Dear participants of CPDP, dear colleagues, dear friends,

This is the 10th anniversary edition of CPDP. We have come a long way. In 2007 the University of Tilburg, the Vrije Universiteit Brussel and the Université de Namur organised an academic conference the Flemish/Dutch cultural house deBuren, Brussels for around 100 people: Reinventing Data Protection. After a year of reflection and a historic visit by Laurent Beslay (JRC), Emilio Di Capitani (European Parliament) and myself to the Computers, Freedom & Privacy conference in the United States - which incorporated theatre, performance, intense debates between all stakeholders involved - the idea emerged to organise something similar in Europe.

The idea was put into practice with support from Caspar Bowden (then Microsoft), Dorian van der Brempt (then director of deBuren), and the magical VUB team: Paul De Hert, Serge Gutwirth, Rocco Bellanova and Grietje Cors with support from Yves Poullet (Université de Namur) and Daniel Le Métayer (INRIA). This led to CPDP2009 Data Protection in A Profi led World? which took place 16-17 January 2009 at de Buren. In 2010 Michael Friedewald with Fraunhofer ISI joined as the fifth core conference partner.

CPDP2011 expanded to three days and moved to Les Halles de Schaarbeek. This edition saw Ronald Leenes and Rosamunde van Brakel joining the programming/organising committee, both adding, in their own ways, more swing, professionalism and social science to the conference.

With CPDP2012, we saw the start of the professionalization of CPDP as it was the first year that a conference bureau was hired to do the logistics.

Dara Hallinan joined the programming committee for CPDP2013 adding humour but also discipline to the programming. CPDP2014 was the edition that saw the formation of a big consortium of academic conference partners which has now become the backbone of CPDP.

The next step in professionalization was in 2014 when I established the non-profit organisation Privacy Salon together with Rosamunde van Brakel and Ulrich Seldeslachts, which serves as the secretariat for and final responsible organisation of CPDP. Privacy Salon also aims to expand CPDP-related events and public events on privacy and other consequences of new technologies throughout the year and in doing so also provides a platform for all stakeholders engaged in privacy and data protection to interact in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

CPDP has grown tremendously since its inception in 2007: from 100 participants coming for two days to one venue to 1000 participants coming for three days to fi ve venues. CPDP stands for good food and drinks, a welcoming and respectful community, a wide selection of public side events and networking opportunities and intense debates about privacy, data protection and new technological evolutions - including artificial intelligence, the main theme of CPDP2017.

I wish you all a wonderful time at our conference and I look forward to meeting old and new friends and participating in intense debates.

Warm wishes,
Paul De Hert
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INFORMATION DESK
We provide general information about the conference and inquiries about Brussels at the information desk in La Ruelle – located just inside the main entrance. For tourist information about Brussels please go to the VISIT-BRUSSEL concierge desk which is located in Le Village on the first day of the conference.

INTERNET LOGIN AND PASSWORD
Login: CPDP
Password: CPDP2017

MEETING PLAZA
Welcome to Le Village (located in the Grande Halle) where you can meet your colleagues for networking during the coffee breaks, lunch and cocktail reception and where you can also find the sponsor booths.
During the sessions Le Village is closed (silent room!). The bar in La Ruelle stays open for drinks (cash bar). Switch off your phone during all sessions please.

MEZZANINE
On the Mezzanine (The Balcony) we provide a terrace where you can have your lunch or breaks. Entrance via the staircases in Le Village.
During the sessions the balcony is a silent room! Switch off your phone during all sessions please.

NAME BADGE
You will receive a name badge upon arrival with the dates of attendance. This is according to your registration. In case you would like to change your badge, please ask at the registration desk
Please ensure your badge is visible for the duration of the conference.

POST-IT WALL
Do you have vacancies in your organization, would like to announce interesting meetings or projects or just want to share your ideas with all the conference participants? Post your information to our Post-it Wall, located in La Ruelle.

TAXI
Please do not ask the information desk to call a taxi for you, please do this yourself. Companies like to know your name and phone number to avoid other people getting into the taxi you ordered. Taxi Verts T +32 2 349 49 49

THE ANONYMIZER
We value your opinion! Your ideas, suggestions, remarks, etc. are welcome. Drop them in a dedicated box in La Ruelle completely anonymously!

UPDATES AND CONGRESS NEWS
Please find information at the registration desk, information desk and on the screens in the venue.
Alternatively, have a look at the CPDP homepage www.cpdpconferences.org and our twoppy app https://m.twoppy.com/CPDP2017

VIDEO RECORDING
Is CPDP watching you? Well…a bit. You might be interested to know that all panels will be filmed at the Conference venue. Please check out our youtube channel www.youtube.com/user/CPDPConferences.

Please get in touch if you have any issues with this via info@cpdpconferences.org or mention this at the registration desk.
Organisation of CPDP2017

- Paul DE HERT (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS, Tilburg University TILT), Director and Founder
- Rosamunde VAN BRAKEL (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS), Managing director
- Dara HALLANNAN (FIZ Karlsruhe - Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure), Programme director

CORE PROGRAMMING COMMITTEE

- Paul DE HERT (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS, Tilburg University TILT)
- Rosamunde VAN BRAKEL (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS)
- Dara HALLANNAN (FIZ Karlsruhe - Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure)
- Imge OZCAN (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS)
- Alessia TANAS (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS)
- Lorenzo Dalla Corte (Tilburg University TILT, TU Delft A+BE)

EXTENDED PROGRAMMING COMMITTEE

- Ronald LEENES (Tilburg University TILT)
- Dennis HIRSCH (Capital University Law School)
- Malavika JAYARAM (Digital Asia Hub)
- Omer TENE (International Association of Privacy Professionals)

PANEL COORDINATORS

- Raphaël GELLERT (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS)
- Lina JASMONTAITE (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS)
- irene KAMARA (Tilburg University TILT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS)
- Cianclaudio MALCERI (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS)

PROGRAMME SUPPORT TEAM

- Ramon LATHOUWERS (Brussels Privacy Hub)
- Barry GUIHEN (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS)

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

- Paul DE HERT (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS, Tilburg University TILT)
- Serge CUTWORTH (Vrije Universiteit Brussel LSTS)
- Rocco BELLANOVA (University of Amsterdam)
- Franziska BOEHM (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology; FIZ Karlsruhe - Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure)

LOGISTICS AND REGISTRATION

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www.medicongress.com · info@medicongress.com
Els VERTRIEST · Congress Manager
Laurence SCHEPENS · Assistant Congress Manager

LOGISTICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

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### Wednesday 25 January 2017

#### 25.1 GRANDE HALLE

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>REGISTRATION in La Cave</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION by Paul De Hert</td>
<td>PETITE HALLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>ALGORITHMS: TOO INTELLIGENT TO BE INTELLIGIBLE? organised by INRIA</td>
<td>PETITE HALLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>PETITE HALLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>CNIL-INRIA PRIVACY AWARD CEREMONY organised by CNIL-INRIA</td>
<td>PETITE HALLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>THE RIGHT TO OBSCURITY: IMPLEMENTING THE GOOGLE-SPAN DECISION organised by Intel</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.45</td>
<td>MEP DEBATE: THE REGULATION IS HERE! WHAT NOW? organised by CPDP</td>
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<td>13.00</td>
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<td>14.15</td>
<td>AI &amp; GDPR: CONCRETELY, WHAT ARE THE OBLIGATIONS &amp; STEPS TO TAKE? organised by Microsoft</td>
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<td>Coffee break</td>
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<td>16.00</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTING THE DATA PROTECTION REGULATION organised by CPDP</td>
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<td>BETWEEN TWO COMMISSIONS: THE STATE OF CROSS ATLANTIC PRIVACY IN 2017 organised by IAPP</td>
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#### 25.1 PETITE HALLE

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>7.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>CNIL-INRIA PRIVACY AWARD CEREMONY organised by CNIL-INRIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>EMOTION DETECTION TECHNOLOGIES AND DATA PROTECTION: MORE THAN A FEELING? organised by KU Leuven Center for IT &amp; IP Law</td>
<td>PETITE HALLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.45</td>
<td>PRIVACY, DATA PROTECTION, AND THE GOVERNANCE OF ALGORITHMS organised by University of Turin</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.15</td>
<td>ALGORITHMIC CENDER DISCRIMINATION, SEXISM AND DATA (IN)EQUALITIES organised by CPDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.30</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>PETITE HALLE</td>
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<td>16.00</td>
<td>PRIVACY FOR THE HOMO DIGITALIS IN THE ERA OF BIG DATA AND IOT: PURPOSE LIMITATION OR LEGITIMATE INTEREST? THAT IS THE QUESTION! organised by TILT and CPDP</td>
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<td>17.15</td>
<td>DATA PROTECTION AFTER BREXIT organised by CPDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.30</td>
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Coffee Breaks, Lunch and Cocktails will be served in Le Village, which is located in the Grande Halle.
# Wednesday 25 January 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.30</td>
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<td>08.30</td>
<td>Welcome and Introduction in Grande Halle</td>
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<tr>
<td>08.45</td>
<td>Mandatory &quot;waiver&quot; of personal data protection in the course of commercial and/or personnel transactions organised by Austrian Computing Society</td>
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<td>10.00</td>
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<td>Surveillance and Privacy in Smart Cities organised by Ubicity project</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.45</td>
<td>Fear of Numbers: Digital Data’s History of Power, Resistance and Contestation organised by CPDP</td>
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<td>13.00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.45</td>
<td>Academic sessions. Beyond usual concepts: the Junior’s look at the GDPR organised by CPDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>Academic sessions. Can technology meet the legal challenges of data protection? organised by CPDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.15</td>
<td>Academic sessions. From rule based to risk based: a new approach organised by CPDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.30</td>
<td>Cocktail in Grande Halle</td>
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Coffee Breaks, Lunch and Cocktails will be served in Le Village, which is located in the Grande Halle.

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**Award Ceremonies CPDP2017**

### EPIC CHAMPION OF FREEDOM AWARD

The award is given annually to one individual outside of the United States who has shown great courage and dedication in the defense of privacy. Previous recipients of the award include Prof. Stefano Rodota, Italy (2009), Hon. Michael Kirby, Australia (2010), MEP Sophie In’t Veld, Holland (2011), Jennifer Stoddart, Canada (2012), Max Schrembs, Austria (2013), Jan Philipp Albrecht, Germany (2014), Peter Hustinx (2015), and Viviane Reding (2016). The jury consists of Alessandro Acquisti, Ross Anderson, Ryan Calo, Simon Davies, Paul de Hert, Laura Donohue, David Flaherty, Pamela Jones Harbour, Kristina Irion, Malavika Jayaram, Pablo Molina, Helen Nissenbaum, and Stephanie Penn.

Award ceremony Wednesday 25 January 2017 at 18.30 in Le Village

### EDPL YOUNG SCHOLARS AWARD

The Young Scholars Award, hosted by the European Data Protection Law Review (EDPL), is given annually to outstanding emerging researchers in the field of privacy and data protection law. At the CPDP Senior academic sessions ‘EDPL Young Scholars Award’, the three best young academics will present their research, discuss it with the competition jury members and the winner of the award will be revealed.

The jury consists of Bart Van der Sloot (Tilburg University, EDPL Managing Editor), Franziska Boehm (Karlsruhe Institute for Technologies, EDPL Board Member) and Maja Brkan (Maastricht University, EDPL Associate Editor).

Serge Gutwirth (Director of the research group on Law, Science, Technology & Society at Vrije Universiteit Brussel) will present the award to the winning young scholar at a ceremony at the end of the panel.

Award ceremony Thursday 26 January 2017 at 16.00 in Maison Autrique

### CNIL- INRIA AWARD

The CNIL-Inria Privacy Award recognizes a computer science paper promoting the improvement of the protection of personal data or privacy. The paper may describe a fundamental research result, a technical innovation or provide a state of the art of a privacy related area. It must be the result of work carried out, at least in part, in a research centre in the European Union and must be published in the two years preceding the opening of the competition.


