the context of the activities of the controller or the processor and the relationship with the data subjects. References:
* Article 3 of the GDPR
* IAPP CIPP/E Study Guide, page 14

質問 # 223
Under the GDPR, who would be LEAST likely to be allowed to engage in the collection, use, and disclosure of a data subject's sensitive medical information without the data subject's knowledge or consent?

- A. A health professional involved in the medical care for the data subject, where the data subject's life hinges on the timely dissemination of such information.
- B. A member of the judiciary involved in adjudicating a legal dispute involving the data subject and concerning the health of the data subject.
- C. A public authority responsible for public health, where the sharing of such information is considered necessary for the protection of the general populace.
- D. A journalist writing an article relating to the medical condition in QUESTION, who believes that the publication of such information is in the public interest.

正解：D

解説：
The GDPR defines data concerning health as a special category of personal data that is subject to specific processing conditions and safeguards. The GDPR prohibits the processing of such data unless one of the exceptions in Article 9 applies. One of these exceptions is the explicit consent of the data subject, which means that the data subject has given a clear and affirmative indication of their agreement to the processing of their health data. Another exception is when the processing is necessary for reasons of public interest in the area of public health, such as protecting against serious cross-border threats to health or ensuring high standards of quality and safety of health care. A third exception is when the processing is necessary for the purposes of preventive or occupational medicine, for the assessment of the working capacity of the employee, medical diagnosis, the provision of health or social care or treatment or the management of health or social care systems and services. These exceptions are based on the principle of necessity, which means that the processing must be strictly necessary for a specific purpose and cannot be achieved by other means.
In the given scenario, the journalist does not fall under any of these exceptions. The journalist is not a health professional, a public

authority, or a person who has obtained the explicit consent of the data subject. The journalist is not processing the data for any legitimate purpose related to public health, medical care, or social protection. The journalist is merely pursuing their own interest in publishing a story that may or may not be in the public interest. The journalist is not respecting the data subject's rights and freedoms, especially their right to privacy and confidentiality. Therefore, the journalist would be least likely to be allowed to engage in the collection, use, and disclosure of the data subject's sensitive medical information without their knowledge or consent. Reference:
Article 4 (15) and Article 9 of the GDPR
Health data | ICO
What does the GDPR mean for personal data in medical reports?
Sensitive data and medical confidentiality - FutureLearn
Health data and data privacy: storing sensitive data under GDPR

質問 # 224
Article 58 of the GDPR describes the power of supervisory authorities. Which of the following is NOT among those granted?

- A. Investigatory powers.
- B. Corrective powers.
- C. Authorization and advisory powers.
- D. Legislative powers.

正解：D

解説：
Reference https://www.privacy-regulation.eu/en/article-58-powers-GDPR.htm

質問 # 225
SCENARIO
Please use the following to answer the next question:
Gentle Hedgehog Inc. is a privately owned website design agency incorporated in Italy. The company has numerous remote workers in different EU countries. Recently, the management of Gentle Hedgehog noticed a decrease in productivity of their sales team, especially among remote workers. As a result, the company plans to implement a robust but privacy-friendly remote surveillance system to prevent absenteeism, reward top performers, and ensure the best quality of customer service when sales people are interacting with customers.
Gentle Hedgehog eventually hires Sauron Eye Inc., a Chinese vendor of employee surveillance software whose European headquarters is in Germany. Sauron Eye's software provides powerful remote-monitoring capabilities, including 24/7 access to computer cameras and microphones, screen captures, emails, website history, and keystrokes. Any device can be remotely monitored from a central server that is securely installed at Gentle Hedgehog headquarters. The monitoring is invisible by default; however, a so-called Transparent Mode, which regularly and conspicuously notifies all users about the monitoring and its precise scope, also exists. Additionally, the monitored employees are required to use a built-in verification technology involving facial recognition each time they log in.
After fixing the privacy problems, how long may Gentle Hedgehog store the monitoring data, assuming that no valid data erasure request is received?
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- A. As long as provided by the EDPB guidelines for remote employee monitoring.
- B. As long as required by the company's legitimate interests.
- C. As long as stated in the privacy policy that all employees must follow when processing personal data.
- D. As long as a concerned employee does not request erasure of the data.

