

Right to Privacy

Statement	Source	Notes
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.”	Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in Paris December 10, 1948	
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.”	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted December 1966 by the UN General Assembly	
Article 16: “1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation. 2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.	Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted November 1989 by the UN General Assembly	
Article 22: “Respect for privacy: 1. No person with disabilities, regardless of place of residence or living	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted December 2006 by the UN General Assembly	

<p>arrangements, shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, or correspondence or other types of communication or to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation. Persons with disabilities have the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. 2. States Parties shall protect the privacy of personal, health and rehabilitation information of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.”</p>		
<p>Article 21: “21. Every person has the right to be free from arbitrary interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence including personal data, or to attacks upon that person’s honour and reputation. Every person has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks”</p>	<p>ASEAN Human Rights Declaration November 19, 2012</p>	<p>The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) nations all agreed to the declaration, however, unlike a treaty this document lacks legal status and is not binding to member states</p> <p>(Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.)</p>
<p>“Article 7 Respect for private and family life - Everyone has the right to respect for his or her private and family life, home and communications.”</p> <p>“Article 8 Protection of personal data - Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.”</p>	<p>Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union Declared and ratified 2000, came into effect December 2009</p>	<p>Was adapted from 1950 European Convention’s Article 8 on the right to respect for private and family life via the European Court of Human Rights Council of Europe</p> <p>(European Union)</p>

<p>“The right to not have one’s personal matters disclosed or publicized; ‘Right to be let alone’”</p> <p>“The right against undue government intrusion into fundamental personal issues and decisions”</p> <p>Supreme court recognition of the right to privacy through the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth (also Fourteenth) Amendments in the Constitution</p>	<p>Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)</p>	<p>This basis had the Supreme Court extend the right to purchase contraceptives (Eisenstadt v. Baird), right to have an abortion (Roe v. Wade) however was recently overturned, and right to engage in private intimacy (Lawrence v. Texas)</p> <p>(United States of America)</p>
--	---	---