Award ceremony Wednesday 25 January 2017 at 10.30 in Grande Halle
### Thursday 26 January 2017

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<tr>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>Registration in La Cave</td>
<td>Registration in La Cave</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>Privacy and Government Cross-Border Requests for Data, organised by Georgia Tech</td>
<td>Averting Cyberwar: The Clock is Ticking, organised by Brown University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>The Reform of the E-Privacy Directive, organised by Brussels Privacy Hub</td>
<td>Is Big Data Steering Insurance Towards a Cliff, or a Superhighway? organised by Center for Law and Technology, University of Haifa and Willi Z. Aiptowitzer International Center for Risk, Liability and Insurance</td>
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<td>11.45</td>
<td>DPAS and Their Role in Legislation, organised by CPDP</td>
<td>It's Getting Personal: AI and Privacy Challenges in FinTech, organised by Datatilsynet, the Norwegian DPA</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
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<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.15</td>
<td>AI, Ethics and the Future of Health, organised by Microsoft and Alan Turing Institute</td>
<td>The Ethical Challenges of Cybersecurity, organised by the CANVAS Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.30</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>The Data-Driven Economy in Europe - Challenges and Opportunities from a Data Protection Point of View?, organised by Facebook</td>
<td>Genetic Privacy, organised by Chuo University</td>
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<td>17.15</td>
<td>Digital Rights and Enforcement, organised by EDPS</td>
<td>Ethics, Observational Platforms, Mathematics and Fundamental Rights, organised by Information Accountability Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.30</td>
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**Coffee Breaks, Lunch and Cocktails** will be served in Le Village, which is located in the Grande Halle.
### Thursday 26 January 2017

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
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<td>MAISON AUTRIQUE</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:45</td>
<td>MASTERS OF MIND? IDEAS AND POLITICS IN THE AGE OF PLATFORM MONOPOLY organised by the New America Foundation</td>
<td>MAISON AUTRIQUE 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>DATA PROTECTION CERTIFICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GDPR'S NEW ACCOUNTABILITY PRINCIPLE organised by SnT, University of Luxembourg and the National Commission for Data Protection of Luxembourg (CNPD)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>RETHINKING BIG DATA organised by CPDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15</td>
<td>AI, ETHICS, AND PRIVACY organised by 4TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology, University of Twente</td>
<td>ETHNIC DATA COLLECTION AND POSITIVE ACTION FOR ROMA organised by Vrije Universiteit Brussel</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>EDPL YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD organised by CPDP</td>
<td>ADVOCATES, INDUSTRY, AND THE WAY FORWARD organised by CPDP and Privacy Surgeon</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:15</td>
<td>SENIOR ACADEMIC SESSIONS organised by CPDP</td>
<td>MAKING IT RIGHT: A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE ETHICS AND IMPLICATIONS OF CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP OF PRIVACY CONFERENCES organised by CPDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>18:30</td>
<td>SIDE EVENT AND COCKTAIL in Grande Halle</td>
<td>SIDE EVENT AND COCKTAIL in Grande Halle</td>
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Coffee Breaks, Lunch and Cocktails will be served in Le Village, which is located in the Grande Halle.

### RESTAURANTS CLOSE TO LES HALLES

- **Le Chambord** (Italian, Belgian) €€
  - Chaussée de Haecht 10
  - Close to Hotel Bloom
  - +32 (0) 2 223 35 70
  - Open: 12.00 - 15.00 and 17.30 - 23.00
- **De Ultieme Hallucinatie** (French/Belgian) €€€
  - Rue Royale 316, 1210 Brussels
  - +32 (0) 2 217 06 16
  - Open: 12.00 - 15.00 and 17.30 - 23.00
- **Les Dames Tartine** (Old-Fashioned luxury) €€€
  - Chaussée de Haecht 58, 1210 Brussels
  - +32 (02) 218 45 49
  - Open: lunch and supper
- **Brasserie De Groene Ezel** (Belgian) €€
  - Rue Royale Sainte Marie 11, 1050 Brussels
  - +32 (02) 217 26 17
  - Open: 11.30-14.30 and 18.30-23.00
- **Le Millenium** (Italian not far from hotel Bloom) €€
  - Rue de Bériot 52, 1210 Brussels
  - +32 (0) 2 226 12 28
  - Open: 12.00 - 16.00 and 18.30 - 23.00
- **Café Bota** (inside Le Botanique) (Italian) €€
  - Rue Royale 236, 1210 Brussels
  - +32 (0) 2 226 12 28
  - Open: 12-14.30 and 18.30-23.00

### CONFERENCE BOOKS

Books based on papers presented at previous CPDP conferences:

### Friday 27 January 2017

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Grande Halle</th>
<th>Petite Halle</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>REGISTRATION in La Cave</td>
<td>REGISTRATION in La Cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:45</td>
<td><strong>Industrial Internet of Things, Free Flow of Data vs Personal Data Warranties and Liabilities</strong> organised by SIF.be – Industrie 4.0 Flanders</td>
<td><strong>Protecting Individuals in a Big Data World: The Approach Adopted by the Council of Europe</strong> organised by Nexta Centre for Internet and Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td><strong>Connecting Everything Everywhere: Privacy and Security Trade-Offs in the IoT</strong> organised by Huawei</td>
<td><strong>How to Stop Data Protection and Privacy Being Undermined in TISA, the New Plurilateral Trade Agreement</strong> organised by EDRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td><strong>One Week after Trump: What Can We Do to Protect the Open Internet?</strong> organised by ALDE</td>
<td><strong>The Future of Justice Systems in the Age of Mass Surveillance</strong> organised by Brussels Office of the UK Law Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15</td>
<td><strong>Enforcing the Right to Remedy in Cases of Surveillance: A Human Rights Challenge</strong> organised by European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (EUD)</td>
<td><strong>Emerging Issues Around Data Ownership: Should Policymakers Step In?</strong> organised by CPDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<td>16:00</td>
<td><strong>The Caspar Bowden Panel on Privacy Shield and Mass Surveillance</strong> organised by CPDP</td>
<td><strong>Social Robots Entering the House: What about Privacy, Liability and Data Protection?</strong> organised by Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:15</td>
<td><strong>Concluding Remarks</strong> by Paul De Hert and Giovanni Buttarelli</td>
<td><strong>Concluding Remarks</strong> in Grande Halle</td>
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<td>17:30</td>
<td>COCKTAIL sponsored by OneTrust</td>
<td>COCKTAIL in Grande Halle</td>
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Coffee Breaks, Lunch and Cocktails will be served in Le Village, which is located in the Grande Halle.
Algorithms play an increasing role in all aspects of our lives: they are used to rank, to predict, to help in decision making (if not to automate decisions) in many contexts such as hiring, business, justice, police, politics, etc. New terms such as “algorithmic governmentality” or “algocracy” have been coined (by Antoinette Rouvroy and John Danaher respectively) to evoke the risks posed by the over-reliance on algorithms in many critical areas. One of the main sources of worry is the lack of transparency of these algorithms, especially when they rely on machine learning, which could lead to what has been called the ‘black box society’ by Frank Pasquale. The goal of this panel is to discuss in a multidisciplinary way, the issues raised by this notion of transparency versus obscurity of algorithms, including the following questions:

- Should algorithms be regulated and if so in what way?
- When should transparency be required, what should it mean and how could it be implemented in practice?
- How to reconcile the need for business to protect its intellectual property and the need for citizens to understand the logic behind the algorithms that they use or that produce effects on their lives?
- How to design algorithmic systems to enhance transparency or intelligibility without compromising utility (accuracy and relevance)?

On May 13, 2014, the Court of Justice of the European Union (“CJEU”) announced its judgment in the Google Spain case, in which Google was required to delist certain Internet search results when a search query was made.
using an individual's name. While controversial, the determination stands, and internet search companies must comply with the decision. This session brings together experts from a variety of jurisdictions to discuss the decision and how it is implemented.

- Does the CJEU establish a ‘right to be forgotten’ as the decision is often characterized? Or do individuals now enjoy a ‘right to obscurity’?
- How are companies carrying out the court’s requirements?
- How can the court’s requirements be met in a way that is predictable and consistent with clear, actionable criteria?
- How can we best serve individuals and minimize the burden on companies tasked with arriving at decisions about delisting?

11.45 - MEP DEBATE: THE REGULATION IS HERE! WHAT NOW?

Policy ••••
Organised by: CPDP
Chair: Karolina Mojzesowicz, DG Just (EU)
Moderator: Clyn Moody, Ars Technica (UK)
Panel: Jan Albrecht, MEP (DE), Michal Boni, MEP (PL), Marju Lauristin, MEP (EE), Axel Voss, MEP (DE)

On the 24 May of this year, the General Data Protection Regulation entered into force. Less than one and a half years from now, on 25 May 2018, the Regulation will apply. The implementation process will define the final shape of the General Data Protection Regulation. It will thus play a role in defining which interests the Regulation takes into account, and in how these interests are balanced against other interests. Eventually, the implementation process will have an impact on all stakeholders in the data protection universe - some will emerge from this process as winners and some, unfortunately, as losers. In this final session on the implementation of the Regulation, we bring together a range of key stakeholders and ask them to discuss their impressions, hopes and fears for the future of the Regulation.

- How do the different stakeholders understand the key issues involved in implementation?
- How do these stakeholders imagine implementation will look?
- What are their hopes and fears for the process?
- Where do their views converge, and where do they diverge?

17.15 - BETWEEN TWO COMMISSIONS: THE STATE OF CROSS ATLANTIC PRIVACY IN 2017

Academic •• policy •• business ••
Organised by: IAPP
Moderator: Cmer Tene, International Association of Privacy Professionals (US)

The approval of the new Privacy Shield framework by the European Union and the United States has come at a time of great uncertainty for transatlantic data flows. With additional judicial challenges underway, finding the right balance between strong interests of privacy and civil liberties, national security and law
enforcement, and industrial and economic concerns remains difficult. While the General Data Protection Regulation will only become fully applicable in May 2018, companies and industry sectors have already started to prepare for compliance with its detailed provisions, on both sides of the Atlantic. At the same time, the Privacy Shield has become operational and the focus is now on its effective implementation and compliance by participating companies. Given the need to flesh out certain aspects of the GDPR, and the annual review of Privacy Shield, the privacy debate will continue, with each side pursuing its specific policy and enforcement agenda. While many of the substantive challenges (like consumer choice in the age of Big Data, or data security) will be faced by both US and EU regulators and enforcers, the latter will also focus their attention on the effective implementation of the GDPR, for instance through codes of conducts (e.g., pseudonymisation, protection of children), certification mechanisms or regulatory acts on certain specific points (e.g., determining the information to be provided by icons). In this session, Federal Trade Commissioner Terrell McSweeny and European Commission Director for Fundamental Rights Paul Nemitz meet with the IAPP’s Omer Tene to discuss privacy, data flows and the year ahead for data protection.

18.30 - COCKTAIL WITH CHAMPION OF FREEDOM AWARD CEREMONY SPONSORED BY EPIC

CPDP2017 PANELS AT PETITE HALLE

8.45 - THE DIRECTIVE AND DATA PROCESSING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
academic • policy • business •
Organised by: CPDP
Chair: Franziska Boehm, PIZ Karlsruhe – Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure (DE)
Moderator: Katarzyna Szymielewicz, Panoptikon (PL)
Panel: Jarosław Lotarski, DC Home (EU), Vagelis Papakonstantinou, Brussels Privacy Hub (BE), Juraj Sajfert, DC Justice (EU), Eric Töpler, Institut für Menschenrechte (DE)

The Directive on protecting personal data processed for the purpose of criminal law enforcement (EU 2016/680) entered into force on 5 May 2016. This Directive aims to protect the right of individuals to the protection of their personal data while guaranteeing a high level of public security. Member States have until 6 May 2018 to implement its provisions into national law. Discussions about the principles set out by the Directive and their practical consequences for various policies pursued by the Member States were put into the shade of the GDPR. While it includes some new obligations that Member States shall impose on data controllers (e.g., data protection impact assessment, transparency requirements, a designation of a DPO), it also provides for broad exemptions and a possibility to adopt legislative measures restricting individuals' rights. Following up on this insight, the panel will address the following questions:

- What problems could arise from the fact that EU data protection law is not applicable to the processing of personal data for the purposes of national security?
- What impact will the Directive have on secret surveillance measures and mass surveillance operations pursued by Member States?
- In the light of increased transparency requirements for data controllers, will European citizens gain more insight into public policies that affect their rights and freedoms?
- How might the Directive affect the scope and transparency of public policies that rely on profiling and involve automated decision making?

10.00 - Coffee break

10.30 - EMOTION DETECTION TECHNOLOGIES AND DATA PROTECTION: MORE THAN A FEELING?
academic • policy • business •
Organised by: KU Leuven Center for IT &P Law
Chair: Damian Clifford, CTIP KU Leuven (BE)
Moderator: Brendan Van Alsene, Belgian Privacy Commission (BE)
Panel: Orla Lynskey, London School of Economics (UK), Andrew McStay, Bangor University (UK), Gawain Momson, Sensism (IE), Anne-Lise Sibony, Université catholique de Louvain (BE)

Technological developments are now rendering it possible to detect emotions. The use of such technologies raises legal-ethical questions from a privacy and data protection perspective. This panel will focus on the use of such technologies for marketing and advertising purposes. The panel will incorporate an analysis of the broader consumer protection and ethical concerns. This is significant as, although in an advertising context the role of emotions has been recognised as significant for many years, such developments may bring the salience of rationality-based protections in consumer protection into question. In particular the panel will explore following questions:

- What commercial value do emotion detection technologies bring?
- Are emotions personal data?
- How do the use of such technologies relate to the notion of fairness? Does consent to personalisation equal consent to emotion monetisation?
- What could this mean for regulatory inventions and the role of consumer protection?

11.45 - PRIVACY, DATA PROTECTION, AND THE GOVERNANCE OF ALGORITHMS
academic • policy • business •
Organised by: University of Turin
Chair: Shara Monteleone, European Parliamentary Research Service (EU)
Moderator: Massimo Durante, University of Turin (IT)
Panel: Giovanni Buttarelli, EDPS (EU), Els de Busser, The Hague University of Applied Sciences (NL), Catherine Garcia van Hoogstraaten, Webster University Leiden (NL), Claudio Lucena, Universidade da Paraíba (BR)

An increasing number of devices, systems, machines, and agents are currently governed by algorithmic procedures in their relentless collection, sharing, and aggregation of data. To ensure that technologies based on algorithmic procedures go hand in hand with societal needs and beliefs, along with moral and legal expectations, the governance of algorithmic procedures appears particularly crucial...
Artificial intelligence bots posting sexist tweets, search engines displaying worse job advertisements to women, smart toys embracing stereotypes and disparities in global data collection. As we move into a world of automated decision-making and our lives are increasingly in the hands of Big Data and its algorithms, the question of whether these hands are gender-neutral is becoming increasingly critical. While necessary discussions on how to effectively break the ‘glass ceiling’ go on, the time has come to start thinking seriously about how current glass data walls are being built.

