



Privacy First annual report 2011

Privacy First Foundation
PO Box 71909
1008 EC Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Tel: +31-(0)20-8100279
Email: info@privacyfirst.nl
Website: www.privacyfirst.eu

Table of contents

1. Introduction.....	2
2. Policy pillars.....	2
Biometrics.....	2
A. Passport Trial by Privacy First.....	2
B. Municipality Guarantee Letter	4
C. FOIA procedure concerning the Passport Act	5
D. Mobile finger scanners.....	5
Electronic Health Record (EPD).....	5
Public Transport chip card.....	5
Bodyscans at airports.....	6
Privacy Impact Assessments & privacy by design	6
Automatic number plate recognition (ANPR)	6
Border control system @migo-Boras.....	7
Profiling	7
3. Political lobbying	8
Nationally	8
Internationally.....	8
4. Communication	9
Mass media	9
Individual citizens	12
Internet.....	13
5. Events	13
6. Organization	14
7. Finances.....	15

1. Introduction

In the first decade of the 21st century the right to privacy in the Netherlands has come under enormous pressure. On the one hand this has been the result of the collective mindset after '9/11', in which there seemed to be ever less room for classic civil rights such as the right to privacy. On the other hand it was the outcome of rapid technological developments that brought along inherent privacy risks. Examples of this are the rise of the Internet, mobile telephony, camera surveillance and biometrics, all of which are technologies that are intended to serve Mankind but that could just as well disrupt society. For example through abuse or ill-thought out use without proper privacy guarantees. An ICT dream can then quickly turn into a societal nightmare. These observations were the reason the Privacy First Foundation was founded in March 2009. Only a few months later (in the summer of 2009) the first turning point in Dutch society was perceivable: the storage of fingerprints under the new Dutch Passport Act led to a torrent of criticism, courtesy also of the pressure exerted by Privacy First. This subsequently acted as a societal lever: due to all the fuss surrounding the Passport Act a widely supported Dutch privacy movement came to life. Since then Privacy First has gradually expanded its area of work while the theme of privacy has climbed ever higher on the agenda of Dutch society. We are keen to elucidate on this below.

2. Policy pillars

Since 2009, the main field of work of Privacy First has been biometrics: recognizing people by their physical attributes, for example fingerprints and facial scans. Furthermore, Privacy First focussed on road pricing and 'smart energy meters'. As of 2010 our area of work has expanded to the following policy themes: the Electronic Health Record (*Elektronisch Patiëntendossier*, EPD), the public transport chip card (*OV-chipkaart*), Privacy Impact Assessments, privacy by design, camera surveillance (ANPR & @migo-Boras) and profiling.

Biometrics

A. Passport Trial by Privacy First

On account of the new Dutch Passport Act of June 2009 every Dutch citizen had to henceforth give his or her fingerprints for the application of a new passport or ID card. The fingerprints would be stored in a central database for various purposes, among which criminal investigation and prosecution. According to practically all experts this constituted a flagrant breach of human rights, most notably the right to privacy. This was ground for Privacy First – after protests in vain at the Dutch government and Parliament – to take the Dutch State to court together with 22 Dutch citizens as co-plaintiffs.



Charles van der Hoog on his way to the Passport Trial at the district court of The Hague.

© Guus Schoonewille

In the Passport Trial Privacy First was (and still is) supported by Christiaan Alberdingk Thijm en Vita Zwaan of SOLV Attorneys. The preparation of our civil Passport Trial started in the fall of 2009 and resulted in a stern summons issued against the Dutch Ministry of the Interior in May 2010. However, after our case had been dealt with before the district court of The Hague at the end of 2010, Privacy First as well as all of the co-plaintiffs were ruthlessly declared inadmissible in February 2011. At that moment the Passport Trial was apparently ‘too hot to handle’ for the district court of The Hague. Privacy First immediately appealed the inadmissibility.

Apart from the legal trajectory, Privacy First also pursued the political pathway: under the influence also of the Passport Trial the Dutch House of Representatives had already changed its mind. One day after the declaration of inadmissibility by the district court of The Hague, Dutch newspaper *de Volkskrant* reported (after a hint from Privacy First) that in the meantime a majority in the House of Representatives had turned its back to the central storage of fingerprints. This led to a new political dynamic that in April 2011 resulted in the promise of the Dutch Minister of the Interior Piet-Hein Donner to halt the storage of fingerprints. Ever since, the appeal by Privacy First against the new Passport Act has been ongoing, among other reasons because of the inadmissibility aspects that are of crucial importance not just for Privacy First but for innumerable other Dutch NGOs. Furthermore, in 2011 Privacy First has on various occasions requested the compulsory taking of fingerprints for an ID card to be dropped as soon as possible. Subsequently, Minister Donner promised to revise the Passport Act in the first half of 2012 at the latest and in such a way that a ‘fingerprint free’ ID card would become a reality.



