

Country Reports

Highlights

ARGENTINA

- Launch of the National Database Registry: anyone creating files with personal data is now legally mandated to register them.
- Under strong pressure from ISPs and the public, the 10-year data retention law was suspended and held unconstitutional.
- To fight against kidnapping, a new law has eliminated mobile phone users' anonymity.

ARMENIA

- A new Freedom of Information Law was enacted.
- A mandatory referendum on constitutional amendments took place about the right to privacy.

AUSTRALIA

- The Australian Capital Territory became the first jurisdiction to incorporate a bill of rights that includes a right of "privacy and reputation."
- New amended legislation has eliminated the warrant requirement for accessing stored communications (email, SMS, and voice mail), allowing non-law enforcement government agencies to access this information without a court order.
- The government is considering launching biometric RFID passports at the end of 2005.
- A new law allowed the motor vehicle and driver licensing agency to issue photo ID cards to non-drivers and retain personal information about them. A privacy group campaigned against the law, likening it to a State-based universal ID card.
- National census administrators proposed to alter the nature of the national census to make it the most extensive data collection tool on any person. An immediate outcry from civil liberties groups caused the proposal to be dropped.

AUSTRIA

- A smart card is set to replace current health insurance certificate and serve as a European health insurance card.
- An Amendment to the Police Law now allows police to keep public places under audio and video surveillance, and store the data collected up to 48 hours, or longer in case of suspicion of a criminal offence.
- A new amendment to the Data Protection Act introduced clarifications regarding the use of personal data by call centers that airlines and other organizations established to deal with catastrophes.

BELGIUM

- The Council of Ministers is considering the creation of a new entity to coordinate the evaluation of terrorist and extremist threats, and collect information from intelligence and security agencies.
- A new electronic ID card is being rolled out to the entire population, through late 2009. The Privacy Commission and civil liberties organizations have been very critical of the project.
- Belgium is the second country in the world after Malaysia to have issued RFID passports, with the ability to store biometrics at a later stage.

BOLIVIA

- There is no comprehensive data protection act. However, several regulations protect privacy.
- The Constitution was recently modified to introduce the action of *habeas data*.

BRAZIL

- Several bills have been introduced in Congress on data retention, spam and the establishment of a do-not-call list.
- A new bilateral cooperation agreement with the US establishes sharing of information about air travelers.

BULGARIA

- The Ministry of Interior's Public Register of Declassified Archival Documents was made available to the public.
- The Parliament adopted the Ombudsman Act, which sets up a formal system of advocacy in cases where state or municipal authorities violate the rights and freedoms of individuals by their action or failure to act. Parliament later appointed the first Bulgarian Ombudsman.

CANADA

- A government proposal relating to the interception of communications by law enforcement agencies now includes a requirement for telecommunications service providers to have interception capability in place, and warrantless access by police to "subscriber data" upon request.
- The agreement on the transfer of passenger data between Canada and the European Union is scheduled to be signed late 2005.
- The controversial Bill C-17, the Public Safety Act, eventually entered into force after two and a half years of discussions. The Bill amends approximately 23 existing Acts.
- Under a recent case, plaintiffs may compel ISP's to reveal the identities of the subscribers among them who have infringed copyright law by sharing music online. The Court set out a test that plaintiffs must meet in order to obtain disclosure of individuals' identities.
- A Spam Task Force completed its work and presented a report to the government. It is comprised of experts from various fields.

CHILE

- Law 19.423 added new provisions to the Penal Code related to the protection of privacy. It stresses that the collection of information by recording, wiretapping, or other secretive means is prohibited.
- Two bills are also pending on reforming the Penal Code with respect to cyber-crimes.
- New anti-spam legislation was enacted.
- A statute on child pornography created new powers for the Public Prosecutor, judges and police officers.

CHINA

- 8 million of the new second-generation smart ID cards, launched in March 2004, have been distributed nationwide in 2005. All citizens over 16 should receive the new cards by 2008.
- The government started to require all China-based Web sites to register by March 2006, and will close down all non-officially registered Web sites and blogs. The initiative gives even more power to authorities to control online news more effectively. Two American companies, Google and Yahoo!, have been cooperating with Chinese authorities in their censorship efforts.
- The draft of the first personal privacy protection law of the country is being reviewed.
- The Central Bank is expected to build a national database by the end of 2005, which will link seven cities and collect personal data such as occupation, address, and financial credit.
- In late 2004, government officials and representatives of Chinese Internet companies issued anti-spam guidelines for China and put in place an anti-spam center to deal with consultations and complaints.

