

## Errata

All references in the problem to the GDPR, Article 7 should be read as references to Article 8.

### Rules questions

**1. Are teams allowed to use AI tools, such as ChatGPT as a research tool or in answering the submissions?**

Teams are allowed to use external tools such as AI tools as part of their preparation. However, both the written and oral submissions must reflect the teams' own individual work. Teams are discouraged from overly relying on AI tools, or from attempting to use them to generate substantive content, as doing so would violate the spirit of the competition as being a learning experience. Teams will always be responsible for the content they submit.

**2. Should team's submissions be limited to the questions formulated for the Court of Justice to answer?**

Yes, though teams can and should draw from the whole problem in order to answer those questions.

**3. How is the 5,000-word limit calculated for written submissions?**

Teams should submit two 5,000-word submissions, one on behalf of the WE-VOTE and one on behalf of the Newtonian DPA. This word count does not include front matter (e.g. title pages, bibliographies, tables of contents) or references.

**4. Is there any guidance on how to structure the pleadings?**

Memos should be structured as being from the relevant party and being directed to the Court of Justice of the European Union. An optional template has been provided on our website. Oral submissions should typically follow the structure of the written submissions.

### Questions about WE-VOTE

**5. How is WE-VOTE funded and how is it structured?**

WE-VOTE is a not-for-profit organisation led by a board of directors. It is entirely owned by Ned Joy, who founded the organisation. WE-VOTE operates on donations which come from a broad spectrum of private individuals and other charitable foundations.

**6. Is WE-VOTE a signatory to the Code of Practice of Disinformation of 2022?**

No.

**7. What are the measures and rules applicable to WE-VOTE's actions before October 10, 2025?**

Insofar as is relevant for the problem, it is for teams to determine whether any specific laws would be applicable for WE-VOTE's activities at any particular period in time.

**8. Is WE-VOTE a group from a EU member state, or where is it located?**

WE-VOTE only operates in the EU Member State of Newtonia.

**9. Were the parents of minors informed about the WE-VOTE event in advance?**

Students were provided with fliers in advance which detailed the event and were told to give these fliers to their parents.

**10. How active has WE-VOTE been since 2014?**

WE-VOTE has been extremely active and has held seminars similar to those described in the problem at schools around the country.

**11. Does WE-VOTE directly employ the people who work there? Do the people involved in the school events have any pedagogical training?**

Aside from a small core of administrative staff, WE-VOTE relies entirely on volunteers. They are not provided with any pedagogical training.

### **Questions about the NED**

**12. How does WE-VOTE provide access to the NED Quiz?**

WE-VOTE provides access through a direct URL provided to students at the event.

**13. What information does WE-VOTE store for later use when a user makes the results of NED public and joins as NED Head? Is all that information made public at this time?**

For the purposes of the NED Head scheme, WE-VOTE does not store any information other than that which is shared publicly by the user on their social media page.

**14. Is targeted advertising provided by WE-VOTE in electric or physical form?**

The advertising is provided in electronic form only.

**15. Does WE-VOTE implement safeguards to mitigate potential risks to individual rights, such as algorithmic transparency measures?**

WE-VOTE provide a basic overview of their targeting techniques as part of their privacy policy. The privacy policy also states that advert recipients can also send requests to WE-VOTE's DPO asking for an explanation of why they were shown certain adverts. To date, no users have exercised this option.

**16. Does WE-VOTE ensure that adverts it serves can be identified as advertisements by the recipients, and if the recipients can identify on whose behalf the advertisements are presented, who originally paid for the advertisements and where the advertisements were originally presented?**

WE-VOTE clearly tags all adverts as such, and provides a link where recipients can learn more about its original context.

**17. Does WE-VOTE provide means to declare whether the content they share is or contains private or commercial advertising?**

WE-VOTE carefully screens its material to avoid sharing private or commercial advertising .

**18. Is an objection form available after signing up to the NED Heads scheme?**

Yes.

**19. What does Objection Form contain exactly, and what would happen if a user submitted the Objection Form?**

The objection form allows users to identify themselves and then contains, among others, a large, blue button which states “I object!” Upon clicking the button, the users are removed from the NED Head scheme.

**20. Where does WE-VOTE process its data? Does it rely on any third-party processors, and if so, where do they process the data?**

WE-VOTE performs all processing within the EU. It relies on third-party social media websites to deliver the adverts as part of the NED Head scheme. WE-VOTE only uses social media platforms who will agree not to transfer personal data outside of the EU.

**21. What steps does WE-VOTE take after users select any of the three options in the privacy policy pop-up?**

Users who select “YES, I AM AT LEAST 13 YEARS OLD AND I CONSENT TO THE PROCESSING” are then taken to the quiz page. Users who select the other two options are taken to a screen which thanks them for their interest and provides links to various political parties’ webpages.

