

EPSOEXAMS

EPSO PREPARATION

AST3

MOCK EXAM 01

RECORDS AND ARCHIVES MANAGEMENT



30 QUESTIONS | 40 MINUTES

MODERATE TO VERY DIFFICULT

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS FOR EVERY OPTION

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Before you start

Records and Archives Management

Your task

Answer 30 questions in 40 minutes. Select exactly one answer (A, B, C or D) for each question. Award one point per correct answer and zero for an incorrect or unanswered item. Maximum score: 30.

How to use the mock

Set a timer, use the answer grid below and keep the solutions closed until the timer ends. For numerical items, show your intermediate calculations on separate paper. If you are stuck, record your best answer, flag the item and return later.

Scope and difficulty

This is an independently authored practice test informed by the typical duties in the competition notice. It combines concepts, applied decisions, numerical reasoning where relevant and EU legal scenarios. Difficulty labels are editorial judgements, not calibrated EPSO ratings. This mock does not reproduce an official exam or guarantee a selection outcome.

YOUR ANSWERS

01 A B C D

02 A B C D

03 A B C D

04 A B C D

05 A B C D

06 A B C D

07 A B C D

08 A B C D

09 A B C D

10 A B C D

11 A B C D

12 A B C D

13 A B C D

14 A B C D

15 A B C D

16 A B C D

17 A B C D

18 A B C D

19 A B C D

20 A B C D

21 A B C D

22 A B C D

23 A B C D

24 A B C D

25 A B C D

26 A B C D

27 A B C D

28 A B C D

29 A B C D

30 A B C D

Questions

Records and Archives Management

1. A folder contains an unsigned draft and the signed decision that authorised an expenditure. Which item most directly evidences the official authorisation?

- A. The earliest draft, solely because it has the oldest timestamp.
 - B. The copy with the most attractive filename.
 - C. The signed final decision, retained with its relevant context.
 - D. The shortest file, because it is easiest to preserve.
-

2. An archive keeps records from three departments. Staff reorganise all material solely by subject, removing links to the creating department. Which archival principle is most directly threatened?

- A. The requirement to make every record publicly downloadable.
 - B. Alphabetical sorting of every title.
 - C. Provenance and the preservation of creator context.
 - D. The rule that archival copies must always be printed.
-

3. A file's retention period has expired, but a valid legal hold covers it. No authorised release of the hold has occurred. What is the correct immediate treatment?

- A. Change its creation date to restart retention without documenting the reason.
 - B. Suspend routine destruction and preserve it under the hold.
 - C. Destroy it because the schedule takes priority over every hold.
 - D. Publish it so a third party can retain an informal copy.
-

4. An E-ARK workflow prepares content for transfer from a producer to an archival repository. Which package type corresponds to that submission stage?

- A. A public-access licence
 - B. SIP
 - C. DIP
 - D. AIP
-

Questions

Records and Archives Management

5. A fixity check computes a different hash from the recorded baseline. No authorised change is documented. What should happen first?

- A. Investigate the discrepancy and protect evidence before trusting or replacing the object.
 - B. Overwrite the baseline with the new hash to make the check pass.
 - C. Delete all copies so the discrepancy cannot recur.
 - D. Assume every hash difference proves deliberate sabotage.
-

6. A personal working folder holds an institutional record unavailable in the official repository. Which action best supports records management?

- A. Forward it externally so an independent organisation holds a copy.
 - B. Arrange authorised capture with appropriate metadata and access controls.
 - C. Rename it “official” without capturing its context.
 - D. Leave it private because any saved file is already an institutional record system.
-

7. A PDF contains a scanned image of a handwritten signature. No electronic signature mechanism is present. Which statement is justified?

- A. A visible signature proves the file was never altered.
 - B. The image automatically has the status of a qualified electronic signature.
 - C. PDF format removes the need to assess authenticity.
 - D. The image is not itself a cryptographically verifiable electronic signature.
-

8. Daily backups complete successfully, but no restore test has been conducted. Which conclusion is most defensible?

- A. Successful copying does not yet demonstrate reliable recovery.
 - B. Backups prove indefinite preservation of all software-dependent content.
 - C. Restore testing is unnecessary when filenames are unchanged.
 - D. Every successful backup guarantees a usable restoration.
-

Questions

Records and Archives Management

9. A local schedule expressly states: retain for five full calendar years starting on 1 January after case closure, then assess authorised disposition. A case closes on 20 June 2024. When does that five-year period end?

