



	CONSULTATION	1
>	EDPS sets out his vision for the new Data Protection Framework.....	1
>	EDPS opinion on the EU's Internal Security Strategy.....	2
>	EDPS position on the evaluation of the Data Retention Directive.....	3
>	EDPS opinion on the EU Counter-Terrorism Policy.....	4
>	EDPS opinion on new legislative framework for EURODAC.....	5
>	EDPS opinion on the marketing and use of explosive precursors.....	5
>	EDPS opinion on the European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA).....	6
>	EDPS Inventory of legislative consultations for 2011.....	7
	SUPERVISION	8
>	Monitoring compliance and enforcement.....	8
>	EDPS inspection at the Commission's Joint Research Centre of Ispra.....	8
>	EDPS visit to European Environment Agency.....	8
	COOPERATION	9
>	Meeting of the Supervision Coordination Group for the Customs Information System (7 December 2010).....	9
	EVENTS	
>>	EDPS participation in Data Protection Day and video message (28 January 2011).....	10
>>	Computers, Privacy & Data Protection Conference 2011 (25-27 January 2011).....	11
>>	Joint high-level meeting on Data Protection Day (Brussels, 28 January 2011).....	11
>>	EDPS press conference on the future of the EU legal framework for data protection (15 November 2010).....	12
>	Public hearing on the 'Use of Security Scanners at EU Airports' (11 January 2011).....	12
	SPEECHES AND PUBLICATIONS	12



CONSULTATION

> EDPS sets out his vision for the new Data Protection Framework

On 14 January 2011, the EDPS issued an opinion on the Commission's Communication on the review of the EU legal framework for data protection. The Communication is an essential landmark on the way towards a new legal framework that will represent the most important development in the area of EU data protection since the adoption of the EU Data Protection Directive 16 years ago.

The EDPS welcomes the Commission's intention to reform the legal framework, as he is convinced that the current legislative arrangements for data protection will not provide for sufficiently effective protection in the longer term. He shares the Commission's view that in the future a **strong system of data protection** is absolutely necessary, based on the notion that the existing general principles of privacy and data protection still remain valid.

The EDPS supports the main issues and challenges identified by the Commission, but asks for more ambitious solutions to make the system more effective and give citizens better control over their personal data.





“If we want to strengthen citizens' rights over their personal data, we need to ensure that individuals remain in control and that data controllers pro-actively include data protection in their business processes. There is also a crucial need for a comprehensive framework that includes the area of police and justice.” Peter Hustinx, EDPS

In the EDPS' view, the major driving forces of the review process should be as follows:

- **the rights of individuals should be strengthened:** the EDPS suggests introducing a mandatory security breach notification covering all relevant sectors, as well as new rights, especially in the online environment, such as the right to be forgotten and data portability. Children's data should also be better protected;
- **the responsibility of organisations needs to be reinforced:** the new framework must contain incentives for data controllers in the public or private sector to proactively include new tools in their business processes to ensure compliance with data protection (accountability principle). The EDPS proposes the introduction of general provisions on accountability and 'privacy by design';
- **the inclusion of police and justice cooperation in the legal framework** is a *conditio sine qua non* for effective data protection in future;
- **further harmonisation** should be one of the key objectives of the review. The Data Protection Directive should be replaced by a directly applicable regulation;
- the new legal framework must be formulated in a **technologically neutral** way and must have the ambition to create **legal certainty** for a longer period;
- the enforcement powers of **data protection authorities** should be strengthened, and their independence should be better guaranteed across the EU.

☞ EDPS opinion ([pdf](#))

> EDPS opinion on the EU's Internal Security Strategy

The opinion relates to the Commission's communication on the EU's Internal Security Strategy, which aims at targeting the most urgent security threats facing Europe (e.g. organised crime, terrorism, cybercrime, EU external borders management and civil disasters).

The opinion emphasises that, in view of the potentially privacy intrusive nature of measures to be taken under the Strategy, the right balance needs to be ensured between the objective of ensuring citizens' safety and the effective protection of their privacy and personal data. The EDPS regrets that, although the communication refers to privacy and data protection as fundamental rights, the Commission does not explain how this will be ensured in practice.

