

9. E.G., VIDEO PROJECTION AND ANALYSIS

Methodological tool Code and Title	MT2.1_3
Competence Code and Title	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Learning Outcomes covered by the Methodological tool	Learners will understand the fundamental scientific and technological concepts and recognize their relevance in addressing societal challenges
Methodological tool Aim	
Hints and tips for the trainer to use the Methodological tool	
Attachment/s to use the Methodological tool	Provided in the activity template below (if applicable).

Methodological Tool Title

MT2.1_3

Video Title (if different from the MT Title)

EU GDPR summary | What is the GDPR?

Video Source (e.g., URL)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I-VuonciKWk

Video Creator (Person/Organisation/Authority)

ERF MTs Template

Task 2.2



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1

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Video Duration (if a segment of the video should be projected, please indicate also start and end time)

7:21

Estimated Duration (of the Activity) (broken down into steps, if necessary)

30 Minutes

General Guidelines (for the trainer)

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into effect on May 25, 2018, marking the first major update to European data protection laws in over 20 years. Its primary purpose is to give individuals, referred to as "data subjects," greater control over their personal data and to ensure organizations handle such data responsibly and transparently. Personal data includes any information that can identify a living person, such as names, location data, email addresses, and health records.

Key GDPR terminology includes the concept of "processing," which refers to any operation performed on personal data, whether automated or not. Data controllers are entities responsible for determining the purposes and methods of data processing, while data processors act on behalf of data controllers. GDPR outlines six key principles for data processing, including the requirements that data be processed lawfully and transparently, collected for explicit and legitimate purposes, and secured to prevent unauthorized access. Data should also be kept accurate and retained only for as long as necessary.

The regulation establishes six lawful bases for processing personal data, including fulfilling legal obligations, protecting vital interests, performing tasks in the public interest, pursuing legitimate business interests, or obtaining explicit consent. Consent, while commonly used, is considered the weakest basis since it can be withdrawn at any time. Organizations must have robust systems in place to handle consent withdrawal and must erase data upon request unless other lawful reasons justify its retention.









Instructions (for the participants)

Please review the following video and answer the following questions.

Debriefing Questions

When did the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) come into effect?

- A) January 1, 2016
- B) May 25, 2018
- C) July 15, 2020
- D) December 31, 2019

Which of the following is NOT considered personal data under GDPR?

- A) Email addresses
- B) Location data
- C) Anonymous survey responses
- D) Health records

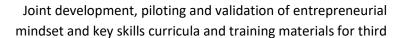
What must organizations do if a data breach affects individuals' rights and freedoms?

- A) Inform the data subjects immediately, regardless of the breach's impact
- B) Report the breach to the relevant authority within 72 hours
- C) Wait until the breach is resolved before notifying the data subjects
- D) Anonymize the data retroactively to mitigate the breach

Which of the following rights does GDPR grant to data subjects?

- A) The right to unrestricted data retention
- B) The right to data portability and erasure
- C) The right to automated decision-making without oversight
- D) The right to deny organizations lawful data processing







Remarks by the Trainer
Adaptation of the Methodological Tool for Asynchronous Learning (what to change) (if applicable)
Attachment/s (if applicable)