- A. 31 December 2028
 - B. 20 June 2029
 - C. 31 December 2029
 - D. 1 January 2031
-

10. A system migration transfers 12,000 records, matching the source count. Their relationships to 700 case files are lost. Which conclusion is correct?

- A. Matching counts prove full preservation of evidential context.
 - B. The defect affects only screen appearance and cannot affect retrieval.
 - C. Deleting the case identifiers resolves the migration requirement.
 - D. Matching object counts are insufficient; context and relationships must also be reconciled.
-

11. A file was created in one department and retained in its original functional series. The department is later renamed. Which update best preserves context?

- A. Move all records into a new series based only on their current file extension.
 - B. Document the organisational change and link the relevant creator identities without erasing history.
 - C. Replace the original creator everywhere with the current name without a history note.
 - D. Delete the old authority identity because renamed departments never have continuity.
-

12. An access request concerns a document with one section covered by an applicable exception. The remaining sections are separable and not covered by an exception. What does Article 4(6) of Regulation 1049/2001 require?

- A. Refuse the whole document whenever any part is protected.
 - B. Delay indefinitely until every exception has expired.
 - C. Disclose the protected section because other sections are accessible.
 - D. Release the remaining parts rather than automatically refuse the entire document.
-

Questions

Records and Archives Management

13. A third-party report is requested under Regulation 1049/2001. It is not clear whether disclosure would undermine a protected interest. What is the relevant procedural step?

- A. Consult the third party to assess applicable exceptions before deciding.
 - B. Release it immediately because the institution possesses a copy.
 - C. Treat the third party as automatically entitled to an unconditional veto.
 - D. Destroy it to avoid conflicting interests.
-

14. A physical archive has high flood exposure. A continuity plan lists critical series but stores the sole inventory only in the same vulnerable room. Which improvement most directly addresses that dependency?

- A. Declare every series non-critical until a flood occurs.
 - B. Maintain a controlled recoverable inventory copy outside the shared hazard area.
 - C. Increase the font size of the vulnerable inventory.
 - D. Remove location identifiers to reduce the inventory's sensitivity.
-

15. A policy requires recovery within four hours (RTO) and permits loss of no more than one hour of data (RPO). A test restores service in three hours but loses two hours of data. Which assessment is correct?

- A. RTO is not met; RPO is met.
 - B. RTO is met; RPO is not met.
 - C. Both fail because data loss must always be zero.
 - D. Both are met because recovery took less than four hours.
-

Questions

Records and Archives Management

16. An archive converts obsolete files to a supported format. It retains the source objects, checks outputs and records the process and relationships. What is the strongest reason to keep this documentation?

- A. To replace every content check with a narrative statement.
 - B. To prove that conversion can never alter significant properties.
 - C. To preserve evidence of provenance and transformations affecting authenticity and interpretation.
 - D. To make all migrated objects automatically public domain.
-

17. A deposit of a relational database includes table data but omits schema definitions and foreign-key relationships. Why is this a significant preservation weakness?

- A. Future users may be unable to interpret entities and reconstruct relationships reliably.
 - B. Removing the schema guarantees better interoperability without any loss.
 - C. Database preservation requires screenshots but never schema information.
 - D. Raw values automatically contain every relationship and constraint.
-

18. A manager proposes unrestricted internal access to every Commission file because the records policy supports information sharing. A file contains personal and sensitive information. Which approach is appropriate?

- A. Destroy the sensitive file so all remaining files can be open.
 - B. Treat internal access as legally identical to unrestricted public disclosure.
 - C. Override all restrictions because sharing is the only records-policy objective.
 - D. Apply the relevant limitations and security controls while supporting authorised sharing.
-

Questions

Records and Archives Management

19. A historical file is more than 30 years old and includes material whose protection remains justified under applicable privacy rules. What is the best access approach?

- A. Remove the creation date so the 30-year rule cannot be considered.
 - B. Assess continuing restrictions and possible partial access rather than assume age removes all protection.
 - C. Refuse it permanently without examining the content.
 - D. Release the entire file automatically because every exception expires at 30 years.
-

20. An object and its checksum manifest are stored together. An attacker can modify both without detection. Which additional measure most directly strengthens authenticity of the comparison baseline?

