

1. Legitimate requests under GDPR that must be addressed without delay

CrazyUser111 (Karel Vomáčka) is exercising several rights that are clearly legitimate under Chapter III of the GDPR and should be addressed without undue delay in accordance with Article 12(3):

- **Right of Access (Article 15):** The request to know what personal data is being processed and for what purposes is fully justified. The data subject has the right to obtain confirmation of processing, access to personal data, and related information including the purposes of processing, categories of data, and recipients.
- **Right to Know the Source of Personal Data (Article 14(2)(f)):** The request to be informed about where the platform obtained the user's personal data is valid, especially if the data was not collected directly from the user.
- **Right to Rectification (Article 16):** The request to correct the user profile (e.g., incorrect advertising interests) is legitimate if the personal data held is inaccurate or incomplete.
- **Right to Erasure (Article 17):** The request to delete the user's account and all related data is also legitimate, particularly if the data subject withdraws consent or objects to processing, and there is no overriding legal basis to retain the data.

2. Clearly unjustified requests under the GDPR

- The request to receive personal data about other individuals linked to the user's profile is not justified under the GDPR. Article 15 grants the right of access only to the data subject's own data. Disclosing personal data of others would violate the principles of data minimization and confidentiality under Articles 5(1)(c) and 5(1)(f).

3. Requests requiring further analysis and internal consultation

- The request for detailed information about how advertising is targeted and how profiling is conducted requires further assessment. This falls under the right not to be subject to automated decision-making, including profiling, as defined in Article 22. If such profiling is taking place, the user is entitled to receive meaningful information about the logic involved and the significance of such processing.
- The request to know which other companies receive the user's data also requires review under Articles 13 and 14, which require transparency about recipients or categories of recipients of personal data.

To respond appropriately, the organization should involve the Data Protection Officer (DPO) to assess legal obligations, and potentially consult with the IT or Marketing departments to understand the profiling mechanisms and third-party data sharing practices.