15.30 · Coffee break

16.00 · PRIVACY FOR THE HOMO DIGITALIS IN THE ERA OF BIG DATA AND IOT: PURPOSE LIMITATION OR LEGITIMATE INTEREST? THAT IS THE QUESTION!

academic ↔ policy ↔ business ↔
Organised by TILT and CPDP
Chair Alessandro Mantelero, Politecnico di Torino (IT)
Moderator Lokke Moerel, TILT (NL)

For International and Security Affairs (DE)
Panel Prabhat Agarwal, DG Connect (EU), Renata Avilia, World Wide Web Foundation (CT), Maya Indira Ganesh, Tactical Tech (DE), Sara Hajian, EURECAT (ES)

Innovations in data processing as a result of developments such as Big Data and the Internet of Things undermine the effectiveness and legitimacy of the current. Is this as well as upcoming EU data protection regime. Due to social trends and technological developments, it is suggested that the principle of purpose limitation should be abandoned as a separate criterion. Instead, there can be a single test: whether there is a legitimate interest for the processing of personal data (collection, use, further use and destruction of data). Such a test could provide for a more effective data protection regime that will have more legitimacy than the assessment under the current legal regime that is primarily based on the purposes for which data may be collected and further used. The discussion will revolve around the following questions:

- Which are the specific challenges big data poses to the right to personal data and privacy?
- Are the data processing principles still relevant?
- Could the focus be on a legitimate interest of the controller?
- What are the limitations and benefits of this approach?

17.15 · DATA PROTECTION AFTER BREXIT
academic ↔ policy ↔ business ↔
Organised by CPDP
Chair Christopher Docksey, EDPS (EU)
Moderator Paul Bernal, University of East Anglia (UK)
Panel Anna Buchta, EDPS (EU), Dennis Hirsch, Ohio State Moritz College of Law (US), Omer Tene, IAPP (US), Eric van Tol, Fontys University of Applied Science (NL)

The UK’s vote to leave the EU, and the subsequent fall out - the resignation of David Cameron and the ascent of Theresa May to become Prime Minister may well have a very significant impact on data protection, both in the UK and in the rest of the EU. Whilst quite how the UK manages the overall Brexit process remains distinctly unclear, how it deals with data protection has some very specific issues. The GDPR will almost certainly come into force before the UK has formally left the EU. How will that transition be managed? Will the UK try to negotiate some kind of special deal, or will it continue to follow the GDPR after Brexit? Given the UK’s particular stances on data protection - the UK government was a strong opponent of the right to be forgotten during the reform process, for example - and the extent of the activities of the UK intelligence and security services, there may be some big challenges ahead. Will there be a need for a UK/EU version of the ‘privacy shield’? What might be the impact on data protection in the rest of the EU after Brexit?

- What will the impact of Brexit be on the GDPR?
- What will the impact of Brexit be on UK Data Protection Law?
- How will cross-border data transfers post-Brexit function in the light of the Investigatory Powers Act?
- How should businesses prepare for Brexit?

18.30 · COCKTAIL SPONSORED BY EPIC IN LE VILLAGE
The crypto wars continue to simmer and deserve renewed pressure and attention. Yet governments are not standing still while end-to-end encryption is deployed by just a few companies. Rather they are exploring and using new powers, notably hacking. This includes orders in companies that are exploring and using new technologies to ensure that data subjects are no longer identifiable—is one of the primary measures that organizations use to protect privacy. Over the past few years, however, computer scientists and mathematicians have demonstrated that de-identification is not foolproof. At the same time, by necessity, organizations around the world continue to rely on a wide range of technical, administrative, and legal measures to reduce data identifiability. The GDPR recognizes the concept of pseudonymization, albeit with limited legal implications compared to its stricter relative, anonymization. This session draws on The Brussels Privacy Symposium, which has generated scholarship on technical, policy, economic, and ethical aspects of the de-identification debate.

De-identification—the process of modifying personal data to ensure that data subjects are no longer identifiable—is one of the primary measures that organizations use to protect privacy. Over the past few years, however, computer scientists and mathematicians have demonstrated that de-identification is not foolproof. At the same time, by necessity, organizations around the world continue to rely on a wide range of technical, administrative, and legal measures to reduce data identifiability. The GDPR recognizes the concept of pseudonymization, albeit with limited legal implications compared to its stricter relative, anonymization. This session draws on The Brussels Privacy Symposium, which has generated scholarship on technical, policy, economic, and ethical aspects of the de-identification debate.

The lack of awareness of citizens regarding the management of personal information and their increasing concern regarding privacy and data protection poses a serious risk for the sustainable economic growth of online services. In 2015, the Eurobarometer study revealed that 63% of EU citizens do not trust online businesses (search engines, online social networks, e-mail services), more than half of the citizens neither like providing personal information in return for free services, nor appreciate the use of their personal data for targeted advertising. These numbers implicitly demand more transparency around the use of personal data in online services. The recently adopted General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) aims at easing the current situation by enhancing users’ control over their personal data. In light of the concerns this situation raises for the online advertising sector, the panel will address the following questions:

- What are the main concerns of citizens in relation to the use of their personal data?
- What are the most illustrative examples of an intrusive-discriminatory usage of collected personal data?
- What differentiates a ‘good guy’ from a ‘bad guy’ in AdTech? What is the role of self-regulation?
- Do we have the right technological and human resources to monitor and enforce the GDPR?

De-identification—the process of modifying personal data to ensure that data subjects are no longer identifiable—is one of the primary measures that organizations use to protect privacy. Over the past few years, however, computer scientists and mathematicians have demonstrated that de-identification is not foolproof. At the same time, by necessity, organizations around the world continue to rely on a wide range of technical, administrative, and legal measures to reduce data identifiability. The GDPR recognizes the concept of pseudonymization, albeit with limited legal implications compared to its stricter relative, anonymization. This session draws on The Brussels Privacy Symposium, which has generated scholarship on technical, policy, economic, and ethical aspects of the de-identification debate.

- Hear a panel of interdisciplinary experts discuss the technology, law and policy of de-identification.
- Consider practical implementations of privacy-protective data sharing.
- Discuss key GDPR terms such as anonymization, pseudonymization and personal data.
- Assess identifiability as a spectrum of states as opposed to a binary approach.
power internationally in ways that impact privacy. The panelists in this session are activists, business executives, and government officials who can speak from their ongoing direct engagement in privacy work with nationalist and populist governments. This session will provide a forum for the panelists and the audience to share and compare our ideas, predictions, and responses to a global phenomenon that is already on many of our minds.

- Will nationalist and populist governments only intensify existing privacy issues, or also create new ones?
- Will nationalism and populism bring more problems with commercial data or with government surveillance?
- How do nationalist and populist governments identify, track, profile, and ‘vet’ citizens and foreigners?
- What is the future of open and closed borders and freedom of movement?

15.45 - Coffee break

16.00 - LEGAL CHALLENGES TO THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF DATA: PRIVACY SHIELD AND STANDARD CONTRACTUAL CLAUSES

Organised by BSA | The Software Alliance
Chair Guido Lobban, Business Europe (EU)
Panel

This panel will focus on the recent legal challenges to data transfers from Europe to the rest of the world from the Schemes II case on the use of Standard Contractual Clauses to the recent formal complaints against Privacy Shield seeking to annul the European Commission implementing decision – Digital Rights Ireland and La Quadrature du Net – and what these could entail for global data transfer mechanisms. After a brief explanation of the various challenges and the transfer tools put into question, we will focus on the implications that these challenges may have if they were to succeed. This panel will allow for a timely and very topical discussion on a series of ongoing legal developments that may have a profound impact on the future of the Europe and its economy.

- What is at stake with regard to the legal challenges to data transfers from Europe today?
- Why is Privacy Shield qualitatively different from Safe Harbor?
- Are SCCs and Privacy Shield comparable?
- If both the use of SCCs and Privacy Shield are annulled, what then?

17.15 - CONSUMER CREDIT, PROFILING, AND AUTOMATED DECISION-MAKING

Organised by the Institute for Information Law (IViR), University of Amsterdam (NL)
Chair Katja de Vries, VUB-LSTS (BE)
Moderator Ralf Bendrath, European Parliament (AT)
Panel

Lenders use profiling to estimate a consumer’s creditworthiness. Lenders have legitimate reasons to adapt interest rates to certain consumers, or refuse to lend to them. Increasing amounts of information (‘big data’) become available for profiling. One UK online lender uses up to 8000 data points to assess, automatically, a consumer’s creditworthiness. However, automatically deciding whether a consumer is granted credit or not brings problems. For instance, profiling-based decisions are often incorrect for a particular consumer. A second problem is the opaqueness of profiling: consumers may not know why they are denied services or why they have to pay a higher interest rate. Third, profiling can discriminate unintentionally, for instance when an algorithm learns from data reflecting biased human decisions.

- Should regulators evaluate existing constraints on credit reporting and, in particular, put stronger restrictions on character
- What are the main risks of profiling and automated decisions in the context of consumer credit?
- Are the profiling rules in the General Data Protection Regulation sufficient to protect people?
- Should the law do more to protect people against discrimination or unfair treatment, and if so what?
- Are specific rules needed for profiling in the context of consumer credit?

18.30 - COCKTAIL SPONSORED BY EPIC IN LE VILLAGE

CPDP2017 PANELS AT MAISON AUTRIQUE

8.45 - MANDATORY „WAIVER“ OF PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION IN THE COURSE OF COMMERCIAL AND/OR PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS

Organised by Austrian Computing Society
Chair Erich Schweighofer, University of Vienna (AT)
Moderator Kai Rannenberg, University of Fribourg (DE)
Panel Ludmila Georgieva, Austrian Representation to the European Union (AT), Serena Holm, Association of Consumer Credit Information Suppliers (DE), Orfan Lee, University of Cambridge (UK), Christof Tschohl, Epicenterworks (AT)

Data protection, trust and security have to be balanced in the knowledge and network society. One of the bad examples of proportionality is the Mandatory Voluntary Waiver of Personal Data Protection. It is the pervasive rule in the United States, undermining any Personal Data Protection law and custom. This practice, which would have seemed unthinkable only a few years ago reaches everywhere now, employment applications, credit transactions, dealings with government agencies, even dealings with your doctor or dentist. The very real intrusive proprietary files on everybody constitute a major challenge for an effective privacy law in the U.S. and the U.K. Whereas the trust-building measures of human resources and financial institutions in the U.K. and the U.S. are recognised as important, a data protection friendly solution is urgently needed. The panel will address such solutions.

- As there are no strong technical restrictions for using powerful search algorithm for profiling persons, what are the main legal constraints for profiling?
- Should regulators evaluate existing constraints on credit reporting and, in particular, put stronger restrictions on character...
‘Smart Cities’ represent the fusion of urban development, ambient intelligence, the Internet of Things and big data. Both a major focus of city planning and a huge growth industry, these initiatives are increasingly presented as an ideal solution to multiple urban problems.

- Smart Cities rely on ubiquitous sensing and surveillance.
- Smart Cities intensify existing privacy and other human rights concerns around surveillance.
- Smart Cities generate new problems around autonomy in intelligent environments.

Population databases are ways to sort, categorise and make legible on the demographic level. They are also inevitably instruments of power and discipline through choices about database design, data collection and analysis. The development of population enumeration techniques and probabilistic analytical methods in the early 1800s when 19th-century demographers and statisticians first conceptualised ‘social physics’, first implied the claim that ‘N=all’. From the calculations of Quetelet to the first linking and merging of data performed by Hollerith’s tabulating machine, historically datafication has always been reliant on ubiquitous sensing and surveillance. ‘Smart Cities’ intensify existing concerns around privacy and other human rights, neoliberal urbanism and the privatisation of urban space, and create new problems around autonomy in increasingly autonomous and intelligent environments. This panel brings together leading critical researchers into Smart Cities to discuss the interface of Smart Cities, surveillance and privacy (and more) both in the present, and in the future.

- Smart Cities initiatives are increasingly presented as a solution to multiple urban problems.
- Smart Cities rely on ubiquitous sensing and surveillance.
- Smart Cities intensify existing privacy and other human rights concerns around surveillance.
- Smart Cities generate new problems around autonomy in intelligent environments.

How does biopolitical power become inscribed in data, and how does popular and activist resistance to that power take shape?

