



European Digital Rights

Annual Report 2012



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Highlights

In addition to our key contribution to the victory against ACTA, EDRi this year also:

- ✓ Completed its work on the advisory board of the UNESCO study on global privacy standards;
- ✓ Played a key role in the advisory board of the European Commission's project on human rights guidelines in the ICT sector;
- ✓ Presented at the Inter-Parliamentary hearing organised by the European Parliament on data protection;
- ✓ Spoke at events in the European Parliament organised by all major Parliamentary groups;
- ✓ Presented at many international conferences;
- ✓ Organised two delegations of member organisations to the European Parliament to discuss the data protection reform;
- ✓ Published a series of articles in journals, including Index on Censorship, Jahrbuch Netzpolitik, Das Netz 2012 and Böll.Thema 03/2012;
- ✓ Had its most successful year ever in the international press, appearing in major publications in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK;
- ✓ Had over one million visits to its websites and over a quarter of a million downloads from its popular "EDRi Papers" booklet series;
- ✓ Responded to eight European Commission consultations of importance to European citizens' rights.

About EDRi

European Digital Rights (EDRi) is a not-for-profit association registered in Belgium. Its objective is to promote, protect and uphold civil rights in the field of information and communication technology. This includes, but is not limited to, the rights to privacy, freedom of expression and communication, access to information and the promotion of civil society. European Digital Rights was founded in June 2002 as a result of a growing awareness of the importance of European policy making in the digital environment. European Digital Rights was created in response to some of the earliest challenges in this policy area. Since its inception, EDRi has grown significantly. Currently 32 privacy and civil rights organisations in 20 European countries are members of EDRi, and the organisation continues to grow.¹ The need for cooperation among digital rights organisations active in Europe continues to increase as more regulation regarding the Internet, copyright and privacy is proposed by European institutions, or by international institutions with strong impact in Europe.

EDRi Staff in Brussels

Executive Director: Joe McNamee
Advocacy Managers: Marie Humeau, Kirsten Fiedler
Email: brussels@edri.org

EDRi Board of Directors

President: Andreas Krisch
Vice-President: Katarzyna Szymielewicz
Treasurer: Ot van Daalen
Email: board@edri.org

Web: <http://edri.org>
Twitter: @EDRi_org
Vimeo: <http://vimeo.com/edri>
YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/edriorg>
IRC: Freenode #edri

¹ EDRi has 32 NGO members and 28 observers (individuals) that engage in its activities. The updated list can be found at <http://www.edri.org/about/members>

1. Our Work

Technology is transforming our societies. Digital technologies, and the Internet in particular, have become an important part of our daily lives and a driving force behind societal changes and economic growth. However, the growing use of digital technologies has also led to the development of new approaches to surveillance, privacy, regulation, access to knowledge, and with regard to the Internet in particular, censorship. In Europe and elsewhere, citizens' fundamental rights online are frequently being undermined by governments or corporations: disproportionate storage of data by public authorities and private entities, access to web sites; services or applications is being blocked and restrictions are increasingly being implemented on an ad hoc basis by corporations, undermining due process and the rule of law.

Governments, in attempts to address legitimate public policy concerns, such as terrorism, copyright infringement and cyber attacks, take measures to restrict the use of these technologies by individuals in ways that have a disproportionately negative impact on the broader value of the Internet, both for society and the economy. Secondly, actions by the private sector have the potential to directly or indirectly infringe on citizens' fundamental rights, especially with regard to access to technologies or the ownership of data.

The vast mobilisations against the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) have shown that a Europe-wide digital rights movement is developing. The end of ACTA marked a new era and a beginning. It represents a positive development, showing both a willingness from citizens to interact with the policy-making process and a willingness for policy-makers to react positively to such input. Policies from the European Union continue to have a significant and still growing impact on fundamental rights of over 500 million European citizens.

To this end, EDRi provides a strong civil society voice and platform to ensure that European policy, which has an impact on the digital environment, is in line with fundamental rights. EDRi

- provides policy makers with expert civil society-focused analyses of digital rights issues;
- leverages the power of national members to ensure that challenges are addressed effectively both at the national and the European level;
- ensures that European civil society and citizens' interests are reflected in the global debate about the future of the Internet, the information society and digital media;
- provides information and analysis to allow its members and the wider activist community to engage constructively in policy discussions on a national and an EU level and;
- provides a platform for its member organisations to coordinate actions, amongst themselves and with the Brussels office.

