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QUESTION 1

Bioface is a company based in the United States. It has no servers, personnel or assets in the European Union. By collecting photographs from social media and other web-based services, such as newspapers and blogs, it uses machine learning to develop a facial recognition algorithm. The algorithm identifies individuals in photographs who are not in its data set based the algorithm and its existing data. The service collects photographs of data subjects in the European Union and will identify them if presented with their photographs. Bioface offers its service to government agencies and companies in the United States and Canada, but not to those in the European Union. Bioface does not offer the service to individuals.

Why is Bioface subject to the territorial scope of the General Data Protection Regulation?

- A. It collects data from European Union websites, which constitutes an establishment in the European Union.
- B. It offers services in the European Union by identifying data subjects in the European Union.
- C. It collects data from subjects and uses it for automated processing.
- D. It monitors the behavior of data subjects in the European Union.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Higher fines are assessed for GDPR violations due to which of the following?

- A. Failure to notify a supervisory authority and data subjects of a personal data breach
- B. Violations of a data controller's obligations to obtain a child's consent
- C. Failure to appoint a data protection officer.
- D. Violations of a data subject's rights

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Under the GDPR, who would be LEAST likely to be allowed to engage in the collection, use, and disclosure of a data subject's sensitive medical information without the data subject's knowledge or consent?

- A. A member of the judiciary involved in adjudicating a legal dispute involving the data subject and concerning the health of the data subject.
- B. A public authority responsible for public health, where the sharing of such information is considered necessary for the protection of the general populace.
- C. A health professional involved in the medical care for the data subject, where the data subject's life hinges on the timely dissemination of such information.
- D. A journalist writing an article relating to the medical condition in QUESTION, who believes that the publication of such

information is in the public interest.

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://www.eui.eu/Documents/ServicesAdmin/DeanOfStudies/ResearchEthics/Guide-Data-Protection-Research.pdf>

QUESTION 4

A German data subject was the victim of an embarrassing prank 20 years ago. A newspaper website published an article about the prank at the time, and the article is still available on the newspaper's website. Unfortunately, the prank is the top search result when a user searches on the victim's name. The data subject requests that SearchCo delist this result. SearchCo agrees, and instructs its technology team to avoid scanning or indexing the article. What else must SearchCo do?

- A. Notify the newspaper that its article it is delisting the article.
- B. Fully erase the URL to the content, as opposed to delist which is mainly based on data subject's name.
- C. Identify other controllers who are processing the same information and inform them of the delisting request.
- D. Prevent the article from being listed in search results no matter what search terms are entered into the search engine.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which judicial body makes decisions on actions taken by individuals wishing to enforce their rights under EU law?

- A. Court of Auditors
- B. Court of Justice of European Union
- C. European Court of Human Rights
- D. European Data Protection Board

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/court-justice_en

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