- How does biopolitical power become inscribed in data, and how does popular and activist resistance to that power take shape?
- What success have popular resistance strategies had in changing the ways in which population data are collected and used?
- Can any cyclical dynamics be observed in the evolution of ‘social physics’ and in social responses to it?
- What can resistance to datafication tell us about the adequacy of current data protection provisions as a tool for social justice?
Elicit the Implicit Monetary Value of Privacy

18.30 - COCKTAIL SPONSORED BY EPIC IN LE VILLAGE

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| 10.30 | THE REFORM OF THE E-PRIVACY DIRECTIVE policy - business -
Organised by Brussels Privacy Hub
Chair Wojciech Wiewiorkowski, EDPS (EU)
Moderator Pat Walsh, Privacy Matters (UK)
Panel Rosa Barcelo, DG Connect (EU), Cornelia Kunterer, Microsoft (BE), Joe McNamee, EDRI (BE), Matthias Matthiesen, IAB Europe (EU), Angela Mills Wade, European Publishers Council (BE), Michele Voznick, DG Just (EU)

The review of the e-privacy Directive is now well on its way. After the publication of the public consultation results, the EU Commission has recently released a proposal for an e-privacy Regulation. This review is critical in view of the importance of the electronic communications industry in the EU and the declared Commission objective to 'enhance security and confidentiality of communications'. The interrelationship between the GDPR provisions and the forthcoming legal instrument will be an issue of the utmost interest. Parts of the e-privacy Directive only apply to providers of publicly available communication services, such as phone companies and internet access providers. Many feel that that scope is too narrow. But it is contentious what the scope of the e-privacy rules should be. Also hotly debated are the rules on cookies and similar tracking technologies.

- Can we ensure a coherent EU data protection framework, and in particular avoid conflicts between e-privacy and GDPR requirements?
- Are data subjects adequately protected from online tracking?
- Is the confidentiality of communications sufficiently safeguarded, in particular vis-a-vis blanket data collection and data retention?
- Is the new status of traffic and location data considered adequate?

11.45 - DPAS AND THEIR ROLE IN LEGISLATION
academic - policy - business -
Organised by CPDP
Chair Charles Raab, University of Edinburgh (UK)
Moderator Ivan Szekely, Eotvos Karchy Policy Institute (HUN)
Panel Colin Bennnett, University of Victoria (CA), Philip Creen, Office of the Information Commissioner (AU), Sophie Louiseau, EDPS (EU), Florence Raynal, CNIL (FR)

DPAs' mandates include formal and informal expectations regarding their participation in data protection legislation in their countries. The scale is wide: some DPAs play an active role in initiating new bills or changing existing ones; others prefer giving substantial opinion on draft legislation and influencing its provisions, again others choose to act as a guardian of enforcement only. Although the GDPR will unify the European legal framework, na-
Do DPAs play a significant role in legislation?
What prevents DPAs from influencing legislation that bears upon data protection?
What is their approach and strategy in this field?
What are their successes and failures?

13.00 - Lunch break

14.15 - AI, ETHICS AND THE FUTURE OF HEALTH

Organised by Microsoft and Alan Turing Institute
Chair Cornelia Kutterer, Microsoft (BE)
Moderator Alessandro Spina, EMA (EU)
Panel Philippe De Backer, Secretary of State (BE); Brent Mittelstadt, Oxford Internet Institute (UK); Sandra Wachtler, Alan Turing Institute (UK); Jean-Philippe Walter, Council of Europe (INT)

AI and Big Data have immense potential to advance health in our society. Successful AI applications are used by medical professionals for drug discovery, clinical trials, and disease prediction (e.g. medical expert systems). As data analytics and machine learning become increasingly established in the health sector, the promise to reduce healthcare costs and medical errors, increase efficiency and cure more diseases is tangible. At the same time, each of these advances will to some extent turn tasks and decisions traditionally left to doctors and other health and social care professionals over to AI applications which sometimes operate as opaque ‘black boxes’. What are the opportunities and risks that algorithmic decisions about treatments plans, diagnoses/medical predictions, patient risk, and insurance eligibility pose to our existing health care systems? This panel will address these and other pressing ethical and legal concerns raised by such systems.

What are the most pressing ethical and legal challenges raised by AI in healthcare?
How can we make algorithmic ‘black box’ systems more transparent and open to questioning?
What, if any, new regulatory approaches are required to protect privacy and increase responsibility, while at the same time advancing medical research and healthcare?
Do we need new ethical standards for the private sector if they operate in a medical context?

15.30 - Coffee break

16.00 - THE DATA-DRIVEN ECONOMY IN EUROPE - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FROM A DATA PROTECTION POINT OF VIEW?

Organised by Facebook
Chair Nico van Eijk, IViR (NL)
Moderator Nicola Jenitsch, DIW Berlin (DE)
Panel Karin Blumer, Novartis (CH); Jörgen Cren, European Commission (EU); Hosuk Lee-Makiyama, ECIPE (BE); Gwendal Le Grand, CNIL (FR);

We’re transitioning into an era in which people’s data will not only turbocharge the creation of value for the economy and for society, but increasingly for them as individuals as well. Consequently, the processing of personal data has been a source of growth for the EU economies for a number of years, and is promising much more in future. This transition brings challenges. The legislative framework devised in the 1990s has been updated and comes into effect in 2018. New concepts in the data economy, such as liability, data ownership and portability, create new challenges. We are also expecting further legislation in the form of a new ePrivacy Regulation, and the recent EU Commission Communication on the ‘Building the EU Data Economy’

What does this evolving regulatory framework mean for Europe, its businesses and citizens?
Will it enable them to reap the benefits from data, while preserving their rights?
Will it impede innovation and growth, or create new opportunities?
What recommendations can be made to reap these benefits, while sustaining the fundamental rights that are so central to our way of life?

17.15 - DIGITAL RIGHTS AND ENFORCEMENT

Organised by EDPS
Chair Giovanni Buttarelli, EDPS (EU)
Moderator Orla Lynskey, LSE (UK)
Panel Christian Bongard, German Competition Authority (DE); Angela Daly, Queensland University of Technology (AU); Willem Debeuckelaere, Belgian Privacy Commission (BE); Ana Gomes, MEP (PT); Finn Myrstad, Norwegian Consumer Council (NO)

The EU Digital Single Market strategy seeks to exploit potential benefits of big data and machine learning. However, infusing these technologies with values and rights set out in the Lisbon Treaty and the Charter of Fundamental Rights has proved to be challenging. Different regulators in the areas of data protection, consumer law and antitrust as well as sectoral bodies driven by the shared objective – the protection of fundamental rights – have been supervising compliance of new technologies. But they tend to work in silos, despite the obvious issues (e.g. unfair privacy terms imposed for web-based services). To aid this situation, the EDPS facilitates a Digital Clearing House bringing together regulators from different jurisdictions at national and supranational level, offering a chance to exchange information and determine the best means of tackling abuse and potential threats to the rights and interests of individuals in the online environment. This panel will consider the following questions.

What should be the priorities for this network?
Which cases in the fields of competition, consumer, data protection and others require more dialogue and cooperation across jurisdictional boundaries?
Should it be possible for regulatory authorities in one jurisdiction to require remedies which address the concerns of other authorities?
How might this be achieved while respecting the independence of regulators and the confidentiality of investigations?

18.30 - SIDE EVENT "ETHICS IN THE DIGITAL ERA" AND COCKTAIL BY THE EDPS AND MOZILLA
MAISON AUTRIQUE

This year part of CPDP panels will take place in a new location - Maison Autrique located on Chaussée de Haecht 266, at a short walking distance from Les Halles de Schaerbeek.

Maison Autrique is the very first striking building designed by Victor Horta. It was built in 1895 and it is a major part of Brussels' architectural heritage. This house is an important Art Nouveau touchstone, and elements that are a part of the continual explorations of the renowned Belgian architect can already be seen here.

If you have trouble walking but would like to attend sessions at Maison Autrique please go to the information desk near the entrance to inform them. We have arranged transport for those who need it.
Although a few pundits have been warning of the risks of cyberwar for some time, 2016 was the year when the wider public began to appreciate, through a wide variety of highly publicized events, the potential threats and impacts of cyberwar. Although not species-ending in itself in the manner of nuclear and biological threats, cyberwar, used alone or in combination with NBC threats (nuclear, biological, and chemical), offers a distributed, low barrier to entry means to create havoc and disrupt economies and societies. A number of responses are in the works from the G7, the United Nations, and many other international and national state and non-state actors. This panel will pull these threads together, assess current status, and provide clear guidance for national state and non-state actors, the United Nations, and many other international organizations to develop realistic alternatives to avert cyberwar.

10.00 - Coffee break

10.30 - IS BIG DATA STEERING INSURANCE TOWARDS A CLIFF, OR A SUPERHIGHWAY?
academic -- policy -- business --
Organised by Center for Law and Technology, University of Haifa and Willi Z. Aptowitzer International Center for Risk, Liability and Insurance
Panel Katja de Vries, VUB-LSTS (BE), Luca Marighetti, Swiss Re (CH), Duncan Minty, independent insurance ethics consultant (UK), Taí Zarsky, University of Haifa (IL)

The age of big data generates vast knowledge about the nature and behaviour of humans. One context in which it will make a substantial difference is insurance. As devices stream data about how we live, work and think, insurers can potentially micro-analyse the present and future risk that each of us present. Insurers can personalise premiums and cover, yet this might undermine the very essence of risk pooling we’ve always relied on insurance for, as well as the stability of premiums. Could the disrupting influence of big data lead to the destruction of insurance as we know it? How will it impact consumers of insurance and the firms that provide it? The panel will discuss the promises and challenges that this change brings about, as well as the role of data protection and anti-discrimination law in providing solutions.

11.45 - IT’S GETTING PERSONAL: AI AND PRIVACY CHALLENGES IN FINTECH
policy --- business ---
Organised by Datalisynet, the Norwegian DPA
Chair Frederik Zuiderveen Borgesius, IVR-UVA (NL)
 Moderator Christian D’Cunha, EDPS (EU)
Panel Augustin Reyna, BELIC (EU), Bjørn Erik Thon, Datalisynet (NO), Javier Pimentel Calderon, Kreditech, (DE), Cecile Wendling, AXA Group (FR)

Financial services are getting personal. New technology is changing traditional business models. There is considerable pressure to exploit customer data for commercial purposes. Insurance companies are offering personalised insurance based on data from sensors in your car, house and on your body. Credit reporting agencies have started using machine learning to predict your creditworthiness based on digital traces left online. With the Revised Payment Service Directive, banks’ monopoly on customers’ account information will disappear. Major Internet Companies will develop personalised services based on access to your banking data. The changes in the finance and insurance industries will affect our privacy. How deep into our lives do we allow insurers? Who will have access to our banking data and how will it be used - and re-used? How can we keep the consumer in control in a complex business environment?

13.00 - Lunch break

14.15 - THE ETHICAL CHALLENGES OF CYBERSECURITY
academic -- policy -- business --
Organised by CANVAS Project
Chair Michael Meier, Universität Bonn (DE)
Moderator Gloria Gonzalez Fuster, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE)
Panel Don Howard, University of Notre Dame (US), Mikko Hypponen, F-Secure (FI), Athina Karatzogianni, University of Leicester (UK), Francesco Lapenta, Roskilde University (DK)

The growing complexity of the digital ecosystem in combination with increasing global risks entail the danger that enforcing cyber-security may bypass other fundamental values like equality, fairness or privacy, whereas downplaying cybersecurity would undermine citizens’ trust and confidence in the digital infrastructure. Tackling this challenge requires
us to unify technology developers with legal and ethical scholars and social scientists to approach the challenge of how cybersecurity can be aligned with European values and fundamental rights. The panel will outline the main challenges of creating value-sensitive cybersecurity and address the following questions:

- Is enforcing cybersecurity ethical in all cases?
- Which are the most relevant value conflicts in cybersecurity?
- How to resolve ethical dilemmas in cybersecurity?
- What are the practical consequences of ethics for cybersecurity practitioners in governments and industry?

15.30 - Coffee break

16.00 - GENETIC PRIVACY

 academic • policy • business •

Organised by Chuo University
Chair Eleni Kosta, TILT (NL)
Moderator Hiroshi Miyashita, Chuo University (JP)
Panel Joan Antokol, Park Legal (US), Dara Hallinan, FZ Karlsruhe - Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure (DE), Evert Hallinan, FIZ Karlsruhe - Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure (JP), Veronica Perez-Asinari, EDPS (IE), Irina Vasilii, DC Just (EU)

DNA testing is easily available for consumers by something other than consent must make the so-called ultimate personal information, genetic data including consent, profiling, the sensitivity of genetic data, medical research and effective oversight.

17.15 - ETHICS, OBSERVATIONAL PLATFORMS, MATHEMATICS AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

 academic • policy • business •

Organised by Information Accountability Foundation
Chair Scott Taylor, Merck & Co. (US)
Moderator Martin Abrams, Information Accountability Foundation (US)
Panel Peter Burgess, Ecole Normale Superieure (FR), Cry Hasselbalch, DataEthics.eu (IT), Jane Hortvath, Apple (US), Erik Kong, Philips (NL)

The GDPR recognizes that individual control alone is not enough to assure the full range of fundamental rights in play as data is originated, processed, and decisions are made based on the processing of that data. The GDPR requires all the elements of accountability. This means organisations that use data governed by something other than consent must make decisions based on right and wrong, and this takes us to ethics. This session, in very practical terms will begin the discussion of the ethics that are in play, how processing may be measured against those ethics, how the soundness of the process may be made visible to stakeholders, and how regulators might oversee the process.

