**Name Surname Enrollment nr.**

**Law & Data EXAM Padova – 24 June 2024**

*Unintelligible answers may not be taken into consideration in calculating your final score.*

1. Why is the notion of synthetic data relevant in the field of privacy protection? How would you define synthetic data? (up to 6 pts)
2. What is the difference between regulations and directives in EU law? (2 pts)
3. Regulations are immediately enforceable, while directives need domestic execution
4. Regulations are binding, while directives are only exhortations
5. Regulations establish rules, whereas directives introduce principles
6. There is no difference between the two notions
7. Social Credit Systems are (2 pt)
8. Intrinsically incompatible with basic legal principles
9. problematic insofar as they are opaque and have wide ramifications for the legal, economic, and social life of a subject
10. Forbidden under Chinese law
11. Forbidden under U.S. Law
12. The European Data Protection Board is (2 pts):
	1. An institution provided for by the Treaty on the European Union
	2. An agency of the European Commission with the aim of protecting the fundamental right to data protection
	3. An independent body gathering the national supervisory authorities of each EU Member State
13. Please describe how the right to privacy evolved into the right to personal data protection in no more than 150 words (up to 6 pts.)
14. Please describe a Data Protection Impact Assessment and its aims in no more than 150 words. (up to 8 pts)
15. The EU Charter of fundamental rights expressly safeguards (up to 2 pts)
	1. The right of data controllers and processors to process anyone’s personal data
	2. The right of individuals to personal data protection
	3. The right of individuals to private and family life
	4. The right of individuals to process any other individuals’ personal data
16. Should data controllers and data processors be separate entities, the GDPR sets out that (up to 2 pts):
	1. data controllers are totally free to indicate one or more data processors, the latter not being bound by any obligation towards data controllers
	2. their relationships need to be regulated by specific contractual agreements or by different acts provided for by law
	3. their mutual relationships need to be regulated only by an order of any competent National Supervisory Authority