COLOMBIA

- Anti-terrorism laws were held unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court because they allow the surveillance of communications without judicial authorization.

COSTA RICA

- Three data protection bills are pending.
- Although *habeas data* is not yet regulated, there is case law by the Supreme Court of Justice that provides data protection principles and procedural rules.
- The Supreme Court of Justice has recognized the right to access public information, even though this right is not regulated.

CYPRUS

- The European Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications was transposed.
- The government will take part in the "Operation Spam Zombies" of the US Federal Trade Commission that aims at combating spam sent through hijacked computers.
- Cyprus will participate in the cooperation procedure concerning the transmission of complaint and intelligence information relevant for the enforcement of applicable laws regulating the use of spam.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- A government report recommends strengthening police and security services' investigative powers.
- The Data Protection Commissioner's Office became a member of the Article 29 Working Party and Europol.

DENMARK

- The Act on Central DNA Register was amended to expand its use in investigative matters.
- Legal framework on spam is modified with more relaxed rules for spammers.

ECUADOR

- A new open government law was enacted.

EL SALVADOR

- A company was involved in a scandal for selling a database containing personal data of millions of Salvadorans to the US government.
- The Regulation of the Penitentiary Law establishes rules protecting the privacy of inmates by adopting many of the principles and rights of the European Data Protection Directive.
- The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice recognized the right to informational self-determination.

ESTONIA

- Every Estonian citizen will have an electronic ID card by the end of 2006. The cards will be used to identify voters in local elections.

EUROPEAN UNION

- Late 2004, all Member States and three of the candidate Member States signed the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, which provides that everybody has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her. If the Constitution is ratified by all signatory countries, data protection will make a significant leap forward to a fundamental right with direct effect throughout the EU.
- The European Network and Information Security Agency, a new agency of the European Union, came into being early 2004. The agency assists the European Commission, the Member States and, consequently, the private sector in meeting the requirements of network and information security, including present and future Community legislation.

FINLAND

- The mobile "Citizen Certificate," a government-issued electronic ID card, will be made available to every Finnish resident before the end of 2005, and used for e-government services.
- RFID Lab Finland, a Finnish application center for RFID technology opened in early 2005. It will partner with universities, research centers and government agencies to provide information, consulting, training services and a testing room.

FRANCE

- Government has plans to introduce biometrics on passports by 2006, and on ID cards by 2007. The ID card will include a contactless chip.
- The national airline company, Air France, has started a campaign of voluntary biometric (fingerprint) identification at one of Paris's airports, in co-operation with the borders police.

GEORGIA

- The Parliament prepared a draft law on counter-surveillance based on the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.
- The Parliament and the Council of Europe approved a draft law on freedom of speech and expression.

GERMANY

- The EU Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications was transposed into national law. The new law does not impose any obligation on providers of electronic services to retain traffic data for law enforcement purposes.
- A new open government law is in draft and is likely to be enacted and enter into force early 2006. *Länder* open government commissioners criticized the scope of the restrictions to the right of access.
- A new criminal law protects against the invasion of privacy by the taking of pictures of persons in their apartments or other protected areas.
- Biometric travel documents will be issued starting in the fall of 2005, while biometric ID cards are planned for 2007. There will be no centralized database containing biometric identifiers.

GREECE

- Video surveillance cameras, originally installed to ensure security of the Olympic games, have stayed in place, but with a new objective: improve traffic.
- Greece developed its first Digital City, an e-government functionality, to simplify public transactions, and deliver new electronic services and methods for citizens to participate to policy-making.

GUATEMALA

- A new open government bill is pending.

HONG KONG

- The UN (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Ordinance, which seeks to implement international conventions against terrorism, was enacted. Its measures against terrorist acts, associates and property, as well as its new powers, may have implications on the rights guaranteed under the Basic Law on privacy.
- The Office of the Privacy Commissioner released non-binding workplace privacy guidelines to standardize best practice among employers.
- All ID card holders had to apply for smart ID cards at the beginning of 2005. The multi-function smart ID card contains basic identity details, a photograph and fingerprint information. A Code of Practice will regulate the processing of smart ID card data.
- The government has developed an anti-spam initiative to strengthen existing regulation, introduce new statutory measures, promote technical solutions and educate people. It also promoted cooperation with neighboring states in order to reduce spam coming from abroad.

