**Which of the following statement is not correct about the Binding Corporate Rules?**

1. These are developed to allow personal data transfer between MNCs, international organizations, and groups of companies. *This answer is incorrect because Binding Corporate Rules or BCRs are internal rules which define the international policy in a multinational group of companies and international organizations regarding intra-organizational personal data cross-border transfers.*
2. Developed as an alternative to the U.S. Department of Commerce EU Safe Harbor. *This answer is incorrect because Binding Corporate Rules are developed as an alternative to the U.S. Department of Commerce EU Safe Harbor.*
3. BCRs can be used as an alternative means of authorizing transfers of personal data within Europe. *This answer is correct because BCRs may be available as an alternative means of authorizing transfers of personal data (e.g., customer databases, HR information, etc.) outside of Europe, not only within Europe.*
4. Typically form stringent, intra-corporate global privacy policies, set of practices, processes, and guidelines that satisfy EU standards. *This answer is incorrect because BCRs typically form stringent, intra-corporate global privacy policies, set of practices, processes and guidelines that satisfy EU standards and may be available as an alternative means of authorizing transfers of personal data (e.g., customer databases, HR information, etc.) outside of Europe.*

Answer: c) Used as an alternative means of authorizing transfers of personal data within Europe.

**“BCRs can authorize themselves to make all transfers automatically for all EU members states.” Is this statement true?**

1. Yes. *This answer is incorrect because BCRs by themselves do not "authorize" all transfers automatically for all EU member states.*
2. No. *This answer is correct because BCRs by themselves do not "authorize" all transfers automatically for all EU member states. Most of the member states still require a formal "transfer notification" which is normally granted if the BCR has been accepted by the relevant country.*
3. Maybe under Specific circumstances. *This answer is incorrect because Binding Corporate Rules by themselves do not "authorize" all transfers automatically for all EU member states.*
4. Not sure. *This answer is incorrect because BCRs by themselves do not "authorize" all transfers automatically for all EU member states in fact most of the member states require a formal "transfer notification".*

Answer: b) No

**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be exclusive, reflective of a data subject’s discretionary action, a positive and freely given response to the well-structured, unambiguous description of the processing activity.**

1. Right to privacy. *This answer is incorrect because right to privacy refers to the concept that one's personal information is protected from public scrutiny.*
2. Acknowledgement. *This answer is incorrect because consent must be exclusive, reflective of a data subject’s discretionary action, a positive and freely given response to the well-structured, unambiguous description of the processing activity.*
3. Consent. *This answer is correct because consent must be exclusive, reflective of a data subject’s discretionary action, a positive and freely given response to the well-structured, unambiguous description of the processing activity. The principle of opt-in is obligatory, meaning no processing can take place until consent is assured.*
4. Processing. *This answer is incorrect because under the GDPR processing means any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or on sets of personal data.*

Answer: b) Consent

**The broad term for any information related to an individual or ‘Data Subject', that can be used to directly or indirectly identify the person, is known as -**

1. Sensitive Personal Data. *This answer is incorrect because under the GDPR ‘sensitive personal data’ means the special categories of data specifically include genetic data, and biometric data where processed to uniquely identify an individual.*
2. **Data relating to criminal offences.** *This answer is incorrect because this criminal law lies outside the EU's legislative competence. Data relating to criminal offences are therefore treated separately from Sensitive Personal Data.*
3. **Anonymous data.** *This answer is incorrect because the data that are fully anonymized (i.e., data from which no individuals can be identified) are outside the scope of both the Directive and the GDPR.*
4. Personal Data. *This answer is correct because under the GDPR ‘personal data’ means any information relating to an identifiable person who can be directly or indirectly identified in particular by reference to an identifier.*

Answer: d)Personal Data.

**According to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which personal data category is regarded as sensitive data?**

1. Trade union membership. *This answer is correct because according to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), membership of a trade union is sensitive data.*
2. Credit card details. *This answer is incorrect because this information is considered as personal data under the GDPR.*
3. Passport number. *This answer is incorrect because passport number is considered as personal data under the GDPR.*
4. Social security number. *This answer is incorrect because Social Security Number is considered as personal data under the GDPR.*

Answer: a) Trade union membership