

# GDPR赤本合格率 & GDPR絶対合格

GDPR Fines and Penalties				
Tiers of GDPR fines	Severity level	Article Violations	Example of violation	Penalty
Tier 1	Less severe	Articles 8, 11, 25-39, 41, 42, 43	Collecting the personal information of a child 16 years old or younger without parental consent	Up to 10 million euros, or 2% of the company's global annual revenue
Tier 2	Most serious	Articles 5, 6, 7, 9, 12-22, 44-49	Failure to inform users they can opt out of data collection and provide an opt-out method	Up to 20 million euros, or 4% of the company's global annual revenue

P.S. JPTestKingがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいGDPRダンプ：[https://drive.google.com/open?id=10Jg-U\\_ohmweLMzhZ3XSTEyCCDacVBK7I](https://drive.google.com/open?id=10Jg-U_ohmweLMzhZ3XSTEyCCDacVBK7I)

PECB GDPR試験を難しく感じる人に「やってもいないのに、できないと言わないこと」を言いたいです。我々JPTestKingへのPECB GDPR試験問題集は専門化のチームが長時間で過去のデータから分析研究された成果で、あなたを試験に迅速的に合格できるのを助けます。依然躊躇うなら、弊社の無料のPECB GDPRデモを参考しましょう。そうしたら、PECB GDPR試験はそんなに簡単なことだと知られます。

## PECB GDPR 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Protection Officers and covers fundamental concepts of data protection, key principles of GDPR, and the legal framework governing data privacy. It evaluates the understanding of compliance measures required to meet regulatory standards, including data processing principles, consent management, and individuals' rights under GDPR.</li> </ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roles and responsibilities of accountable parties for GDPR compliance: This section of the exam measures the skills of Compliance Managers and covers the responsibilities of various stakeholders, such as data controllers, data processors, and supervisory authorities, in ensuring GDPR compliance. It assesses knowledge of accountability frameworks, documentation requirements, and reporting obligations necessary to maintain compliance with regulatory standards.</li> </ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and organizational measures for data protection: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Security Specialists and covers the implementation of technical and organizational safeguards to protect personal data. It evaluates the ability to apply encryption, pseudonymization, and access controls, as well as the establishment of security policies, risk assessments, and incident response plans to enhance data protection and mitigate risks.</li> </ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data protection concepts: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and compliance measures</li> </ul>

>> GDPR赤本合格率 <<

## PECB GDPR絶対合格 & GDPRコンポーネント

PECB人々は最近非常に忙しいので、GDPR試験の準備に昼食時間を有効に活用したいと考えています。学習

ツールとしてGDPR試験問題を選択した場合、問題は解決しません。GDPR試験準備のアプリはいつでもオフラインでの練習をサポートしているためです。当社の製品を購入する場合、JPTestKingオフライン状態でも学習を続けることができます。PECB Certified Data Protection Officerネットワーク全体の不可能な状態に影響されることはありません。いつでもどこでも当社のGDPR試験準備を使用することを選択できます

## PECB Certified Data Protection Officer 認定 GDPR 試験問題 (Q62-Q67):

### 質問 # 62

Scenario:2

Soyled is a retail company that sells a wide range of electronic products from top European brands. It primarily sells its products in its online platforms (which include customer reviews and ratings), despite using physical stores since 2015. Soyled's website and mobile app are used by millions of customers. Soyled has employed various solutions to create a customer-focused ecosystem and facilitate growth. Soyled uses customer relationship management (CRM) software to analyze user data and administer the interaction with customers. The software allows the company to store customer information, identify sales opportunities, and manage marketing campaigns. It automatically obtains information about each user's IP address and web browser cookies. Soyled also uses the software to collect behavioral data, such as users' repeated actions and mouse movement information. Customers must create an account to buy from Soyled's online platforms. To do so, they fill out a standard sign-up form of three mandatory boxes (name, surname, email address) and a non-mandatory one (phone number). When the user clicks the email address box, a pop-up message appears as follows: "Soyled needs your email address to grant you access to your account and contact you about any changes related to your account and our website. For further information, please read our privacy policy." When the user clicks the phone number box, the following message appears: "Soyled may use your phone number to provide text updates on the order status. The phone number may also be used by the shipping courier." Once the personal data is provided, customers create a username and password, which are used to access Soyled's website or app. When customers want to make a purchase, they are also required to provide their bank account details. When the user finally creates the account, the following message appears: "Soyled collects only the personal data it needs for the following purposes: processing orders, managing accounts, and personalizing customers' experience. The collected data is shared with our network and used for marketing purposes." Soyled uses personal data to promote sales and its brand. If a user decides to close the account, the personal data is still used for marketing purposes only. Last month, the company received an email from John, a customer, claiming that his personal data was being used for purposes other than those specified by the company. According to the email, Soyled was using the data for direct marketing purposes. John requested details on how his personal data was collected, stored, and processed. Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Scenario:

Soyled's customers are required to provide their bank account details to buy a product. According to the GDPR, is this data processing lawful?

- A. No, because financial information cannot be collected without explicit consent.
- B. No, sensitive data, such as bank account details, should only be processed by official authorities.
- C. Yes, because Soyled has a privacy policy in place that ensures the protection of personal data.
- **D. Yes, because the processing is necessary for the fulfillment of the purchase agreement.**

正解: D

解説:

Under Article 6(1)(b) of GDPR, processing is lawful if it is necessary for the performance of a contract with the data subject. Since the customers must provide bank details to complete their purchases, this processing is necessary for fulfilling the agreement.