HUNGARY

- The Data Protection Act was amended three times in order to fulfill the requirements of the EU Data Protection Directive. The last amendment regarding transborder data flows was enacted in 2005.
- On May 1, 2004 Hungary became a full member of the Article 29 Working Party.

ICELAND

- The Telecommunications Law was recently amended. It provides police with critical communications data, as needed for investigation purposes, without the need for a court order.
- The State Health Insurance Institution intends to increase surveillance of the recipients of disability payments, and of their doctors.

INDIA

- There is increasing pressure on the government to enact a data protection law or a Safe Harbor-type agreement that complies with US and European standards. This push comes in the wake of fraud and identity theft in the business process outsourcing industry.
- The Prevention Of Terrorism Act (POTA) was repealed following heavy criticism that its provisions were frequently misused against Muslims. Critics argued that the Act had often been misused by authorities for political ends, and that POTA had done little to curb those excesses.

IRELAND

- The Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act of 2005 introduced a 3-year period of data retention.
- The National Database Directory, which lists the individuals unwilling to receive unsolicited telephone calls, started to operate in July 2005.
- Recently landlords compelled tenants to divulge their Personal Public Service Number (PPSN) in order to register with the Private Residential Tenancies Board. The PPSN is used as a unique personal identifier in communications between the individual and specified State agencies such as government departments, hospitals, local authorities, and educational institutions.

ISRAEL

- The Criminal Procedure Law was amended to authorize Israeli police to collect DNA samples from suspects and convicts in custody.
- As part of the disengagement process, the Defense Ministry installed new high-tech border crossing surveillance technologies north of the Gaza Strip. Security guards will use video surveillance cameras and biometrics to identify individuals.

ITALY

- In February 2005, an Italian mobile operator warned that they could not answer law enforcement demands for wiretaps anymore because of over-stretched interception equipment.
- Human sub-dermal RFID implants are one of the most recent deployments of RFID technology. They have already been tested in order to store and make available, where necessary, information on a patient's health, or to check access to high-security areas, or even to ensure quick payments in various commercial transactions.

JAPAN

- Ministries have drawn up 30 privacy guidelines in various industry areas, including in the field of genetic research.
- New legislation was enacted in the medical, financial and telecommunications sectors.
- The police are creating a DNA database for crime suspects.
- Several lawsuits have examined whether the Resident Registry Network System infringes on individuals' constitutionally protected right to privacy when it places individuals' information in the system without their consent.
- A company developed a monitoring security system to track the whereabouts of children to protect them against a growing trend of kidnapping among school children.

JORDAN

- A recent study on e-commerce found that Jordan was one of the leading countries in adjusting its laws to conform to technological evolution. Another study showed that would-be e-commerce users feel their privacy is not adequately protected by the law.
- 15 new laws deal with labor, telecommunications, private shareholding and IP, education sector reform and private-public partnerships. But privacy and data protection legislation are noticeably absent from the legislative agenda.

LATVIA

- A new law establishes a national database of DNA information to be used for the investigation of crimes.
- ID cards, which deployment was originally scheduled for 2005, will be compulsory for all residents in 2007.

LITHUANIA

- A new government resolution requires Internet service providers to retain traffic data and content, and make it available to law enforcement.
- An important EU assistance program was launched, and finalized a year later, between Lithuania and Austria in order to strengthen administrative and technical capacity of the country to ensure the protection of personal data.

LUXEMBOURG

- A new law implemented the Directive on Privacy and Electronic Communications. The law adopts a 12-month traffic data retention regime and an "opt-in" system for spam.
- The Privacy Commission launched a national information and advertising campaign about the data protection legislation to raise awareness.

MACEDONIA

- The National Strategy for Information Society was created. Its objective is to strengthen and expand e-governance-based democratic practices, and support integration into the European Union.
- A draft open government law will take effect on January 1, 2006.