Plea by Christiaan Alberdingk Thijm in the Passport Trial. © Guus Schoonewille

B. Municipality Guarantee Letter

Alongside our Passport Trial and our political lobby, at the beginning of 2010 Privacy First brought the so-called Municipality Guarantee Letter into circulation: with this model letter every Dutch citizen was able to have his or her municipality declare that it is responsible for any damage caused by a possible loss or abuse of stored fingerprints. This campaign led the State Secretary of the Dutch Ministry of the Interior Ank Bijleveld to publicly instruct all Dutch municipalities not to sign such letters. At the same time the Dutch National Ombudsman (Alex Brenninkmeijer) stated that the municipalities were obliged to accept these letters: after all citizens have the right of petition. The Municipality Guarantee Letter then became the subject of debate during question time with the State Secretary in the Dutch House of Representatives. Since then this campaign can rightfully be called a success and is still ongoing, since August 2011 in an updated version: the Municipality Guarantee Letter 2.0. This 'protest letter' can be downloaded on the website of Privacy First (under 'Actions'). Countless citizens have already made use of the letter with satisfaction.

C. FOIA procedure concerning the Passport Act

The development of the new Dutch Passport Act goes back to the late 90's and over the course of years has been characterized by a lack of transparency, the Dutch Scientific Council for Government Policy (*Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid*, WRR) ascertained at the end of 2010. Many relevant government documents have never been (and still aren't) made public and the governmental departments involved largely remained out of sight of the citizen. This once more came to the fore during a parliamentary hearing about the Passport Act in April 2011. For Privacy First this was an incentive to file a Freedom of Information Act request in order to still bring about as much transparency as possible. On the basis of our FOIA request Privacy First was sent a first series of relevant documents by the Ministry of the Interior in September 2011. Subsequently, these documents were integrally published on the website of Privacy First. An ensuing series a documents was expected for the beginning of 2012. In case necessary Privacy First will not hesitate to continue this FOIA procedure in court.

D. Mobile finger scanners

In July 2011 it was made public that four Dutch regional police forces would start a pilot experiment with mobile finger scanners. The pilot would take place from the end of 2011 until the beginning of 2012. In the media Privacy First has made repeated calls not to introduce the mobile finger scanners. The pilot is still ongoing.

Electronic Health Record (EPD)

Due to privacy as well as security concerns the Dutch Senate unanimously binned the national Electronic Health Record (*Elektronisch Patiënten Dossier*, EPD) in April 2011. Subsequently a small group of market parties concerned (among which health insurance companies) continued working on a private restart of virtually this same EPD. Privacy First has repeatedly raised the alarm about this in the media and in politics. Also under the pressure thereof, privacy and freedom of choice of the patient play a larger role in the provisional layout of the EPD than was previously the case. However, Privacy First's approach is still that of an alternative EPD with a regional character that fully complies with the modern requirements of privacy by design: technically guaranteeing privacy from scratch.

Public Transport chip card

Since the beginning of 2010, Privacy First has structurally begged for attention with regard to the issues revolving around the Public Transport (OV) chip card, among which are 1) the lack of anonymity for the traveller, 2) the retention period of travel data, 3) the bad security of the cards and 4) the high travel costs. Midway through 2011 a new type of OV chip card, one that is harder to hack into, was introduced. Despite partial acknowledgement of the other problems concerning the OV chip card by the responsible Dutch company (Trank Link Systems) to Privacy First, many of the problems still haven't been solved at the beginning of 2012. Therefore, a privacy-friendly OV chip card remains a policy pillar.

Bodyscans at airports

Another issue that has been worrying to Privacy First since 2010 is the introduction of body scans at airports. In particular the compulsory backscatter X-ray scanners at American airports are a thorn in our side. However, apart from the digital New Year's wish card below, in 2011 there was no need for any (already planned) action by Privacy First. As of yet, at Schiphol airport there are voluntary instead of compulsory millimetre wave scanners, in line with Privacy First's motto: "Your choice in a free society".



