

Welcome to INF30020 Lecture 12

Ethics & compliance:

Ethical, legal and professional
scope

Swinburne
▶ think forward

Summary, schedule and assessment

Week	Week Beginning	Weekly Teaching and Learning	Assessment and Learning activities
1	01 August	Introduction and Overview: IS risk and security	Class activity & reading (TBA)
2	08 August	Information Security & risks I	Class activity & reading (TBA); Submit CLA #1, Friday 12 August
3	15 August	Information Security & risks II	Class activity & reading (TBA)
4	22 August	Identifying Information Assets & evaluating risks	Class activity & reading (TBA); Submit CLA #2, Friday 26 August
5	29 August	Mitigation, treatment & control I	Class activity & reading (TBA)
6	05 September	Mitigation, treatment & control II	Class activity & reading (TBA); Submit Online Quiz #1, Friday 09 September
Mid Semester Break – 12 September to 18 September. ISRS Report Part A, due Friday 16 September.			
7	19 September	Information Security & Information Governance	Group Warm-up (TBA); Submit in class, Wednesday 21 September
8	26 September	Business Continuity Management	Class activity & reading (TBA);
9	03 October	Contingency Planning	Class activity & reading (TBA); Submit CLA #3, Friday 07 October
10	10 October	Cybersecurity and Business Continuity Management	Class activity & reading (TBA);
11	17 October	Fraud and forensic auditing: Fraud, cybercrime, forensic auditing and continuous monitoring	Class activity & reading (TBA); Submit Report Part B, Friday 21 October
12	24 October	Information Security ethics & compliance and pre-quiz revision	Class activity & reading (TBA); Submit Online Quiz #2, Friday 28 October

Classes

- 1 x 2hr F2F Workshops across the semester, Weds 8:30, 10:30
- M001 – M011 completed

Assessments

- CLA#1 , CLA#2 submitted and returned marking, CLA#3 returned
- Group warm up exercise completed (those present receive mark)
- Quiz 1 completed, Quiz 2 next week!

Groups

- Group assignment
 - Due Tuesday 25 October, 9am

**Quiz 2 will take place from
9:00am Thursday 27 October until 9:30pm Friday 28 October.**

Completion of the quiz during its time range is a unit requirement.

**Maximum, 27 minutes (25 + 2 mins reading) from the time you log-in ,
must be completed in the one sitting**

The quiz will comprise 15 questions covering topics from Weeks 6-12, with a focus on contents covered in Lectures, Live Online sessions and required readings

All questions will be multi-choice &/or selection based

This does mean there are two (2) assessment tasks due in week 12!

Our aim is that you have 80% of results and supporting feedback to you mid-next week

Please complete the student evaluation survey

Week 12 Cyber ethics

Objectives

- Develop your view of some key concepts in cyber ethics
 - Examine different perspectives and approaches to some more challenging issues
 - Is there anything unique and special about this space that warrants a distinction from *ethics*?

Going back to Cyber-ethics

Is it possible that our sense of irregular and / or illegal acts is changing?

i.e. could it be possible that some of our behaviors might be “contrary to common rules or practice” and policy because technology does legitimately change the rules?

Chris Avenir , Ryerson Univeristy

Is it possible that our sense of irregular and / or illegal acts is changing?

“Let me tell you another story that I think illustrates this problem”

Shirkey, “Its not information overload its filter failure” , September 2008, Start: 15:02 sec – 21:20

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LabqeJEOQyl>

Do our definitions hold up?

- **Ethics:** (broadly conceived) defines socially acceptable behaviour, based on morality and our sense of fixed moral attitudes and customs.
- Some but not all may be seen as universally accepted among cultures
 - Morality as a system of rules and principles for guiding human conduct
 - Ethics as the study of our moral systems
- **Laws:** rules that mandate or prohibit certain societal behavior (legislature, common law)

Is there something about cybertechnology that's makes it deserving of special moral consideration?

'Cybertechnology'

A definition

Cybertechnology refers to a wide range of connected computing and communications devices it can include standalone computers but is mostly focused on "connected" or networked computing and communications technologies, to the Internet and IoT.

Cybertechnologies are hand-held devices, personal computers (desktops and laptops), games consoles, mainframe computers, and so on.

The distinction is form other types of technology

'Cyber-ethics'

A definition

“The wide range of moral issues involving cyber-technology”, incorporating, “stand alone computers to connected or networked” ICTs.

- It examines the impact that cybertechnology has for our social, legal, and moral systems.
- It also evaluates the social policies and laws that have been framed in response to issues generated by the development and use of cybertechnology.
- Hence, there is a reciprocal relationship here

'Cyberethics'

A definition

“The wide range of moral issues involving cyber-technology”, incorporating, “stand alone computers to connected or networked” ICTs.

- It examines the impact that cybertechnology has for our social, legal, and moral systems.
- It also evaluates the social policies and laws that have been framed in response to issues generated by the development and use of cybertechnology.
- Hence, there is a reciprocal relationship here

Are cyber ethics issues unique?