This annual report highlights EDRi's work in 2012, focuses on the key topics and lays out future challenges.

1.1 Intellectual Property

We stopped ACTA. After years of secret negotiations, the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) for enforcing intellectual property rights was about to be signed by EU member states and voted by the European Parliament in the course of 2012. EDRi devoted a lot of energy on the analysis of the political processes, providing information to the press and publicating briefings, booklets, FAQs and fact sheets² that were used during the protests in over 200 European cities. EDRi also participated in hearings and made presentations to the European Parliament's Civil Liberties Committee (on 16 May 2012³) and to the EPP group in the European Parliament (April 2012). Thanks to tireless work from activists and resistance from all over Europe, the ACTA proposal was ultimately defeated. It was also a decisive victory that showed that an open Internet is preferable to repressive measures proposed by industries that fail to adapt quickly enough to the digital age.



CC licence by hermapix <http://www.flickr.com/photos/hermapix/>

We helped improving citizens' access to audiovisual online content. After the 2011 Green Paper of the European Commission on the online distribution of audiovisual works, the European Parliament decided to adopt a Resolution in September 2012.⁴ EDRi advocated in favour of greater access to cultural goods for EU citizens and successfully campaigned to have a provision removed from the report during the plenary vote on Internet provider liability. The problematic part of the text, that was ultimately rejected, was calling for “ways to encourage network operators to standardise their technical tools” for copyright infringement and arguing that the current trend was towards a removal of liability of ISPs. This was factually wrong, and could have lead to promoting privatised censorship and enforcement outside the rule of law. For the first time, the European Parliament

² 5 fact sheets on ACTA: <http://www.edri.org/ACTAfactsheet>

³ Video of the civil liberties committee hearing <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KSN0HXnY1vA>

⁴ EU Parliament report on the online distribution of audiovisual work <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+REPORT+A7-2012-0262+0+DOC+XML+VO//EN>

stepped back from the promotion of operators' liability.

We helped shaping the observatory on counterfeiting & piracy. In June 2012, the EU Observatory on counterfeiting and piracy led a stakeholders' consultation. The response to the consultation is the basis for the 2013 work program. In its response, EDRi underlined the necessity of having a research-based approach to support policy in order to adequately reflect the needs of society. According to EDRi, the main goal of the Observatory should be to understand the reasons of the infringements and the focus should be to reconcile citizens with creators and not to reinforce the current gulf that exists.



We defended citizens' right to private copying. The European Commission appointed a mediator – Antonio Vitorino – in the dialogue on private copy levies. He launched a public consultation to which EDRi answered in June 2012. EDRi underlined the incoherence of having a levy on private copying when the scope of private copying is not consistent across the EU. Harmonising private copying without fully harmonising the copyright legislation (especially on exceptions and limitations) and without resolving the problem of legal protection for technical protection mechanisms is fundamentally impossible. As long as the damage has not been quantified and not even clearly verified, no tax should be raised to compensate an unknown damage.

We highlighted fundamental rights issues in the current collective rights management regime. In July 2012, the European Commission published a proposal for a Directive on collective management of copyright and related rights and multi-territorial licensing of rights in musical works for online uses in the internal market. EDRi published initial comments on the proposal in November 2012⁵. The comments largely welcome the European Commission's willingness to ensure the development of the European Single Market, but also underline the loopholes in the proposal that could be improved in order to allow better harmonisation and greater competition.

We fought for an update of copyright in the digital era. EDRi has consistently argued that the copyright system needs to be adapted to the digital era. We believe that it currently creates too many barriers between citizens and their culture. It has also led to a growing divide between creators and citizens. On 5 December, the College of European Commissioners decided to work on a modernised copyright framework and to ensure that it stays fit for purpose in the new digital era. For the first time, the College of Commissioners expressly recognised that the illegitimacy of the current approach to enforcement, and EDRi welcomed the decision taken by the European Commission. EDRi spoke on the topic of copyright reforms after the defeat of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement during the Netzpolitik-Kongress DNP12 in Vienna.⁶

