

Privacy Code of ethics

Chapter 5

Topics

- The right to privacy – Laws and legislation
- Public records – the role of 'Datatilsynet' 'The Data Inspectorate' (Norway)
- Public Information
- Wiretapping
- Data Mining
- Encryption

[Perspectives on privacy]

- Defining privacy:
 - Edmund Byrne: Privacy = "a zone of inaccessibility" that surrounds a person
 - Locking the door when you go to the toilet
 - You do not give away your identification number (personnummer) to everybody
 - Privacy is not the same as being alone:
 - Intellectual or personal relationships are private
- Is there a Natural Right to Privacy?
 - Third amendment in the US constitution

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3

[What is private and what is public?]

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4

[What is private and what is public?]

- Public = known to all
- Information provided by you to an organization with the right to share with other organizations: telephone directory

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5

[Personal information]

- Not public or part of public record.
- For instance your religion.
- If you disclose personal information, it becomes public.

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6

[Harms and benefits of privacy]

- Harms:
 - Increasing privacy in the nuclear family
 - Illegal and unethical activities
- Privacy – A Necessary right
- Benefits:
 - Intellectual activity- we can be ourselves, this fosters creative activity
 - Develop relationships
- Discussion: Is it a violation of privacy to take somebody's photograph without their consent?

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7

[Laws]

- §2 – Lov om personvern – Norway
- European law
- US law – Privacy Act of 1974

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8

[The Data Inspectorate]

- an independent administrative body under the Norwegian Ministry of Labour and Government Administration, was set up in 1980 to ensure enforcement of the Data Register Act of 1978, now made obsolete by the commencement of the Personal Data Act of 2000. The purpose of this Act is to protect persons from violation of their right to privacy through the processing of personal data. The Act shall help to ensure that personal data are processed in accordance with fundamental respect for the right to privacy, including the need to protect personal integrity and private life and ensure that personal data are of adequate quality.

[Personal Data]

Section 8 Conditions for the processing of personal data

Personal data (cf. section 2, no. 1) may only be processed if the data subject has consented thereto, or there is statutory authority for such processing, or the processing is necessary in order

- a) to fulfil a contract to which the data subject is party, or to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into such a contract,

Section 9 Processing of sensitive personal data

- Sensitive personal data (cf. section 2, no.8) may only be processed if the
 - processing satisfies one of the conditions set out in section 8 and
 - a) the data subject consents to the processing,
 - b) there is statutory authority for such processing,
 - c) the processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of a person, and the data subject is incapable of giving his or her consent,
 - d) the processing relates exclusively to data which the data subject has voluntarily and manifestly made public,

The European Convention on Human Rights - ARTICLE 8

- Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
- There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

- **Article 12**
- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

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13

Article 18

- Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

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14

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - 1966

Article 17

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

The Center for Democracy and Technology

- works to promote democratic values and constitutional liberties in the digital age. With expertise in law, technology, and policy, CDT seeks practical solutions to enhance free expression and privacy in global communications technologies. CDT is dedicated to building consensus among all parties interested in the future of the Internet and other new communications media.

<http://www.cdt.org/mission/>

[Privacy International]



- Privacy International (PI) is a human rights group formed in 1990 as a watchdog on surveillance and privacy invasions by governments and corporations. PI is based in London, England, and has an office in Washington, D.C. PI has conducted campaigns and research throughout the world on issues ranging from wiretapping and national security, to ID cards, video surveillance, data matching, police information systems, medical privacy, and freedom of information and expression.
- <http://www.privacyinternational.org/index.shtml>

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17

[Stupid Security Competition]



- [PI announces the 2006 Stupid Security Competition](#) 21/08/2006
- Privacy International has launched the 2006 international 'Stupid Security Awards' Competition. People from anywhere around the world can nominate for security 'solutions' that are egregiously stupid, inexplicably stupid, and annoyingly stupid, flagrantly intrusive, and stupidly counter-productive.

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18

[Stupid security]

- Stupid security has become a global menace.
 - From the airport that this month emptied out a full plane because a passenger was drinking from a lemonade bottle,
 - to the British schools that fingerprint their children to “stop” the theft of library books,
 - to the airline company that refused to allow passengers to bring books or magazines onto the plane,
- the world has become infested with bumptious administrators competing to hinder or harass us - and often for no good reason whatever.

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19

[Stupid security]

The "Stupid Security Awards" aim to highlight the absurdities of the security industry.

Privacy International's director, Simon Davies, said his group had taken the initiative because of “innumerable” security initiatives around the world that had absolutely no genuine security benefit. The awards were first staged in 2003 and attracted over 5,000 nominations. This will be the second competition in the series.

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20

[Crime, terrorism and wiretapping]

- Wiretapping: Traditional interception of telephone conversations
- Affects innocent people
- Is it acceptable in the combat against crime? **Discuss**

[Public Information]

- Biometrics: Iris scanners (The Data Inspectorate said NO)
- Cookies

PGP® Encryption (Pretty Good Privacy®)

- is a computer program which provides cryptographic privacy and authentication. The first PGP version, by designer and developer Phil Zimmermann, became available in 1991. Since then major enhancements have been made and a wide range of products are now available from PGP Corporation. PGP encryption, at first a desktop email solution for private individuals, has evolved into a widely-used encryption solution for corporations, governments, and individuals. Products are used to encrypt and protect data stored on laptops, desktops, and servers - and when transferred via email, IM, or batch file transfer.
- *Wikipedia*

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23

PGP – Pretty Good Privacy

- **The International PGP Home Page**
 - <http://www.pgpi.org/>
- **The gnu privacy guard**
 - <http://www.gnupg.org/#auto-ref-0s>

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24

The GNU Privacy Guard

- GnuPG is the GNU project's complete and free implementation of the OpenPGP standard as defined by [RFC2440](#) . GnuPG allows to encrypt and sign your data and communication, features a versatile key management system as well as access modules for all kind of public key directories. GnuPG, also known as *GPG*, is a command line tool with features for easy integration with other applications. A wealth of [frontend applications](#) and [libraries](#) are available.
- GnuPG is [Free Software](#) . It can be freely used, modified and distributed under the terms of the [GNU General Public License](#) .

Student presentation

- Privacy, data mining, identity theft, encryption.
Ethical dilemmas and technological solutions.
- 2 students: *? and *?
- Presentation date: 16.10