- A. Protect an independently authenticated manifest or baseline from the same modification path.
 - B. Assume storing the manifest beside the object prevents tampering.
 - C. Recompute both object and manifest after every suspected incident and accept the match.
 - D. Use a longer filename for the checksum manifest.
-

21. An archival system records an email's attachment but omits its sender, recipients, date and message linking the attachment to an approval. Which failure is most important?

- A. Loss of context needed to interpret and evidence the business transaction.
 - B. Failure to maximise compression of the attachment.
 - C. An automatic breach of the rule that attachments cannot be records.
 - D. Failure to turn the attachment into a new intellectual work.
-

22. A user requests erasure of personal data in a record covered by an asserted statutory retention obligation. Which immediate action best avoids both unjustified deletion and blanket refusal?

- A. Move the record to a private folder outside all documented controls.
 - B. Reject automatically because records management overrides all data-subject rights.
 - C. Refer the request for assessment of the applicable obligation, rights and safeguards.
 - D. Erase immediately because every erasure request is unconditional.
-

Questions

Records and Archives Management

23. Two scans depict the same paper record. Scan B omits the reverse side containing an official annotation. Both files have valid checksums. Which conclusion is correct?

- A. The annotation can be ignored because it appears on the reverse.
 - B. Valid checksums prove both scans include every page and annotation.
 - C. Fixity of each file does not establish completeness relative to the paper record.
 - D. The shorter scan is more authentic because it has fewer bytes.
-

24. In an OAIS-oriented workflow, an AIP is retained for preservation. A researcher receives a tailored export with permitted content and useful metadata. Which designation best describes that delivery package?

- A. SIP
 - B. The original AIP necessarily unchanged
 - C. DIP
 - D. A legal hold
-

25. An archival finding aid has a fonds-level description that states the creator and overall function. The item-level description concerns one specific letter. Which practice best supports multilevel description?

- A. Describe only the paper's colour because context belongs nowhere in the finding aid.
 - B. Repeat every fonds statement in every item and remove the hierarchy.
 - C. Give the letter the fonds identifier and delete its own identifier.
 - D. Describe item-specific details at item level and retain links to the higher-level context.
-

26. A legal hold covers records relating to contract K, including attachments and emails. The folder titled K is preserved, but linked approval emails stored elsewhere are scheduled for deletion. What is the best next step?

- A. Rename the email folders to avoid changing the disposal schedule.
 - B. Continue deletion because the hold can cover only one folder name.
 - C. Keep only a screenshot of the contract folder as proof of compliance.
 - D. Identify and preserve all covered records by relationship and scope, not folder title alone.
-

Questions

Records and Archives Management

27. A preservation policy identifies text content, page sequence and legible annotations as significant properties. A conversion preserves searchable text but drops annotations and reorders pages. What is the appropriate acceptance decision?

- A. Reject or remediate the output against the significant-property requirements.
 - B. Delete the source to make the converted version authoritative.
 - C. Accept because searchable text is the only possible preservation objective.
 - D. Accept because the destination format is newer than the source format.
-

28. A records system grants edit permission to staff who need only to retrieve final decisions. Audit logs exist but do not prevent edits. Which control most directly reduces the identified risk?

- A. Disable logs so edits do not generate unnecessary records.
 - B. Retain broad edit access because logs eliminate the effects of unauthorised modification.
 - C. Let each user decide which final decisions should be editable.
 - D. Restrict the role to the minimum authorised read access and protect final-record changes.
-

29. A repository exports 1,200 objects. Validation finds 36 missing required metadata fields, 24 unreadable objects and 12 objects in both groups. How many objects have at least one of these defects?

- A. 48
 - B. 12
 - C. 72
 - D. 60
-

Questions

Records and Archives Management

30. A request requires identifying a historical case file, checking a current legal hold and assessing access restrictions. Which sequence best supports a documented response?

- A. Destroy held records before checking whether the requester is eligible.
 - B. Locate and verify the file, check the hold and access rules, obtain required decisions, then record the authorised response.
 - C. Assume historical status establishes unlimited reuse and skip all further checks.
 - D. Release first, then investigate restrictions if a complaint arises.
-

Answer key

Records and Archives Management

Stop here until you have finished the timed test.