⁵ EDRi's comments on the proposal for a Directive on the Collective Rights Management http://edri.org/files/EDRI_crm_comments.pdf
⁶ Panel on copyright reforms after ACTA during DNP12: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S5T-sAx3Fa4>

1.2 Data Protection and Privacy

We promoted the fundamental right to privacy and to data protection. EDRi has been closely following the Data Protection reform package published by the European Commission in January 2012. Thanks to our previous work and responses to consultations, many of EDRi's requests are reflected in the proposals, leading to a positive first step in a long legislative process. We will continue to campaign to secure, in the end, greater respect for and awareness of the fundamental right to data protection and to privacy for European citizens. An EU-wide, unified approach to securing an appropriately high level of data protection and to safeguarding essential elements of democratic societies such as privacy and free speech is long overdue.

In January 2012, EDRi presented⁷ at the Computers, Privacy and Data Protection (CPDP) Conference in Brussels. EDRi also organised a privacy camp as a free pre-event⁸ for civil society in cooperation with the CPDP, the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB-LSTS) and the Facultés Universitaires Saint-Louis (FUSL).

Since the launch of the data protection proposals, EDRi has produced a detailed analysis, published amendments and documents to counter industry lobbying on this dossier. To this end, we set up the website <http://protectmydata.eu> that allows users to browse through the Regulation and get updated timetables in the different committees in the Parliament. In order to provide a guide to the proposal for a Directive in the law enforcement sector, EDRi launched the website <http://policingprivacy.eu>.

EDRi was invited to present civil society's view of the data protection reform in a variety of contexts. For example, these include: Notably during the inter-parliamentary hearing in the European Parliament, the Centre for European Policy Studies task force on online data processing and the Chaos Communication Congress 29c3⁹. We also organised a workshop on the Data Protection Regulation for civil society organisations in Brussels.



⁷ CPDP Programme, Day 2 <http://www.cpdpconferences.org/thursday26january.html>

⁸ Privacy Camp – Pre-CPDP event for civil society <http://www.cpdpconferences.org/tuesday24january.html#top>

⁹ Video of the presentation on the Grand EU Data Protection reform: http://ftp.ccc.de/congress/29C3/mp4-h264-HQ/29c3-5274-en-grand_eu_data_protection_reform_h264.mp4

We highlighted privacy implications of online tracking. In the beginning of 2012, EDRi participated in European Commission round tables on Online Behavioural Advertising (OBA), in order to discuss privacy implications of targeted advertisements on websites based on intrusive, large-scale tracking of consumer behaviour online.

1.3 Self-Regulation

Internet intermediaries around the world are taking on more important roles in their states' efforts to address illegal online activity and the dissemination of illegal online content. This trend is likely to become stronger as we move into a new environment of "extra-judicial sanctions" against users. An increasingly large number of proposals and initiatives in this area are encouraging "voluntary" policing measures by private companies that have led to, for example, legal websites being deleted and the websites of activist groups being blocked.

In order to bring this topic into the public debate, EDRi gave presentations on several occasions in 2012, including the Chaos Communication Congress 29c3 in Hamburg¹⁰ and in the European Parliament.

A wide range of extra-legal measures that cover issues like Internet filtering, cutting off of Internet connections, surveillance and infringements of privacy protection are currently being discussed between the Commission and industry outside the scope of the normal decision-making process. These discussions must be opened up and checked for legality with respect to the Charter on Fundamental Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and the 2003 Interinstitutional Agreement. In 2012, EDRi exchanged letters with Commissioner Malmström¹¹ on the topic.

We effectively communicated on the fundamental rights issues in the Clean IT project.

The European Commission is funding and facilitating various initiatives outside its normal activities to promote voluntary policing by Internet providers. One of these initiatives is the "Clean IT" project, run mainly by the Dutch police, which aims to produce a "guideline or gentleman's agreement" to fight terrorism online in a way which does not involve the use of legislation. EDRi is monitoring this project, but we have decided not to get directly involved due to the risk of giving credibility to the project. In September 2012, EDRi published documents drafted by the project that showed plans for large-scale, undemocratic surveillance of all communications.¹² Following the publication of the by EDRi, the project received a lot of negative media attention.

