Case Analysis on User Data

In Palmer's case analysis, he goes over the laws that have been recently implemented in Europe and mentions the question if the United States should also adopt similar laws. The landscape of data privacy and protection have been significantly reshaped by European privacy laws, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) one of the most notable. The General Data Protection Regulation focuses on principles such as data minimization, limiting its purpose, and accountability. The goal of the GDPR is to is to allow individuals to obtain greater control over their personal data and ensure that these organizations utilize this information responsibly. In this paper I will be arguing for the United States to implement laws similar to the stringent approach European privacy laws utilizing deontology and virtue ethics. I'll demonstrate that strict privacy laws are crucial in protecting individual's rights and promoting trust in digital systems by analyzing key concepts from Zimmer and Buchanon.

One central concept that Zimmer demonstrates in his work is informational privacy which discusses individual's control over their personal information and how it is utilized, collected, and shared by organizations. Zimmer resonates with the General Data Protection Regulation's stress on transparency, data subject rights, and consent due to his conception of informational privacy being similar. It is apparent that to maintain the United States individual's privacy rights it is necessary to adopt laws similar to the GDPR's strict privacy laws when using Zimmers's concept to state a case. Because without sufficient regulations companies may take advantage of these individuals by collecting and utilizing their data with proper protection. In this case the actions taken can be evaluated using the deontological ethical framework. This framework measures actions not only based on their consequences but also their commitment to moral principles. United States adoption of privacy laws like the GDPR is morally vital utilizing this perspective. This follows the principle because allowing individuals to control their data respects their dignity and autonomy and does not just use them as a tool to achieve their goals.

Another way to analyze the case comes from Buchanan' opinion on moral rights. His concept states that every individual deserves essential protections such as basic rights and privacy just because they are human. The GDPR not only recognizes these moral rights but focuses on empowering people with rights to access, revision, and erasure. In contrast, without strong privacy laws, individuals in the United States moral rights are at risk of being undermined and their privacy at risk of violated. When utilizing virtue ethics approach focuses on the necessity to attend to qualities such as honesty, integrity, and respect for autonomy. From this perspective, moral failing occurs when there are not strong privacy policies due to the privacy rules not accomplishing protection of people's privacy and autonomy. Adhering to these principles requires supporting human well-being and aiming for moral excellence. This virtue embrace is accomplished by implementing privacy law that prioritizes individuals' rights and welfare.

In conclusion, this case analysis implements concepts from Zimmer and Buchanan along with virtue ethics and deontological ethical framework to support the argument that the United States should adopt privacy laws similar to Europe's privacy laws. Adopting these laws are vital in maintaining individual's rights, building trust, and encouraging ethical governance. Rather than addressing these business impact and privacy-security balance concerns with reasons that disregard privacy protections they should address these concerns with careful policy designs.