**Lecture Summary Week2:**

Legal Perspectives on the software Industry in a Surveillance Economy

This week’s lecture is mainly about law and ethics, and the association between software(dataveillance) and law & ethics

The first main point in the class is the introduction to law, first the lecture explained how the law is made. There are five aspects involved in what shapes the law: ongoing struggle between interests, commercial reality, technical reality, public standards and international effects. Legislature(parliament) makes law to protect people’s fundamental rights and it has rights to change law if some law is unreasonable, then executive(government) is responsible for executing law, and judiciary applies the law and punishes law-breakers according to law, basically this is how the law works.

The second point is Rules of law and risk. Basically law is a restraint on arbitrary power, that means no-one is above the law, also law is principles of ‘Natural Justice’, ‘Natural Justice’ should be fairness, people have rights to know the case against to you, courts should test and bring evidence, impartially, no bias, not corrupt and it should have procedural review(appeal). Next he mentioned some examples about risk as a factor in design, because sometimes risks is not intentional and motive(no meant to harm).

The next topic is about professional. Profession is the body of expertise, that means he has much knowledge or achievement on his research area, or certification to prove his ability, of course he will give insurance to those people who consult him, and on the meantime, he will gain reputation. Besides profession should have self-regulation.

The fourth point is the introduction to dataveillance, basically the lecturer helped us understand what is dataveillance and how companies use people’s data by giving several examples: Snowden 2013 revelations, Apple v FBI, people’s health record…. And companies use data to create surveillance economy, such as advertising, even countries’ election.

The fifth point is why we should care on data, the main reason is that there are many risks of ‘personal information’, for example damage personal relationships, sexual or other harassment, and profiling as national security… Here are two examples, one is the ID theft who frauds one’s parents or friends after they got person’s private information, the other example is about data credit, in China, people have rights to use transport or debit according to self’s online credit, if online credit is too low, that means you cannot use these service. From these examples, therefore everyone should pay more attention on privacy online data.

This lecture gives me an understanding on law and makes me aware of private data, also it makes me analysis something from legal perspective.