The EDPS also emphasises that, from a data protection perspective, the Internal Security Strategy presents obvious policy links with other EU strategies currently being developed at EU level, such as the Information Management Strategy and the review of the data protection legal framework. He therefore calls for a **more comprehensive and integrated approach** providing for **explicit links and interactions** between those different initiatives.



“ Security and privacy concerns should be equally taken serious. No zero sums of privacy and security, we need them both! ” Peter Hustinx, EDPS

As for the design and implementation of the strategy, the EDPS insists on the following points:

- **data subjects' rights:** the EDPS calls on the Commission to look more carefully into the issue of better alignment of data subjects' rights at EU level in the context of the implementation of the Strategy;
- **'privacy by design':** the EDPS stresses the importance of the concept of 'privacy by design', which is currently being developed for both private and public sectors, and must also play an essential role in the context of EU internal security;
- **privacy and data protection impact assessment:** the EDPS recommends that in the implementation of future instruments an in-depth impact assessment on privacy and data protection be conducted.



🔗 EDPS opinion ([pdf](#))

> EDPS position on the evaluation of the Data Retention Directive



In a speech given at the European Commission conference in Brussels on 'Taking on the Data Retention Directive' on 3 December 2010, Peter Hustinx strongly argued in favour of seizing the opportunity of the ongoing evaluation process to clearly demonstrate the necessity of and justification for the Data Retention Directive. He referred to the evaluation process as the **'moment of truth'** for the Directive.

The EDPS emphasised once again that the retention of traffic and location data of all persons in the EU, whenever they use the telephone or the Internet, is a huge interference with the right to privacy of all citizens. As such, the EDPS regards the Directive as

the most **privacy-invasive instrument** ever adopted by the EU in terms of scale and the number of people it affects.

Such a massive invasion of privacy needs profound justification. The EDPS therefore called on the European Commission to use the evaluation exercise to actually **prove the necessity** of the Directive.

“ Evidence is required that the Directive constitutes a necessary and proportionate measure. Without such proof, the Directive should be withdrawn or replaced by a less privacy invasive instrument which meets the requirements of necessity and proportionality ”
Peter Hustinx, EDPS



The EDPS further insisted on the fact that the Data Retention Directive clearly **failed to harmonise national legislation**.

Significant discrepancies between the implementing laws of the EU Member States have led to legal uncertainty for citizens. It has also resulted in a situation where the use of the retained data **is not strictly limited** to the combat of really serious crimes.

According to the EDPS, a new or modified EU instrument on data retention should have a clear scope and create legal certainty for citizens. This means that it should also regulate the possibilities for access and further use by law enforcement authorities, and leave no room for the Member States to use the data for additional purposes.

↪ EDPS speech ([pdf](#))

↪ Press release ([pdf](#))

> EDPS opinion on the EU Counter-Terrorism Policy

The opinion, adopted on 24 November 2010, relates to the Commission's Communication on the EU Counter-Terrorism Policy, which outlines the main achievements and future challenges and prepares the way for a broader Internal Security Strategy.

The EDPS stresses the need to ensure **consistency** and **clear relations** between all the policies and initiatives in the area of home affairs and internal security. The Communication has strong links with earlier initiatives such as restrictive measures and asset freezing, data retention, biometrics, Passengers Name Records and the TFTP/SWIFT agreement on the exchange of financial data. The EDPS underlines that many of these measures have been taken as a rapid response to terrorist incidents, without a thorough consideration of possible overlaps with existing instruments.



The EDPS welcomes the attention given to fundamental rights and data protection in the Communication. He agrees that a systematic approach in this area should be preferred to incident driven policy-making, especially when incidents lead to the creation of new systems of data storage, collection and exchange without a proper assessment of existing alternatives.

“The right to the protection of personal data is a necessary ally to promote legal certainty, trust and cooperation in the fight against terrorism, as well as an essential legal condition for the development of new data collection systems.” Peter Hustinx, EDPS

The EDPS also recommends further concrete improvements in this area, such as:

- **asset-freezing measures:** a global approach to the use of restrictive measures towards specific countries and suspected terrorists should be proposed with a view to ensuring both the effectiveness of law enforcement action and respect for fundamental rights;
- **international cooperation:** the EDPS emphasises the need to ensure adequate safeguards when personal data are processed in the context of international cooperation, while promoting the development and implementation of data protection principles by third countries and international organisations;



- **privacy by design**: the EU legislator should ensure that data protection expertise is fed into the security research at a very early stage, so as to guide policy options and to ensure that privacy is embedded to the fullest possible extent in new security-oriented technologies.