10 Video of the presentation on privatised enforcement of laws: http://ftp.ccc.de/congress/29C3/mp4-h264-HQ/29c3-5101-de-en-privatisierung_der_rechtsdurchsetzung_h264.mp4

11 Letter to Commissioner Malmström http://edri.org/files/blocking_20121102.pdf and http://edri.org/files/priebe_response.pdf

12 Clean IT: Leak shows plans for large-scale, undemocratic surveillance of all communications <http://www.edri.org/cleanIT>

We took part in the CEO Coalition to make the Internet a safer place for children.

Another project facilitated by the European Commission and run by private companies¹³ is the “CEO coalition” for a safer Internet for children. Facebook, infamous for its failures to respect consumers' personal data, was chairing the coalition's work on privacy; while Microsoft, the world's biggest issuer of takedown notices, was chair of the working group on notice and takedown. During the Coalition's meetings in 2012, the “voluntary” use of deep packet inspection (DPI), a privacy invasive technology by access providers was being promoted by the European Commission. EDRi has been involved in discussions in the CEO coalition and reported regularly on the initiative.¹⁴

We defended the right to freedom of expression in the notice and takedown debates in

Europe. The European e-Commerce Directive is a cornerstone of civil rights online, since the “safe harbour” exceptions given to Internet intermediaries are meant to ensure that private companies are not incentivised to carry out surveillance, in contradiction to the citizens' fundamental rights to privacy and freedom of communication. EDRi has engaged in long-term constructive dialogue with the Commission Unit responsible on this dossier. EDRi responded to the public consultation on “notice and action”¹⁵ and participated in the Commission expert working group.

1.4 Security, Surveillance and Cybercrime

We continued our fight against blanket retention of communications data. The blanket retention of communications data of all citizens is a very controversial issue of core significance to fundamental rights, including the right to privacy. EDRi is the central civil society partner of the European Commission on this dossier and followed closely the developments in EU Member States, in particular Austria¹⁶ and Romania¹⁷ in 2012.

We defended air travellers' privacy. EDRi has been actively advocating for better protection of fundamental rights with regard to the collection and processing of European citizens' passenger name records (PNR) and their transfer to third countries for the purpose of profiling travellers for crime prevention purposes. In 2012, EDRi published its position on the EU-US Agreement,¹⁸ which was adopted by the European Parliament after nine years of negotiations, despite the fact that the Parliament's previous demands on this issue had not been addressed and many of the flaws that Parliamentarians had identified had not been resolved. EDRi shares the concern¹⁹ of the most important European data protection organisations and agencies regarding the planned introduction of a Europe-wide PNR scheme which risks limiting fundamental rights, such as non-discrimination, the right to privacy and the protection of personal data.

13 CEO Coalition to make the Internet a better place for kids

<http://www.edri.org/edrigram/number10.5/ceo-coalition-freedom-of-speech>

14 CEO Coalition: <http://www.edri.org/edrigram/number10.5/ceo-coalition-freedom-of-speech>

15 EDRi's response to the consultation http://edri.org/files/057862048281124912Submission_EDRi_NoticeAction.pdf and Annex http://edri.org/files/0409_annex_unintcons.pdf

16 Austrian implementation of the Data Retention Directive <http://www.edri.org/edrigram/number10.12/data-retention-petition-austria>

17 Romania adopts data retention <http://www.edri.org/edrigram/number10.10/romanian-parliament-adopts-data-retention-law-again>

18 EDRi's comments on the EU-US PNR Agreement http://edri.org/files/2012EDRi_US_PNRcomments.pdf

19 EDRi's comments on the EU PNR scheme <http://edri.org/files/101212-EU-PNR-EDRicomments.pdf>

1.5 Network Neutrality

We defended and promoted Net neutrality in Europe.

In 2012, EDRi continued to advocate for a strong protection of network neutrality, since it is central to ensuring the openness of the Internet for the benefit of innovation, free speech and privacy. Unfortunately, it is regularly undermined by the telecom industry in order to secure new revenue streams, particularly in the mobile phone sector. Despite the growing evidence of net neutrality violations in Europe, the European Commission is still not taking any pro-active steps in order to ensure net neutrality.

Following several consultations by the Body of European Regulators (BEREC), the European Commission also decided to launch yet another public consultation on the topic. In a response to this consultation, EDRi criticised the Commission's 'wait-and-see' approach and called for regulatory intervention. In June 2012, EDRi presented to a conference organised by the Romanian telecommunications regulator on the subject of net neutrality.²⁰



1.5 Internet Governance

2012 was a big year for Internet governance. Several high-level international conferences contributed to heated debates regarding the future regulation of the Internet.

