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Sommario/riassunto	Did the British Government go to war in 1914 because of a well-founded fear of a German threat or did it, as some would now argue, send thousands to their deaths to fight against a danger, the existence of which was not even backed by any hard intelligence? To address this question, Spies in Uniform examines the information sent back from Germany by the Government's principal intelligence source, its 'men on the spot', the service attaché-s in Berlin. Using their reports, previously thought to have been lost, the book demonstrates that the intelligence picture of Germany available to

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Nota di contenuto	<p>Intro -- Preface -- Organization -- Executive Committee -- Steering Committee -- Program Committee -- Additional Referees -- Sponsoring Institutions -- Contents -- Part I Privacy Friendly Data Usage -- 1 An Overview of the Secondary Use of Health Data Within the European Union: EU-Driven Possibilities and Civil Society Initiatives -- 1</p> <p>Introduction: The Potential of the Secondary Use of Data for Health and Care in the European Union -- 2 The Legal Framework in the European Union -- 2.1 The Secondary Use of Health Data Within the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) -- 2.2 The Data Governance Act: A Debated First Approach to the Secondary Use of Data -- 2.3 Artificial Intelligence and Personal Data in the EU Framework -- 3 Initiatives Towards the Use of Data Within Healthcare Research -- 3.1 Policymaker Initiatives -- 3.2 Civil Society Initiatives -- 4 Discussion -- 5</p> <p>Conclusions -- References -- 2 Multi-Party Computation in the GDPR -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Multi-Party Computation -- 2.1 Introduction -- 2.2 Private Set Intersection -- 2.3 Security -- 3 GDPR: Personal Data -- 3.1 Absolute Approach -- 3.2 Relative Approach -- 3.3 Risk-Based Approach -- 3.4 Conclusion -- 4 GDPR: Data Protection by Design -- 4.1 Article 25 -- 4.2 Privacy Engineering -- 4.2.1 Privacy-Enhancing Technologies -- 4.3 EDPB Guidelines -- 4.4 Conclusion -- 5 MPC in the GDPR -- 5.1 Related Work -- 5.2 Test -- 5.2.1 Absolute vs. Relative -- 5.2.2 Input Data -- 5.2.3 Output Data -- 5.2.4 Data Minimization --</p>

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1 Introduction -- 2 How Contact Tracing and Exposure Notification Works -- 3 The GAEN Framework -- 4 How the GAEN Framework Differs from a Purely App-Based Approach -- 5 A Critique of the GAEN Framework -- 5.1 GAEN Creates a Dormant Mass Surveillance Tool -- 5.2 Google and Apple Control the Exposure Notification Microdata -- 5.3 Distributed Can Be Made Centralised -- 5.4 Google and Apple Dictate How Contact Tracing Works -- 5.5 Function Creep -- 6 Conclusion -- References -- Part II Implications of Regulatory Framework in the European Union -- 4 Global Data Processing Identifiers and Registry (DP-ID) -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Global Data Processing Identifier Registry Concept -- 3 Facilitating GDPR Compliance -- 3.1 Obligation to Inform Art. 12, 13, 14 -- 3.2 Data Protection by Design and Default Art. 25 -- 4 Data Processing-Identified Requirements -- 5 DP-ID Implementation -- 6 Data Processing Identifier Format -- 7 Enabling Data Processing Mapping -- 8 Demonstrating Integrability and Portability -- 9 Demonstrating Interoperability -- 10 Demonstrating Cross-Organization Data Protection Compliance Management -- 11 Use Cases -- 12 Conclusion and Future Work -- References -- 5 Europrivacy Paradigm Shift in Certification Models for Privacy and Data Protection Compliance -- 1 Introduction -- 1.1 Europrivacy Genesis -- 1.2 Purpose and Scope of the Chapter -- 2 GDPR Certification -- 3 Certification Scheme Model Dilemma -- 3.1 Partial Certification Schemes Limits -- 3.2 Universal Certification Schemes Limits -- 3.3 Specialised Certification Schemes Limits -- 4 The Europrivacy Hybrid Model -- 5 Supporting Multi-jurisdictional Requirements -- 6 Addressing a Fast-Changing Normative Environment -- 7 Reducing the Risk of Subjectivity in Certification Processes -- 8 Conclusion and Future Work -- References.

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