## Name Surname Enrollment nr.

## Law & Data EXAM Padova – 24 June 2024

Unintelligible answers may not be taken into consideration in calculating your final score.

- 1. Why is the notion of synthetic data relevant in the field of privacy protection? How would you define synthetic data? (up to 6 pts)
- 2. What is the difference between regulations and directives in EU law? (2 pts)
- a. Regulations are immediately enforceable, while directives need domestic execution
- b. Regulations are binding, while directives are only exhortations
- c. Regulations establish rules, whereas directives introduce principles
- d. There is no difference between the two notions
- 3. Social Credit Systems are (2 pt)
- a. Intrinsically incompatible with basic legal principles
- b. problematic insofar as they are opaque and have wide ramifications for the legal, economic, and social life of a subject
- c. Forbidden under Chinese law
- d. Forbidden under U.S. Law
- 4. The European Data Protection Board is (2 pts):
- a. An institution provided for by the Treaty on the European Union
- b. An agency of the European Commission with the aim of protecting the fundamental right to data protection
- c. <u>An independent body gathering the national supervisory authorities of each EU Member State</u>
- 5. Please describe how the right to privacy evolved into the right to personal data protection in no more than 150 words (up to 6 pts.)
- 6. Please describe a Data Protection Impact Assessment and its aims in no more than 150 words. (up to 8 pts)
- 7. The EU Charter of fundamental rights expressly safeguards (up to 2 pts)
- a. The right of data controllers and processors to process anyone's personal data
- b. The right of individuals to personal data protection
- c. The right of individuals to private and family life
- d. The right of individuals to process any other individuals' personal data
- 8. Should data controllers and data processors be separate entities, the GDPR sets out that (up to 2 pts):
- a. data controllers are totally free to indicate one or more data processors, the latter not being bound by any obligation towards data controllers
- b. <u>their relationships need to be regulated by specific contractual agreements or by different acts provided for by law</u>
- c. their mutual relationships need to be regulated only by an order of any competent National Supervisory Authority