

wk005_Q1

1. Valid Consent?

I chose Telegram as an example. When I registered, I gave consent for processing my personal data.

What fits GDPR are:

- Art 6 (1) a) says processing needs a freely given consent. Telegram explains this in their privacy policy.
- Art 7 (3) says users can withdraw consent at any time. Telegram allows deleting the account, which works as a withdrawal.

but from my POV, the way consent is taken may not fully meet GDPR standards, What may not fit is, Art 7 (2) says consent must be clear and separate from other terms. Telegram's privacy policy is long and mixed with the terms of service, so it is not very easy to understand. Art 4 (11) defines consent as a clear affirmative act. On Telegram, registration means automatic acceptance, without a clear "I agree" checkbox.

2. Right to Access Your Personal Data

Art 15 GDPR gives the right to access personal data. This includes:

Art 15 (1) a) purposes of processing

Art 15 (1) b) categories of data

Art 15 (1) c) recipients

Art 15 (1) d) storage time

Telegram has a data export tool in the settings, where users can export and store their chats history and account data. On the one hand, it works quickly and provides a copy of the data, which matches Art 15 (3). But it does not show details like storage duration, purposes, or recipients, which GDPR requires. Thus the right of access is partly respected, but not fully complete under GDPR.

3. Anonymisation & Pseudonymisation

- **Anonymisation:** According to Recital 26, data is processed so that a person can no longer be identified. It is irreversible, permanent and outside GDPR.
- **Pseudonymisation:** From Art 4 (5) we know data is replaced with codes or identifiers. Alone, the data does not identify a person, but with extra information it can. This data is still protected under GDPR.