the processing of personal data which are not subject to specific obligations with the same objective set out in ... is adopted, Directive 2002/58/EC should be reviewed in particular in order to ensure consistency with this Regulation.

... cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can rather, by reason of the scale or effects of the ... Regulation within the period of two years after which this Regulation enters into force. Where processing is based on

corporate rules; mutual recognition of the professional qualifications of the controllers and processors and, in particular, to ensure an equivalent level of protection of natural persons and the free flow of personal data throughout...

... or legal person should have an effective judicial remedy before the competent national court against a decision of

... of the Board before the Court of Justice under the conditions provided for in Article 263 TFEU. As addressees of such ...

... or regulatory measure which provides for the processing of personal data, in order to ensure compliance of the intended...

... resulting in, particular, involving using new technologies, or are of a new kind and where no data ...

... or non-material damage to natural persons such as loss of control over their personal data or limitation of their rights,

... the measures, safeguards and mechanisms envisaged for mitigating that risk, ensuring the protection of personal data...

... assessment process, the outcome of a data protection impact assessment carried out with regard to the processing at issue ...

... application or processing platform or where several controllers plan to introduce a common application or processing...

... and easy to understand, and that clear and plain language and, additionally, where appropriate, visualisation be used. ...

... not residing in that Member State has lodged a complaint, the supervisory authority with which such complaint has been ...

... or using a service or a contract, or because they are carried out systematically on a large scale. The ...

... operations may be those which in, particular, involve using new technologies, or are of a new kind and where no data ...

... and scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes. In that regard, the number of data subjects, the age ...

... assessments by treating physicians and any treatment or interventions provided. Every data subject should therefore

... permits the controller to identify a natural person, the data controller should not be obliged to acquire additional ...

... requires that any information addressed to the public or to the data subject be concise, easily accessible...

... needs, in particular where the processing of such data is carried out for certain health-related purposes by persons ...

... central national health authorities of such data for the purpose of quality control, management information and the ...

... harmonised conditions for the processing of special categories of personal data concerning health, in respect of specific...

... collected should be allowed only where the processing is compatible with the purposes for which the personal data were

... administrative purposes, including the processing of clients’ or employees’ personal data. The general principles for the ...

... the place where the main processing activities take place in the Union. In cases involving both the controller and the ...

... be considered to be supervisory authorities concerned where the draft decision concerns only the controller. Where the ...

... possible to fully identify the purpose of personal data processing for scientific research purposes at the time of ...

... a biological sample from the natural person in question, in particular chromosomal, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or ribo ...

... statement. This could include ticking a box when visiting an internet website, choosing technical settings for ...

... be clear, concise and not unnecessarily disruptive to the use of the service for which it is provided. (33) It is often...
1. Which of the following group of countries has imposed the majority of EU General Data Protection Regulation fines until the end of April?
   (a) Austria, U.K. and France.
   (b) Spain, Romania and Germany.
   (c) U.K., France and Italy.
   (d) Netherlands, Spain and Poland.

2. How many guidelines have been adopted by the European Data Protection Board until May 19?
   (a) 22.
   (b) 9.
   (c) 18.
   (d) 10.

3. Which data subject right under the GDPR was the most infringed in France, the U.K. and Ireland until the end of 2019?
   (a) Right of access.
   (b) Right to restriction of processing.
   (c) Right to be forgotten.
   (d) Right to data portability.

4. Which of the following processing activity is not included in the Belgian data protection impact assessment black list?
   (a) The use of biometric data for the unique identification of data subjects in a public place or in a private place accessible to the public.
   (b) The collection of data subjects’ health data by automated means, using an active implantable medical device.
   (c) The collection of personal data from third parties for the purpose of being retrieved from them at a later stage and be taken into consideration in the decision to refuse or terminate a given service contract with an individual.
   (d) The association, combination or linking of database records of two or more processing for different purposes or by different data controllers.

5. Which country had the highest number of personal data breaches reported to the national data protection authority until the end of January?
   (a) Germany.
   (b) France.
   (c) U.K.
   (d) Netherlands.

6. Which are the first guidelines adopted by the EDPB?
   (a) Guidelines on processing of personal data through video devices.
   (b) Guidelines on derogations of Article 49 under Regulation 2016/679.
   (c) Guidelines on certification and identifying certification criteria in accordance with Articles 42 and 43 of the Regulation 2016/679.
   (d) Guidelines on the processing of personal data under Article 6(1)(b) of the GDPR in the context of the provision of online services to data subjects.

