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1 Harms of privacy

- Taking advantage of privacy (no access) to conduct illegal or immoral activities
- Violence in private circles (e.g., families, fraternities, etc.) not perceived from outside
- Unhappiness with too great of a burden for a nuclear family to care for all its members
- Need for engagement is natural and for those who are outcast (disabled, poor, etc.) privacy is a disadvantage

2 Benefits of privacy

- Privacy enables us to establish individuality.
- We are responsible for the development of our unique persona, as a separate moral agent.
- Privacy is a recognition of a persons true freedom.
- It lets us be ourselves and remove our public persona.
- Privacy allows us to shut out the rest of the world and focus on our thoughts, be creative and grow spiritually.
- We form different kinds of social relationship and need to have control over who knows what about us.

3 Taxonomy of privacy problems

Information collection

- Surveillance Monitoring continuously, via audio, visual and computing tech.
- Interrogation Pressuring individuals to divulge information

Information processing

- Aggregation Collecting and linking data
- Identification Connecting information to individuals
- Insecurity Inadequately safeguarding data
- Secondary use Repurposing data disclosed by individuals
- Exclusion Failing to notify that data has been collected and allowing to correct records/information

Information dissemination

- Breach of confidentiality Breaking a contractual duty to keep information private
- Disclosure Publishing private and true information in way it damages reputation
- Exposure Publicly displaying physical and emotional attributes that are private
- Increased accessibility Making records easier to access
- Blackmail Threatening to reveal damaging information
- Appropriation Using someones identity
- Distortion Manipulating the way a person is perceived

Invasion

- Intrusion Disturbing somebodys peace
- Decisional interference Controlling what one is allowed to do.

4 Privacy respecting principles

- Informed consent (opt out vs. opt in)
- No invisible information gathering
- No secondary use
- No covert data mining, matching or profiling
- Only collect as needed
- Accuracy and security
- Policy for responding to data requests
- Constitutional protection and laws
- Right to be forgotten
- Liberty vs. Claim rights

5 OECD

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Has issued Recommendations of the Council Concerning Guidelines Governing the Protection of Privacy and Trans-Border Flows of Personal Data

5.1 Guidelines

- Notice: data subjects should be given notice when their data is being collected
- Purpose: data should only be used for the purpose stated and not for any other purposes
- Consent: data should not be disclosed without the data subjects consent
- Security: collected data should be kept secure from any potential abuses
- Disclosure: data subjects should be informed as to who is collecting their data
- Access: data subjects should be allowed to access their data and make corrections to any inaccurate data
- Accountability: data subjects should have a method available to them to hold data collectors accountable for not following the above principles

Reference section

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