- What are the digital ethics that govern data user behavior in an observational environment ecosystem that drives probability-based insights?
- Where do ethics fit into a legal compliance regime?
- Can ethics be effective as a check to other more explicit corporate incentives?
- What are the alternatives to demonstrable

CPDP2017 PANELS AT LA CAVE

8.45 - DO WE NEED E-PRIVACY LEGISLATION?

 academic • policy • business •

Organised by Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
Chair Gwendal Le Grand, CNIL (FR)
Moderator Laura De Boel, WSGR (BE)
Panel Fenneke Buskermolen, European Commission (EU), Todd Ruback, Ghostery (US), Sachiko Scheuring, Axiom (DE), Boris Wojtan, CSMA (UK)

The panel will set out the current status of the reform of the EU e-Privacy Directive and next steps in the reform process. The panel will discuss the proposed changes and their impact on businesses. In particular, the panel will analyze the need for the proposed amendments and the interplay between the reform of the e-Privacy Directive and the GDPR. The Panel will:

- explain the current status of the reform of the e-Privacy Directive and describe the reform’s next steps and expected timing.
- foster discussion on the need for a reform of the e-Privacy Directive.
- analyze the links with the GDPR.
- discuss the possible impact of the reform on businesses and provide practical tips
drawing from the panellists’ own experience.

10.00 - Coffee break

10.30 - EU ADEQUACY STATUS FOR INTERNATIONAL DATA TRANSFERS

 academic • policy • business •

Organised by CPDP and Privacy International
Chair Jan Albrecht, MEP (EU)
Moderator Anna Fielder, Privacy International (UK)
Panel Daniel Cooper, Covington and Burling (UK), Bruno Goncarelli, DG Just (EU), Kristina Iton, IVIR, University of Amsterdam (NL), Veronica Perez-Arslan, ECPS (EU), Amber Sinha, Center for Internet and Society (IN)

According to EU data protection laws, countries only have blanket freedoms to receive and process personal data from the EU if they have been awarded an adequacy status by the Commission. Given the vital importance of data transfers between countries in the global economy, adequacy is a valuable asset - without adequacy, India, for example, is rumoured to lose more than 30 billion Euros per
11.45 - DATA PROTECTION AND DATA-DRIVEN INNOVATION FOR HEALTH CARE AND BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

**Organised by** Google Chair on Privacy, Society and Innovation, Universidad CEU San Pablo, Madrid

**Chair** José Luis Piñar, Universidad CEU San Pablo (ES)

**Moderator** Rita Balogh, Google (BE)

**Panel** Kristina Kjerstad, DC Connect (EU), Guido Lobrano, BusinessEurope (BE), Pilar Nicolás, Universidad del País Vasco (ES), Mark Phillips, McGill University (CA)

In the Age of Intelligent Machines, Data-Driven innovation for Health Care and Biomedical Research is one of the fields in which we can clearly identify the positive effects to use and analyze data for social good.

In addition, the introduction of Artificial Intelligence aspects in this field is a key element to achieve results having a real impact, making possible a truly beneficial use for millions of citizens. This is possible when translating data analysis into decisions that have a real positive effect on their lives.

Currently, when Biomedical Informatics and Data-Driven Medicine is a reality, we need to evaluate what kind of concrete benefits can be derived from the use of data and what kind of data is really necessary to be analysed by research institutions, doctors, scientists and private companies to achieve their goals. In this panel we will explore different issues, such as what are the real implications for the protection of personal data being processed in this context and to what extent the anonymisation of data ensures privacy and the full development of Data-Driven Innovation in Health Care and Biomedical Research. We will also touch upon the issue of Data Ownership in this field, as one of the most important and emerging elements regarding Data Governance.

- Does current legislation on data protection on both sides of the Atlantic contain provisions taking into account the current reality characterized by both the development of Data-Driven Innovation in Health Care and Biomedical Research and the application of Artificial Intelligence in this field?
- What is the role that technology can play so that Data-Driven Innovation advances in an optimal way, while also ensuring the privacy of the health or genetic data being analysed?
- How will the GDPR govern data protection in the field of Data-Driven Innovation in Health Care and Biomedical Research?
- What does data ownership mean in this new context?

13.00 - Lunch break

14.15 - WORKPLACE PRIVACY & SOCIAL ENGINEERING 2.0

**Organised by** DOGANA Project

**Chair** Veronique Pevtschin, Engineering IT (BE)

**Moderator** Marc Vael, ISACA (BE)

**Panel** Enrico Frumento, CEFRIEL (IT), Dennis Hansen, Danish Institute of Fire and Security Technology (DK), Stephanie Raets, Claes & Engels (BE), Brendan Van Alsenoy, Belgian Privacy Commission (BE), Yung Shin Van Der Sype, GTP KU Leuven (BE)

It is widely recognised that most cyberattacks include the human element as a major component - often characterised as Social Engineering. Recent developments in the field amplify this problem even further, as Social Engineering 2.0 utilises a high level of sophistication and more complex attacks, employing psychological manipulation in the digital realm to make people perform compromising actions or divulge confidential information. As a result, many companies consider higher cybersecurity measures to safeguard their information assets, leading to many managerial, legal and practical challenges.

To improve understanding of how to enhance cybersecurity for companies, this panel will bring different perspectives together in order to discuss issues related to organisational cybersecurity. Crucial in the debate are the issues regarding the privacy and data protection of employees, and the need for legitimate and transparent security measures at company level. The panel will address the following questions:

- What are the legal and practical limits of companies (large and small); and user choice, transparency, and control.
- What are the company security risks related to SE 2.0?
- How can publicly available information be utilized to leverage company security?
- What can companies do to mitigate the risk of SE attacks? And, how are these measures limited by privacy and data protection law?
- What are the legal and practical limits when enforcing company security policies?

15.30 - Coffee break

16.00 - BEYOND COMPLIANCE: HOW PRIVACY AND COMPETITION CAN BE MUTUALLY REINFORCING

**Organised by** Mozilla

**Chair** Rocco Bellanova, University of Amsterdam (NL)

**Moderator** Raegan MacDonald, Mozilla (BE)

**Panel** Inge Graef, Tilburg University (NL), Vincent Jocque, Sentiance (BE), Ardi Kolah, Henley Business School (UK), Karolina Mozejewicz, DG Just (EU), Pernille Tranberg, DataEthics.eu (DK)

Increasingly, the most coveted feature of products and services is trust. But how to deliver trust? and what does it mean? Do privacy and data protection play a role driving user choice, or will convenience always prevail? This panel will examine whether and how privacy and competition can be mutually reinforcing concepts, through an interactive dialogue exploring the interplay between the EU’s current and future legal landscape, the practices and policies of companies (large and small), and user choice, transparency, and control. This panel will explore the following topics:

- Is complying with data protection laws sufficient to build trust?
- How can privacy be leveraged to forge a competitive advantage?
- Is privacy a driving factor in user choice or is convenience king?
- How to extract the benefits and innovative
There are many ways to ensure an organisation all legal requirements. Ensure their documentation proves they meet will go a step further, requiring companies to ability will require organisations to document are important GDPR requirements. Accountability and demonstrating compliance are important GDPR requirements. Accountability will require organisations to document their processes and tell the story behind their privacy program. Demonstrating compliance will go a step further, requiring companies to ensure their documentation proves they meet all legal requirements. There are many ways to ensure an organisation is compliant at a given moment, but it takes more to ensure compliance on an ongoing basis. That requires a structured approach. During this panel, the speakers will discuss how a structured approach to privacy management helps to demonstrate compliance to the law. A key component of the discussion will be if such an approach can form the basis of an Article 42 GDPR certification. The speakers will address various certification mechanisms and the roles of their actors, and consider if a third party certification could form the basis to obtain a seal or trust mark from a DPA. Questions to be discussed:

- What will it mean to be accountable under the GDPR?
- Can structured privacy management be the basis for certification?
- Can a law (in case the GDPR) serve as the criteria to obtain a certification?
- Can a distinction be made between certification on the one hand, and the awarding of seals and trust marks on the other?

10.00 - Coffee break

10.30 - Data protection certification in the context of the GDPR’s new accountability principle

Organised by Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust (SnT) of the University of Luxembourg and the National Commission for Data Protection of Luxembourg (CNPD).

Chair Mark Cole, Saarbrücken institute of European Media Law (DE)
Moderator Andira Ciurgiu, Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust (LU)
Panel David Barnard-Wills, Trilateral Research (UK), Alain Herrmann, National Commission for Data Protection (LU), Joëlle Jouret, Belgian Privacy Commission (BE), Paul Voigt, Taylor Wessing (DE)

According to the new accountability principle of the GDPR, the controller shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with the Regulation and, at the same time, be able to demonstrate that certification can be used to demonstrate compliance with the GDPR, in general, and in particular with regard to certain obligations. A certification does however not reduce the responsibility of the controller or the processor for compliance with the Regulation and is without prejudice to the tasks and powers of the supervisory authorities. Against this background, the panel intends to discuss the reasons why existing certification schemes have failed before introducing the new legal framework under the GDPR. It will also look at certification in the context of accountability and consider the practical implications for companies.

- How would companies benefit from certification?
- What consequences does a successful certification have with regards to compliance?
- Can DPAs also benefit from solid certification schemes for checking compliance or might certifications pose an additional burden on DPAs?
- What shall be certified? Could one imagine the certification of accountability?

11.45 - Rethinking big data

Organised by CPDP.
Chair Joris van Hoboken, IViR, UvA (NL)
Moderator Seda Cüreşes, ESAT-KULeuven (BE)
Panel Fernando Diaz, Microsoft Research (US), Seeta Gangadharsan, LSE (UK), Martha Poon, Data & Society Research Institute (US), Fernike Snelting, Constant (BE)

Data-driven systems do not arrive from nowhere into the world like magic. Like all technologies their development and deployment follows particular historical trajectories and continuities which are influenced by larger forces. With this in mind, what should we focus on when discussing big data and algorithms? Most of the research on ‘social impact’
has drawn attention to the micro-effects of big data: the invasion of personal privacy, their non-transparency, and how they can lead to unfair discrimination between citizens or consumers. As a result, the technology policy debate is becoming limited in its aims and scope. The panel aims to broaden the scope of current debates. We invite researchers and practitioners to provide insights into the political, legal, technical and economic conditions that are shaping big data's emerging structure.

- Is the current organization of big data critique sufficient to deal with challenges posed by the information technology industry?
- In addition to the issues of privacy, security, discrimination, or the ethics of AI, what other questions could we be asking to grasp big data's social impact?
- Whose interests are at stake in the development, ownership, and production of big data infrastructures?
- What opportunities exist for researchers and policy makers to intervene all along big data's production process?

13.00 - Lunch break

14.15 - AI, ETHICS, AND PRIVACY

Organised by 4TU.Centre for Ethics and Technology, University of Twente
Chair Luisa Marin, University of Twente (NL)
Moderator Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (IT)
Panel Susanne Dehmel, Bitkom (DE), Pete Fussey, University of Essex (UK), Nolen Certz, University of Twente (NL), Iris Huis in’t Veld, Eticas Research & Consulting (ES), Pierre-Nicolas Schwab, RTBF (BE)

From an ethical perspective, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is an ambivalent phenomenon. AI might ease the way we interact with computational systems and may enable innovative technical solutions for pressing societal issues. At the same time, the trend towards personalisation and predictive analytics gives rise to ethical issues related to privacy and justice. These issues are amplified by the opaqueness and invisibility of the systems. Finally, AI tends to undermine well-established principles like informed consent, because even the developers and service providers don’t know about the outcome of the computational process. In our panel, we will use two case studies on personalized learning technology as starting points to explore the interplay between AI and privacy from an ethical and legal perspective. The following questions will be addressed during this session:

- Is there such a thing a privacy-by-design in personalized services?
- What is specific about the use of personal data in the context of learning?
- Do companies have a moral obligation to resist state surveillance?
- Can we attribute moral agency to algorithms? If so, what does this imply for the moral responsibility of the designers?

