

Pellequer Manuel

Môle Clément

English 7

Week 2

Technology and Responsibility: Reflections on the New Tasks of Ethics

Evaluating ethics in the age of New Technology:

An Annotated Bibliography

Juan, Enriquez. Ethics in the age of technology. Berlin, 2018. TEDxBerlin conference.

Enriquez discusses the evolution of ethics and how the human race has learnt to tolerate itself throughout history taking slavery as an initial theme. He points out that humans must be aware that the present moment in which they live in used to be the unimaginable future for their grandparents and ancestors. In other words, no one knows what will be considered as right or wrong in the future. Enriquez took homosexuality as an example as well. No one knew 100 years ago that same-sex relationships would be ethical in the society that we live in today . With technology breaking barriers and people posting their point of views and everyday activity on a regular basis, future generations will know what we used to think. Ultimately, some of our behavior will be shocking or offensive to our grandchildren. Enriquez finds a number of ways that will allow humans to understand each other in the future in the age of new technology. Humans must start by establishing civility in conversations and taking into account where the other person is coming from and what they were taught. In the end, Enriquez debates that patience, humility and building bridges are the ways humans will be able to understand each other in an age of technology.

Peter, Barr. "Ethics in the age of technological disruption." A discussion paper for the 2018 True North Conference.

In the age of modern technology, the key elements to look at are the commoditization of human experience, the role of consent, privacy, the management of issues produced by these new technologies. What is happening today couldn't have been predicted two generations ago. Data is being created at the speed of light. Barr discusses that by 2020, about 37 trillion gigabytes of data will have been created by humans. Data has helped humanity to fuel its business and have more precise models and analyses. However, in the race of data fueled by the corporate world and the idea of big data being the golden key to human evolution, it is notable that little to none attention was paid to the potential for unnecessary harm. Barr points out that when data was being an accessible tool for businesses, they were concerned about how data could help their companies grow and create more products, services for their customers. However, these businesses didn't pay much attention to how customers' data could make them vulnerable and harm their activity. In the times that we live in today, one of the first steps in the path for businesses to act ethically is for them to consider how their usage of data and the way they trade it will potentially harm their customers. Therefore, companies must always give customers a right to know how their data is being used even though it might seem unnecessary in the present.

Ker, Than. "The Ethical Dilemmas of Immortality". livescience.com. May 23, 2006. Web.

As Hans Jonas discusses in his essay, human life expectancy in the age of new technology has taken a shift and caused a lot of disruption in the field of ethics. Similarly, Ker Than engages in a similar debate. Life expectancy for the human race is on an exponential slope. In fact, Than reveals that studies have demonstrated that if risks from diabetes, strokes and heart diseases are eliminated by new technology, human life expectancy will be increased by another 14 years. In the near future, the average 90-year-

old will mirror the same physical health as the average 50-year-old today. However, the big question that all academics and philosophers have is 'Is immortality moral?'. Than compares the death of an elderly to the death of a child by stating that one is sad and one is tragic. With a growing aging population, men have to think about how to deal with newborns and acknowledge that having immortal humans means that having children will be an issue as resources will be limited. In addition, immortality will be expensive, only the wealthy, upper class population will be able to afford such a luxury. As a result, humans need to reevaluate the powers and limits of biotechnology and anticipate the issues that they can cause in the long run to remain ethical.