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### **With reference to the four Fundamental Principles of Ethics (i.e. Beneficence, nonmaleficence, autonomy, and justice) identify discuss ethical issues in the use and implementation of Information and Communication Technologies in the Financial Sector in Kenya.**

The fiscal sector in Kenya is decreasingly embracing information and communication technologies to ameliorate effectiveness and reach further guests. From mobile banking to digital payment systems, Information and Communication Technologies has enabled fiscal institutions to expand their reach, reduce costs, and improve on effectiveness. As with any new technology, the relinquishment of Information and Communication Technologies in the fiscal sector has also raised a number of ethical issues related to the four principles of ethics beneficence, nonmaleficence, autonomy, and justice. In this essay, we will identify the ethical issues that arise from the use and perpetration of Information and Communication Technologies in the fiscal sector in Kenya, and explore implicit results to these issues.While Information and Communication Technologies has brought a number of benefits, it also presents several ethical issues that bear attention with reference to the four principles of ethics beneficence, nonmaleficence, autonomy, and justice.

The four principles of ethics are non-maleficence, autonomy, beneficence and justice. Ethical issues arise when these principles aren't upheld.

The principle of nonmaleficence requires that individualities and institutions act in ways that don't beget detriment to others. In the environment of the use and perpetration of information and communication technologies in the fiscal sector in Kenya, the principle of nonmaleficence raises a number of ethical issues related to data security, translucency, and consumer protection.

One of the crucial ethical issues related to nonmaleficence in the use of Information and Communication Technologies i in the fiscal sector in Kenya is the eventuality for data breaches and cyber attacks. As fiscal institutions decreasingly calculate on Information and Communication Technologies i to manage and store sensitive fiscal data, the threat of data breaches and cyber attacks also increases. Data breaches and cyber attacks can affect in the theft of particular and fiscal information, leading to identity theft, fiscal fraud, and other dangerous consequences for consumers.

To uphold the principle of nonmaleficence in the use of Information and Communication Technologies i in the fiscal sector in Kenya, fiscal institutions must prioritize data sequestration and security. This includes enforcing strong encryption and other security measures to cover sensitive data, regularly streamlining software and systems to address vulnerabilities, and furnishing training and support for workers to insure that they're apprehensive of stylish practices for data security.Additionally, financial institutions must be transparent with consumers about their data collection and storage practices, and must obtain informed consent from consumers before collecting or using their personal information.

Another ethical issue related to nonmaleficence in the use of Information and Communication Technologies in the financial sector in Kenya is the potential for consumer harm resulting from the use of algorithms and artificial intelligence in decision-making. Financial institutions in Kenya are increasingly using algorithms and AI to analyze financial data and make decisions about creditworthiness, loan approvals, and other financial matters. However, these algorithms and AI systems can be biased and may perpetuate existing inequalities, leading to harmful consequences for consumers.

To uphold the principle of nonmaleficence in the use of algorithms and AI in the financial sector in Kenya, financial institutions must ensure that their systems are transparent and unbiased. This includes regularly auditing algorithms and AI systems to identify and address any biases or discriminatory practices, ensuring that these systems are trained on diverse data sets to avoid reinforcing existing inequalities, and providing consumers with clear and accessible explanations of how these systems make decisions.

Finally, the principle of nonmaleficence also requires financial institutions to protect consumers from harm resulting from their own actions. This includes protecting consumers from harmful financial products and practices, such as predatory lending or hidden fees, and providing consumers with clear and accurate information about financial products and services. Financial institutions must also ensure that consumers have access to support and resources to help them make informed financial decisions.

In conclusion, the principle of nonmaleficence plays a critical role in ensuring the ethical use and implementation of Information and Communication Technologies in the financial sector in Kenya. Financial institutions must prioritize data privacy and security, ensure transparency and consumer consent, and protect consumers from harm resulting from the use of algorithms and AI and harmful financial products and practices. By doing so, financial institutions can promote the principles of nonmaleficence and build trust with consumers, ultimately contributing to a more ethical and socially responsible financial sector in Kenya.

Autonomy in the context of the use and implementation of information and communication technologies in the financial sector in Kenya, the principle of autonomy raises a number of ethical issues related to consumer choice and control over financial information and decision-making.

One of the key ethical issues related to autonomy in the use of Information and Communication Technologies i in the financial sector in Kenya is the potential for consumers to be coerced or misled into making financial decisions that are not in their best interests. This can occur through the use of persuasive technology or marketing tactics that manipulate consumers into making decisions that benefit the financial institution rather than the consumer.

To uphold the principle of autonomy in the use of Information and Communication Technologies i in the financial sector in Kenya, financial institutions must ensure that consumers have access to accurate and unbiased information about financial products and services. This includes providing clear and understandable information about fees, interest rates, and other costs associated with financial products, as well as providing consumers with tools and resources to help them make informed financial decisions.

Another ethical issue related to autonomy in the use of Information and Communication Technologies i in the financial sector in Kenya is the potential for consumers to have their financial information used or shared without their consent. As financial institutions increasingly rely on Information and Communication Technologies to manage and store financial data, the risk of unauthorized access or use of this data also increases. This can result in harm to consumers, such as identity theft, financial fraud, or other negative consequences.

To uphold the principle of autonomy in the use of Information and Communication Technologies in the financial sector in Kenya, financial institutions must prioritize data privacy and security. This includes implementing strong encryption and other security measures to protect sensitive data, regularly updating software and systems to address vulnerabilities, and providing training and support for employees to ensure that they are aware of best practices for data security. Additionally, financial institutions must obtain informed consent from consumers before collecting or using their personal financial information.