15.30 - Coffee break

16.00 - EDPL YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD

Organised by European Data Protection Law Review (EDPL)
Chair Bart van der Sloot, TiLT (NL)
Panel István Borocz, VUB (BE), Worku Gedsea Urgessa, University of Oslo (NO), Raphael Celiert, LSTS-VUB (BE), Franziska Boehm, Karlsruhe Institute for Technologies (DE), Maja Brkan, Maastricht University (NL)

The Young Scholars Award, hosted by the European Data Protection Law Review, is given annually to outstanding emerging researchers in the field of privacy and data protection law. During this panel session, the three best young academics will present their research, discuss it with the competition jury members and the audience. Serge Gutwirth (LSTS, VUB) will present the award to the winning young scholar during a ceremony at the end of the panel. The topics of the finalists are:

- “Risk to the Right to the Protection of Personal Data” (István Borocz)
- “The Protective Capacity of the Criterion of ‘Identifiability’ under EU Data Protection Law” (Worku Gedsea Urgessa)
- “Rights-Based and the Risk-Based Approaches to Data Protection” (Raphael Celiert)

17.15 - SENIOR ACADEMIC SESSIONS

Organised by CPDP
Chair Serge Gutwirth, LSTS-VUB (BE)

Speakers
- Meg Leta Jones, Georgetown University (US) A Right to a Human in the Loop. Legal Constructions of Computer Automation & Personhood from Data Banks to Algorithms
- Harry Halpin, INRIA (FR) The State of Exception of National Security in Data Protection
- Antoni Roig, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona (ES) General Data Protection Regulation and Automatic Decision-Making
- Michael Fromkin, University of Miami School of Law (US) Towards Identity Bankruptcy

CPDP2017 PANELS AT MAISON AUTRIQUE 2

14.15 - ETHNIC DATA COLLECTION AND POSITIVE ACTION FOR ROMA

Organised by CPDP
Chair Amy Weatherburn, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE)
Moderator Sarah Chandler, ENAR (BE)
Panel Lilla Farkas, Migration Policy Group-MPG (IT), Andrey Ivanov, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights-FRA (EU), Lynsey Ka-vanagh, Pavee Point Travellers and Roma Centre (IE), Jozefien Van Caeneghem, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE)

The panel considers the importance of ethnic data collection to enhance policy making for the Roma minority in Europe as well as the crucial role sensitive data play in the effective adoption, implementation and monitoring of positive action measures to promote the inclusion of this group across the European Union. Panelists consider the use of such a controversial human rights instrument and a controversial human rights tool from a legal and policy perspective.

- What is the link between ethnic data collection and positive action for Roma?
- What are the methodological challenges in collecting data on Roma?
- What are the pros and cons of different ethnic data collection methods?
- What is the importance of a participatory bottom-up approach?

15.30 - Coffee break
16.00 - ADVOCATES, INDUSTRY, AND THE WAY FORWARD

Organised by CPDP and Privacy Surgeon
Chair Stephanie Perrin, University of Toronto (CA)
Moderator Simon Davies, Privacy Surgeon (UK)
Panel Lari Cossette, Microsoft (BE), Townsend Fiehan, IAB Europe (BE), Gus Hosein, Privacy International (UK), Malaviya Jayaram, Digital Asia Hub (HK), Marc Rotenberg, EPIC (US), Omer Tene, IAPP (US)

With the new General Data Protection Regulation and increasingly vigilant regulators around the world, privacy advocates have new teeth, and we can expect a sharp increase in high-profile media and legal actions against companies in the coming years.

Smart companies, however, will see in this newly ramped-up advocacy an opportunity to improve their privacy awareness. For companies interested in truly incorporating privacy by design, knowledgeable and passionate advocates could be their greatest allies. This fireside session of advocates and industry will examine the best ways for industry and advocacy to work together to deliver a best-possible outcome.

- Is it possible for the legal activism of privacy advocates to be reconciled with industry’s data management strategies?
- How can companies involved in the digital market change their practices to mitigate campaign action over privacy violations?
- Can industry and advocates work together in order to jointly shape privacy law in practice?
- Is there an advocacy role for in-house privacy lawyers after the approval of the GDPR?

17.15 - MAKING IT RIGHT: A DISCUSSION ABOUT THE ETHICS AND IMPLICATIONS OF CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP OF PRIVACY CONFERENCES

Organised by CPDP
Chair Ivan Szekely, Eotvos Karoly Policy Institute (HU)
Moderator Simon Davies, Privacy Surgeon (UK)
Panel Simon Hania, TomTom (NL), Fanny Hidvegi, AccessNow (BE), Raegan MacDonald, Mozilla (BE), Jay Stanley, ACLU (US), Rosamunde van Brakel, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE), Nico van Eijk, IVIR (NL), Walter van Holst, Vrijkracht (NL)

Privacy conferences - indeed many human rights events - rely on the sponsorship of corporations. Such funding can provide a stable financial base that reduces costs and allows flexibility to reduce entry prices and provide support for participants. There are, however, ethical issues to be considered. This panel explores the dynamics of corporate sponsorship and seeks to understand how corporations can co-exist with events that are naturally independent.

- Are there ethical risks in the corporate sponsorship of privacy conferences?
- How can privacy conferences balance financial needs with scientific independence?
- Has corporate sponsorship reduced independence or influenced the program of privacy conferences in the last years?
- Is traditional corporate sponsorship an indispensable resource or should human rights conferences move to alternative forms of funding?

Friday 27 January 2017

CPDP2017 PANELS AT GRANDE HALLE

10.00 - Coffee break

10.30 - CONNECTING EVERYTHING EVERYWHERE, PRIVACY AND SECURITY TRADE-OFFS IN THE IOT

Organised by Huawei
Chair John Howie, Huawei (BE)
Moderator Annie Antón, Georgia Tech (US)
Panel Mireille Hildebrandt, VUB (BE), Ana-Maria Fimin, DG CNECT (EU), Erik Luysterborg, Deloitte (BE), Jeremy Rollison, Microsoft (BE)

Analysts are predicting there will be 20 billion connected devices by 2020, up from the 6 billion connected devices today. Questions are swirling over individual privacy and invisible infrastructures’ security in such a connected

- Should data protection become an important component of the Industrie 4.0 and Smart manufacturing initiatives debate?
- How can we ensure free flow of industrial data in the context of the GDPR and e-Privacy?
- Will data protection and security influence Industry's product lifetime warranties? How can always-connected industrial applications such as autonomous vehicles cope with static DPAs and privacy by design principles?
- Should there be specific regimes and regulations towards IoT devices or industrial IoT?
world ranging from how consent will be gathered through sensors embedded in public spaces to who will own the collected data and how such data will be secured. This panel will address the following questions:

- Who are actors responsible for privacy and security in the "IoT"? How is their responsibility actually being exercised?
- How do we address the problem of "vulnerable" IoT devices that are available in the market but do not embed satisfactory levels of privacy and security in their design?
- How can we ensure the internet and critical infrastructure remain secured and resilient in an IoT devices environment?
- Can telecommunication companies contribute to map devices which are potential "vulnerable" IoT devices that are available in the market but do not embed satisfactory levels of privacy and security in their design?

The open internet has come increasingly under threat by a range of trends and measures, such as privatised law enforcement by large internet companies, legislative backdoors in encryption or forced data localisation laws. Previous statements of the President and key assignments or forced data localisation laws. Previous state-

In 2014, the European Parliament requested the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) to research the way fundamental rights are protected in the context of mass surveillance. A first report mapping the legal frameworks regulating surveillance techniques was published in November 2015. Subsequently, FRA conducted fieldwork research in selected EU Member States to discuss and assess, with key stakeholders, the concrete implementation of fundamental rights safeguards. Over 70 face to face interviews were carried out between December 2015 and November 2016. Based on the 2015 report’s findings and drawing from preliminary fieldwork findings, the panel will focus on the question of remedies available to individuals alleging a violation of their rights in the context of surveillance. The panel will discuss existing challenges and promising practices in ensuring effective access to remedies in practice as well as possible ways forward.

- What are the available types of remedies in EU Member States and at the European level in the area of surveillance?
- What are the challenges faced by an individual when seeking remedies via existing judicial mechanisms in the area of surveillance?
- What are the challenges faced by an individual when seeking remedies via existing non-judicial mechanisms in the area of surveillance?
- What are the ways forward enhancing the effectiveness of surveillance remedies in practice and the specific questions of the obligation to inform and the right to access?

15.30 - Coffee break

16.00 - THE CASPAR BOWDEN PANEL ON PRIVACY SHIELD AND MASS SURVEILLANCE

In late 2015, the Schrems judgment invalidated Safe Harbor on the basis that the agreement failed to protect EU citizens’ personal data from being used in US mass surveillance operations. In order to remedy this uncertainty, EU and US representatives urgently set about negotiating a new agreement that would rectify the problems with Safe Harbor and ensure adequate protection for EU citizens’ personal data. The new agreement, called Privacy Shield, was adopted in July 2016. Yet Privacy Shield has been, and continues, to be, the subject of harsh criticism from both EU institutions and NGOs. In particular, concerns have been raised that Privacy Shield will have little impact on the possibility for US authorities to carry out mass surveillance on EU citizens. Half a year after the adoption of the agreement, and in light of these lingering concerns, the panel will consider the following questions:

- Does Privacy Shield offer any stronger protection for EU citizens from US mass surveillance?
- To what extent should the EU rely on the assurances given by the US about access to data for mass surveillance?
- If Privacy Shield is subject to the same objections as Safe Harbor, is it open to the same legal challenges?
- If Privacy Shield is not sufficient, what kind of agreement would be required to sufficiently protect EU citizens from US mass surveillance?

17.30 - COCKTAIL SPONSORED BY ONETRUST IN LE VILLAGE
The complexity of data processing and the use of algorithms for decisional purposes in the Big Data context challenge the traditional paradigm of data protection, which is primarily based on the idea of individual control over information. This leads to the adoption of an approach according to which the traditional idea of control over personal information evolves in a more complex process of multiple-impact assessment of the risks related to the use of data. In this light, the Council on Europe has recently been working on guidelines on Big Data to limit the social and ethical consequences of the use of data in decision-making processes.

How can we ensure that individuals retain their human status in the Big data environment?

Are additional policy responses required beyond data protection legislation and what might such policy responses look like?

The Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) is not like any other trade agreement. The goal of the 23 Parties to the negotiations is to replace the current rules on trade in services (GATS) with this plurilateral deal. Without proper inclusion of algorithms on the exercise and enjoyment of human rights more broadly than solely focusing on the right to privacy, TiSA may also constrain open and inclusive legislative making, as the proper public engagement and oversight of the provision of online services, as well as the regulations regarding the internet economy. This panel will address these issues and assess solutions available:

- How would the domestic regulation aspects of the proposed TiSA affect everyone, from policy-makers and regulators to consumers, and Internet users?
- Given the importance of privacy to citizens, companies and governments around the world, what are the potential impacts of the proposed rules in TiSA on the regulation of privacy and data protection?
- How could TiS affect non-participating countries around the world? Could TiS create a new international standard for data protection and privacy?
- What are the solutions available to ensure trade agreements like TiSA do not undermine strong EU standards on privacy and data protection? Can privacy and data protection be considered as justifiable limits on free trade? Can TiS help improving data protection regimes in countries where there is a lack of insufficient protection?

- What is the current state of play and what are the most important developments in the field of surveillance law in the EU and beyond?
- What are the emerging challenges and trends that will shape justice systems and the legal profession in the EU and beyond?
- What is the impact of mass surveillance on the justice systems and basic procedural safeguards?
- Given the technological developments and security threats, how can we effectively balance the right to privacy with public interests such as investigating and preventing crime?

13.00 - Lunch break

14.15 - EMERGING ISSUES AROUND DATA OWNERSHIP: SHOULD POLICYMAKERS STEP IN?

The panel will address how rising State surveillance impacts the administration of justice in modern societies. It will look at the threat to client confidentiality and how that impacts proper administration of justice. Law Society of England and Wales will share its observations in the ongoing case Tele2 Sverige/Davis-Watson in which it is one of the intervening parties. The panel will also reflect on the quality of State regulation in the field of criminal investigations and intelligence and the basic principles it should follow. To that end, it will examine the recent developments in selected EU Member States (for example, Investigatory Powers Bill in the UK or état d’urgence in France). Finally, the panel will look at the emerging challenges for State regulation and the core values for the legal profession and the justice system.
This panel will focus on the policy discussions around the use of data, particularly relevant in the age of intelligent machines. Especially the so-called emerging issues of data ownership, liability and control. Policymakers are grappling with these questions and how to respond, or not, from a public policy perspective. After outlining the connection between intelligent machines and the data discussions, we will focus on the policy implications and obstacles around these emerging issues. We will discuss the policy document the European Commission launched this month around the free flow of data initiative and its focus on these emerging issues. This panel will be a very timely discussion with policymakers, industry stakeholders and academics.

- Intelligent machines, data use and emerging issues?
- What are these emerging issues and concrete examples?
- Are regulators moving too fast or too slow?
- What is the best way forward?

15.30 - Coffee break

16.00 - SOCIAL ROBOTS ENTERING THE HOUSE: WHAT ABOUT PRIVACY, LIABILITY AND DATA PROTECTION?

academic ↔ policy ↔ business ↔
Organised by Joint Research Centre (JRC)
Chair Iwen Coisel, JRC (EU)
Moderator Angela Sasse, UK Research Institute in Science of Cyber Security (UK)
Panel Gwendal Le Grand, CNIL (FR), André Melzer, University of Luxembourg (LU), Elizabeth Sobert, ETH Zurich (CH), Per Thorshheim, independent security adviser (NO)

The panel will focus on the legal and ethical questions regarding the growing importance of autonomous machines. 21st century society sees the swift introduction of robots in a wide diversity of societal realms. Machines that autonomously operate are no longer fiction. What happens when machines get as (or more) intelligent as (than) people? In our panel we will especially focus on domotica, robots in our houses, robots taking care of elderly people, and sex robots. All these machines collect personal information and data, whether on our health, the contents of our fridge or the sexual preferences of clients. With these developments comes a range of (legal and ethical) questions with regard to e.g. liability, data protection and privacy. Can we find answers within the current legal framework? Or are new legal solutions required?

- What does autonomy of domestic machines mean from a legal perspective?
- What are the consequences of the rise of domotica and autonomous robots with regard to our right to privacy and data protection?
- And with regard to liability?
- What laws are appropriate for (domestic) machines and autonomous robots?