01	C	11	B	21	A
02	C	12	D	22	C
03	B	13	A	23	C
04	B	14	B	24	C
05	A	15	B	25	D
06	B	16	C	26	D
07	D	17	A	27	A
08	A	18	D	28	D
09	C	19	B	29	A
10	D	20	A	30	B

Score: ____ / 30

Review every explanation, including answers you guessed correctly. Record whether each error came from a knowledge gap, misreading, calculation or time pressure. Revise the relevant topic before attempting another timed mock.

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

1. Correct answer: C

Difficulty: Moderate

- A. Incorrect. Age alone does not turn a draft into the authorised decision.
 - B. Incorrect. A filename alone is not evidence of official authorisation.
 - C. Correct. The authorised final decision evidences the action. Context, authenticity and appropriate capture still matter; superficial file characteristics do not determine evidential status.
 - D. Incorrect. File size does not determine authority or evidential value.
-

2. Correct answer: C

Difficulty: Moderate

- A. Incorrect. Public downloading is not a universal requirement for archives.
 - B. Incorrect. Alphabetical ordering is not the relevant archival principle.
 - C. Correct. Provenance preserves the connection between records and their creators. Subject-only mixing can erase context needed to understand activities and evidence.
 - D. Incorrect. Archival material need not universally be printed.
-

3. Correct answer: B

Difficulty: Moderate

- A. Incorrect. Changing dates corrupts metadata and does not resolve the hold.
 - B. Correct. An active hold suspends ordinary disposition for the covered material. The file must remain preserved until the hold is appropriately resolved.
 - C. Incorrect. Expiry does not override the stated active hold.
 - D. Incorrect. Publication is neither a lawful substitute for preservation nor a hold response.
-

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

4. Correct answer: B

Difficulty: Moderate

- A. Incorrect. A licence is not an information-package type.
 - B. Correct. The Submission Information Package supports transfer into the repository. AIP concerns preservation and DIP concerns dissemination or reuse outputs.
 - C. Incorrect. DIP serves dissemination rather than submission.
 - D. Incorrect. AIP is the preservation package, not the producer-submission designation.
-

5. Correct answer: A

Difficulty: Moderate

- A. Correct. The mismatch signals a change or a problem requiring investigation. Preserve evidence and establish whether the object, baseline or checking process is at fault.
 - B. Incorrect. Updating the baseline without investigation conceals a potential integrity failure.
 - C. Incorrect. Deleting all copies destroys evidence and recovery options.
 - D. Incorrect. A mismatch does not establish motive or cause.
-

6. Correct answer: B

Difficulty: Moderate

- A. Incorrect. External forwarding is not a substitute for authorised institutional capture.
 - B. Correct. Institutional capture must preserve context, control and retrievability. Merely saving or naming a file does not provide these functions.
 - C. Incorrect. A filename cannot replace required metadata or controls.
 - D. Incorrect. Private storage does not automatically satisfy official capture and access requirements.
-

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

7. Correct answer: D

Difficulty: Moderate

- A. Incorrect. An image does not demonstrate that the file's content is unchanged.
 - B. Incorrect. Qualified status requires more than a visual image.
 - C. Incorrect. The file format does not establish authenticity.
 - D. Correct. A picture of a signature is different from electronic-signature data that can be validated cryptographically. Authenticity needs appropriate evidence.
-

8. Correct answer: A

Difficulty: Moderate

- A. Correct. Recovery depends on usable copies and a working restoration process. Backup success alone does not verify these, and long-term preservation requires further measures.
 - B. Incorrect. Software obsolescence and context are not solved by backup alone.
 - C. Incorrect. Names do not verify content or restoration capability.
 - D. Incorrect. The restore path may fail even when copying succeeds.
-

9. Correct answer: C

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. It counts only four full calendar years from the specified trigger.
 - B. Incorrect. This starts the clock on closure instead of the specified January date.
 - C. Correct. The clock begins on 1 January 2025. Five full years are 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029. The period ends on 31 December 2029; disposition still needs the stated assessment.
 - D. Incorrect. This extends the stated period beyond five full calendar years.
-

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

10. Correct answer: D

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. Equal totals can coexist with missing relationships.
 - B. Incorrect. Lost relationships can affect discovery and interpretation.
 - C. Incorrect. Removing identifiers would deepen the context loss.
 - D. Correct. Record meaning and retrieval depend on relationships as well as object existence. Acceptance needs reconciliation of identifiers, hierarchy and context.
-