EDRi followed closely the developments surrounding the **Internet Governance Forum (IGF)** which took place in November 2012 in Baku and participated in a pre-meeting organised by the European Commission. We welcomed the press release by the European delegation which echoed civil society's concern regarding violations of basic human rights in Azerbaijan and emphasis that the Internet is a truly public place that enabling the exercise of fundamental freedoms.

In December 2012, the **ITU World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT)** aimed at deciding on Internet governance issues via a binding international treaty. Some proposals that were put forward by ITU member states, but were ultimately abandoned, could have had grave consequences for citizens and human rights online. EDRi spoke at a conference organised by the Bulgarian Socialist MEP, Ivalo Kalfin, in the European Parliament. We participated actively in two video conferences organised by the European Commission. On this occasion, EDRi requested questions by twitter users that we relayed to the Commission representatives in Dubai. We provided reports on the video conferences on our website.²¹

²⁰ Presentations, ANCOM http://www.ancom.org.ro/en/neutralitatea-retelelor-si-sustenabilitatea-internetului_4735

²¹ EDRi reports on the WCIT 2012: Q&A on WCIT : Ask the European Commission <http://www.edri.org/WCIT-askthecom>

2. Strengthening the Impact of Civil Society

2.1 Brussels

In 2012, fundamental rights in the information society were of significance in various policy initiatives in Brussels, both in legislative and non-legislative dossiers launched by various parts of the European institutions. The increasing impact of new technologies on fundamental rights as well as the increase in significance of decisions made by the European institutions on legislation in the Member States calls for an expansion of the our campaigns and activities. EDRi needs not only to fight against negative policies, but also to move to a situation where we have the capacity to campaign for positive solutions to problems which arise.

On the one hand, EDRi's Brussels office is a point of reference for the EU institutions, interacting directly with policy-makers as a trusted source of expertise. On the other hand, EDRi's Brussels office ensures that our member organisations and the wider civil digital rights community are fully briefed on issues of current importance and that they are given all necessary support to take an active role in national and EU level discussions on issues of significance for citizenship and fundamental rights in the digital environment.

2.2 Growing the Organisation

During our General Assembly on 31 March and 1 April 2012, EDRi's members decided to further professionalise the organisation, improve the governance structure and grow the Brussels office. In 2012, EDRi has dedicated a lot of energy and resources to work on this transition. In order to prepare for this growth and simultaneously continue to do its work, EDRi has already set in motion the first actions of the transition. The Brussels office has moved to bigger offices and recruited a senior office manager. Our new address is 20 Rue Belliard in 1040 Brussels.

During the General Assembly 2012, we also welcomed five new members: Statewatch, SOIT, Article 19, Icelandic Digital Freedom Society and DFRI as well as four new observers: Dyne, DVD, Alternative Communication Association Turkey, Modern Poland Foundation. During the year, the Austrian organisation Initiative für Netzfreiheit has been accepted as an observer.

In 2013, we will continue the transition and focus on improving the technical infrastructure and ensuring that European citizens' interests are reflected in the global debate. Our major focus will also be to more comprehensively fulfill the tasks that we currently undertake – in particular, networking and support for member organisations. We will also continue to grow the Brussels team and create additional posts (policy staff in particular) in order to meet the challenges currently facing digital rights in Europe.

2.3 International Level and Participation in Expert Groups

Over the past year, EDRi has been active in diverse settings, on both a European and an international level. While bodies and institutions on the international level are not directly making law except for in exceptional cases, they are often crucial for due to their influence on policy-making.

Expert group participation

- We actively participated in the **Advisory Board** of the European Commission-funded project on “Developing Guidance on the Corporate Responsibility to Respect Human Rights in the Information & Communications Technology Sector”;
- We took responsibility for chairing the **Privacy Advocates Panel** of the European Commission co-funded project on “Public perception of security and privacy: Assessing knowledge, Collecting evidence, Translating research into action”;
- We completed our work in the **Advisory Board of the UNESCO Global Survey on Internet Privacy and Freedom of Expression**.