7. What was the number of cross-border cases registered by the DPAs in the Internal Market Information System until the end of 2019?
   (a) 807.
   (b) 446.
   (c) 569.
   (d) 258.

8. How many national guidelines/recommendations on cookies and tracking technology have been issued by national DPAs until May 19?
   (a) 15.
   (b) 10.
   (c) 5.
   (d) 25.

9. Which was the most infringed article of the GDPR until the end of April?
   (a) Article 32: Personal data breaches/organizational and technical measures.
   (b) Article 6: Legal grounds for processing.
   (c) Article 5: Data protection principles.
   (d) Articles 12 through 23: Data subject rights.

10. Which of the following options ranks the national guidelines/recommendations on cookies in chronological order:
    (a) Guidelines of the Spanish DPA, guidelines of the U.K. DPA, recommendations of the French DPA, guidelines of the Belgian DPA, guidelines of the Greek DPA.
    (b) Guidelines of the U.K. DPA, guidelines of the Spanish DPA, recommendations of the French DPA, guidelines of the Greek DPA, guidelines of the Belgian DPA.
    (c) Guidelines of the Belgian DPA, guidelines of the Spanish DPA, recommendations of the French DPA, guidelines of the Greek DPA, guidelines of the U.K. DPA.
    (d) Recommendations of the French DPA, guidelines of the U.K. DPA, guidelines of the Greek DPA, guidelines of the Spanish DPA, guidelines of the Belgian DPA.
11. How many GDPR fines have been issued until May 19?
(a) More than 100.
(b) More than 200.
(c) More than 300.
(d) More than 400.

12. The total number of GDPR complaints received by the DPAs until the end of 2019 is estimated to be:
(a) 270,000.
(b) 200,000.
(c) 320,000.
(d) 150,000.

13. Among the below list of WP29 guidelines, which is the one that has not been endorsed by the EDPB?
(a) Guidelines on transparency under Regulation 2016/679, WP260 rev.01.
(b) Guidelines on consent under Regulation 2016/679, WP259 rev.01.
(c) Guidelines on the right to data portability under Regulation 2016/679, WP242 rev.01.
(d) Guidelines on the implementation of the court of justice of the European Union judgment on “Google Spain and inc v. Agencia Española de protección de datos (AEPD) and Mario Costeja González” c-131/12.

14. Which national DPA adopted a model data protection addendum and when?
(a) The Norwegian DPA February 2020.
(b) The Swedish DPA January 2020.
(c) The Danish DPA December 2019.

15. How many DPIA lists have been issued by DPAs until May 19?
(a) 10.
(b) 34.
(c) 20.
(d) 5.

16. A hospital in Hungary was issued the smallest GDPR fine of 90 euros.
(a) True.
(b) False.

17. Compared to the California Consumer Privacy Act, is the California Privacy Rights Act ("CCPA 2.0") more similar to the GDPR?
(a) Yes, for instance, because it includes a new category of “sensitive” personal information and a new right to request correction of inaccurate PI.
(b) No, because it does not include the right to opt out of selling of PI anymore.
(c) Yes, for instance, because it includes provisions on transfers of PI outside the U.S.

18. Which was the first country obtaining an adequacy decision after the entry into force of the GDPR?
(a) Canada.
(b) Israel.
(c) Japan.
(d) Argentina.

19. The pioneer DPA that issued the first GDPR fine was:
(a) The Portuguese DPA.
(b) The U.K. DPA.
(c) The Bulgarian DPA.
(d) The Hungarian DPA.

20. When did the European Court of Justice first issue a ruling that included a reference to the GDPR?
(a) Case C-498/16 Schrems v Facebook issued Jan. 25, 2018.
(b) Case C-434/16 Nowak v DPC issued Dec. 20, 2017.
(c) Case C-40/17 Fashion ID v Verbraucherzentrale NRW eV issued July 29, 2019.
(d) Case C210/16 Wirtschaftsakademie Schleswig-Holstein issued June 5, 2018.

SCORING CARD
⭐ You scored more than 16/20; consider asking IAPP for a free membership.
⭐⭐ You scored between 11 and 15; well done, refreshing the GDPR over summer might be worthwhile.
⭐⭐⭐ You scored 10 and less; we will see you next year for the retake.