# Social, Ethical, Legal and Economic Issues of Computing



- ▼ Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) Code of Ethics
  - ▼ Any code of ethics, including this one, is not a look-up table that prescribes a certain action in a given situation
    - Rather, it is a set of fundamental principles
    - They advocate that a professional software engineer should make an ethical judgement based on thoughtful considerations of these principles
    - It is difficult to apply 'a one-size-fits-all' guiding principle to all possible scenarios that a software engineer might face
  - ▼ Eight Principles Defined in the ACM Code of Ethics
    - Public Software engineers shall act consistently with public interest
    - 2. Client and Employer Software engineers shall act in a manner that is in the best interests of their client and employer consistent with the public interest
    - 3. Product Software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible
    - 4. Judgement Software engineers shall maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgement
    - 5. Management Software engineering managers and leaders shall subscribe to and promote an ethical approach to the management of software development and maintenance
    - 6. Profession Software engineers shall advance the integrity and reputation of the profession consistent with the public interest

- 7. Colleagues Software engineers shall be fair to and supportive of their colleagues
- 8. Self Software engineers shall participate in lifelong learning regarding the practice of their profession and shall promote and ethical approach to the practice of the profession

# ▼ Legal Frameworks (in Singapore)

- The Computer Misuse Act covers, among other things, hacking, sabotaging computers, accessing and distributing confidential data, copyright infringement including installing and distributing pirated software, cyber-stalking, harassment or online grooming, and credit card fraud.
- The Cybersecurity Act establishes a legal framework for oversight and maintenance of national cybersecurity, including establishing a cybersecurity regulator, imposing cybersecurity obligation on organisations providing critical and essential services, licensing and regulating cybersecurity service providers, and providing a framework for sharing cybersecurity information
- The Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) covers the collection, use, disclosure and care of personal data

### ▼ Ownership & Copyright

- ▼ Copyright is a formal recognition of ownership
  - If a person creates and publishes some work that has some element of originality, that person becomes the owner and can claim copyright
  - An exception is if the person works for an organisation, as an organisation can claim copyright for published work created by one or more people working for the organisation
- ▼ Copyright can apply to any of the following:
  - Literary work
  - Musical composition

- Film
- Music recording
- Radio or TV broadcast
- Works of art
- Computer programs
- Copyright cannot apply to an idea, and it cannot be claimed on any part of a published work that was previously published by a different person or organisation
- ▼ Two Reasons Why Copyright Law Exists
  - Creative work takes time and effort and requires original thinking,
    so the creator deserves the opportunity to earn money from it
  - It is unfair for another person or organisation to reproduce the work and make money from it without paying the original creator

# **▼** Software Licensing

- ▼ Commercial software is no different from any other commercial product, in the sense that it is created and sold by a company to make a profit
  - However, the key difference is that even if you buy software, you do not own the software
  - Instead, you are only buying a license that allows you to use the software
- ▼ Shareware is commercial software which is made available on trial basis for a limited time
  - During this trial period, either the full version, a limited version or a beta test of a new version might be available
- ▼ Freeware does not have a time limit on the free usage
  - It could be the full software or an earlier version
- ▼ Open-source software is a type of computer software in which source code is released under a license in which the copyright holder grants

users the rights to use, study, change, and distribute the software to anyone and for any purpose

- The philosophy here is that using open-source software will allow collaborative development of software to take place
- Open-source software is normally available free-of-charge

### ▼ Impact of Computing & Technology

## ▼ Social Impacts

- Allowing people who are physically distant to communicate with one another easily and immediately
- Allows people to access information far more easily and quickly than traditional methods
- Allows for collaboration between teams which are geographically separated
- Artificial intelligence helps with data analysis, such as predicting where crimes are likely to take place, which can help governing authorities to more efficiently prevent and respond to crime

### **▼** Ethical Impacts

- Programming self-driving vehicles to make decisions when an accident is imminent leads to ethical dilemmas, such as whether the car should prioritise the driver's life or the pedestrian's
- Artificial intelligence tends to exaggerate the human biases present in training data, which could lead to even more biases in the artificial intelligence's decision making

### ▼ Legal Impacts

- Creation of laws pertaining to cybersecurity and data collection and protection
- · Modification of copyright laws
- Current laws may be unequipped to handle artificial intelligence

### **▼** Economic Impacts

- Automation of repetitive tasks leads to cost savings for organisations, but also results in job losses
- Creation of new technology-related jobs in existing companies