\* Option A is correct because payment data is essential for transaction processing, which aligns with GDPR's contract basis.

\* Option B is incorrect because having a privacy policy does not automatically justify data processing.

\* Option C is incorrect because financial data can be processed by authorized commercial entities under GDPR.

\* Option D is incorrect because explicit consent is not required when processing is contractually necessary.

References:

\* GDPR Article 6(1)(b) (Processing necessary for contract performance)

\* Recital 44 (Necessity of processing for contract fulfillment)

### 質問 # 63

Scenario:

PickFood is an online food delivery service that allows customers to order food online and pay by credit card.

The payment service is provided by PaySmart, which processes the transactions.

Question:

According to Article 30 of GDPR, what type of information should PaySmart NOT maintain when recording online transaction processing activity?

- A. A list of customers' transaction amounts and items purchased.
- B. Transfers of personal data to third-party payment processors.
- C. The expected time for personal data erasure.
- D. The general description of technical data protection measures.

正解: A

解説:

Under Article 30(1) of GDPR, controllers and processors must document details such as data processing purposes, categories of data subjects, and security measures, but do not need to store detailed transaction amounts or items purchased unless required for compliance.

\* Option D is correct because detailed transactional information is not a mandatory requirement in the processing records.

\* Option A is incorrect because security measures must be documented.

\* Option B is incorrect because data retention periods must be included in records.

\* Option C is incorrect because cross-border data transfers must be documented.

References:

\* GDPR Article 30(1)(f) (Controllers must document data transfers)

\* Recital 82 (Record-keeping requirements for accountability)

#### 質問 # 64

Question:

To evaluate the effectiveness of communication, the DPO of Company ABC reviewed the accuracy and relevance of the information provided to customers regarding personal data processing.

Is this a good practice under GDPR?

- A. Yes, but only if the company's supervisory authority requests it.
- B. No, the effectiveness of communication cannot be evaluated through the evaluation of the accuracy and relevance of information provided to customers.
- C. No, the DPO is not responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of communication with customers.
- D. Yes, when evaluating the effectiveness of communication, the DPO should consider the accuracy and relevance of the information provided to concerned parties.

正解: D

解説:

Under Article 39(1)(a) of GDPR, the DPO is responsible for monitoring GDPR compliance, including ensuring transparency in communication with data subjects. This includes verifying that information about data processing is accurate and relevant.

\* Option A is correct because GDPR mandates that data subjects receive clear and accurate information about their personal data processing.

\* Option B is incorrect because accuracy and relevance are key indicators of effective communication under GDPR.

\* Option C is incorrect because evaluating data protection communication is part of the DPO's compliance role.

\* Option D is incorrect because supervisory authority approval is not required for the DPO to conduct such evaluations.

References:

\* GDPR Article 39(1)(a) (DPO's role in monitoring compliance)

\* GDPR Article 12(1) (Obligation for transparent and clear communication)

#### 質問 # 65

Question:

What is the role of the DPO in a DPIA?

- A. Determine if a DPIA is necessary.
- B. Approve the DPIA and ensure all risks are eliminated.
- C. Conduct the DPIA
- D. Record the DPIA outcomes.

正解: A

解説:

Under Article 39(1)(c) of GDPR, the DPO advises on the necessity of conducting a DPIA but does not conduct it themselves.

The controller is responsible for carrying out the DPIA.

- \* Option B is correct because the DPO must determine whether a DPIA is required and provide recommendations.
- \* Option A is incorrect because conducting the DPIA is the responsibility of the controller, not the DPO.
- \* Option C is incorrect because while the DPO can assist, DPIA documentation is the controller's duty.
- \* Option D is incorrect because DPOs advise but do not approve or eliminate all risks—risk management remains the responsibility of the controller.

References:

- \* GDPR Article 39(1)(c) (DPO advises on DPIA necessity)
- \* Recital 97 (DPOs provide oversight, not execution)

## 質問 # 66

Question:

Organization XYZ has just appointed a DPO. As such, XYZ needs to establish the DPO's role in the employment contract. Which of the statements below holds true?

- A. The DPO acts as a decision-maker on all data processing activities.
- B. The DPO acts as a contact point between the controller and the processor.
- **C. The DPO acts as a contact point between the supervisory authorities and the controller.**
- D. The DPO acts as a contact point between the organization's top management and employees.

正解: C

解説:

Under Article 39(1)(e) of GDPR, the DPO acts as a contact point for supervisory authorities and must be readily accessible for regulatory inquiries and investigations.

- \* Option A is correct because GDPR explicitly states that the DPO serves as a liaison between the organization and the supervisory authority.
- \* Option B is incorrect because the controller and processor are independent entities under GDPR, and the DPO does not facilitate their relationship.
- \* Option C is incorrect because the DPO does not act as a communication channel for internal company matters.
- \* Option D is incorrect because DPOs advise and monitor but do not make operational decisions.

References:

- \* GDPR Article 39(1)(e) (DPO is a contact point for the supervisory authority)
- \* Recital 97 (DPO's role in ensuring compliance)

## 質問 # 67

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もし、あなたも GDPR 試験に合格したいです。しかし、どんな資料を選択したらいいですか？ お勧めしたいのは GDPR 試験問題集です。購入する前に、PECB のウェブサイト上で GDPR 試験問題集のデモをダウンロードしてみると、あなたはきっと GDPR 試験問題集に魅了されます。

GDPR 絶対合格: <https://www.jpctestking.com/GDPR-exam.html>

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