

Legal and Ethical Considerations in Travel Services

Law And Business · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. Which Republic Act governs data privacy in tourism in the Philippines?

- A) Republic Act No. 7394
- B) Republic Act No. 9593
- C) Republic Act No. 10173
- D) Republic Act No. 1 (2012)

2. What is the primary purpose of the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (RA 10173)?

- A) To regulate tourism businesses
- B) To protect the fundamental human right to privacy
- C) To promote international travel
- D) To set prices for travel services

3. Which of the following is NOT considered a category of personal information collected by tourism organizations?

- A) Basic personal data
- B) Financial data
- C) Medical history
- D) Digital and behavioral data

4. According to RA 10173, what is the core principle that requires tourists to be informed about data collection?

- A) Legitimate Purpose
- B) Proportionality
- C) Transparency
- D) Security Measures

5. The principle of 'Legitimate Purpose' means that data collected must be used only for:

- A) Any marketing activity
- B) Purposes declared and related to tourism services
- C) Selling to third parties
- D) Personal use by employees

6. What does the principle of 'Proportionality' mandate for tourism businesses regarding data collection?

- A) Collect as much data as possible
- B) Collect only the data necessary for operations
- C) Collect data for future use
- D) Collect data without informing the tourist

7. For medium and large tourism enterprises, what key obligation under RA 10173 involves appointing a specific individual?

- A) Chief Financial Officer
- B) Marketing Manager
- C) Data Protection Officer (DPO)
- D) Human Resources Director

8. Which agency is responsible for registering data processing systems in the Philippines under the Data Privacy Act?

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

9. The Tourism Act of 2009 (Republic Act 9593) mandates the Department of Tourism (DOT) to regulate, supervise, and accredit:

- A) Tourists
- B) Travel bloggers
- C) Tourism enterprises
- D) International airlines

10. Which law is the primary protection for consumers across all industries in the Philippines, including travel and tourism?

- A) Data Privacy Act of 2012
- B) Tourism Act of 2009
- C) Consumer Act of the Philippines (RA 7394)
- D) Air Passenger Bill of Rights

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

- A) Right to Safety
- B) Right to Redress
- C) Right to Protection against Deceptive Practices
- D) Right to Information

12. What is an example of a deceptive sales practice prohibited under the Consumer Act in tourism?

- A) Providing clear cancellation policies
- B) Offering discounts for early bookings
- C) Bait-and-switch tactics
- D) Transparent pricing

13. The Consumer Act of the Philippines ensures consumers are protected from goods and services that may endanger their health or safety. This is the:

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

14. Which legal framework provides additional protection for air travelers in the Philippines?

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

15. The Air Passenger Bill of Rights guarantees three fundamental passenger rights, including the right to receive the full value of the service purchased and the right to:

- A) Free accommodation
- B) Compensation when service failures occur
- C) Unlimited baggage allowance
- D) Priority boarding

16. Which entities are typically considered Personal Information Controllers (PICs) or Processors (PIPs) in tourism operations under the Data Privacy Act?

- A) Government agencies only
- B) Hotels, airlines, and travel agencies
- C) Individual tourists
- D) Foreign governments

17. Data privacy in tourism refers to the lawful, ethical, and responsible handling of personal information belonging to tourists, employees, and:

- A) Competitors
- B) Government officials
- C) Business partners
- D) Media representatives

18. The tourism industry is described as highly data-intensive because personal information is required throughout the entire:

- A) Marketing campaign
- B) Employee training process
- C) Travel cycle
- D) Legal dispute

19. Tourism is inherently international, involving cross-border transfers of personal data, which necessitates compliance with both domestic and international:

- A) Marketing strategies
- B) Data protection regulations
- C) Pricing models
- D) Service standards

20. Failure to meet safety standards in tourism enterprises may result in liability under the Consumer Act and related laws, impacting the right to:

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