In a broader perspective, the EDPS urges the Commission to present a proposal for the establishment of a data protection framework in the area of Common Foreign and Security Policy.

↪ EDPS opinion ([pdf](#))

> EDPS opinion on new legislative framework for EURODAC



On 15 December 2010, the EDPS adopted an opinion on the Amended proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of 'EURODAC' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation. The EDPS has already contributed several opinions in this area. The recommendations made in this opinion are either based on new developments or on recommendations made previously and not yet taken on board, in situations where the EDPS finds that his arguments have not been met adequately or that

these recommendations are supported by new arguments.

The opinion focuses on different aspects. In particular, the EDPS welcomes the fact that the possibility to give **law enforcement** access to EURODAC has been left out of the current proposal.

Moreover, the EDPS emphasises that the processing of biometric data such as fingerprints poses specific challenges and creates risks which have to be addressed. In particular, the EDPS underlines the problem of so-called '**failure to enrol**' – the situation in which a person finds him/herself if, for any reason, their fingerprints are unusable. Failure to enrol on its own should not lead to a denial of rights for asylum-seekers.

The EDPS also made recommendations concerning **information of the data subject**, the **use of best available techniques** as a way of implementing '**Privacy by design**' and the consequences of subcontracting (a part of) the development or management of the system to a third party.

↪ EDPS opinion ([pdf](#))

> EDPS opinion on the marketing and use of explosive precursors

On 15 December 2010, the EDPS issued an opinion on the Commission's proposal for a Regulation on the marketing and use of explosives precursors . The main aim of the proposal is to reduce the risk of attacks by terrorists or other criminals using home-made explosive devices. To this end, the Regulation limits the access of the general public to certain chemicals, which can be misused as precursors to home-made explosives. Individuals purchasing the chemicals in question will be obliged to obtain a license, and their transactions will be recorded by the suppliers. In addition, suppliers will also be required to report suspicious transaction and thefts to national contact points.

“ Ensuring a high level of data protection is also a means contributing to fighting racism, xenophobia and discrimination, which, in turn, can contribute to preventing radicalisation and recruitment into terrorism. ” Peter Hustinx, EDPS

From a data protection point of view, the collection of data regarding suspicious transactions is the most sensitive subject in the proposal. The EDPS calls for the clarification of the relevant provisions in order to ensure that the data processing remains proportionate and abuse is prevented:

- importantly, data should not be used for any other purpose than the fight against terrorism (and other crime involving misuse of chemicals for home-made explosive devices);
- data should not be retained for long periods of time, especially if the number of potential or actual recipients is large, and/or if the data are to be used for data mining. This is even more important in those cases where it can be shown that the initial suspicion was unfounded. The EDPS calls for the Regulation to specify a maximum retention period (not exceeding two years) for all personal data regarding the reported suspicious transactions. Finally, if such specifications were left to national law or practice, this would probably lead to unnecessary uncertainties and unequal treatment of similar situations in practice.
- to prevent discriminatory practices such as profiling based on race or religion, the EDPS also recommends that processing of special categories of data should be expressly prohibited.



↪ EDPS opinion ([pdf](#))

> EDPS opinion on the European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA)



On 20 December 2010, the EDPS adopted an opinion on the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the extension of ENISA's mandate and the expansion of its current tasks.

The EDPS assesses the proposal as **positive** and underlines that security of data processing is a **crucial element** of data protection. In this respect, he welcomes the proposal's objective to strengthen the competences of the

Agency by **incorporating data protection authorities and law enforcement bodies** as fully fledged stakeholders.

“ A new Regulation will allow ENISA to contribute to the European network security while having data protection authorities included as key stakeholders. Several clarifications are needed in order to ensure clarity with regard to data protection issues, including those related to the security policy for the Agency itself and the cooperation channels with data protection authorities. ” Giovanni Buttarelli, Assistant Supervisor

The EDPS recommends that in order to avoid any **legal uncertainty** the proposal should be more precise with regard to the expansion of the Agency's tasks, in particular those that involve the participation of law



enforcement bodies and data protection authorities. He also emphasises that the **channels for cooperation** with these stakeholders should be better defined, with the aim of ensuring **consistency** and close cooperation.