**22. Does the NED Head scheme use any data for targeting other than that which is gathered as part of the NED Quiz?**

No.

**23. Did WE-VOTE take any parental consent to process the data of children aged 13-16?**

No.

**24. What is the content of the quiz results required to be shared by the students in order to become a NED Head? Does it reveal all their quiz answers?**

No. The information which is shared is only the output data from the quiz (i.e. which political party WE-VOTE considers will best align with that student’s political opinions, which political party WE-VOTE considers will least align with that student’s political opinions, and the year in which that student will become eligible to vote).

**25. Does the term “social media” referred in the problem means the students own social media accounts? What is the scale of these social media platforms and can they be considered as Very Large Online Platforms as defined in the Digital Services Act?**

Yes. The NED Head scheme operates using the students’ own profiles on mainstream social media platforms, some of which are considered as Very Large Online Platforms.

**26. Do We-Vote provide information about all the active parties or do only provide a selection?**

The NED Head scheme only provides information about political parties which are deemed relevant to the particular individual’s profile.

**27. Is it possible to delete or otherwise hide the published results of the NED Quiz? Will such actions have any consequences on the membership of such a child in the NED Head scheme?**

Deleting or hiding the results of the NED Quiz depends on the functionality of the social media site in question. At the moment, all of the platforms which can be used as part of the NED Head scheme do allow for such deletion or hiding of posts.

Simply deleting or hiding the post is not enough to remove the user from the NED Head scheme; rather, users must use the objection form available on WE-VOTE's website.

**28. How does the voter registration scheme provided by WE-VOTE work?**

WE-VOTE runs a quarterly campaign to help promote voter registration and provides a step-by-step guide which helps young voters to fill out the official voter registration form. WE-VOTE do not themselves process any personal data as part of the scheme.

### **Questions about the Newtonian DPA's decision**

**29. What specific element of the Political Advertising Regulation, Article 3(2) did DPA use in its decision against WE-VOTE to state that WE-VOTE was engaged in the act of political advertising?**

The DPA found that that the advertising qualified as political advertising under Article 3(2)(b).

### **Questions about Newtonia**

**30. How many students between the age of 13 and 16 are in Newtonia? And what is the share of this age group in Newtonia's population as a whole?**

Newtonia contains 164,549 children aged between 13 and 16. This represents 3% of the total population.

**31. How politically aware are young people in Newtonia, and what is the percentage of voter turnout for young voters?**

Young people in Newtonia generally have low engagement with Newtonian politics. In the most recent national elections in 2020, only 24% of young people voted.

**32. What are the demographics of Knowledge Hill Secondary School?**

Knowledge Hill Secondary School can be taken as broadly representative of the demographics of Newtonia as a whole. This includes both first- and second-generation immigrants to Newtonia.

**33. What is the extent of independent media outlets in Newtonia?**

Newtonian media outlets are generally considered independent. The Newtonian News is a state-owned platform which is considered competitive with independently-owned news companies.

**34. What is the minimum age of the data subject for providing a lawful consent in the context of Article 6(1)(a) of GDPR in Newtonia? Is the minimum age different in case of consent under art. 9(2)(a) GDPR?**

Newtonia has not introduced any special age limits under the GDPR, Article 8(1).

**35. Are family structures in society generally conservative and interventionist in Newtonia?**

No conclusive studies of Newtonian family life have been conducted in this regard.

**36. What is the extent of political advertising for children in mainstream media?**

There is no political advertising directed specifically to children in traditional media sources.

**37. What is the average age of politicians in Newtonia?**

The average age of politicians in Newtonia is 47.

**38. Are the political parties diverse? How is the political spectrum of Newtonia?**

Yes. The political spectrum of Newtonia could broadly be described as including parties from the centre-left through to the centre-right.

**39. What is Newtonia's form of government?**

Newtonia is governed by a single elected chamber of representatives, using a first-past-the-post system.

**40. What is the democracy index in Newtonia?**

Newtonia has a democracy index of 9.2.

**41. Are there any civil society organizations, associations and foundations in the country to promote increased youth civil engagement?**

Yes, there are a range of such organisations.

**42. Based on the text, Newtonia is a signatory of the European Convention of Human Rights. Has it ratified the Convention as well?**

Yes.

**43. Of which amending protocol of the European Convention of Human Rights is Newtonia a signatory?**

Newtonia has signed all applicable protocols.

**44. Has Newtonia made any reservations, declarations, territorial restrictions or partial agreements to the European Convention of Human Rights?**

No.