

**Multiple-choice Questions** (2 points each)

- 1. What is the difference between EU Regulations and EU Directives?**
  - a. Directives must be applied directly in all EU Member States as well as Regulations
  - b. Regulations are directly applicable, whereas Directives need to be implemented in every Member State
  - c. Regulations must be directly applied in every country, whereas Directives must be implemented by EU Member States to become applicable
  - d. Regulations, as well as Directives, must be implemented by every Member State in order to be fully applicable
  
- 2. The processing of personal data pursuant to the GDPR may be lawfully carried out:**
  - a. When data subjects expressed their own consent
  - b. Based on the controller's free choice
  - c. When there is no consent by data subjects, but the processing is needed for protecting the data subjects' or other individuals' vital interests
  - d. When there is no consent, but the processing must take place to perform a contract between the controller and any third party
  
- 3. The 2014 judgment issued by the European Court of Justice in case *Google Spain* (C-131/12)**
  - a. paved the way to recognize the right to personal data protection in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights
  - b. paved the way to include the right to be forgotten in the GDPR as one of the rights recognized to the data subject's benefit
  - c. originated from a preliminary ruling proceedings referred to the ECJ by a Spanish first instance Judge
  - d. paved the way to include the right to be forgotten in the GDPR as one of the rights recognized to the data controller's benefit
  
- 4. Which is the correct order of the following sources of EU law in the EU related hierarchy (from the top to the bottom)?**
  - a. Regulations/Directives, International Agreements, Charter of Fundamental Rights, Decisions
  - b. Regulations/Directives, International Agreements, Charter of Fundamental Rights, Decisions
  - c. Founding Treaties/Charter of Fundamental Rights, Regulations/Directives
  - d. Founding Treaties/Charter of Fundamental Rights, International Agreements, Regulations/Directives
  
- 5. A data controller is:**
  - a. entitled to always deny the access to a data subject's personal data, except for the event where the latter's personal data are inaccurate
  - b. always required to grant access to a data subject's personal data by anyone requesting it
  - c. required to grant access to personal data held whenever requested by the data subject concerned
  - d. required to grant access to personal data only when data subjects asked for it also to the data processor

**Open Questions** (10 points each)

**A.** Please, explain the principles for processing personal data according to the GDPR (no more than 15 lines).

**B.** Please, illustrate the development of the right to privacy into the right to data protection over time (no more than 15 lines).