Privacy First 2011 New Year's wish (in Dutch). Photo: body scan at an American airport.

Privacy Impact Assessments & privacy by design

Two principal issues Privacy First has continuously insisted on since its founding are the introduction of compulsory Privacy Impact Assessments and privacy by design. Prior to the introduction of new legislation or a new policy, it should first be thoroughly and independently examined to what extent the privacy of citizens can be violated by such measures. Moreover, there should be a strict test of the fundamental privacy requisites, among which are the necessity and the proportionality of the measure concerned. Privacy-sensitive ICT systems are to comply with privacy by design from scratch, for example by making use of privacy enhancing technologies. In 2011 both the Dutch Senate as well as the House of Representatives have accepted motions that compel the government to make use of Privacy Impact Assessments and privacy by design. The Dutch cabinet responded positively to this. This is an important breakthrough and entirely fits in with Privacy First's endeavour to turn the Netherlands into a guiding nation in this area.

Automatic number plate recognition (ANPR)

At the beginning of 2011, Dutch Minister of Security and Justice Ivo Opstelten announced a draft legislative proposal to store the number plates of all cars for four weeks through the use of camera

surveillance (ANPR) for criminal investigation and prosecution purposes. Consequently the Dutch Data Protection Authority (*College Bescherming Persoonsgegevens*, CBP) declared this proposal unlawful. According to the CBP all number plates that are not suspect (so-called 'no-hits') are to be immediately removed from the databases of law enforcement authorities. In 2010 the previous Dutch Minister (Hirsch Ballin) was willing to introduce a similar proposal with a retention period of 10 days. However, the Dutch House of Representatives then declared this topic to be controversial. Privacy First has always opposed the storage of 'no-hits'. Throughout 2011, Privacy First has, on multiple occasions, declared its intent to take the Dutch State to court in case Opstelten's proposal was to become legislation. At the end of 2011, the Dutch cabinet nevertheless announced it was still going to submit the proposal to the House of Representatives. Therefore an ANPR lawsuit by Privacy First against the State is on the cards.

Border control system @migo-Boras

At the beginning of 2011 it became known that the Netherlands had been working in secret since 2005 on the development of an automated camera surveillance system along the Dutch-German and Dutch-Belgian borders, called @migo-Boras (previously called @MIGO). This ANPR-like system will take pictures of all the cross-border traffic (including passengers) and all number plates will be screened and profiled on the basis of various databases. On the basis of black-lists and profiles it is decided which cars are to be stopped and are to be subjected to further inspection by motorcycle policemen. Since October 2011 a number of critical publications by Privacy First have appeared in (consecutively) the Dutch, German and other European media. At the behest of the German government, the European Commission has sought clarification from the Netherlands on this issue in November 2011 since @migo-Boras contravenes the Schengen Agreement as well as the right to privacy. That month Privacy First raised a number of issues with the UN Human Rights Council. Moreover, Privacy First announced it would take legal steps in case the system would be introduced without modifications. As a result, the Dutch government has revised the implementation of the system and has postponed it until the summer of 2012.

Profiling

In recent years both corporations as well as governments have increasingly been making use of data mining techniques in order to be able to profile individual citizens and groups of people. Such profiles are used for commercial purposes, fraud detection, criminal investigation and counter-terrorism, often without specific legislation, without any checks & balances and without knowledge and access to relevant documents for the citizen(s) concerned. Apart from violating privacy, the steering effect of all this is at odds with human autonomy and free personal development. Furthermore, function creep is clearly visible in the use of profiling by governments and corporations: from passive to active registration, real-time, online identification of citizens, consumers, suspects, etc. Privacy First stands for the fundamental rights of both suspect (everyone is innocent until proven guilty) as well as innocent citizens (those who are not suspects don't need to be tracked and controlled). The standpoint of this is the fundamental right of the citizen to be left alone in his or her own private environment and to be able to move in public space without being spied upon. In this respect the emphasis should lay on the basic task of the government as a privacy *protector* instead of that of

privacy *violator*. Therefore, Privacy First has, on various occasions in 2011, appealed to retain more responsibility, freedom of choice and transparency when it comes to profiling and the development of specific legislation in this context. Meanwhile it seems that this appeal is being paid heed to both nationally as well as at the European level. In 2012 we will have to await the first Dutch legislative proposal to regulate profiling in a privacy-friendly way.