17.15 - CONCLUDING REMARKS BY PAUL DE HERT AND GIOVANNI BUTTARELLI IN GRANDE HALLE

17.30 - COCKTAIL SPONSORED BY ONETRUST IN LE VILLAGE

CPDP2017 PANELS AT LA CAVE

8.45 - PASSWORD-BASED PROTECTION OF PRIVACY AND PERSONAL DATA: FRIEND OR FOE?

academic ↔ policy ↔ business ↔
Organised by Joint Research Centre (JRC)
Chair Iwen Coisel, JRC (EU)
Moderator Angela Sasse, UK Research Institute in Science of Cyber Security (UK)
Panel Gwendal Le Grand, CNIL (FR), André Melzer, University of Luxembourg (LU), Elizabeth Sobert, ETH Zurich (CH), Per Thorshheim, independent security adviser (NO)

A unique and strong password for each password-based authentication service is a vital prerequisite everybody should respect. The analysis of recently leaked passwords from large data breaches as well as a survey of users on their password habits clearly demonstrates that, on average, most data subjects do not apply this basic rule. Policy rules and password metrics were introduced with the aim of increasing the strength/resistance of users’ passwords. Unfortunately, those mechanisms remain, in most cases, ineffective and even counterproductive as they might lead to the creation of predictable structures increasing the efficiency of password recovery techniques (a capital letter is too often used at the beginning of the password). The aim of this session will be to debate the use of password-based authentication: is this still a secure and user-friendly security measure, potentially improved by intelligent password strength metrics, or is it outdated and in need of replacement by other means of authentication abandoning the paradigm ‘something you know’ to ‘something you are’ or ‘something you have’.

- Should password-based authentication be improved (e.g. improved strength metrics or stricter policy rules)?
- Should password-based authentication be complemented with a second factor of authentication?
- Should it be considered as outdated and be replaced by other mechanisms such as biometric authentication?
- What if the problem is not the password-based authentication itself but the lack of interest from users regarding their online privacy and security?

10.00 - Coffee break

10.30 - DATA REUSE AS EUROPE’S BIG CHANCE – WHAT ABOUT PRIVACY RISKS?

academic ↔ policy ↔ business ↔
Organised by Centre for Law and Digital Technologies, Leiden University and the EuDEco project
Chair Pernille Tranberg, independent expert on Data ethics (DK)
Moderator Bart Custers, Leiden University (NL)
Panel Žiga Bahovec, DG Connect (EU), Tim Dellas, Ascora (DE), Gintare Surblyte, Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition (DE), Helena Ursic, Leiden University (NL)

This panel focuses on the issue of data reuse and will address a number of highly relevant and challenging legal and technological issues. Among others, panelists will address the problem of potential interference of data reuse with human rights protection, the importance of technology in achieving personal data protection on data markets and the issue of in-
the possible impact of the GDPR’s security requirements on the domain name community as well as the impact of the new European privacy regulations on the ongoing ICANN WHOIS debate, including issues of jurisdiction. Finally, the expected aims of the amended CoE Convention 108 and its significance for domain name registrars will be addressed.

- What are the challenges and perspectives of the new data protection regulation for the domain name industry?
- What is the significance of GDPR security requirements for the domain name community?
- What is the latest in the ICANN WHOIS debate regarding issues of jurisdiction?
- What is the significance of CoE Convention 108 for domain name registrars?

13.00 - Lunch break

14.15 - TYPES OF PRIVACY

Organised by TILT
Chair van Škorník, TILT (NL)
Moderator Tamar Sharon, Maastricht University (NL)
Panel Roger Clarke, Xamax Consultancy (AU), Gloria González Fuster, VUB-LSTS (BE), Michael Friedewald, Fraunhofer ISI (DE), Bert-Jaspe Koops, TILT (NL)

In a recent paper, Koops et al. presented a typology of privacy, based on a cross-country comparison of constitutions and building on prior scholarly work that tries to capture the concept of privacy in a systematic manner. The proposed typology goes beyond informational privacy as the sole focus of privacy in the 21st century, highlighting eight other main types of privacy in a model. The model helps to get a grip on the complex notion of privacy, showing its multiple facets but also the interconnections between different types of privacy. This panel, featuring leading privacy scholars, focuses on the usefulness of modelling privacy, and will critically discuss whether and to what extent the proposed model is comprehensive, robust, and future-proof, and what its usefulness for academic research and policy might be.

- What are the main types of privacy?
- How do various types of privacy relate to informational privacy?
- What is the usefulness of trying to capture privacy in a model?
- Can the model help in identifying types of privacy that are underprotected by law, given current and near-future socio-technical challenges?

15.30 - Coffee break

16.00 - ALGORITHMIC DECISION MAKING, AI AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Organised by Karlsruher Institut für Technologie, Maastricht University and European University Institute
Chair Franziska Boehm, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (DE)
Moderator Ward Vrijen, Vodafone (NL)
Panel Maja Brkan, Maastricht University (NL), Ali Lange, Center for Democracy & Technology (US), Jeremy Pitt, Imperial College London (UK), Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute (IT), Syn Schütz-Melling, Facebook (IE)

Algorithmic decision-making no longer belongs to science fiction, but is rapidly becoming a reality. AI is adding new dimensions to it, as software systems acquire the ability to extract information from the environment, to evolve and adapt to new circumstances, to learn and interact, and acquire an increasing autonomy relatively to their developers and users. From a technological perspective, the purpose of this panel is to present some recent developments in algorithmic decision-making, focusing on AI applications, and to present examples of how such decision-making works in practice. From a legal perspective, the panel explores issues pertaining to the regulation of algorithmic decision-making. It will address issues of fairness, transparency and responsibilities. It will also address the issues relating to the (in)possibility of using algorithmic decision-making for fundamental rights cases – notably data privacy – and other questions concerning the interplay between AI and fundamental rights.

- What is algorithmic decision-making and how does it work?
- How do AI and autonomous artificial decision making work?
- What impact can this have on fundamental rights?
- How does this related to fairness, transparency and responsibilities?

17.15 - CONCLUDING REMARKS

BY PAUL DE HERT AND GIOVANNI BUTTARELLI
IN GRANDE HALLE

17.30 - COCKTAIL SPONSORED BY ONETRUST IN LE VILLAGE
How best to protect the privacy & welfare of children & teens – so called digital natives – who are increasingly targeted across their devices is being debated across the Atlantic and globally. Now the subject of intense debate in the EU, with the GDPR proposing to raise parental consent from 13-16 (an issue to be decided by each Member State), as well as in the U.S. where its children’s privacy law is under strain as marketers target even very young children, it’s time for a fundamental review of how best to ensure data protection for youth – while also having meaningful privacy?

What is the responsibility of companies serving young people to provide meaningful data protection and digital advertising safeguards?

The self-tracking of biometric, psychological and behavioural data is enjoying unprecedented levels of engagement though what has been called the Quantified-Self (QS) movement. While for many the benefits of getting fitter, stronger or better are important, such practices challenge how individuals practise QS perceive and manage their privacy boundaries. QS has created new types of information about personhood, but unlike keeping a personal diary, electronic surveillance is an integral part of these new forms of lifelogging. In disasters and humanitarian crises collaboration among different types of emergency services. Whereas in daily practice and events of a larger scale it is necessary to share information through applications over which they do not exercise any control. Nonetheless, emergency responders carry a duty to ensure the security of affected individuals’ personal data that they intrinsically process. ICT tools for public protection and disaster relief, therefore, have to be designed to ensure a high standard of protection for affected individuals’ personal data. The panel will address the following questions:

What are the individual privacy issues which arise in the context of QS?

What are the systemic privacy issues which arise in healthcare settings where QS data is gathered and used?

How might these privacy issues be addressed in policy and in practice?

What other ethical or social issues are presented by QS?
Recent advancements in A.I. and anthropomorphistic design provide new ways of social interaction between humans and machines. Interaction with Conversational agents thus becomes more and more intuitive – they even use emojis and colloquial language. They are integrated in our favorite messenger apps and almost invisible, either literally hidden like Apple’s Siri or Microsoft’s Cortana, or metaphorically disappearing behind humanlike emotions and avatars. The use of machines to achieve certain goals is changing towards interacting with digital social agents. Overall, these developments could greatly increase usability and they are said to be a multi-billion-dollar chance for the software economy in the near future.

17.15 - CONCLUDING REMARKS
BY PAUL DE HERT AND GIOVANNI BUTTARELLI
IN GRANDE HALLE

17.30 - COCKTAIL SPONSORED BY ONETRUST IN LE VILLAGE

CPDP2017 PANELS AT MAISON AUTRIQUE 2

10.00 - Coffee break

10.30 - ROUNDTABLE: BRACE FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENTS – HOW TO BE PREPARED?

academic - policy - business
Organised by Brussels Laboratory for Data Protection & Privacy Impact Assessments (dpialab) at VUB-LSTS & Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek - Flanders (FWO)
Chair Paul Quinn, VUB-LSTS (BE)
Moderator Dariusz Kloza, PRIO (NO)

With the adoption of the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation and the Criminal Justice Data Protection Directive in April 2016, the well-established concept of impact assessment was adapted to the needs and reality of European data protection law. Some have welcomed this novelty with enthusiasm, some with reserve. In any case, it has sparked continuous debates on its rationale, efficiency and practical application, further urged by the imminently upcoming applicability of the new laws. Therefore, this roundtable will tackle four pertinent issues:

- What are the most important practical and conceptual caveats of data protection impact assessments?
- What is this notion of a high risk to the rights and freedoms of an individual?
- What are the roles and responsibilities in the conduct of an impact assessment?
- What is the distinction between privacy- and data protection impact assessments?

To ensure a place at the roundtable, please register at dpialab@vub.ac.be

11.45 - RESEARCH AND THE RIGHT TO MINE PERSONAL DATA?
Organised by FutureTDM
Chair Antoine Rouvroy, Université de Namur (BE)
Moderator Freyja Van Den Boom, FutureTDM (UK)
Roundtable Uberto Del Prato, IES Solutions (IT), Armen Khatchatourov, Telecom ParisTech (FR), Achim Klabunde, EDPS (EU), Hans Lammers, VUB (BE), Giovanni Santor, European University Institute (IT)

Privacy Impact Assessments and Privacy by Design are becoming a fundamental business process component for any product, service or derivative dealing with personal information. Already today, as part of the current Data Protection frameworks, organizations have to consider the potential impact of data processing activities. With the upcoming GDPR coming into practice, the impact and changes are closing in. Having an up-to-date assessment of the impacts of your data processing operations is no longer optional. From the design phase on, ensuring and documenting how they have been considered is obligatory. The practicalities of the impact assessments, their implementa-
Following a condensed introduction, in this workshop teams will be set up with an exercise around a product or service. This can be an existing one, one under development or a mock-up. The teams will be asked to consider the following main themes:

**Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) / Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) – 2 x 30 minutes (WED)**
- Where to start, what are the various elements to consider? How and where to document the considerations? Which people / functions do we involve? At what moment in time do we organize DPIAs?
- Setting out a list of questions.
- What are the main elements to be focusing on from the start?
- Can we use DPIA/PIA templates? What should be in these templates?
- First level DPIA-results: What best practices to consider?

**Risk assessment – 2 x 30 minutes (WED/FRI)**
- What are the most common risks associated with your products or services, both existing and potential?
- How will you address these risks?
- How do you measure, monitor and report on these risks, and to whom?

After working separately on your products/services we will reconvene and discuss the results in an interactive session. We provide 2 role-playing ‘Data Protection Agencies’ that will assess your results and discuss their perspectives. We aim to provide insights from different perspectives, including economic feasibility and relevance. Throughout the sessions, the groups will be guided and supported by the professional advisory team.

**17.15 - CONCLUDING REMARKS**
**BY PAUL DE HERT AND GIOVANNI BUTTARELLI IN GRANDE HALLE**

**17.30 - COCKTAIL SPONSORED BY ONETRUST IN LE VILLAGE**
The overarching theme for this year's event is “Controlling Data: Controlling Machines. Dangers and Solutions.” The full-day event will feature sessions on a wide range of topics, such as Big Data, peer production and platform co-ops, programmatic advertising, IoT, surveillance tech export, and more.

18.00 - CPDP LAUNCH EVENT “PATTERNS, PROFILING AND PNR: THE NEW PNR DIRECTIVE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS”

Organised by Brussels Privacy Hub and Privacy Salon

With support of the Belgium Permanent Representative to the EU

Location Grande Salle, Permanent Representation of Belgium to the EU, Rue de la Loi 61-63/Wetstraat 61-63, 1040 Brussels

Please note that the event will be recorded and a photographer will be present.

Moderator: Willem De Beuckelaere (Belgian Privacy Commissioner)

Speakers: Sophie in t Veld (MEP), Marc Rotenberg (EPIC)

On 21 April 2016, the EU adopted a Directive on the use of passenger name record (PNR) data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime. The Directive aims to regulate the transfer and processing of international air passengers’ PNR data by Member States. The debate will address the concerns with regards to the implementation of this Directive and the general implications of the Directive for data protection and fundamental rights.