MALAYSIA

- The government, which has been gradually phasing in a multi-purpose national ID smart card ("MyKad"), intends for its remaining 3 million citizens to adopt MyKad by the end of 2005. So far, its value-added applications have seen little usage, because of perception, privacy concerns, or lack of awareness.

- The Parliament opposed moral policing of private behavior by religious enforcement officials. Civil society also strongly objected to it, arguing it infringes individual privacy.
- Police introduced a plan to fingerprint all newborn babies to combat crime. The plan met opposition from lawyers, human rights activists, and others, who argued that the proposal is unconstitutional.
- The government began to implement a biometric system to keep a record of foreigners in the country.

MALTA

- The European Directive on Electronic Communications and Privacy was transposed into the national legislation.
- The government has initiated a program aimed at switching all voice communications between central departments to Voice over Internet Protocol.

MEXICO

- Three different data protection bills were reviewed in the last few years. They are still pending.
- The Federal Consumer Protection Law places restrictions on direct marketing and credit reporting agencies.

MONGOLIA

- A national program was adopted to improve the status of the right to privacy.
- An open government law is in the drafting stage.
- The government drafted a law on information and communications technologies. The draft law was later submitted to the Parliament for discussion.

NETHERLANDS

- In February 2005, the DNA Testing of Convicted Persons Act came into force. It mandates selected convicts to provide DNA samples.
- Early 2005, the government intends to store its citizens' biometric data in a central database, enabling the identification of persons that do not carry a passport with fingerprints or face recognition.
- Compulsory identification for all persons from the age of 14 started in 2005 with the enactment of the Extended Compulsory Identification Act. The legislation is intended to increase general public safety but has been subject to much criticism.

NEW ZEALAND

- Anti-terrorism legislation was amended to make the country comply with international conventions to criminalize those who provide financial support to terrorist organizations. Further anti-terrorist and anti-money-laundering measures are being considered.
- A new bill creates new offenses that prohibit the making, possession and publication of intimate visual recordings in circumstances that a person expects to be private and without her knowledge.

NIGERIA

- The government is producing ID cards throughout the country to provide data for planning, investigate and control crimes, assist in identification of illegal immigrants, and enhance national security.
- A Freedom of Access to Information Bill is pending. It seeks to provide access to public records to facilitate greater access to federal, state, and local government information.
- A new electronic passport that will contain biometrics is set to replace the previous one by the end of 2005. The country ratified an international convention that implements a biometric identity verification system for seafarers.

NORWAY

- Legislation was recently amended to comply with the Cybercrime Convention.
- A new draft bill would compel Internet service providers to retain their customers' traffic data for one year for law enforcement purposes.

PARAGUAY

- A new bill on terrorism-related crimes aims at achieving a balance between the right to privacy and the investigation of potential terrorist actions.

PERU

- A pending data protection bill is based on the EU Data Protection Directive.
- The new Code of Criminal Procedure allows police to require identification and surveillance of individuals under relaxed standards.
- A new anti-spam law provides victims with redress rights.

PHILIPPINES

- An anti-terrorism bill, prompted by recent terrorist bombings, establishes a national identification system and gives authorities broad new powers, including arresting subjects

without warrants and detaining them for longer periods of time. There is opposition from human rights organizations and within the government.

- A new airport identification computer system ("PISCES") screens for potential terrorists who attempt to travel to the US. PISCES processes facial images, fingerprints, and biographical information, and allows for exchange of passenger information.

POLAND

- The Computerization Act, recently enacted, aims at modernizing public administration and the coordination of computerization.
- Poland ratified the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.
- The Inspector General became a member of the Article 29 Working Party and Poland has become a party to the Europol Convention and a member of the Europol Joint Supervisory Body.

PORTUGAL

- The project of citizen card has been brought to full speed, with a view to deliver its multi-purpose features by 2006. The card will hold ID, tax, social security, health insurance and elector information.
- New regulation added AIDS to the list of diseases that have to be notified by any doctor to the Health Ministry.

ROMANIA

- The new Data Protection Law No. 506/2004 transposed the Directive on Electronic Communications and Privacy.
- A law that establishes the first data protection authority of the country was enacted.