3. Political lobbying

Nationally

Apart from personal talks and emails to individual members of the Dutch House of Representatives, in 2011 Privacy First sent the following letters to the Senate and the House of Representatives and (cc) to relevant officials:

- Letters about the Electronic Health Record (*Elektronisch Patiëntendossier*, EPD) to the House of Representatives dated 24 June, 13 November and 12 December 2011;
- Letter to the House of Representatives for the benefit of the policy debate about privacy, 8 September 2011;
- Letter to the Senate for the benefit of the policy debate about digital data processing , 13 May 2011;
- Letter to the Minister of the Interior Piet-Hein Donner for the introduction of ID cards without fingerprints, 4 May 2011;
- Letter to the House of Representatives for the revision of the new Passport Act, 21 April 2011.

Apart from that, Privacy First co-authored and co-signed letters of the Platform for the Protection of Civil Rights (*Platform Bescherming Burgerrechten*) to the House of Representatives (with cc to relevant officials):

- Letter to the House of Representatives about the EPD, 14 November 2011;
- Letter to the House of Representatives for the benefit of the policy debate about privacy, 11 September 2011;
- Letter to the House of Representatives with reference to the founding of the Dutch National Human Rights Institute (*College voor de Rechten van de Mens*, CRM), 22 March 2011.

Internationally

At the end of 2011, Privacy First was closely involved with the authoring of the written contribution of the Platform for the Protection of Civil Rights to the collective shadow report of the Dutch section of the International Commission of Jurists (*Nederlands Juristen Comité voor de Mensenrechten*, NJCM) and 24 other NGOs for the benefit of the Universal Periodic Review of the Netherlands before the UN Human Rights Council on 31 May 2012. In this context, Privacy First also sent its own shadow

report about the Netherlands to the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva on 28 November 2011. The main recommendations in our report are as follows:

- No national biometric database, not in the long run either;
- No introduction of mobile finger scanners;
- Introduction of an anonymous OV chip card that is truly anonymous;
- No introduction of automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) as currently envisaged;
- Transparency and postponement of the new border control system @migo-Boras;
- A voluntary, regional instead of a national EPD with privacy by design;
- Proper legislation with regard to the profiling of citizens.

Furthermore, in March 2011 Privacy First co-authored and co-signed a widely supported international petition to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe (mr Jagland). In this petition an international coalition of over 60 NGOs demanded a European inquiry into the storage and use of biometric data by European governments.

4. Communication

Mass media

Since the summer of 2009 Privacy First has often appeared in the media, specifically in reports and interviews about the new Dutch Passport Act, the Passport Trial and affiliated issues revolving around privacy and biometrics. Among other Dutch television programs, in 2010 Privacy First appeared in *EenVandaag* and *VARA Ombudsman*:



© VARA Ombudsman 12 November 2010: interview about the Passport Trial.

In 2011 the national media outreach of Privacy First has widened and has become more diverse relating to its content. Apart from requests for interviews, Privacy First is increasingly called upon by journalists for background information and research suggestions. Since the end of 2011, Privacy First also appears in foreign (especially German) media because of the developments in the Netherlands with regard to the border control system @migo-Boras. Below is a selection of our appearances in the media in 2011:

