

Legal and Ethical Considerations in Travel Services

Law · Practice Test · 19 Questions

1. What is the primary law in the Philippines governing data privacy in tourism?

- A) Republic Act No. 7394
- B) Republic Act No. 10173
- C) Tourism Act of 2009
- D) Air Passenger Bill of Rights

2. Data privacy in tourism refers to the lawful, ethical, and responsible collection, processing, storage, sharing, and protection of what type of information?

- A) Financial data only
- B) Personal information
- C) Location data
- D) Behavioral data

3. Which of the following is NOT considered a type of data collected in tourism?

- A) Basic personal data
- B) Sensitive personal data
- C) Employee performance data
- D) Financial data

4. The Data Privacy Act of 2012 (RA 10173) was enacted to protect the fundamental human right to privacy while ensuring what?

- A) Increased government surveillance
- B) The free flow of information to promote innovation and growth
- C) Restricted international data transfers
- D) Limited consumer access to travel services

5. Under RA 10173, what is a key principle of data privacy that requires tourists to be informed about data collection, purpose, and usage?

- A) Proportionality
- B) Legitimate Purpose
- C) Transparency
- D) Confidentiality

6. What principle of data privacy states that data collected must be used only for purposes declared and related to tourism services?

- A) Transparency
- B) Proportionality
- C) Confidentiality
- D) Legitimate Purpose

7. The principle of Proportionality in data privacy means tourism businesses must collect only:

- A) All available data
- B) Data for marketing purposes
- C) Data necessary for their operations
- D) Data from third-party sources

8. What is a key obligation for medium and large tourism enterprises under RA 10173 regarding data privacy?

- A) Implementing minimal security measures
- B) Ignoring data protection regulations
- C) Appointment of a Data Protection Officer (DPO)
- D) Sharing all collected data with competitors

9. Which agency is responsible for enforcing the Data Privacy Act in the Philippines?

- A) Department of Tourism (DOT)
- B) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- C) National Privacy Commission (NPC)
- D) Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)

10. The Consumer Act of the Philippines (RA 7394) protects consumers against hazards to health and safety, deceptive or unfair trade practices, and:

- A) Excessive competition
- B) Misleading advertisements
- C) High service costs
- D) Limited travel options

11. Under the Consumer Act, consumers have the right to receive accurate, clear, and truthful information about products and services. This is known as the Right to:

- A) Redress
- B) Safety
- C) Information
- D) Fair Treatment

12. Practices such as hidden charges, false promotions, and misrepresentation of tour packages are prohibited under which law?

- A) Data Privacy Act of 2012
- B) Tourism Act of 2009
- C) Consumer Act of the Philippines
- D) Air Passenger Bill of Rights

13. Which of the following is considered a deceptive sales practice that the Consumer Act protects against?

- A) Transparent pricing
- B) Bait-and-switch tactics
- C) Clear cancellation policies
- D) Accurate service descriptions

14. The Tourism Act of 2009 mandates which department to regulate, supervise, and accredit tourism enterprises?

- A) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- B) National Privacy Commission (NPC)
- C) Department of Tourism (DOT)
- D) Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)

15. Accreditation by the Department of Tourism serves as a legal safeguard that allows the DOT to:

- A) Set unlimited prices for services
- B) Investigate complaints and impose sanctions
- C) Eliminate all competition
- D) Grant exclusive operating permits

16. Which law provides additional protection for air travelers in the Philippines, recognizing the contractual imbalance when purchasing tickets?

- A) Consumer Act of the Philippines
- B) Data Privacy Act of 2012
- C) Tourism Act of 2009
- D) Air Passenger Bill of Rights

17. The Air Passenger Bill of Rights guarantees passengers the right to receive compensation when:

- A) They change their travel plans
- B) Service failures occur
- C) They purchase additional services
- D) Baggage is slightly delayed

18. Which agency enforces the Air Passenger Bill of Rights and maintains airport-level assistance and complaint mechanisms?

- A) Department of Tourism (DOT)
- B) National Privacy Commission (NPC)
- C) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- D) Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)

19. Data privacy and consumer rights in tourism are essential for building trust and ensuring a:

- A) More complex booking process
- B) Less competitive market
- C) Safe travel experience
- D) Reduced number of tourists