- Boyer was stalked in ways that were not possible before cybertechnology.
- But do new ethical issues arise?
- descriptive base or normative

Image courtesy of: The Amy Boyer Case

http://si410wiki.sites.uofmhosting.net/index.php/The_Amy_Boyer_Case



1. *Traditionalists* argue that nothing is new – crime is crime, and murder is murder.
2. *Uniqueness Proponents* argue that cybertechnology has introduced (at least some) new and unique ethical issues that could not have existed before computers.
 - Traditionalists underestimate the role that issues of *scale* and *scope* that apply because of the impact of computer technology.
 - Cyberstalkers can stalk multiple victims simultaneously (scale) and globally (because of the scope or reach of the Internet).
 - They also can operate without ever having to leave the comfort of their homes.
 - Most ethical issues are not unique to technology but technology has complicated or changed the way we should treat ethical issues, e.g. software piracy

Tavani, 2013

Let's give some consideration to our additional cases –for each case:

1. In your view is there an aspect of this case that is explicitly *about cybertechnology*, or a feature of that technology, that is controversial from a moral perspective?
2. What are the main moral and ethical concerns you see in the case?
3. Do you think addressing these issues specifically as concerns of cyber ethics might help us to address the moral, legal or policy gaps they expose?

What are the ethical concerns from the 3 scenarios?

Scenario 1: Cyberbullying

Megan Taylor Meier (November 6, 1992 – October 17, 2006) was an American teenager who died by suicide by hanging herself three weeks before her 14th birthday. A year later, Meier's parents prompted an investigation into the matter. Could her suicide be attributed to cyberbullying through the social networking website MySpace? And what was Lori Drew's involvement?

- Anonymity and pseudonymity (is the fiction ok?)
- Deception and harassment (should it be tolerated at all?)
- Crime (should offenders be subject to prosecution)
- Legal liability (should the vendor – MySpace - be liable?)
- Moral responsibility (What is the moral responsibility of others)

What are the ethical concerns from the 3 scenarios?

Scenario 2: Contested ownership

In this case a mobile device news website PhoneDog sued Noah Kravitz, its former employee, after Kravitz refused to turn over password information for the Twitter account he developed and cultivated during his employment.

- Does a customer list constitute Intellectual Property , i.e. trade secret of the company?
- Should Employers and employees allow a mixed account (business & private)
- Can employees post to personal accounts in business hours OR whenever they are using employer resources?
- What is the legal ownership of the information posted?
- Should you be allowed to comment about your former employers online?

What are the ethical concerns from the 3 scenarios?

Scenario 3: Blogger

Jessica Louise Cutler (born May 18, 1978 in Monterey, California) is a blogger, an author, and former congressional staff assistant who was fired for detailing her active sexual life, including receiving money for having sex, in her blog.

- Privacy & confidentiality - were these violated?
- How about anonymity – was a right to it violated?
- Free speech versus defamation?
- Is an online diary a published and public document?
- Is there an implied privacy in a blog with a limited audience - e.g. your Facebook, friends and family members?

What are the ethical concerns from the Ava Majury case?

Scenario: Ava Majury

13 years old

13 year old entrepreneur

Friends onselling data

70% of audience is male

*The castle doctrine & permission
to use deadly force*

- Responsibility and judgement?
- Age and responsibility/ age and moral judgement
- Legally correct decision Vs morally correct?
- Is an online photo journal a published and public document?
- Is there an implied privacy in an account with a limited audience -?

Some more working definitions

- Information ethics (*see Luciano Floridi*) ethical concerns associated with the free flow of information, e.g. unfettered access to information, intellectual freedom (versus censorship, intellectual property, free speech), structural changes affecting the free flow of information that change our social behaviour
- Cyber ethics (*see Tavani*) The wide range of moral issues involving cyber-technology, incorporating stand alone computers or connected and networked devices and encompassing information use. Perhaps a good term because it allows for an inclusive view that encompasses technology issues (e.g. for gender, race ethnicity, various digital divides that might be inherent in devices) and allows the new range of techno-ethical concerns that crop up to be incorporated

Cybercrime takes two forms:

1. crimes *where computers* or other information communications technologies *are an integral part* of an offence (such as online fraud, identity theft, the distribution of child exploitation material)

The term 'online fraud' refers to any type of fraud scheme that uses email, web sites, chat rooms or message boards to present fraudulent solicitations to prospective victims, to conduct fraudulent transactions or to transmit the proceeds of fraud to financial institutions or to others connected with the scheme.

2. crimes *directed at computers* or other information communications technologies (such as hacking or unauthorised access to data).

Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission

<https://www.acic.gov.au/about-crime/organised-crime-groups/cybercrime>

Cyber *information* crimes

- Three Breaches involving electronic information:
 - Confidentiality – Access without authorization
 - Integrity – Modification of data without authorization
 - Availability – Authorized user denied access

The *Cybercrime Act* 2001

Unauthorised access, modification or impairment to commit a serious offence

Unauthorised impairment of electronic communications.

Possession of data with intent to commit computer offence

Supply of data with intent to commit a computer offence

Unauthorised access to restricted data.

Unauthorised impairment of data held in a computer disk, credit card, etc.

Modification of data without authorisation, e.g. Matthew Flannery, *main offence relating to posting a picture of an unknown man on the Narrabri Shire Council website*.

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-11-10/afp-methods-questioned-as-hacker-claims-he-was-wrongly-accused/5879380>

**Thank you for your participation
this semester**

Your engagement in our class
is what makes it worthwhile

SWIN
BUR
* NE *

SWINBURNE
UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY

Swinburne
▶ think **forward**