

### 1. Valid Consent

I considered the service Spotify, where I gave consent for processing of my personal data for personalized recommendations. According to Art 6 (1) a) GDPR, processing is lawful if the data subject has given consent. Consent must be informed, specific, freely given, and unambiguous (Art 4 (11) GDPR).

Spotify provides a clear privacy notice and allows users to manage their preferences. However, the consent is sometimes bundled with general terms, which may limit the "freely given" requirement (Art 7 (4) GDPR).

### 2. Your Right to Access your Personal Data

Under Art 15 GDPR, a data subject has the right to obtain confirmation whether their personal data is processed, and to access details such as the purposes of processing, categories of data, recipients, and retention period.

Personal data can be downloaded as a zip file on Spotify services. This complies with Art 15 (3) GDPR, which states that a copy of the personal data undergoing processing shall be provided.

### 3. Anonymisation & Pseudonymisation

According to Recital 26 GDPR, anonymised data is information that does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person, meaning identification is impossible. Such data is outside the scope of GDPR.

Pseudonymisation (Art 4 (5) GDPR) means processing personal data in a way that it cannot be attributed to a specific data subject without additional information, which must be kept separately. It reduces risks but still falls under GDPR.