Support for civil society

EDRi continued its work as administrative support for the Civil Society Information Society Advisory Council – the civil society representation for information society issues at the **Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)**.

Participation in policy discussions

- In 2012, EDRi has also renewed its status as participant organisation in the Fundamental Rights Platform of the European Union's **Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)**.
- In 2012, EDRi maintained its participation in the Council of Europe Committee of experts on new media (MC-NM) and the Steering Committee on Media and New Communication Services (CDMC), where EDRi is accredited with an observer status since 2009.

3. Getting the Message Out

3.1 The EDRI Papers

In 2010 and 2011, EDRI produced a series of booklets on digital rights issues. These booklets were hugely popular, for instance, at time of writing, our the guide to “*How the Internet Works*” was downloaded 106,000 times. This is an excellent example of EDRI's increasing ability to focus the work of civil society activists and inspired cooperation across Europe to translate our booklets into many different languages, such as Croatian, Czech, Estonian, French, German, Hungarian, Polish, Slovenian, Slovak and Romanian, etc.

In 2012, EDRI continued the series of publications and produced:



A copyright booklet²² to raise awareness on the problems of copyright and to explain the reasons of the perceived illegitimacy of the current copyright system. The booklet was printed at the end of 2012 and will be widely distributed to contribute to the forthcoming discussions on modernising the EU copyright system. The road to a successful modernisation of the current framework to the digital revolution and to overcome the existing barriers that prevent citizens from accessing, using and enjoying cultural content will be long, but EDRI is working hard to make it a reality.



A booklet on the data protection reform²³ in order to explain the key issues and the importance of this dossier. This booklet has been developed in cooperation with five other NGOs and aims at providing an overview of some of the key issues and “jargon” surrounding data protection in the digital environment.

All of our large-scale publications are available at: <http://edri.org/papers>. Total downloads of our papers in 2012 exceed a quarter of a million.



²² Copyright booklet download: http://www.edri.org/files/paper07_copyright.pdf

²³ Data protection booklet download: http://www.edri.org/files/paper06_datap.pdf

3.2 EDRi in the media

EDRi's work has been frequently mentioned in newspapers and international news platforms. Brussels staff has also been interviewed by TV stations as well as by various international radio stations. Here are selected examples from 2012:

