

CIPP-E資格受験料、CIPP-E日本語版復習資料



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>> CIPP-E資格受験料 <<

CIPP-E日本語版復習資料 & CIPP-E認証試験

長い間、Jpexam私たちIAPPのCIPP-E試験トレントは、重要な要素の使用に学生を引き付けるために常に高品質であり、高品質を保証するだけでなく、より良い教育方法を学生に提供し、同時にCIPP-E実践教材は、より優れた教育効果をもたらします。また、ウェブ上のCIPP-E試験問題の3つの異なるバージョンにより、高品質のCertified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E)学習ガイドは、学生が自分の学習方法に適した選択方法を知るのに役立ち、CIPP-E学習教材は非常に優れています 試験に合格するためのオプション。

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/Europe (CIPP/E) 認定 CIPP-E 試験問題 (Q71-Q76):

質問 # 71

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Building Block Inc. is a multinational company, headquartered in Chicago with offices throughout the United States, Asia, and Europe (including Germany, Italy, France and Portugal). Last year the company was the victim of a phishing attack that resulted in a significant data breach. The executive board, in coordination with the general manager, their Privacy Office and the Information Security team, resolved to adopt additional security measures. These included training awareness programs, a cybersecurity audit, and use of a new software tool called SecurityScan, which scans employees' computers to see if they have software that is no longer being supported by a vendor and therefore not getting security updates. However, this software also provides other features, including the monitoring of employees' computers.

Since these measures would potentially impact employees, Building Block's Privacy Office decided to issue a general notice to all employees indicating that the company will implement a series of initiatives to enhance information security and prevent future data breaches.

After the implementation of these measures, server performance decreased. The general manager instructed the Security team on how to use SecurityScan to monitor employees' computers activity and their location.

During these activities, the Information Security team discovered that one employee from Italy was daily connecting to a video library of movies, and another one from Germany worked remotely without authorization. The Security team reported these incidents to the Privacy Office and the general manager. In their report, the team concluded that the employee from Italy was the reason why the server performance decreased.

Due to the seriousness of these infringements, the company decided to apply disciplinary measures to both employees, since the security and privacy policy of the company prohibited employees from installing software on the company's computers, and from working remotely without authorization.

In addition to notifying employees about the purpose of the monitoring, the potential uses of their data and their privacy rights, what information should Building Block have provided them before implementing the security measures?

- **A. Information about who employees should contact with any queries.**
- B. Information about what is specified in the employment contract.
- C. Information about how the measures are in the best interests of the company.
- D. Information about how providing consent could affect them as employees.

正解: A

解説:

According to the GDPR, when personal data is collected from the data subject, the controller must provide the data subject with certain information, such as the identity and contact details of the controller, the contact details of the data protection officer, the purposes and legal basis of the processing, the recipients or categories of recipients of the personal data, the data subject's rights, and any other information necessary to ensure fair and transparent processing¹. This information must be provided in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language². Therefore, Building Block should have provided its employees with information about who they can contact with any queries regarding the monitoring, such as the data protection officer or the Privacy Office, as part of the information notice before implementing the security measures. This would enable the employees to exercise their rights, such as the right to access, rectify, erase, restrict or object to the processing of their personal data, or the right to lodge a complaint with a supervisory authority³. References: 1 Art. 13 GDPR - Information to be provided where personal data are collected from the data subject - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2 Art. 12 GDPR - Transparent information, communication and modalities for the exercise of the rights of the data subject - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 3 Art. 15-22 GDPR - Rights of the data subject - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

質問 # 72

Which of the following is NOT a role of works councils?

- A. Determining whether to approve or reject certain decisions of the employer that affect employees.
- **B. Determining the monetary fines to be levied against employers for data breach violations of employee data.**
- C. Determining whether employees' personal data can be processed or not.
- D. Determining what changes will affect employee working conditions.

正解: B

解説:

Works councils are employee representative bodies that exist in some European countries, such as Germany, France, Spain and Italy. They have various roles and powers depending on the national laws and collective agreements, but generally they aim to protect and promote the interests of the employees in relation to the employer. Some of the common roles of works councils are:

* Determining whether to approve or reject certain decisions of the employer that affect employees, such as transfers, dismissals, redundancies, working hours, health and safety, etc.

* Determining whether employees' personal data can be processed or not, based on the principle of co-determination, which means that the employer needs the consent of the works council for any data processing that involves employee monitoring, evaluation or control.

* Determining what changes will affect employee working conditions, such as wages, benefits, training, social facilities, etc.

However, works councils do not have the role of determining the monetary fines to be levied against employers for data breach violations of employee data. This is the role of the data protection authorities, which are independent public bodies that supervise, through investigative and corrective powers, the application of the data protection law. Works councils may cooperate with the data protection authorities or file complaints on behalf of the employees, but they do not have the authority to impose sanctions on the

employers. References: Free CIPP/E Study Guide, page 27; CIPP/E Certification, page 13.

質問 # 73

What permissions are required for a marketer to send an email marketing message to a consumer in the EU?

- A. No prior permission required, but an opt-out requirement on all emails sent to consumers.
- B. A pre-checked box stating that the consumer agrees to receive email marketing.
- C. A notice that the consumer's email address will be used for marketing purposes.
- **D. A prior opt-in consent for consumers unless they are already customers.**

正解: D

解説:

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbescommunicationscouncil/2018/06/27/what-gdpr-means-for-email-marketing-to-eu-customers/#64020aa8374a>

質問 # 74

The Planet 49 CJEU Judgement applies to?

- **A. Cookies regardless of whether the data accessed is personal or not.**
- B. Cookies used only by third parties.
- C. Cookies that are deemed technically necessary.
- D. Cookies where the data accessed is considered as personal data only.

正解: A

解説:

Reference <https://www.twobirds.com/en/news/articles/2019/global/planet49-cjeu-rules-on-cookie-consent>

質問 # 75

Which sentence BEST summarizes the concepts of "fairness," "lawfulness" and "transparency", as expressly required by Article 5 of the GDPR?

- A. Fairness refers to limiting the amount of data collected from individuals; lawfulness refers to the approval of company guidelines by the state; transparency solely relates to communication of key information before collecting data.
- B. Fairness refers to the security of personal data; lawfulness and transparency refers to the analysis of ordinances to ensure they are uniformly enforced.
- **C. Fairness and transparency refer to the communication of key information before collecting data; lawfulness refers to compliance with government regulations.**
- D. Fairness refers to the collection of data from diverse subjects; lawfulness refers to the need for legal rules to be uniform; transparency refers to giving individuals access to their data.

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

質問 # 76

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