

The ability to request the removal or deletion of personal data from databases, online platforms, and search engine results is known as the right to erasure, or sometimes the right to be forgotten. This also required search engine operators to take down links to third-party websites that included personal information about a specific individual from the results page that popped up when someone searched for that individual.³¹ In the first case, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that search engines like Google had to be classified as controllers and processors of personal data for the purposes of the Data Protection Directive. With its ruling in *Google Spain SL v. in May 2014*, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) moved closer to recognizing the right to be forgotten. In addition, the subject of the inquiry must freely and explicitly consent to the processing of their personal data. The European Court of Justice (ECJ) created a new right for people to request the removal of content from the internet in its *(ruling. Spanish Data Protection Agencies (AEPD*