Print & Play DATA CHAIN

Preparation

Ensure that you have access to a high-quality printer and paper of the appropriate thickness to print the cards. We recommend you use A4 paper, cardstock, or photographic paper of 80gsm or more.

Print the Cards

Print the cards onto A4 paper, ensuring that you select the option to print at actual size, or no scaling. This guarantees that the cards will be printed at the correct dimensions. If your printer has the option to print double-sided, you can select this to print both the front and back of the cards onto a single page. If you do not use this option, you will need to print the face and back of the cards separately.

Cutting the Cards

Once your printed cards are dry, use a ruler and a cutter, or a guillotine to cut the cards out. Make sure to follow the cutting lines indicated within the PDF file and cut as accurately as possible to create cards of uniform size. If you prefer your cards to have rounded edges, you can then use a rounded corner cutter to give them a more professional finish.

Sleeving the Cards (Optional)

Once you have cut out your cards, you may place them into transparent protective sleeves of standard playing card size. If you have printed your card double-sided, place one card into a single sleeve. If you have printed the front and rear of your cards separately, you will need to match the front of each card with the corresponding card back before placing into the sleeve.

Game Instructions

You may print the instructions onto a sheet of A4 paper for use as reference when playing the game if you wish. However, we advise you read them in digital format to help protect the environment.

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Alternative rule: Chaos Rule

You can choose to play with the Chaos Rule where the first card drawn at the beginning of the player's turn is played immediately and doesn't count towards the two maximum cards played per turn. If the card is an artefact card of the opposing team, it is discarded, and the turn proceeds as normal. At the end of a player's turn, if they have 2 cards or less, they can draw a card.





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DATA CHAIN

Instructions

Welcome to Data Chain, a card game about data activism! Data activism movements aim to change and shape society for the better, by collecting, building, and sharing data with the public.

Data activism can also encourage new policies on data, raise collective data awareness, and expose unlawful data collection.

In Data Chain, data activists play against data brokers. A data broker is an individual or a company that collects and sells personal data.

Number of Players

4 players (2 teams of 2 players)

Materials & Setup

The game is played with 52 cards: 20 artefact cards (10 data activists and 10 data brokers cards), and 32 action cards.

Once the 4 players are gathered, they must decide teams one activist team and one broker team.

Players on the same team need to sit opposite their teammate.

Gameplay & Winning Conditions

Start by shuffling all 52 cards. Deal 5 cards to each player.

Each player checks that they have not been dealt 4 artefact cards with the icons belonging to the opposite team (e.g., an activist should not have 4 broker cards).

If this is the case, then the player discards their 5 cards and selects the top 5 cards from the deck.



Place the remaining cards face down in the middle of the table as a drawing deck, this is the draw pile. The game is played in turns with players placing artefact cards face-up on the table up in a team chain.

The game ends when one of the teams has placed 6 artefact cards on the table, completing their chain. Alternatively, after an agreed time, the team that has placed the most artefact cards creating the longest chain wins. If, after the agreed time, each team has placed the same amount of artefact cards, the game ends in a draw.

The oldest player starts and turns are taken clockwise. A round is finished once all players have taken their turn. The following actions are taken each turn:

Die

- The player draws a card from the draw pile.
- The player can play up to two cards, of which one can be an artefact card (For example 2 actions cards OR 1 action card and 1 artefact card from their own team).
- The player can choose to activate the effects of an artefact card belonging to their team at any point during their turn. Each team can only activate the effects of one artefact once per round.
- If the player is left with more than 5 cards, they must discard cards until they hold a maximum of 5 cards.

At the end of the round if there are 2 or more artefact cards on the table, each team has the chance to win extra cards from the deck:

- Each team points to any artefact card on the table that has not been previously explained.
- The team explains the content of the card, and gives an example of its use.
- If all players agree about the explanation and example, each player on the explaining team draws one card from the deck as a reward.

When the draw pile \mathfrak{B} is empty (and not before), shuffle the discard pile \mathfrak{B} and form a new draw pile.

Cards





There are **two types of cards**. Action cards and Artefact cards. Artefact cards have an overall white background while action cards are much darker. Artefact cards have different icons at the top: eyes for Data Activist and radars for Data Brokers.