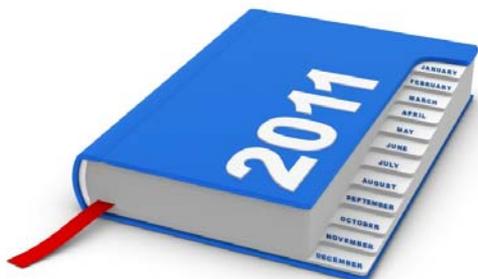
The EDPS underlines the need to incorporate into the internal operations of the Agency the security recommendations and **best practices** that will be promoted in other bodies by the Agency.

With regard to the capacity to **request assistance**, the EDPS calls for its extension to all the institutions, bodies, agencies and offices of the European Union.

↪ EDPS opinion ([pdf](#))

> EDPS Inventory of legislative consultations for 2011

On 20 December 2010, the EDPS published his fifth public Inventory as an advisor on proposals for EU legislation. The Inventory forms part of the annual work cycle of the EDPS: once a year, he publishes an inventory of his intentions in the area of consultation for the following year. The EDPS reports retrospectively on his consultative activities in his Annual Report.



The inventory consists of two documents:

- an introductory part which includes a short analysis of the context, as well as the priorities for 2011;
- an annex with the relevant Commission proposals that are due to be adopted in 2011 and that require the attention of the EDPS.

As in previous years, the EDPS intends to give his opinion on all legislative proposals which have a substantive impact on data protection. He may also look at non-legislative measures whenever they raise substantial data protection issues.

In 2011, the EDPS will continue to focus on the ongoing review of the EU legal framework for data protection, the various initiatives relating to data processing and exchange in the field of police and judicial cooperation (e.g. the Directive on the use of Passengers Name Records for law enforcement purposes, review of the Data Retention Directive), and initiatives in the area of technology, with particular regard to the implementation of the Digital Agenda for Europe (e.g. Communication on Privacy and Trust in Digital Europe, Regulatory framework on smart grids).

The EDPS will also give special attention to all other initiatives that may significantly affect data protection, such as initiatives in the area of transport (e.g. use of body scanners at airports, eMobility package) and any large-scale data exchanges that may take place in the Internal Market Information system.

↪ The inventory is available on the [website](#).



SUPERVISION

> Monitoring compliance and enforcement

The EDPS is responsible for monitoring the processing of personal data in the EU administration and ensuring compliance with data protection rules. The supervisory tasks range from prior checking data processing operations likely to present specific risks, to handling complaints and conducting enquiries and on-the spot inspections.

>> The EDPS adopts comprehensive policy on supervision and enforcement

On 13 December 2010, the EDPS adopted a policy paper that sets out the framework within which he monitors, measures and ensures data protection compliance within the EU administration. The policy signals a fundamental change of gear in the field of enforcement.

The policy seeks to encourage voluntary compliance and best practice, and create sufficient incentives for compliance by:

- emphasising where the responsibility for compliance lies;
- explaining how the EDPS will support this compliance;
- explaining what the EDPS will do in the case of non-compliance.

The paper places strong emphasis on the principle of **'accountability'**, which requires the European institutions and bodies to put in place appropriate and effective measures to ensure compliance with data protection obligations and to demonstrate this to the EDPS.

“ Holding the EU institutions accountable for ensuring compliance with data protection obligations is a crucial first step in fostering data protection in practice. This must be backed up by a framework for dealing with those institutions and bodies that continue to demonstrate poor compliance records.” Peter Hustinx, EDPS

To date, the EDPS has preferred to make recommendations and encourage compliance, rather than warn or admonish, or make legally binding orders. The EDPS believes that the time has come to take a more **robust approach to enforcement**, particularly in cases of serious, deliberate or repeated non-compliance. This policy therefore introduces a set of criteria which will ensure a **proactive**, as well as **consistent** and **transparent** application of his enforcement powers.

➤ EDPS policy paper ([pdf](#))

>> EDPS inspection at the Commission's Joint Research Centre of Ispra



The EDPS conducted an on-the-spot inspection at the Commission's Joint Research Centre of Ispra on 13-15 December 2010. The need to check the real situation, coupled with an apparent lack of cooperation with the EDPS services, triggered the decision to carry out an inspection and verify on the spot the implementation of his recommendations.



