1	The General Data Protection Regulations came in force on:	A	B	C
A	January 25th 2012			
B	April 14th 2016			
C	May 6th 2018			
D	May 25th 2018			

2	The GDPR applies to Natural Persons. A Natural Person is:	A	B	C
A	A living individual			
B	Anyone, alive or dead			
C	Someone who behaves naturally			
D	The Noble Savage			

3	Which of the following constitutes processing: (tick more than one)	A	B	C
A	Storing employees data			
B	Sending an employee's Tax Number to CFR			
C	Collecting employees information in relation to payroll			
D	Modifying an employee's status from single to married			

4	The Material Scope of the GDPR includes:	A	B	C
A	Any information about a natural person which is not processed			
B	Personal data processed wholly or partly by automated means			
C	Personal data about purely personal activity			
D	Personal data used for crime prevention			

5	GDPR applies to payroll service providers	A	B	C
A	Located in an EU member state only			
B	Providing payroll services to EU citizens irrespective of where it takes place			
C	Located anywhere in the world			
D	Only if the supervisory authority dictates this			

6	Data breaches must be notified to the Data Protection authorities:	A	B	C
A	Within 24 hours			
B	Within 48 hours			
C	Within 72 hours			
D	Without undue delay			

7	Which two (2) of the following are considered to be sensitive personal data	A	B	C
A	Sick leave certificate			
B	Home address			
C	Trade union membership			
D	IP address			

8	Employee's payroll data can be processed freely if the employee gives consent:	A	B	C
A	True only if consent is written			
B	True only if consent is specific and employee informed how it will be used			
C	True if employee is given the right to withdraw at any time			
D	False			

9	Employees will be able to ask for the data (machine readable) kept by the employer about them:	A	B	C
A	in case of and related to a disciplinary case only			
B	to hand that data to a prospective new employer			
C	False - they cannot ask for data			
D	only in special circumstances			

10	Upon termination an employee asks for his payroll data to destroyed:	A	B	C
A	Data has to be destroyed because employee has a right to be forgotten			
B	Approval to destroy data must be sought from Data Protection Officer			
C	Data not destroyed because of legitimate grounds and legal obligations			
D	Data has to be destroyed because it is not needed			

11	As a third party payroll service provider...	A	B	C
A	I can use any payroll software for processing client's payroll			
B	I cannot transfer the client's data out of their IT system			
C	I have to seek approval in writing from the client to use the payroll software of my choice			
D	I am obliged to provide a copy of the data to any employee who asks for it uopn request			