11. Correct answer: B

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. File extensions do not describe the function that generated the records.
 - B. Correct. Historical context and continuity should be represented explicitly. Current labels can coexist with documented earlier identities and relationships.
 - C. Incorrect. Silent replacement obscures the original production context.
 - D. Incorrect. Renaming may preserve organisational continuity, which must be assessed rather than denied.
-

12. Correct answer: D

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. This ignores the partial-access requirement.
 - B. Incorrect. An indefinite delay is not the stated partial-access response.
 - C. Incorrect. Partial access does not eliminate the applicable protection.
 - D. Correct. Article 4(6) provides for release of the parts not covered by exceptions. Protection of one section does not automatically justify withholding separable remaining content.
-

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

13. Correct answer: A

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Correct. Article 4(4) provides for consultation where disclosure is not already clearly permitted or prohibited. The institution assesses the applicable exceptions and decides under the regulation.
 - B. Incorrect. Possession alone does not settle exceptions.
 - C. Incorrect. Consultation is not an automatic unconditional veto.
 - D. Incorrect. Destruction is not an access-assessment procedure.
-

14. Correct answer: B

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. Reclassifying priorities does not remove the physical risk.
 - B. Correct. Recovery needs a usable inventory even when the storage area is inaccessible. Separating a controlled copy from the common hazard reduces a shared point of failure.
 - C. Incorrect. Readability does not address loss from the same flood.
 - D. Incorrect. Missing location identifiers can impair recovery.
-

15. Correct answer: B

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. This reverses the two objectives.
 - B. Correct. RTO concerns restoration time: three hours is within four. RPO concerns the tolerable data-loss interval: two hours exceeds one.
 - C. Incorrect. The stated policy permits up to one hour of loss, not necessarily zero.
 - D. Incorrect. Service restoration and data loss are different requirements.
-

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

16. Correct answer: C

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. Narrative records complement rather than replace validation.
 - B. Incorrect. Conversion may affect properties; documentation does not make that impossible.
 - C. Correct. Migration can change representations. Source-output links, checks and process metadata help explain and assess those changes over time.
 - D. Incorrect. Technical conversion does not alter copyright automatically.
-

17. Correct answer: A

Difficulty: Very difficult

- A. Correct. Database meaning depends on structure, types, constraints and relationships as well as values. Preserving these supports reliable interpretation and reuse.
 - B. Incorrect. Omitting structure can destroy meaning rather than improve interoperability.
 - C. Incorrect. Screenshots cannot substitute for a usable database structure.
 - D. Incorrect. Values alone do not necessarily specify key semantics or constraints.
-

18. Correct answer: D

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. Destruction is not a substitute for lawful access controls.
 - B. Incorrect. Internal sharing and public disclosure are distinct contexts.
 - C. Incorrect. The sharing principle does not remove legal and security limits.
 - D. Correct. Commission information-sharing principles operate alongside legal restrictions and security requirements. Authorised access must reflect sensitivity and purpose.
-

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

19. Correct answer: B

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. Deleting date metadata prevents proper assessment and damages context.
 - B. Correct. Age does not universally end protection. Applicable rules can permit continuing restrictions; the actual content and access options must be assessed.
 - C. Incorrect. A reasoned assessment is needed rather than automatic permanent refusal.
 - D. Incorrect. Some protections can continue beyond 30 years where justified.
-

20. Correct answer: A

Difficulty: Very difficult

- A. Correct. A checksum detects differences relative to a trustworthy baseline. If both can be replaced, the comparison can be forged; independent protection or authentication addresses that weakness.
 - B. Incorrect. Co-location does not restrict the attacker described.
 - C. Incorrect. A new self-consistent pair does not establish the trusted original state.
 - D. Incorrect. Filename length does not authenticate content.
-

21. Correct answer: A

Difficulty: Very difficult

- A. Correct. The attachment alone may not explain who communicated it, when or why. Transactional context and links are necessary to understand its evidential role.
 - B. Incorrect. Compression is not the central defect described.
 - C. Incorrect. Attachments can form part of a record; their role must be captured.
 - D. Incorrect. Intellectual-work classification does not restore transaction context.
-