Two main areas were inspected: the selection and recruitment of the JRC personnel and the procedures put in place by the security service (pre-employment security check, security investigations, access control and recording of emergency calls). Background information was provided in all cases by prior checking analysis.

Collaboration between the EDPS and the relevant units of the JRC was very fruitful and enabled the inspectors to understand, among other things, that communication issues were the source of the lack of cooperation. Based on the findings, the EDPS is drafting an inspection report compiling the new recommendations with a view to better ensuring compliance with the EU Data Protection Regulation.

>> EDPS visit to European Environment Agency

On 10 December 2010, as a result of a number of issues identified from his supervision activities, the EDPS visited the European Environment Agency (EEA) in order to discuss and better understand the level of compliance with the Data Protection Regulation at the Agency.



The visit consisted of a meeting between the EDPS and the Director of the EEA, with further meetings involving the data protection officer and controllers of processing operations. These provided an opportunity for the EDPS to raise his concerns in relation to the current level of compliance at the EEA, and allowed the Agency to update him on their progress towards achieving full compliance. In this context, the EDPS was pleased to note the Agency's significant recent efforts and commitment to address its shortcomings.

Following presentations on the obligations of the Regulation and the EDPS' new approach to monitoring and ensuring compliance, both parties agreed a roadmap to compliance (including specific deadlines) which will be closely monitored by the EDPS over the next three months.

The EDPS hopes to repeat the success of this visit with a number of other agencies over the coming months in the context of his recently adopted policy paper on 'Monitoring and Ensuring Compliance with the Data Protection Regulation'.



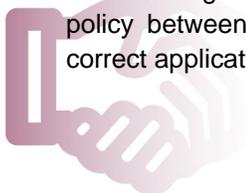
COOPERATION

The EDPS cooperates with other data protection authorities in order to promote consistent data protection throughout Europe. This cooperative role also extends to cooperation with supervisory bodies established under the former EU 'third pillar' and in the context of large-scale IT systems.

> Meeting of the Supervision Coordination Group for the Customs Information System (Brussels, 7 December 2010)

On 7 December 2010, the second meeting of the Customs Information System (CIS) Supervision Coordination Group took place in Brussels.

The meeting was convened by the EDPS within the framework of the mutual assistance and cooperation policy between the administrative authorities of the Member States and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs and agricultural matters (Regulation (EC) No 766/08).





The meeting took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, with representatives of national data protection authorities, as well as of the Customs Joint Supervisory Authority, the Data Protection Secretariat and the European Commission.

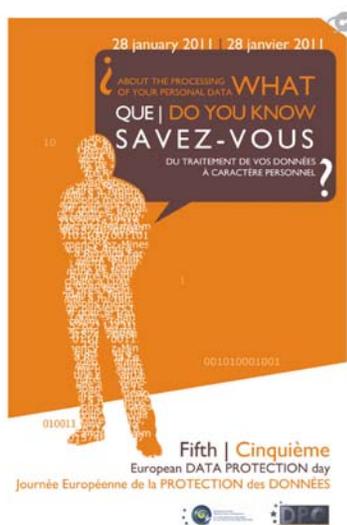
The Group adopted the Rules of Procedure which will govern its future work, and discussed possible actions to be taken in the course of 2011-2012 to ensure a comprehensive data protection supervision of the System.

The next meeting will take place in June 2011.



EVENTS

> Forthcoming events



>> EDPS participation in Data Protection Day and video message (Brussels, 28 January 2011)

The Member States of the Council of Europe and the European institutions and bodies will celebrate European Data Protection Day for the fifth time on 28 January 2011. This date marks the anniversary of the Council of Europe's Convention 108 on the protection of personal data, the first legally binding international instrument related to the field of data protection.

The event will give the EDPS and Data Protection Officers the opportunity to focus on raising awareness among EU staff of their rights and obligations regarding data protection – these rights and obligations are set out in the EU Data Protection Regulation ([pdf](#)), the implementation of which is supervised by the EDPS.