- FOK! Nieuws, 29 Dec. 2011, 'Stichting hekelt teloorgang privacy' ('Foundation denounces breakdown of privacy')
- Webwereld, 13 Dec. 2011: 'Private EPD is opportunistische schijnoplossing' ('Private EPD is opportunistic spurious solution')
- NOS Radio 1 News, 30 Nov. 2011: interview with Privacy First about the new border control system @migo-Boras
- Spits, 30 Nov. 2011: 'Twijfel over zwarte doos in auto' ('Doubts about black box in car')
- PowNews, 25 Nov. 2011: Privacy First steunt oproep tot Nationaal Privacy Debat ('Privacy First supports call for National Privacy Debate')
- ZDF News (Germany), 25 Nov. 2011: interview with Privacy First about the new border control system @migo-Boras
- BNN 24/7, 18 Nov. 2011: comment by Privacy First on American 'talking lamp posts'
- WDR.de (Germany), 17 Nov. 2011: 'Kamerakontrolle an den Grenzen: Niederlande planen Autoüberwachung' ('Camera surveillance at the border: the Netherlands plans surveillance of cars')
- FunX Radio, 16 Nov. 2011: interview with Privacy First about fingerprints for the gym
- Webwereld, 14 Nov. 2011: 'Tweede Kamer wil toch door met EPD' ('House of Representatives willing to go on with EPD all the same')
- AutoWeek, 2 Nov. 2011: interview with Privacy First about 'espionage boxes' in cars
- NRC Next, 31 Oct. 2011: 'Ze zien je straks overal' ('They'll be seeing you everywhere soon')
- NRC Handelsblad, 31 Oct. 2011: 'Een dagje naar Antwerpen? De marechaussee kijkt mee' ('On a trip to Antwerp? The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee is watching along')
- FunX Radio, 28 Oct. 2011: interview with Privacy First about mobile finger scanners
- BNR Nieuwsradio, 26 Oct. 2011: comment by Privacy First on pilot with mobile finger scanners
- FunX Radio, 20 Oct. 2011: interview with Privacy First about "anonymous" OV chip card
- Security.nl, 19 Oct. 2011: "Anonieme OV-chipkaart niet anoniem" ('Anonymous OV chip card not anonymous')
- De Pers, 18 Oct. 2011: 'Anoniem reizen kan niet meer' ('Anonymous travel no longer possible')
- Radio 5 (NTR), 22 Sept. 2011: interview with Privacy First about preventive screening of house tenants
- AutoWeek, 21 Sept. 2011: interview with Privacy First about ANPR in Amsterdam
- Nieuw Amsterdams Peil, 16 Sept. 2011: 'Scannen kentekens omstreden' ('Scanning of number plates controversial')
- Parool, 12 Sept. 2011: 'Nummerplaatscan niet voor opsporing' ('Number plate recognition not for criminal investigation purposes')
- Computable, 2 Sept. 2011: 'Gezichtsscan door overheid is privacygevaar' ('Facial scan by government is privacy peril')
- Humanistischverbond.nl, 3 Aug. 2011: 'Privacy First schiet burger te hulp met GemeenteGarantieBrief' ('Privacy First offers help to citizen with Municipality Guarantee Letter')
- NRC Handelsblad, 2 Aug. 2011: 'Bescherm burgers, niet inbrekers' ('Protect citizens, not burglars')
- De Pers, 21 July 2011: 'Weerstand tegen het afnemen van vingerafdrukken op straat' ('Resistance against taking fingerprints on the streets')
- NRC Next, 21 July 2011: 'Dus iedere 'verdachte' zonder ID moet zijn vingerafdruk afgeven?' ('So every 'suspect' without an ID has to give his fingerprints?')

- Metro, 21 July 2011: 'Mobiële vingerscan voor vreemdelingen' ('Mobile finger scan for immigrants')
- BNR Peptalk, 19 July 2011, interview with Privacy First about fingerprints in ID cards
- Medical Facts, 15 July 2011: 'Privacy First stuurt brandbrief aan Tweede Kamer over EPD' ('Privacy First sends pressing letter to House of Representatives about EPD')
- NOS op 3, 13 July 2011: 'CBP voorlopig gehoorzaam aan Google' ('CBP obedient to Google for the time being')
- Computable, 27 June 2011: 'Privacy First eist stop van doorstart EPD' ('Privacy First demands stop to EPD restart')
- De Pers, 9 June 2011: 'Privacy is het nieuwe groen' ('Privacy is the new green')
- Vrij Nederland, 4 June 2011: 'Hoe een slecht paspoort er toch kwam' ('How a bad passport came about after all')
- De Pers, 24 May 2011: 'Gemeenten vragen nog steeds om vingerafdrukken' ('Municipalities still ask for fingerprints')
- De Pers, 6 May 2011: 'Foute afdruk in je paspoort' ('Wrong print in your passport')
- De Pers, 28 April 2011: 'Olé! Opslag vingerafdrukken is passé' ('Yahoo! Storage of fingerprints done away with')
- Algemeen Dagblad, 28 April 2011: 'Veel gejuich om besluit vingerafdrukken niet op te slaan' ('A lot of cheering over decision not to store fingerprints')
- Metro, 28 April 2011: 'Opslag van vingerafdruk van de baan' ('Storage of fingerprints shelved')
- Trouw, 28 April 2011: 'Privacyvoorvechters blij over schrappen vingerafdruklijst' ('Privacy advocates happy about scrapping of fingerprint list')
- Various regional newspapers, 28 April 2011: 'Ons voornaamste doel is bereikt' ('Our main aim has been reached')
- FunX Radio, 27 April 2011: interview with Privacy First about the abolition of the storage of fingerprints
- Ravage Digitaal, 27 April 2011: 'Burgers slaan Paspoortwet aan diggelen' ('Citizens smash Passport Act to bits')
- Spits, 20 April 2011: 'WOB-procedure om paspoort' ('FOIA procedure about passports')
- NRC Handelsblad, 20 April 2011: 'D66 en SP willen onderzoek biometrisch paspoort' ('D66 and SP want inquiry over biometric passport')
- Radio Nederland Wereldomroep, 20 April 2011: 'Nieuw rumoer om biometrisch paspoort' ('New commotion about biometric passport')
- RTV Utrecht, 20 April 2011: 'Meer tegenstanders opslag vingerafdrukken' ('More opponents of the storage of fingerprints')
- Sargasso, 31 March 2011: 'Alliantie roept op tot Europees onderzoek naar gebruik van biometrie' ('Alliance calls for a European inquiry into the use of biometrics')
- NRC Handelsblad, 17 Feb. 2011: 'Hoger beroep om vingerafdrukopslag' ('Appeal with regard to the storage of fingerprints')
- PowNed, 17 Feb. 2011: 'Verzet tegen vingerafdrukken database' ('Resistance against fingerprint database')
- Webwereld, 17 Feb. 2011: 'Hoger beroep tegen vingerafdrukdatabase' ('Appeal against fingerprint database')
- NOS 6 o'clock News, 15 Feb. 2011: interview about resistance against Passport Act
- Folia (UvA), 14 Feb. 2011: 'De zere plek van de vingerscan' ('The sore spot of the finger scan')
- Haags Nieuwsblad, 11 Feb. 2011: 'Persoonsgebonden OV-chipkaart in strijd met privacywetgeving' ('Personalised OV chipcard contravenes privacy legislation')
- BNR Nieuwsradio, 4 Feb. 2011: comment by Privacy First on invisible text messages for criminal investigation
- Volkskrant, 3 Feb. 2011: 'Kamermeerderheid is tegen opslag van vingerafdrukken' ('Majority in House of Representatives against the storage of fingerprints')