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

22. Correct answer: C

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. Private uncontrolled storage does not resolve the legal assessment.
 - B. Incorrect. Records management is not a universal exclusion from rights safeguards.
 - C. Correct. The competing duties and the request must be assessed under the applicable legal framework. Neither erasure nor refusal should be automatic on the facts stated.
 - D. Incorrect. Erasure rights are not unconditional in every retention context.
-

23. Correct answer: C

Difficulty: Very difficult

- A. Incorrect. Relevant annotations are part of the source content regardless of side.
 - B. Incorrect. A checksum cannot reveal source material that was never captured.
 - C. Correct. Checksums assess bitstream consistency against a baseline, not whether capture included all source content. Completeness requires comparison with the original.
 - D. Incorrect. File length does not determine completeness or authenticity.
-

24. Correct answer: C

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. SIP concerns submission from a producer.
 - B. Incorrect. A delivery need not be the unchanged preservation package.
 - C. Correct. A Dissemination Information Package supports delivery to users. It can differ from the preserved AIP and reflect authorised dissemination requirements.
 - D. Incorrect. A legal hold is a restriction on disposition, not a package type.
-

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

25. Correct answer: D

Difficulty: Hard

- A. Incorrect. Physical colour alone does not describe the letter's content or context.
 - B. Incorrect. Removing hierarchy impairs the context the fonds description supplies.
 - C. Incorrect. An item needs identification distinct from the entire fonds.
 - D. Correct. Multilevel description connects specific items to shared context while avoiding unnecessary repetition and retaining distinct identifiers.
-

26. Correct answer: D

Difficulty: Very difficult

- A. Incorrect. Renaming does not remove covered records from the hold.
 - B. Incorrect. The scenario expressly covers linked material, not one folder only.
 - C. Incorrect. A screenshot does not preserve the covered emails and attachments.
 - D. Correct. The hold's scope follows relevant records, including material stored outside the named folder. Relationship-based discovery and controlled suspension are needed.
-

27. Correct answer: A

Difficulty: Very difficult

- A. Correct. The output fails two explicit requirements. Validation must test the declared significant properties; a modern format does not compensate for lost meaning or ordering.
 - B. Incorrect. Deleting the source removes evidence and recovery options.
 - C. Incorrect. The policy expressly includes more than searchable text.
 - D. Incorrect. Format currency alone does not establish fidelity.
-

Solutions and explanations

Records and Archives Management

28. Correct answer: D

Difficulty: Very difficult

- A. Incorrect. Disabling logs weakens accountability without fixing permissions.
 - B. Incorrect. Recording an edit does not prevent its harmful effect.
 - C. Incorrect. Access rules require authorised governance rather than individual preference.
 - D. Correct. Least privilege reduces opportunities for unauthorised changes. Logs support detection and investigation but do not substitute for appropriate permissions.
-

29. Correct answer: A

Difficulty: Very difficult

- A. Correct. The union is $36 + 24 - 12 = 48$. Overlapping defects are counted once per object.
 - B. Incorrect. 12 counts only objects with both defects.
 - C. Incorrect. 72 adds the overlap instead of removing duplication.
 - D. Incorrect. 60 counts the 12 overlapping objects twice.
-

30. Correct answer: B

Difficulty: Very difficult

- A. Incorrect. Destruction conflicts with the stated hold assessment.
 - B. Correct. A reliable response needs verified identity, relevant constraints and competent approval before release. Recording the decision supports traceability and accountability.
 - C. Incorrect. Historical status does not automatically remove access and reuse restrictions.
 - D. Incorrect. Post-release checks cannot undo an unauthorised disclosure.
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Sources and study follow-up

Records and Archives Management

Legal and technical reference points

The scenarios and numerical data are original educational examples. The references below support the legal rules and technical concepts tested; they are not an official EPSO reading list. Check the applicable consolidated legislation and its scope. Internal Commission rules do not automatically bind every EU institution.

Competition notice EPSO/AST/158/26

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/C/2026/4963/oj/eng>

EU institutions data protection - Regulation 2018/1725

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj/eng>

European eArchiving specifications

<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/earchiving-specifications>

Public access - Regulation 1049/2001

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2001/1049/oj/eng>

Commission records management - Decision 2021/2121

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32021D2121>

Copyright - Directive 2019/790

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/790/oj/eng>

eIDAS - Regulation 910/2014, as amended

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2014/910/oj/eng>