RUSSIA

- The Public Chamber was created after a major terrorist attack. It will serve as a collective ombudsman, and analyze draft legislation and the government's expertise when making decisions involving the public interest.
- The government established a special office to investigate crimes in the field of information technologies.
- A new counter-terrorism bill introduced the concept of "state of terrorist emergency." Such state may last up to 60 days and cover the territory of the whole country.
- A newly created expert group is working to establish the legal, technical and financial conditions for using new biometric passports before the beginning of 2006.

SAN MARINO

- San Marino becomes a party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

SINGAPORE

- Authorities have recently called for increased use of video surveillance cameras in the streets in order to beef up security against terrorism.
- RFID has increasingly attracted the attention of the major technology players because it could be a huge revenue generator in years to come in several areas, such as airports, seaports and retail logistics applications. However, major concerns remain such as cost, lack of common standards and privacy.
- Late 2004, the government launched a giant e-government portal and a national electronic payment hub. According to the government, its data privacy protection code will apply. However, there are still critical concerns about the potential information security risks these projects raise.
- The Bioethics Advisory Committee drew up guidelines to ensure that individuals undertake genetic testing voluntarily and protect their privacy and the confidentiality of their information.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

- The Data Protection Act was amended.
- The Slovak government announced plans to start issuing biometric passports by September 1, 2006.
- The new law on terrorism will be drafted in the fall of 2005.

SLOVENIA

- The Electronic Central Registry started to operate. The Register is a reference electronic population registry enabling authorized administrators' access to the population registry.
- A major bank published information about its customers' accounts on the Internet, which made it easy for everyone to access account holders' names, addresses, tax numbers and account numbers.

SOUTH AFRICA

- The Interception Act of 2002, which has yet to come into force, aims at regulating the interception and monitoring of certain communications. Several problems have begun to emerge, such as impractical operational requirements and high costs.
- Plans to issue a multi-purpose smart card are in the works. The card would be used to provide access to all government departments with banking facilities. In the long term, the card could function as a passport, driver's license, identity document and bankcard, linked to fingerprint information.

- The Post Office is planning a joint venture with a private company to launch a National Address Database, which would contain personal information on millions of South Africans, including sensitive data such as income segmentation, date of birth, gender, and ethnic group.

SOUTH KOREA

- In February 2005, the government proposed to develop a new online identification system to replace the use of resident registration numbers.
- Unauthorized phone taps have been increasing at an alarming rate.
- Despite rising public awareness about violations of privacy, the Ministry of Justice has been pushing a controversial new law that grants government authorities greater freedom to gather evidence through phone-taps, by requiring landline and wireless telephone companies to implement new surveillance technologies. The law is expected to be completed by August 2005.
- The MIC purchased private information of fingerprints and facial skeletal features without legal basis. The Korea Information Security Agency, has carried out the collection of 3,600 fingerprints and 2,020 facial skeletal features, but denied any wrongdoing.

SPAIN

- The terrorist attack in Madrid was followed by a set of measures to address Islamist terrorism.

SRI LANKA

- The government is working on a regulatory and policy framework for the development of information and communication technologies in the country. It would include a code of practice for data protection, to be drafted in consultation with the private sector.
- The Prevention of Computer Crime Bill of 2003 has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and recently presented to the Sri Lanka Parliament. This act aims at combating computer crime.
- The Freedom of Access to Official Information Bill 2003 is pending, waiting for cabinet approval.

SWEDEN

- New biometric passports, based on ICAO specifications to be introduced on October 1, 2005.
- Sweden and a few other EU Member States came forward with a proposal for new EU Framework rules on mandatory retention of traffic data. The proposal aims at harmonizing retention rules throughout the EU in order to facilitate judicial cooperation in criminal matters.
- Following the tsunami disaster in December 2004, the Parliament authorized a database of children's blood samples to be used for identification of victims.

SWITZERLAND

- Biometric passports will be available around September 2006.

- The government agreed with its US counterpart to disclose the data of its air travelers to US authorities in transatlantic flights.

TAIWAN

- The Household Registration Law requires citizens over age 14 to submit all 10 fingerprints upon receipt of their renewed national ID cards in late 2005, which the government plans to use to establish a national fingerprint bank.
- Originally intended to store only enough information to make patient registration easier, the health insurance integrated circuit (IC) card now includes a record of every major illness, injury, organ donation, prescription and results of diagnostic tests. This data-processing system is heavily criticized because it arguably violates data protection legislation.
- The amended Sexual Violation Prevention Law now requires "high risk" sex offenders to wear electronic RFID tags after their release from jail to enable police to monitor their movements.

