Privacy

The interest that individuals have in sustaining a 'personal space', free from interference by other people and organisations (Morison 1973)

http://rogerclarke.com/PFS.html





Privacy

The interest that individuals have in sustaining a 'personal space', free from interference by other people and organisations (Morison 1973)

Privacy is one interest among many. Privacy protection is an exercise in balance (just like protection of every other human interest). There are no 'privacy absolutists'.



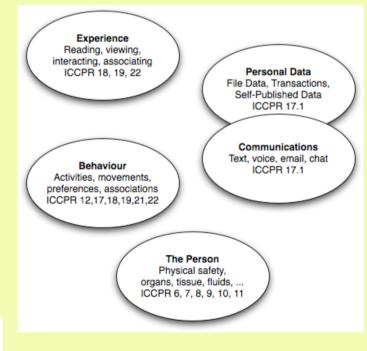


Why Privacy?

- Physical Needs
- Psychological Needs
- Social / Sociological Needs
- **Economic Needs**
- Political Needs
- Human Dignity, Autonomy

The Multiple **Dimensions** of 'Personal Space'







3

Privacy is a Precondition for Free Speech

- Journalists protect their sources
- Dissidents seek to anonymise and obfuscate



5

7

Copyright 2014 XAMAX Consultancy Pty Ltd

Free Speech is a Threat to Privacy

- The location of a victim of domestic abuse
- The identity of an undercover operative
- The social networks of a hitherto trusted person

Privacy is a Precondition for Free Speech

- Journalists protect their sources
- Dissidents seek to anonymise and obfuscate

Free Speech is a Precondition for Privacy

- In closed / authoritarian / collectivist societies, privacy is generally grossly compromised
- In open, liberal democracies, rather less so

Free Speech is a Threat to Privacy

- The location of a victim of domestic abuse
- The identity of an undercover operative
- The social networks of a hitherto trusted person
- The drink-driving conviction
- The genetic predisposition to epilepsy
- The big win in a lottery
- The valuable art-work in the unguarded house





Privacy is a Threat to Free Speech

Disclosure to an employer, a licensing agency, an investigative agency or the public

of a person's medical condition, assets or actions

may be critical to

public safety, the pursuit of justice, the exposure of hypocrisy and corruption, public debate, voting intentions, ...



11

Democratic Principles for Balancing Interests

- 1. Evaluation
- 2. Consultation
- 3. Transparency
- 4. Justification 'in the public interest'
- 5. Proportionality
- 6. Mitigation
- 7. Controls
- 8. Audit



http://www.privacy.org.au/Papers/PS-MetaP.html

10

The (Dead) Amendments and Privacy?

- Physical and Behavioural Privacy depend on effective sanctions against:
 - intimidation
- incitement to violence
- harassment
- incitement of hatred
- stalking
- ? humiliation

?? insult

- ?? offensiveness
- Both ss.18C-18D and the dead amendments exhibit both over-reach and shortfalls
- Racial discrimination is not the only context

Copyright XAMAX Consultancy

What This Process Has Lacked So Far

- From the Abstract to the Concrete We (would) need a suite of examples against which definitions and saving provisions can be assessed
- From the A-List to Real People Polite discussion amongst the invited few is good. So are workshops involving representatives of the categories of people who are directly affected