WED 25 JAN 2017

20.20 - Pecha Kucha

Organised by Architempo & Privacy Salon

Location Les Halles de Schaerbeek, La Cave, Rue Royale-Sainte-Marie 22, 1030 Brussels

Registration http://pechakucha.architempo.net

What? 10 speakers, each speaker has 6 minutes 40 seconds for a presentation in 20 images. Each image is on screen for only 20 seconds. No more, no less. 20 images x 20 seconds each. Tempo, story, tension, show-and-tell. The Brussels format includes designers, architects, artists, scientists, fashion designers, photographers, musicians. Many will discuss technology and its implications. Some will not.

20.00 - VOTER SURVEILLANCE, MICRO-TARGETING AND MEDIA MANIPULATION: WHAT ARE THE RISKS FOR PRIVACY, DATA PROTECTION AND DEMOCRACY?

Starts with drinks at 19.30

Organized by Privacy Salon

Location De Markten, Spiegelzaal, Oude Grannmarkt 5 Rue du Vieux Marché aux Grains, 1000 Brussels

Moderator: Jennifer Baker, ArsTechnica (IE)

Confirmed speakers: Colin Bennett, University of Victoria (CA), Marcy Wheeler, independent journalist (US)

Influenced by trends in the United States, election campaigns in many democratic countries are now becoming increasingly data-driven. Concerns have arisen about how political parties and candidates process and analyse personal data on individual voters. The capture and consolidation of these data permit the construction of detailed profiles on individual voters and the micro-targeting of increasingly precise messages to increasingly refined segments of the electorate. Furthermore, not only are voters under this type of surveillance, they also, increasingly, rely on social media and the internet in general to gather political information and to engage in political discussions within their social networks. Existing studies argue that social media, but also search engines capture users in filter bubbles, where they are mainly exposed to like-minded views or the same types of search results. Fake news has been said to influence the outcome of the US elections and ahead of the elections in Germany and France, political leaders in Europe voiced concern about bots, fake news and the algorithms ranking news on social media.

This debate will address the following questions: How is data on voters being mined and profiled by parties and candidates? Do fake news and filter bubbles influence the outcome of elections? Are these trends exacerbating the “democratic deficit”? What are the implications for privacy, for data protection law, and for democracy in general?

THU 26 JAN 2017

18.30 - THE EDPS’ ETHICS ADVISORY GROUP: ETHICS IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Organised by EDPS in collaboration with Mozilla

Location Grande Salle, Rue Royale-Sainte-Marie 22, 1030 Brussels

Welcome by Giovanni Buttarelli, EDPS (EU)

Moderated by Raegan MacDonald, Mozilla (US)

Speakers: Peter Burgess, Ecole Normale Supérieure (FR), Luciano Floridi, Oxford University (UK), Aurélie Pols, Mind Your Privacy (SP), Antoinette Rouvoy, Université de Namur (BE), Jeroen van den Hoven, Delft University (NL), via video: Jaron Lanier (US) interviewed by Parminder Mudhar, EDPS (EU) tbc

The advent of the digital era has shown the increasing importance of the rights to privacy and data protection. Good data protection law and effective enforcement are necessary in our digital society. However, the exponential possibilities of digital technologies have challenged the principles of both rights and have highlighted their limitations. Compliance with the law and data protection principles is important but it’s also important to explore what goes beyond them. The EDPS has initiated an international debate on the ethical dimension of data protection in the digital era. Developing an ethical dimension of data protection is one the EDPS priorities for its 2015-2019 mandate. To contribute to and nurture the debate, an independent group of experts, the Ethics Advisory Group (EAG) has been established at the EDPS. The group of six eminent persons, each an expert in their respective field (philosophy, computer science, data analysis, law), will consider digital ethics from a variety of academic and practical perspectives for a
mandate of 2 years. The EAG will publish its first interim Report at the beginning of 2017 and a final report in 2018. At this side event, the members of the EAG will share the state of play of their deliberations.

- Ethical uncertainties in privacy and data protection arising from new data processing and surveillance technologies need to be nuanced;
- New ethical responsibilities emerging as a result of these developments need to be identified and clarified;
- Ethical analysis is needed that encourages a long-term approach to technological innovation;
- Well-grounded arguments and sensible motivations for ethical behaviour on the part of technology developers and data processing actors is needed.

20.00 - CONVERSATIONS ON THE “PRIVACYTOPIA BINARY” EXHIBITION: PERFORMING FOR SURVEILLANCE

Starts with drinks and a guided tour at 19.30
Location De Markten, Oude Graanmarkt 5 Rue du Vieux Marché aux Grains, 1000 Brussels
Organized by Privacy Salon and Bogomir Doringer In partnership with CPDP2017 and De Markten
Registration Please register at info@privacysalon.org before 26 January 2017

It is for the 3rd time that the topic of privacy through art is researched in the context of CPDP and presented in the art exhibition “PRIVACYTOPIA BINARY: Search Machine by The Museum and Webcam Venus & brbxoxo by Addie Wagenknecht & Pablo Garcia”. Join us for a conversation, where we will discuss the topic of self-surveillance, exhibitionism as the new normal or what one could call performance for surveillance. The conversation will be moderated by artist/curator Bogomir Doringer and our guests will be the researcher/senior lecturer Hille Koskela, University of Turku (FI), the choreographer Bruno Listopad and the architect/artist Nikola Knežević (The Museum).

FRI 27 JAN 2017

20.30 - MOVIE SCREENING OF “DREAMS REWIRED”

Organised by Privacy Salon
Location Petite Halle
Registration Please register at info@privacysalon.org before 27 January 2017

A film by Manu Luksch, Martin Reinhart and Thomas Tode, narrated by Tilda Swinton

DREAMS REWIRED traces the desires and anxieties of today’s hyper-connected world back more than a hundred years, when telephone, film and television were new. As revolutionary then as contemporary social media is today, early electric media sparked a fervent utopianism in the public imagination – promising total communication, the annihilation of distance, an end to war. But then, too, there were fears over the erosion of privacy, security, morality. Using rare (and often unseen) archival material from nearly 200 films to articulate the present, DREAMS REWIRED reveals a history of hopes to share, and betrayals to avoid.

LES HALLES DE SCHAERBEEK

Ever since their beginnings, Les Halles have captured and crystallised movements stemming right from the edges of art and society, in an unprecedented alliance of both learned and popular culture. Open to contemporary hopes and upheavals spanning from the industry, Huawei has over 9,900 staff based in Europe, of whom 1200 are working in R&D. We run 18 R&D sites located in eight European countries (Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Sweden and the UK) and operate numerous joint innovation centres in partnership with telecom and ICT partners.

www.huawei.eu
neighborhood right out to the world at large. Les Halles keep on looking for what Europe, still on a quest for its own destiny, has to offer: exploration of new passions, reason seeking out adventure, the utmost freedom of style. Les Halles resonate with a desire for participation and involvement, be it individually or collectively, thus characterising the digital age.

MICROSOFT

Founded in 1975, Microsoft is the leading platform and productivity company for the mobile-first, cloud-first world, and its mission is to empower every person and every organization on the planet to achieve more. Our software innovations generate opportunities for the technology sector, businesses, public sector and consumers worldwide. Microsoft opened its first office in Europe in 1982. We have been investing in and growing with Europe ever since, and today we have over 25,000 local employees, working alongside more than 180,000 partners to empower millions of European consumers and to help transform businesses. In the last decade alone, Microsoft has invested nearly €20 billion in European companies, such as Nokia or Skype, as well as employed thousands of European researchers and engineers.

ONE TRUST

OneTrust is the leading global software to operationalise data privacy compliance and Privacy by Design. OneTrust automates data protection impact assessments (PIA) and data mapping, identifies privacy risks, and enforces risk management and control activities in an integrated and agile approach. Our web-based software provides a central repository for privacy professionals to collaborate with business groups, service providers and trusted advisors managing privacy risks across controller, processor, and data transfer activities. The result is the ability to demonstrate accountability and compliance with EU’s data protection requirements (GDPR, BCR, Privacy Shield), and globally across privacy jurisdictions and frameworks.

EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR (EDPS)

The European Data Protection Supervisor is an independent supervisory authority, with responsibility for monitoring the processing of personal data by the EU institutions and bodies, advising on policies and legislation that affect privacy and cooperating with similar authorities at national level. The EDPS remit includes:
- developing and communicating an overall vision, thinking in global terms and proposing concrete recommendations;
- providing policy guidance to meet new challenges in the area of data protection;
- operating at the highest levels and developing effective relationships with diverse stakeholders in other EU institutions, Member States, non EU countries and other national or international organisations.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION DG-JRC

One of the missions of the Directorate E - Space, Security and Migration of the DG-JRC of the European Commission is to strengthen trust and security of the European Citizen in a sustainable and inclusive ICT-based European society by scientific research on how emerging Information and Communication Technologies will impact on the security and privacy of citizens’ daily life. It works on risk mitigation, on cybersecurity, cybercrime, data protection, privacy and on the associated legal and regulatory frameworks aiming at a balance between European security needs and fundamental citizen rights including from the perspective of the emerging Digital Single Market.

EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (FRA)

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), established by the EU as one of its specialised agencies in 2007, provides independent, evidence-based advice on fundamental rights to the institutions of the EU and the Member States on a range of issues. The staff of the FRA, which is based in Vienna, includes legal experts, political and social scientists, statisticians, and communication and networking experts.
HOGAN LOVELLS INTERNATIONAL LLP

Straight talking. Thinking around corners. Understanding and solving the problem before it becomes a problem. Performing as a team, no matter where we’re sitting. Delivering clear and practical advice that gets your job done. Our 2,500 lawyers work together, solving your toughest legal issues in major industries and commercial centers. Expanding into new markets, considering capital from new sources, or dealing with increasingly complex regulation or disputes - we help you stay on top of your risks and opportunities. Around the world.

MOZILLA

Mozilla’s mission is to promote openness, innovation and opportunity on the web. We produce the Firefox web browser and other products and services, together adopted by hundreds of millions individual internet users around the world. Mozilla is also a non-profit foundation that educates and empowers internet users to be the web’s makers, not just its consumers. To accomplish this, Mozilla functions as a community of technologists, thinkers, and builders who work together to keep the Internet alive and accessible.

www.mozilla.org/en-US/

NYMITY

Nymity is a global research company specialising in accountability, risk, and compliance solutions for the privacy office. Nymity helps organisations attain, maintain, and demonstrate data privacy compliance, in all jurisdictions, industries, and sectors. Organisations all over the world rely on Nymity’s solutions to proactively and effectively manage their privacy programs – empowering them to comply with confidence. Learn more at www.NYMITY.com

HENLEY BUSINESS SCHOOL

Set in the heart of the Thames Valley, Henley is one of the oldest and most respected business schools in Europe. Ranked in the top 20 in the world for executive education (FT 2016), it is part of an elite group of business schools - the top 1% in the world - to be triple-accredited for the quality and capability of faculty and output. Helping customers become exceptional is at the heart of The Henley Way. Henley’s suite of open, custom, degree and coaching programmes enable professionals to stand out as outstanding business leaders and create success in their organisations. www.henley.ac.uk

U.S. MISSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

The United States has maintained diplomatic relations with the European Union and its forerunners since 1953. The U.S. Mission coordinates cooperation between the United States and the European Union on a wide spectrum of transatlantic priorities, from foreign policy, international development, trade, and agricultural issues to justice, law enforcement, and counter terrorism.

ELECTRONIC PRIVACY INFORMATION CENTER (EPIC)

EPIC is an independent non-profit research center in Washington, DC. EPIC protects privacy, freedom of expression, and democratic values, and promotes the Public Voice in decisions concerning the future of the Internet. EPIC’s program activities include public education, litigation, and advocacy. EPIC files amicus briefs, pursues open government cases, defends consumer privacy, and testifies about emerging privacy and civil liberties issues. www.epic.org.

ISACA BELGIUM

ISACA Belgium is a non-profit knowledge chapter with 900 volunteers in Belgium and is part of ISACA international with 160,000 volunteers worldwide. ISACA is focused on IT auditing, IT governance, IT risk, information security, cybersecurity and privacy. ISACA Belgium organizes certification boot camps to prepare candidates for their CISA, CISM, CGBT, CRISC, and CSX exams. On average, ISACA Belgium organizes more than 30 educational activities per year, including privacy open forums via www.isaca.be. ISACA publishes regularly privacy white papers, articles and blogs by volunteers which can be found on www.isaca.org/privacy

DPO NETWORK EUROPE

Hiring a privacy professional in Europe? DPO Network Europe is a recruitment services company exclusively specialized in European data protection and privacy roles. Thanks to our domain expertise and network of high-calibre candidates spanning across 30+ countries in Europe, we have become the trusted recruitment partner to the world’s top brands for their Europe-based in-house and contract privacy job vacancies. The foundation of our success lies with our people who are privacy-savvy and who deliver! Learn more at www.dponetwork.eu.

NYMITY

Nymity is a global research company specialising in accountability, risk, and compliance solutions for the privacy office. Nymity helps organisations attain, maintain, and demonstrate data privacy compliance, in all jurisdictions, industries, and sectors. Organisations all over the world rely on Nymity’s solutions to proactively and effectively manage their privacy programs – empowering them to comply with confidence. Learn more at www.NYMITY.com.

EVENT SPONSORS
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