Action cards can be played by anyone, while Data Broker and Data Activist artefact cards can only be played by their corresponding teams, respectively.

When an **action card** is played, its **effects are played out immediately** unless it is blocked by another action card. Afterwards, it is placed in the discard pile, next to the draw pile.

Artefact cards are played by placing them to form a line connecting two players of the same team, to eventually form a chain (see figure). Each artefact card contains an effect. This effect is not activated when placing the card. Instead, the card becomes a resource that can be activated once per round after a decision by the team.

The teams can activate one artefact card placed in the chain during their turn by calling it out. **Once an artefact has been activated, its effects play out.** After this, the team cannot activate another artefact until the end of the round. At the **beginning of a new round, all artefacts are available to the team again**, and their effects can be triggered once more.

Some Action cards target specific Artefact cards placed in the chain. They may disable an Artefact card. The effects of a disabled artefact card can not be activated. **Disabled artefacts are turned sideways on the table**, **but still count towards the 6 artefact cards needed to win the game**. Artefact cards may be destroyed. **Destroyed artefacts are sent to the discard pile**.

Precisions regarding some cards

Action cards may also be used to block or protect specific artefact cards.

The action card **Block** can be played at any time during another player's turn to counter an action card, and it doesn't count towards the maximum of 2 cards played per turn. The action card countered by Block still counts towards the maximum of 2 cards played per turn. Each player can only use one 'Block' card per round.

The action card **Protect** protects an artefact card against any targeted effects. Protect is not discarded until it is destroyed. Activating the effects of the data broker artefact card '**Sell political profile to third party**' or the data activist card '**Complain to data protection authority**' overrides the effects of Protect, sending both the 'Protect' action card and the artefact it is protecting to the discard pile.

The action card **Stop Draw** stops the targeted player from drawing a card, but the player can still complete the rest of their turn.



Glossary for Data Chain

Term	Description
Data Activism	The use of data to support social and political causes or to expose
	injustice and abuse of power.
Data brokers	Companies that collect and sell consumer data to other businesses or organisations.
Privacy settings	The settings on a device or platform that allow users to control who
	can access their personal information and how it can be used.
Crowdsourcing	The practice of obtaining information or services by soliciting
	contributions from a large group of people, typically via the internet.
Unlawful data	Any action that violates data protection laws, such as collecting or
practice	sharing personal data without consent or using it for purposes other
	than those for which it was collected
Virtual Private	A technology that creates a secure, encrypted connection between a
Network	user's device and the internet, preventing others from intercepting or
	monitoring their online activity.
Online campaigns	Social media or internet campaigns designed to raise awareness of
for data activism	data-related issues or to pressure companies or governments to
	change their practices.
Online identity	The digital persona or profile that an individual creates when using
	the internet, which can include personal information, photos, and
	other identifying details
Boycott	A form of protest in which individuals or groups refuse to buy or use
	products or services from a company or organisation that engages in
	behaviour they find objectionable.
Ad-blocker	A software tool that prevents advertisements from appearing on a
Data avatastica	website or platform.
Data protection	A government agency responsible for enforcing data protection laws
authority	and regulations.
Harvesting data	The practice of collecting and storing large amounts of personal or other data for analysis or other purposes.
Tracking pixels	Small, transparent images that are embedded in emails or on web
Indexing pixels	pages to track user behaviour and gather data.
Biometric	Physical characteristics such as fingerprints, facial features, or iris
identifiers	patterns that are used to identify individuals.
Disclose personal	The act of sharing personal information with other organisations or
data to third parties	individuals.
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Inject code to track	The practice of inserting code into a website or application to track
activity	user behaviour and gather data.
Harvesting health	The practice of collecting and storing personal health information for
data	analysis or other purposes.
Disclose health data	The act of sharing personal health information with other
to third party	organisations or individuals.



Consumer	A collection of data that describes the purchasing habits and
behaviour profile	preferences of individual consumers.
Financial profile	A collection of data that describes an individual's financial history,
	including credit scores, banking activity, and other financial
	information.
Political profile	A collection of data that describes an individual's political affiliations,
	beliefs, and voting history.
Petition for data	A formal request or appeal to government officials or other
legislation	authorities to create laws or regulations governing the collection, use,
	and storage of personal data.



