Finally, the principle of autonomy also requires financial institutions to ensure that consumers have access to financial services and products that meet their individual needs and preferences. This includes providing accessible and inclusive financial services that are available to all consumers, regardless of their income, education, or other factors. Financial institutions must also ensure that their services are designed to meet the diverse needs of their customers, including providing support for individuals with disabilities, older adults, and other vulnerable populations.

In conclusion, the principle of autonomy plays a critical role in ensuring the ethical use and implementation of Information and Communication Technologies in the financial sector in Kenya. Financial institutions must prioritize consumer choice and control over financial information and decision-making, ensure data privacy and security, and provide accessible and inclusive financial services. By doing so, financial institutions can promote the principles of autonomy and build trust with consumers, ultimately contributing to a more ethical and socially responsible financial sector in Kenya.

Justice is one of the four fundamental principles of ethics, in the context of the use and implementation of information and communication technologies in the financial sector in Kenya, the principle of justice raises a number of ethical issues related to fairness, equity, and the distribution of resources and opportunities.

One of the key ethical issues related to justice in the use of Information and Communication Technologies in the financial sector in Kenya is the potential for financial institutions to engage in discriminatory practices that favor certain individuals or groups over others. This can occur through the use of biased algorithms, discriminatory lending practices, or other forms of systemic discrimination that contribute to social and economic inequality.

To uphold the principle of justice in the use of Information and Communication Technologies in the financial sector in Kenya, financial institutions must prioritize fairness and equity in their policies and practices. This includes developing non-discriminatory algorithms, providing equal access to financial products and services, and ensuring that all customers are treated fairly and equitably, regardless of their socio-economic status, gender, race, or other factors.

Another ethical issue related to justice in the use of ICT in the financial sector in Kenya is the potential for financial institutions to exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities. This can occur through the provision of financial products and services that are only accessible to wealthy or privileged individuals, or through the prioritization of profit over social responsibility.

To uphold the principle of justice in the use of Information and Communication Technologies i in the financial sector in Kenya, financial institutions must prioritize social responsibility and economic equity in their policies and practices. This includes developing financial products and services that are accessible to all individuals, regardless of their socio-economic status, and providing support for underserved populations through programs such as microfinance or financial education initiatives.

Finally, the principle of justice also requires financial institutions to be accountable for their actions and to contribute to the wider social good. This can be achieved through responsible investment practices, support for sustainable development initiatives, or through the development of innovative financial products and services that promote social and environmental well-being.

In conclusion, the principle of justice plays a critical role in ensuring the ethical use and implementation of Information and Communication Technologies in the financial sector in Kenya. Financial institutions must prioritize fairness and equity, promote social responsibility and economic equity, and contribute to the wider social good. By doing so, financial institutions can promote the principles of justice and build trust with customers, ultimately contributing to a more ethical and socially responsible financial sector in Kenya.

Beneficence is one of the four fundamental principles of ethics. In the context of the use and implementation of information and communication technologies in the financial sector in Kenya, the principle of beneficence raises a number of ethical issues related to the responsibility of financial institutions to act in the best interests of their customers and the wider community.

One of the key ethical issues related to beneficence in the use of Information and Communication Technologies i in the financial sector in Kenya is the potential for financial institutions to prioritize profits over the well-being of their customers. This can occur through the use of predatory lending practices, hidden fees and charges, or other tactics that exploit vulnerable populations and contribute to financial instability.

To uphold the principle of beneficence in the use of Information and Communication Technologies in the financial sector in Kenya, financial institutions must prioritize the well-being of their customers and the wider community. This includes providing transparent and affordable financial products and services, and ensuring that these services are accessible to all consumers, regardless of their income or other socio-economic factors.

Another ethical issue related to beneficence in the use of Information and Communication Technologies i in the financial sector in Kenya is the potential for financial institutions to contribute to social and economic inequality. This can occur through the use of discriminatory lending practices, or by prioritizing the needs of wealthy customers over those of low-income or marginalized populations.

To uphold the principle of beneficence in the use ofInformation and Communication Technologies i in the financial sector in Kenya, financial institutions must prioritize social responsibility and economic equity. This includes developing financial products and services that are designed to meet the needs of all customers, regardless of their socio-economic status, and providing support for underserved populations through programs such as microfinance or financial education initiatives.

Finally, the principle of beneficence also requires financial institutions to contribute to the wider social good, beyond the interests of their own organization. This can be achieved through responsible investment practices, support for sustainable development initiatives, or through the development of innovative financial products and services that promote social and environmental well-being.

In conclusion, the principle of beneficence plays a critical role in ensuring the ethical use and implementation of Information and Communication Technologies i in the financial sector in Kenya. Financial institutions must prioritize the well-being of their customers and the wider community, promote social responsibility and economic equity, and contribute to the wider social good. By doing so, financial institutions can promote the principles of beneficence and build trust with customers, ultimately contributing to a more ethical and socially responsible financial sector in Kenya.

In conclusion, the increasing adoption of information and communication technologies in the financial sector in Kenya has brought numerous benefits, including increased access to financial services and improved efficiency. However, this adoption has also raised several ethical issues related to the principles of beneficence, nonmaleficence, autonomy, and justice. To address these ethical issues, financial institutions in Kenya must carefully consider the potential impact of their use of Information and Communication Technologies i on consumers and the public at large, prioritize data privacy and security, ensure transparency and consumer consent, and promote accessibility and inclusivity. By doing so, financial institutions can promote a more ethical and socially responsible approach to the use ofInformation and Communication Technologies in the financial sector in Kenya.