To mark the event, a one-day information stand will be set up on three consecutive days in the main institutions:

- ☞ **Council:** 26 January 2011, 11.00 - 15.00
Justus Lipsius Building, Atrium
- ☞ **European Commission:** 27 January 2011, 11.00 - 15.00
Berlaymont building, main entrance hall
- ☞ **European Parliament:** 28 January 2011, 11.00 - 15.00
ASP building, main street



A video message of Peter Hustinx, EDPS, and Giovanni Buttarelli, Assistant Supervisor, outlining the main priorities and developments in the field of data protection in 2011 has been circulated among EU staff members and made available on the [Videos page](#) of the website.



>> Computers, Privacy & Data Protection Conference 2011 (25-27 January 2011, Brussels)

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE | 25-26-27 JANUARY 2011 | BRUSSELS BELGIUM
COMPUTERS, PRIVACY & DATA PROTECTION
European Data Protection: In Good Health?
WWW.CPDPCONFERENCES.ORG

Computers, Privacy and Data Protection – CPDP 2011 – is a three-day conference organised by academics from all over Europe. It aims at creating a bridge between

policymakers, academics, practitioners and activists, to exchange ideas and discuss emerging issues of information technology, privacy, data protection and law.

The CPDP is organised by the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, the Université de Namur, the Tilburg University, the Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique and the Fraunhofer Institut für System und Innovationsforschung.

Regular panel sessions will be held with presentations by stakeholders (such as EU officials, data protection authorities, civil liberties organisations, academics, magistrates, lobbyists, and representatives of ICT and security companies), and panel sessions devoted to selected issues relating to information technology, privacy, data protection and law. The 2011 conference also includes two one-day events on ‘eHealth’, surveillance and law enforcement, and a round table on body scanners.

Members of the EDPS secretariat will take part in the panel discussions. Peter Hustinx, EDPS, will deliver the closing address at the conference and Giovanni Buttarelli, Assistant Supervisor, will take part to a panel on the revision of the EU Data Protection Directive.

☞ More information: <http://www.cpdpconferences.org>

>> Joint high-level meeting on Data Protection Day organised by the Council of Europe and the European Commission (Brussels, 28 January 2011)

Mr Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe, and Ms Viviane Reding, Vice President of the European Commission, have decided to seize the opportunity of the Data Protection Day to organise a high-level joint event to allow both institutions to join forces to promote the fundamental right to data protection.

The theme of the Conference is ‘Data protection (30 years later): from European to international standards’. Participants to the event will in particular discuss the ongoing review of the EU legal framework for data protection and international standards on data protection.

Participants include high-level representatives of the European Commission, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament and the EU Presidency, data protection authorities and industries and consumers’ organisations. Peter Hustinx, EDPS, will speak at the first panel session on ‘New European rules on data protection?’.

Admission to the event is by invitation only.

☞ More information: www.data-protection-day.net

> Recent events

>> EDPS press conference on the future of the EU legal framework for data protection and Annual Report 2009 (Brussels, 15 November 2010)

The EDPS held a press conference on the future of the EU legal framework for data protection in mid November, during which he gave his views on the ongoing revision of EU rules on data protection and privacy. Peter Hustinx and Giovanni Buttarelli in particular addressed the Commission's communication on a strategy for strengthening EU data protection rules that was published in early November

The press conference also provided an opportunity to present the EDPS Annual Report 2009 and outline the main features of the activities carried out in 2009 with regard to the EDPS's supervisory, consultative and cooperative tasks.

☞ Speaking points of Peter Hustinx and Giovanni Buttarelli ([pdf](#))

☞ Press release ([pdf](#))

> Public hearing on the 'Use of Security Scanners at EU Airports' (11 January 2011, Brussels)

On 11 January 2011, the European Economic and Social Committee organised a public hearing on the use of security scanners at EU airports within the framework of the compilation of an opinion on the European Commission's Communication on the issue (COM(2010) 311 final).

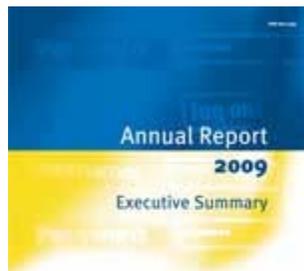
Widely used at airports in the United States, although only in use on a trial basis in the EU, these scanners are proving highly controversial due to their implications for human dignity, the health of passengers and airport employees, and personal privacy. At the same time, aviation security is an extremely important issue, and all of these requirements must be properly balanced.