- FunX Radio, 2 Feb. 2011: interview with Privacy First about lack of privacy in 2011
- Volkskrant, 2 Feb. 2011: 'Vingerafdrukzaak: Privacy First niet-ontvankelijk' ('Fingerprint case: Privacy First inadmissible')
- NRC Next, 2 Feb. 2011: 'Mijn vingerafdruk; vier vragen over de rechtszaak over opslag' ('My fingerprint; four questions about the lawsuit about storage')
- Webwereld, 1 Feb. 2011: 'Europese Commissie onderzoekt Nederlandse vingerafdrukdatabase' ('European Commission makes inquiry into Dutch fingerprint database')
- Nieuw Amsterdams Peil, 19 Jan. 2011: 'Vingerscan om te sporten' ('Finger scan in order to practice sports')
- Radio 2 (NCRV), 11 Jan. 2011: interview with Privacy First about camera surveillance of number plates



© PowNews 25 November 2011: Privacy First supports the call for a National Privacy Debate.

Individual citizens

On a daily basis Privacy Firsts receives questions from citizens about a wide variety of privacy issues. In 2011 the following themes held sway:

- Fingerprints for passports & ID cards and storage in databases;
- Public camera surveillance;
- ANPR and @migo-Boras;
- Biometrics used by employers and private service providers (for example temporary work agencies, sports centres, dvd stores);
- OV chip card;
- Medical privacy and EPD;
- Identity fraud & erroneous government registrations;
- Electronic Child File (*Elektronisch Kinddossier*, EKD / DDJGZ);

- Road pricing and privacy in traffic;
- Privacy at the workplace.

In almost all cases Privacy First was able to answer these questions satisfactorily, sometimes after consulting relevant experts within our network. In case of an absence of knowledge or experience relating to the issue at hand, Privacy First redirects people to other NGOs or to specialized government bodies.