THAILAND

- Wiretapping is prevalent throughout the country. Police recently asked the government to enact a law permitting warrantless, judicially unsupervised wiretaps and searches. The opposition condemned this attempt to override civil liberties and human rights, and the idea did not develop.
- Political bugging is no less common. Politicians and human rights activists accused a political party of wiretapping political opponents and journalists.
- The government is currently implementing a system of national ID smart cards. It plans to integrate them into an e-government campaign, which would provide access to most of its services through the Internet. Several human rights and privacy advocates criticized the government for pushing an intrusive identification system while the country still lacks a data protection law.

TURKEY

- The Telecommunications Authority adopted a new data security regulation which follows the EU Telecommunications Data Protection Directive (97/66/EC).
- A draft of Data Protection Act is being reviewed at the government level.

UGANDA

- Although Uganda does not have a data protection authority *per se*, its Human Rights Commission handles complaints that deal with intrusion into privacy.
- The Suppression of Terrorism Act permits an authorized officer to intercept the communications of, and conduct surveillance on, individuals. The Act allows interception of letters, telephone calls, facsimile messages, e-mails, and bank records. It also allows rigorous security checks and surveillance of persons or premises.
- The new Access to Information Act provides that the right of access should not interfere with the right to privacy.

UKRAINE

- In March 2003, the Law on Combating Terrorism severely restricted the guarantees of secrecy in banking, access to information, and increased telecommunications monitoring powers of the Security Service.
- Six cases where the Ukrainian government is a defendant are pending before the European Court of Human Rights. They deal with the infringement of convicts' right to private life in their correspondence, the receipt of parcels, postal packets, the limitation of meetings with relatives.

UNITED KINGDOM

- The government reintroduced its National ID Proposal. It requires the creation of a central National Identity Register and the issuing of "voluntary" ID cards with biometric identifiers.
- The Freedom of Information Act was eventually fully implemented after its adoption in 2000.

UNITED STATES

- Several major consumer information security breaches occurred in the private sector, triggering serious scrutiny from Congress and state legislatures. Many bills are pending that would better protect consumers by limiting the collection and use of their sensitive information, informing them when security breaches occur, and strengthening industry data-processing security rules.
- The controversial REAL ID Act of 2005 was enacted as a response to the 9/11 Commission's recommendations to prevent would-be terrorists from obtaining identity documents. The law requires all states to comply with federal standards when issuing driver's licenses by May 2008, and creates a de facto national identity card.
- Congress has considered renewal of a few USA PATRIOT Act provisions, set to expire at the end of 2005, and the passage of additional provisions that would expand law enforcement powers while reducing accountability.
- The government abandoned a passenger profiling program ("CAPPS II") in late 2004, to quickly replace it with another slightly different program. An independent report questioned the efficacy of its privacy protections and the adequacy of its traveler redress measures. The government and the private sector are also working on "Registered Traveler" programs, aimed at speeding up airport security checks. Such programs raise considerable privacy concerns over the way passenger information is collected and used, and how likely they are to cause inequity in treatment among travelers.
- Through its US-VISIT program, the government has expanded its surveillance to include almost all foreign visitors at immigration border controls. An independent report concluded that the government had failed to fully address privacy issues when developing the program.
- Although several federal agencies are already using or planning to use RFID tags, an independent investigation reported a general failure to address privacy issues raised by the use of the new technology. In one case, the planned implementation of RFID passports was designed in utter disregard for fundamental security and privacy risks, but later modified for improved security because of heavy criticism by privacy advocates.

URUGUAY

- A new data protection law regulates data banks containing commercial information and establishes the institution of *habeas data*.
- A new data protection authority was established that functions under the Ministry of Economy

VENEZUELA

- A new law establishes censorship and restrictions on the type of information that can be published.
- The names of petition signers for the presidential recall referendum were made available to the public on the Internet, thereby endangering voting secrecy.
- The first draft of the project of Law for the Protection of Data and Habeas Data has been archived.
- A new law on identification promotes the adoption of biometrics to ensure better identification and to incorporate them in new ID cards.