| | |
|---|---|
| 13/12: Huffington Post - The Masters of the Internet | http://www.huffingtonpost.com/timothy-karr/the-masters-of-the-intern_b_2291855.html |
| 1/10: Forbes - Leaked European CleanIT Proposal Would Require The Use Of Real Names And Photos Online | http://www.forbes.com/sites/erikkain/2012/10/01/leaked-european-cleanit-proposal-would-require-the-use-of-real-names-and-photos-online/ |
| 26/09: ArsTechnica.com - EU proposal to stop terrorist sites even more ridiculous than it sounds | http://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2012/09/proposed-eu-plan-to-stop-terrorist-sites-even-more-ridiculous-than-thought/ |
| 7/07: The Economist - Internet regulation: Wires crossed (from the print edition) | http://www.economist.com/node/21558293 |
| 29/05: TorrentFreak.com - ACTA: Unredacted Docs Show European Commission Negotiation Failures | http://torrentfreak.com/acta-unredacted-docs-show-european-commission-negotiation-failures-120528/ |
| 27/01: The Economist - Online privacy: Relearning to forget (Babbage Science and Technology blog) | http://www.economist.com/blogs/babbage/2012/01/online-privacy |
| 29/09: Le Soir - Avec Ceta, le spectre d'Acta hante le Parlement européen | http://archives.lesoir.be/avec-ceta-le-spectre-d-acta-hante-le-parlement_t-20120929-0241VC.html |
| 26/09: Le Nouvel Observateur - "CleanIT" : le nouveau projet qui va faire bondir les internautes | http://tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/vu-sur-le-web/20120926.OBS3582/cleanit-le-nouveau-projet-qui-va-faire-bondir-les-internautes.html |
| 12/12: heise.de - EU-Parlament möchte die Netzneutralität gesetzlich verankern | http://www.heise.de/newsticker/meldung/EU-Parlament-moechte-die-Netzneutralitaet-gesetzlich-verankern-1767164.html |
| 10/10: heise.de - Großbaustelle EU-Datenschutzreform | http://www.heise.de/newsticker/meldung/Grossbaustelle-EU-Datenschutzreform-1727340.html |
| 28/09: Die Tageszeitung - Das allzu saubere Internet | http://www.taz.de/EU-Projekt-Clean-IT!/102562/ |
| 26/09: Der Spiegel - "Clean IT" EU-Projekt will Internet säubern | http://www.spiegel.de/netzwelt/netzpolitik/clean-it-eu-projekt-zur-internet-saeuberung-a-857878.html |
| 25/09: Süddeutsche Zeitung - Einmal Komplettsäuberung bitte | http://jetzt.sueddeutsche.de/texte/anzeigen/556564/Einmal-Komplettsaeuberung-bitte |
| 13/04: Der Spiegel - Acta-Diskussion: G-8-Staaten sollen an neuem Piraterie-Abkommen arbeiten | http://www.spiegel.de/netzwelt/netzpolitik/g-8-staaten-arbeit-an-neuem-piraterie-abkommen-a-827304.html |
| 4/10: Irish Times - Lawmakers 'don't get it' on privacy | http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/finance/2012/10/04/1224324832676.html |
| 12/04: Irish Times - Act against counterfeits might just go the way of SOPA | http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/finance/2012/04/12/1224314639423.html |
| 4/10: La Repubblica - CleanIT, il progetto della discordia il web teme un nuovo accordo Acta | http://www.repubblica.it/tecnologia/2012/10/04/news/clean_it_acta_libert_web-43744201/ |
| 4/10: L'Indipendenza - Web sotto controllo: la Commissione Europea finanzia "Clean IT" | http://www.lindipendenza.com/commissione-europea-cleanit-web-terrorismo/ |
| 9/10: Gazeta Prawna - Internet: Walka z terroryzmem obróci się przeciwko internautom | http://prawo.gazetaprawna.pl/artykuly/653023.internet_walka_z_terroryzmem_obr_oci_sie_przeciwko_internautom.html |
| 11/07: Gazeta Prawna - ACTA wprowadzona tylnymi drzwiami? Komisja walczy o reaktywację umowy | http://prawo.gazetaprawna.pl/artykuly/631861.acta_wprowadzona_tylnymi_drzwi_ami_komisja_walczy_o_reaktywacje_umowy.html |
| 28/09: Público - Estados europeus sugerem botão para denunciar conteúdos terroristas na Internet | http://www.publico.pt/Mundo/medidas-antiterroristas-geram-polemica-1564993# |
| 14/01: El Congreso de EE UU congela la ley SOPA hasta encontrar consenso | http://elpais.com/m/tecnologia/2012/01/14/actualidad/1326535262_850215.html |
| 23/10: La UE plantea el botón antiterrorista en el navegador | http://elpais.com/m/tecnologia/2012/09/26/actualidad/1348676877_160073.html |
| 21/09: The Telegraph - Police to 'patrol' Facebook and Twitter for terrorists under EU plan | http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/news/9557932/Police-to-patrol-Facebook-and-Twitter-for-terrorists-under-EU-plan.html |
| 21/06: The Guardian - Acta set to fail after Europe's trade committee votes against it | http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2012/jun/21/acta-europe-vote-against |

4. 2012 Finances

Summary

Balance 31/12/2011 – 106,956.58
Incomes – 233,310.19
Expenses – 242,993.28
Balance 31/12/2012 – 210,652.20

Summary 2012 Incomes

Membership fees - 1,680
Donations - 44,600.49
Grants – 228,264.70
- Foundation – OSF - 5/2012 - 41,130.53
- Foundation – OSF 21/12 – 41,235.00
- FRC Grant – 79,689.60
- Other final payments EU projects – 39,110.32
- CSISAC – 27,099.25

Summary 2012 Expenses

Normal operation (accounting) – 8,087.48
Advocacy project III – 158,740.84
CSISAC Travel – 37,100.83
FRC Grant – 35,064.13
EDRi-gram – 4,000.00

5. Members & Observers



ANSOL

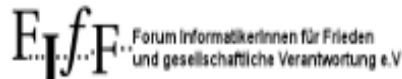
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A full list of EDRI's members and observers can be accessed here: <http://edri.org/about/members>

European Digital Rights
20 Rue Belliard
1040 Brussels
Tel: +32 2 274 25 70
<http://edri.org>