Internet

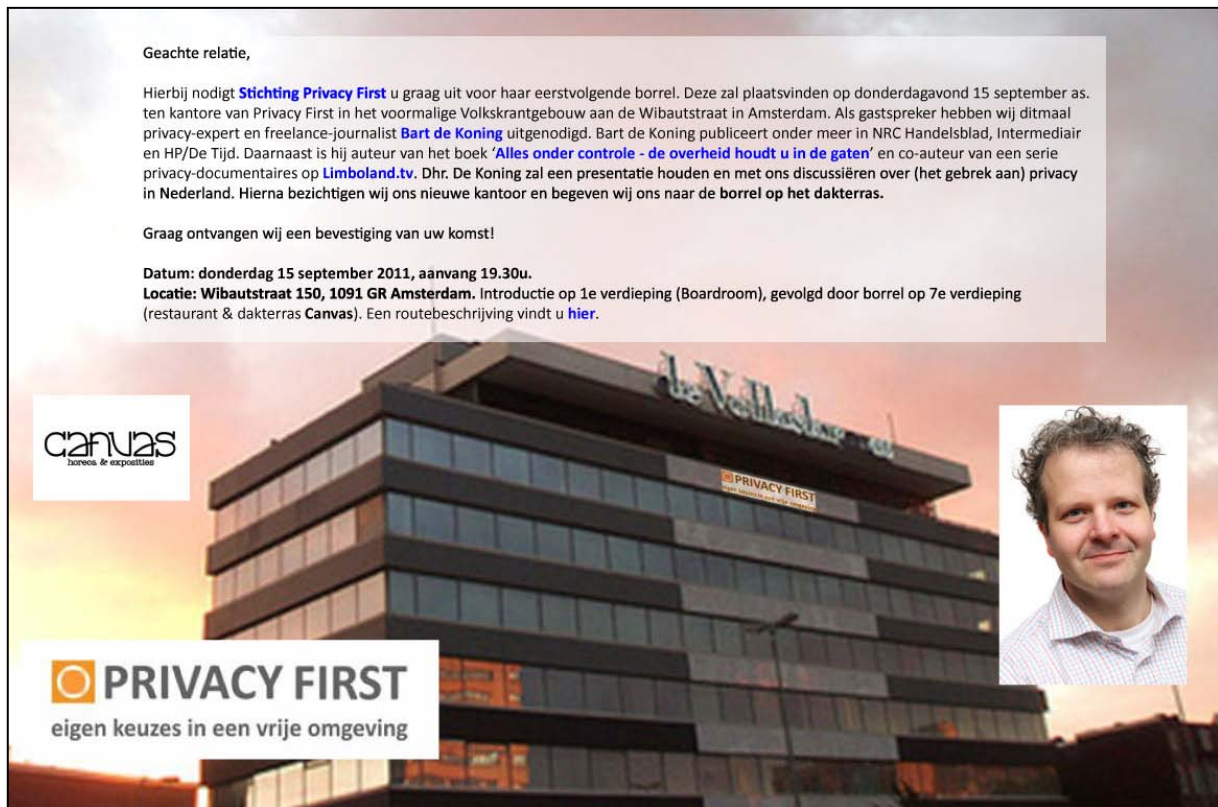
Privacy First's website is our primary way to share news and voice opinions. In 2011 the website has further improved and has grown, with unique theme pages about art, music, books and documentaries among other features. Already since 2009 we include art and culture in our work and communication with society. In this way Privacy First also offers a stage to artists, writers and journalists that show a clear commitment to privacy. Furthermore, online Privacy First is particularly active on Twitter (our Twitter followers tripled in 2011). For 2012 communication via Facebook (!) and Youtube is scheduled. Privacy First will also continue to reserve space for (possibly anonymous) guest columns and articles we may receive.

5. Events

In January 2011 Privacy First was, for the first time, an official event supporter of the international Computers, Privacy & Data Protection (CPDP) conference in Brussels. Every year this very large convention brings together hundreds of European and North-American privacy experts from science, governments, companies and civil society. Another large event where Privacy First stood on stage itself was the privacy convention of Sensor Universe in Groningen in April 2011. Furthermore, Privacy First delivered presentations at the Humanist Association in Arnhem, student unions and political parties. Symposiums and gatherings Privacy First actively took part in, in 2011, took place at the Dutch section of the International Commission of Jurists (NJCM), Amnesty International, the Dutch Ministry of the Interior, the Dutch Ministry of Security & Justice, the Platform for the Protection of Civil Rights, Vrijbit as well as the Felix Meritis building and the Frascati Theatre in Amsterdam. Finally it is worth mentioning Privacy First's participation in a workshop about RFID chips and copying fingerprints organized at the Mediamatic cultural institution in Amsterdam in May 2011. During the workshop by the German Chaos Computer Club it once more came to the fore how vulnerable biometrics and RFID technology can be.

