**Which data subject right allows the data subject to raise objections against the data controllers?**

1. The right to data portability. *This option is incorrect because according to this right the data subjects have the right to move, copy, or transfer personal data from one data controller to another.*
2. The right to object. *This option is correct because the GDPR enhances the law by allowing the data subject to raise objections against the data controllers and requires them to demonstrate that it either has compelling grounds for continuing the processing, or that the processing is necessary in connection with its legal rights under the right to object.*
3. The rights regarding Automated Decision making. *This option is incorrect because this right state that the data subjects have the right not to be subject to decisions based solely on automated processing which significantly affect them.*
4. The right to bring class actions. *This option is incorrect because under this right the GDPR permits data subjects the right to be collectively represented by not-for-profit bodies.*

Answer: b) The right to object.

**Under which data subject right, the data subject has the right to demand human intervention, rather than having important decisions made solely by algorithm.**

1. The rights regarding Automated Decision making. *This option is correct because under this a data subject has the right to demand human intervention, rather than having important decisions made solely by algorithm.*
2. The right to data portability. *This option is incorrect because according to this right the data subjects have the right to move, copy, or transfer personal data from one data controller to another.*
3. The right to object. *This option is incorrect because under this right the data subject can raise objections against the data controllers and requires them to demonstrate that it either has compelling grounds for continuing the processing, or that the processing is necessary in connection with its legal rights under the right to object.*
4. The right to bring class actions. *This option is incorrect because under this right the GDPR permits data subjects the right to be collectively represented by not-for-profit bodies.*

Answer: a) The rights regarding Automated Decision making.

**Which type of decision making could include profiling, such as that of an insurance company when creating a quote?**

1. Manual. *This option is incorrect because manual decision making could not include profiling, such as that of an insurance company when creating a quote.*
2. Tactical. *This option is incorrect because tactical decisions are those which a manager makes over and over again adhering to certain established rules, policies and procedures.*
3. **Basic and Routine.** *This option is incorrect because basic decisions are those which require a good deal of deliberation and are of crucial importance.*
4. Automated. *This option is correct because automated decision making could include profiling, such as that of an insurance company when creating a quote.*

Answer: d) Automated.

**Who is responsible for allowing data subjects to exercise their rights and to ensure that they can make effective use of them?**

1. Data Protection Officer. *This option is incorrect because data protection officers are responsible for overseeing data protection strategy and implementation to ensure compliance with GDPR requirements.*
2. Supervisory Authority. *This option is incorrect because supervisory authority is responsible for monitoring the application of the Regulation, in order to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons in relation to processing.*
3. Data controllers and data processors. *This option is correct because data controllers and data processors are responsible for allowing data subjects to exercise their rights and to ensure that they can make effective use of them.*
4. Board of Directors. *This option is incorrect because the board of directors must take a leadership position in moving an organization into compliance with the European Union’s impending General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).*

Answer: c) Data controllers and data processors.

**Under the right to object, you must inform individuals of their right to object \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in your privacy notice.**

1. At the point of first communication. *This option is correct because the right to object must also be made clear to individuals of their right to object in a privacy notice and “at the point of first communication” when collecting consent for processing data.*
2. At the point of signing the document. *This option is incorrect because under the right to object you must inform individuals of their right to object in a privacy notice and “at the point of first communication”.*
3. At the point of last communication. *This option is incorrect because under the right to object, you must inform individuals of their right to object at the point of first communication and in your privacy notice.*
4. At the point of collecting information. *This option is incorrect because under the right to object, you must inform individuals of their right to object at the point of first communication.*

Answer: a) At the point of first communication.