UNSW **GSOE9510** 28 Feb, 2019

LECTURE OUTLINE Ethics, in engineering & elsewhere

definition: ethics — your behaviour — affect 'other' — 'should/ought'

Ethics is fundamental to

• your behaviour [exercise: Define moral autonomy.]

• interaction \rightarrow co-operation

Knowing is not the same as doing.

Ethics is central to professions, which self-regulate. [exercise: Define profession.]

- allow innovation
- legal regulation is inadequate, because ...

Engineers deliberately changes how people live and, so, cause ethical issues in which they must be involved.

Engineering is global, transcending any one tradition, & affects all.

Ethical issues related to engineering include

- managing risk & uncertainty;
- competence;
- distribution of costs not matching that of benefits;
- integrity of records, ...; and
- human relationships with

And recall that technology is un-natural.

How **should** you conduct yourself as a professional engineer?

Ethics is difficult.

— features vague & imprecise definitions; conflicting demands; arbitrary & inconsistent assumptions about the goal. \rightarrow CONFLICTS! not engineers' preferred structures!

Some 'philosophical' systems can help identify ethical issues & appropriate responses.

- virtues
- duties / responsibilities
- utilitarianism
- rights

They all require a primary axiom to define goodness.

They provide different perspectives but lead to similar conclusions.

Possible 'first principle' to guide an engineer's professional behaviour:

- legalism
- obedience
- selfishness
- 'personal' morality

which give society little reassurance! Better is

• mutually agreed, professional standards (Code of Ethics)

Possible motives to conform to ethical principles:

- fear of consequences
- religion
- loyalty to ...
- altruism
- professional expectations

implicit social contract: Society trusts engineers to protect what society values.

But accountability may be remote.

Merit the trust you are given!

What is your guide & motivation? What you do is your responsibility & defines your reputation.

reference: Martin & Schinzinger, ch 1-3