

Privacy

Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence Programme

Dr. Juan Durán





View of the Boulevard du Temple, taken by Dequerre in 1838 in Paris

HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

VOL. IV.

DECEMBER 15, 1890.

NO. 5.

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

The Right to Privacy

Samuel D. Warren; Louis D. Brandeis

Harvard Law Review, Vol. 4, No. 5. (Dec. 15, 1890), pp. 193-220.

What is privacy?

Privacy I

Privacy as secrecy. It is a measure of the access others have to you through information, attention, and physical proximity.

Privacy is important because it protects the diversity of personal choices and actions, not because it protects the freedom to harm others and commit crimes.

What is privacy?

Privacy II

Privacy as the proper flow of personal information in a given context between a sender, a recipient, and the principles under which the information is sent.

How do privacy I and II work?



Why do we want privacy?

- It can affect us in material ways
- We want to know who has what information, how they got it, and what purposes or motives those entities have
- To avoid harm, falling into the wrong hands, or being used for a purpose we did not envision when we disclosed it
- Functional to other values
- At the basis of democratic and liberal societies

Why protect privacy?

Four moral reasons why privacy deserves protection (van den Hoven, 2001)

- Informational harm
- Informational inequality
- Informational injustice
- Encroachment on moral autonomy



Conclusion



Thank you for your attention!