On a regular basis Privacy First organizes networking drinks and theme nights for our volunteers, donors and experts from our network of journalists, scientists, jurists and people working in ICT. These gatherings used to take place in the café and restaurant Vakzuid (in the Amsterdam Olympic Stadium) but since June 2011 they are held in the boardroom and in the café and restaurant Canvas at the top floor of the former building of the *Volkscrant* newspaper in Amsterdam. Themes and speakers in 2011 included privacy in the Netherlands (speaker: Bart de Koning), biometrics (Max Snijder) and profiling by the government (Quirine Eijkman and André Hoogstrate). Would you like to

receive our invitation for our next networking drink? Send us an email and we will put you on the guest list!



Geachte relatie,

Hierbij nodigt **Stichting Privacy First** u graag uit voor haar eerstvolgende borrel. Deze zal plaatsvinden op donderdagavond 15 september as. ten kantore van Privacy First in het voormalige Volkskrantgebouw aan de Wibautstraat in Amsterdam. Als gastspreker hebben wij ditmaal privacy-expert en freelance-journalist **Bart de Koning** uitgenodigd. Bart de Koning publiceert onder meer in NRC Handelsblad, Intermediair en HP/De Tijd. Daarnaast is hij auteur van het boek 'Alles onder controle - de overheid houdt u in de gaten' en co-auteur van een serie privacy-documentaires op **Limboland.tv**. Dhr. De Koning zal een presentatie houden en met ons discussiëren over (het gebrek aan) privacy in Nederland. Hierna bezichtigen wij ons nieuwe kantoor en begeven wij ons naar de borrel op het dakterras.

Graag ontvangen wij een bevestiging van uw komst!

Datum: donderdag 15 september 2011, aanvang 19.30u.
Locatie: Wibautstraat 150, 1091 GR Amsterdam. Introductie op 1e verdieping (Boardroom), gevolgd door borrel op 7e verdieping (restaurant & dakterras Canvas). Een routebeschrijving vindt u [hier](#).

Invitation to the quarterly networking drink by Privacy First, September 2011.

6. Organization

Privacy First is an independent, ANBI (Institution for General Benefit) accepted foundation that largely consists of volunteers. Since the end of 2010, the core of the organization of Privacy First consists of the following persons:

- Mr. Bas Filippini (founder and chairman)
- Mr. Vincent Böhre (director of operations)
- Mr. Charles van der Hoog (strategic advisor).

Our group of volunteers has substantially grown since 2011 and largely comprises of professionals who structurally support Privacy First, both as far as the actual work at hand is concerned (various privacy themes) as well as in terms of organization (ICT, fundraising, PR and photography). Apart from that, Privacy First can rely on a large network of experts from all corners of society, varying from scientists and legal experts and people working in ICT to journalists, politicians and public officials.

Since March 2011, Privacy First is based in the former building of the *Volkskrant* newspaper in the Wibautstraat in Amsterdam. For Privacy First this is the perfect location: amidst an enormous diversity of young and passionate entrepreneurs, people working in ICT, artists and NGOs. The building has a unique atmosphere and energy to it, not least because of the restaurant and club with a roof terrace on the top floor. Besides, this building offers all the facilities an organization like Privacy First requires for a fair price. The *Volkskrant* building has given Privacy First a positive impetus in every way and visitors usually enjoy coming over as well. You're always welcome to pay us a visit!

7. Finances

To carry out its activities, the Privacy First Foundation is wholly dependent on donations. Since 2009 the number of Privacy First's donors has grown rapidly and has become more diverse, especially due to the hype revolving around the Passport Trial. It's Privacy First's constant policy to spend as much of the donations on content related issues and to keep the operational costs as low as possible. In principle, travel and lunch expenses are to be paid for on one's own account, internal communication (also by telephone) is done mostly on the Internet and expensive parties and other luxuries are out of the question for Privacy First. In this way every euro is spent as effectively as possible for the benefit of the privacy of every Dutch citizen.

Annual overview 2011 (Euro)

Revenues:

Donations and sponsor money	64.342
-----------------------------	--------

Expenditures:

Passport Trial	25.293
----------------	--------

Personnel costs	24.691
-----------------	--------

Housing	5.704
---------	-------

Office costs	1.965
--------------	-------

Communication	896
---------------	-----

Fundraising	520
-------------	-----

Are you willing to support Privacy First? Then please donate on account number 49.55.27.521 in the name of Privacy First Foundation in Amsterdam. The Privacy First Foundation is recognized by the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration as an Institution for General Benefit (ANBI). Therefore your donations are tax-deductible.