The hearing brought together speakers from a wide range of organisations, including employers' organisations, trade unions, the EU institutions, science and NGOs. Giovanni Buttarelli, Assistant Supervisor, participated in the panel debate.

☞ More information: [EESC website](#)



SPEECHES AND PUBLICATIONS



> Publication of EDPS Annual Report 2009

The EDPS has issued his Annual Report 2009, covering the fifth year of the EDPS's activity as a new, independent supervisory authority.

The report shows that 2009 was of major importance for the fundamental right to data protection. This is due to a number of key developments: the entering into force of the Lisbon Treaty that ensures a strong legal basis for comprehensive data protection in all areas of EU policy; the start of a public consultation on the future of the EU legal framework for data protection; and the adoption of a new five year policy programme in the area of freedom, security and justice ('Stockholm Programme'), with the emphasis on the



importance of data protection in this area. The EDPS has been highly involved in these fields, and will pursue this course in the near future.

As regards the EDPS's **supervision** activities, prior checking of risky processing operations continued to be the main area of supervision during 2009. The EDPS adopted 110 prior-check opinions on health data, staff evaluation, recruitment, time management, telephone recording, performance tools and security investigations. The EDPS also carried out four on-the-spot inspections in various institutions and bodies. He investigated around 40 complaints involving issues such as alleged violations of confidentiality, excessive collection of data, and illegal use of data by the controller.

In his **advisory role**, the EDPS issued a record number of legislative opinions relating inter alia to the revision of the E-privacy Directive, the Stockholm Programme, the review of the Eurodac and Dublin Regulations, and the use of information technology for customs purposes and Intelligent Transport Systems. Public health – including cross-border healthcare, e-health and pharmaco-vigilance – and public access to documents were also key areas of interest. In the context of globalisation, the EDPS was involved in the development of global standards, the transatlantic dialogue on data protection and law enforcement data, and in the issue of restrictive measures with regard to suspected terrorists and certain third countries.

☞ EDPS Annual Report 2009 ([pdf](#)); Executive summary ([pdf](#))

> Speeches

- 'Building privacy for the Future', speech ([pdf](#)) delivered by Peter Hustinx at the Future Internet Assembly (Session III – Privacy and Citizenship) (Ghent, 16 December 2010)
- 'Data protection in the information society', article ([pdf](#)) by Peter Hustinx that appeared in the collection 'Massificatie in het privaatrecht', Essays marking the bicentenary of the society Iustitia et Amicitia, Deventer, 2010, pp. 77-91 (14 December 2010)
- 'Recent developments in EU data protection: stepping up to more comprehensive and more effective protection' speech ([pdf](#)) by Peter Hustinx at the RISE Conference: 'Ethics and Governance of Biometrics and Identification Technologies' (Brussels, 9 December 2010)
- 'The moment of truth for the Data Retention Directive', speech ([pdf](#)) by Peter Hustinx at the conference 'Taking on the Data Retention Directive' (Brussels, 3 December 2010)
- Speaking points ([pdf](#)) of Giovanni Buttarelli on 'Medical research and privacy: the subject's perspective' at the International Conference – Privacy and Scientific Research: from Obstruction to Construction (Brussels, 23 November 2010)
- Speaking points ([pdf](#)) of Peter Hustinx at the 8th OLAF Conference of Fraud Prosecutors on the 'The protection of personal data, fundamental rights and OLAF investigations' (Paris, 18 November 2010)
- Speaking points ([pdf](#)) of Peter Hustinx and Giovanni Buttarelli at the Press Conference on the 'Future of the EU legal framework for data protection' and the presentation of Annual Report 2009 (Brussels, 15 November 2010)



NEW DATA PROTECTION OFFICERS

Each Community institution and body has to appoint at least one person as a Data Protection Officer (DPO). These officers have the task of ensuring the application of the data protection obligations laid down in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 in their institution or body in an independent manner.

Recent appointments:

- Ms Zografia **PYLORIDOU**, European Railway Agency (ERA) as from 7/01/2011

☞ See full list of [DPOs](#).

About this newsletter

This newsletter is issued by the European Data Protection Supervisor – an independent EU authority established in 2004 to:

- monitor the EU administration's processing of personal data;
- give advice on data protection legislation;
- co-operate with similar authorities to ensure consistent data protection.

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