正解：C

解説：
The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) does not prohibit surveillance of employees in the workplace. Still, it requires employers to follow special rules to ensure that the rights and freedoms of employees are protected when processing their personal data. The GDPR applies to any processing of personal data in the context of the activities of an establishment of a controller or a processor in the EU, regardless of whether the processing takes place in the EU or not. The GDPR also applies to the processing of personal data of data subjects who are in the EU by a controller or processor not established in the EU, where the processing activities are related to the offering of goods or services to data subjects in the EU or the monitoring of their behaviour as far as their behaviour takes place within the EU.
The GDPR requires that any processing of personal data must be lawful, fair and transparent, and based on one of the six legal

grounds specified in the regulation. The most relevant legal grounds for employee surveillance are the legitimate interests of the employer, the performance of a contract with the employee, or the compliance with a legal obligation. The GDPR also requires that any processing of personal data must be limited to what is necessary for the purposes for which they are processed, and that the data subjects must be informed of the purposes and the legal basis of the processing, as well as their rights and the safeguards in place to protect their data.
The GDPR also imposes specific obligations and restrictions on the processing of special categories of personal data, such as biometric data, which reveal racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, or which are processed for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person. The processing of such data is prohibited, unless one of the ten exceptions listed in the regulation applies. The most relevant exceptions for employee surveillance are the explicit consent of the data subject, the necessity for the purposes of carrying out the obligations and exercising specific rights of the controller or of the data subject in the field of employment and social security and social protection law, or the necessity for reasons of substantial public interest.
The GDPR also sets out the rules and requirements for the transfer of personal data to third countries or international organisations, which do not ensure an adequate level of data protection. The transfer of such data is only allowed if the controller or processor has provided appropriate safeguards, such as binding corporate rules, standard contractual clauses, codes of conduct or certification mechanisms, and if the data subjects have enforceable rights and effective legal remedies.
The GDPR also establishes the principle of storage limitation, which requires that personal data must be kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed. The GDPR does not specify a precise time limit for the storage of personal data, but leaves it to the controller to determine the appropriate retention period, taking into account the nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing, as well as the risks for the rights and freedoms of data subjects. The GDPR also allows for the further storage of personal data for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes, subject to appropriate safeguards.
Based on the scenario, after fixing the privacy problems, Gentle Hedgehog may store the monitoring data as long as stated in the privacy policy that all employees must follow when processing personal data. This option is the most consistent with the GDPR's principles and requirements, as it:
Is based on a valid legal ground for the processing of personal data, namely the legitimate interests of the employer to ensure the productivity, quality and security of the work performed by the employees, as well as the performance of a contract with the employees and the compliance with a legal obligation to prevent fraud and protect confidential information.
Is limited to what is necessary for the purposes of the monitoring, as it only covers the work-related activities and communications of the employees, and excludes the private or personal ones.
Is transparent to the employees, as it informs them of the monitoring and its precise scope, and gives them the opportunity to object or opt out of the monitoring.
Does not involve the processing of special categories of personal data, such as biometric data or data revealing political opinions or trade union membership, which are not necessary or proportionate for the purposes of the monitoring, and which do not fall under any of the exceptions listed in the regulation.
Does not involve the transfer of personal data to a third country, such as China, which does not provide an adequate level of data protection, and which may pose additional risks for the rights and freedoms of the employees.
Respects the principle of storage limitation, as it specifies the retention period of the personal data, and deletes or anonymises the data when they are no longer needed for the purposes of the monitoring.
The other options listed in the question are not valid conditions for storing the monitoring data, as they:
Are not based on a valid legal ground for the processing of personal data, as they either rely on the consent of the employees, which is not freely given, informed and specific, or on the compliance with a legal obligation, which does not apply to the storage of personal data.
Are not limited to what is necessary for the purposes of the monitoring, as they involve the storage of personal data for longer than required by the legitimate interests of the employer, the performance of a contract with the employees, or the legal obligation to prevent fraud and protect confidential information.
Are not transparent to the employees, as they do not inform them of the retention period of the personal data, and do not give them the opportunity to request the erasure of the data.
Do not respect the principle of storage limitation, as they do not specify the retention period of the personal data, and do not delete or anonymise the data when they are no longer needed for the purposes of the monitoring.
References:
GDPR, Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49.
EDPB Guidelines 3/2019 on processing of personal data through video devices, pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
EDPB Guidelines 07/2020 on the concepts of controller and processor in the GDPR, pages 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.
EDPB Guidelines 4/2019 on Article 25 Data Protection by Design and by Default, pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.
EDPB Guidelines 2/2018 on derogations of Article 49 under Regulation 2016/679, pages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.
Data protection: GDPR and employee surveilance | Feature | Law Gazette, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

質問 # 226
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最近IAPP試験に参加する人が多くなっています。どのように試験を準備すべきですか？受験生たちはまず試験センターでCIPP-E認証試験に関する情報を了解してください。順調にCIPP-E試験に合格するために、我々の問題集で復習することができます。我々の問題集は的中率が高いですから、あなたのCIPP-E試験への復習に役立つことができます。

CIPP-E試験問題: https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/CIPP-E-mondaishu

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