ETHICS REPORT
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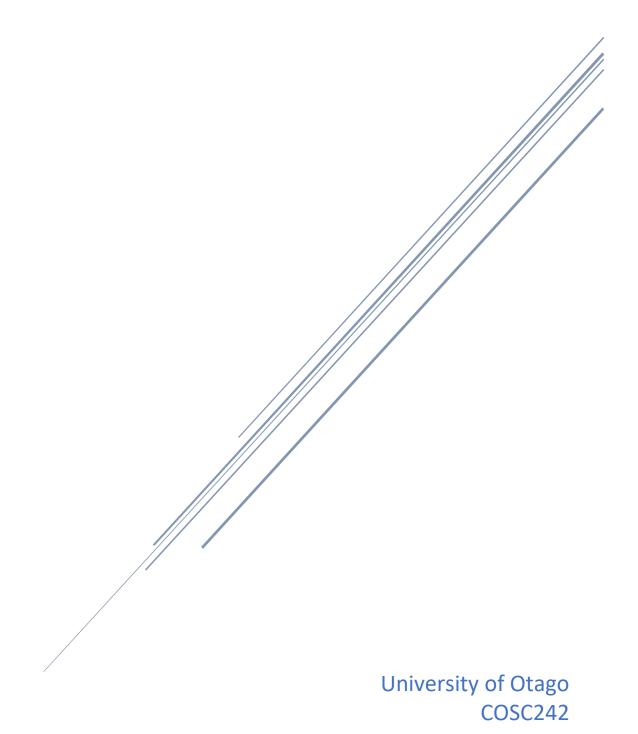COSC242

1)

Before accepting the offer, Robin needs to consider several issues such as; the privacy and confidentiality of driver's information, and the consequences of creating such an algorithm. Deep learning algorithms require the collection of data to create accurate forecasts of behaviour, the algorithm described would need vast amounts of information on the driving and purchasing habits of individuals. This, if not done correctly, could be at risk of breaching the IIPT-Code-of-Practice article 4.2.1 'Practices specific to education and research functions'. Which states that when performing research, members must strive to safeguard the confidentiality and anonymity of private data. Robin must also consider her obligations to the drivers defined under article 5.1 of the IPT-Code-of-Ethics which explain members must look out for the interests of their clients, which includes proving strict confidentiality. The anonymity of data is of utmost importance because if the data were exposed information on the driver's activities could be detrimental their personal and professional lives. Article 4.2.1 of the IIPT-Code-of-Practice reminds members to determine the potential consequences of the misuse of their research. In the case of a deep learning algorithm it is possible that the program could learn to discriminate based on gender and ethnicity and the information could then be sold on to inform insurance premiums for different drives. Therefore, according the IIPT-Code-of-Practice and the IPT-Code-of-Ethics, Robin should procced only if she can justify that the research used to produce the algorithm will be anonymous, confidential, and keep privately so third parties cannot appropriate the data for their own purposes.

2)

Due to his financial situation, Pavle may feel obliged to ignore his duties to the client to ensure that he keeps his job. However, The ITP-Code-of-Ethics article 5.1 states that members need to look out for the interest of both their employers and their clients. Alternatively, Pavle may be tempted to create an algorithm with looser restraints on loans granted by the bank due to the likelihood that he would become a client himself. This would qualify as a conflict of interests. It would likely turn out that such an algorithm would benefit both employers and clients as clients would now receive loans with interest rates that better reflect their ability to make repayments, however Pavle is still required to investigate this fact and inform both parties if this is not the case. Especially if a conflict of interest arises between some clients and the bank as stated by article 5.4 of the ITP-Code-of-Ethics. Pavle must also consider article 5.2.1 of the IITP-Code-of-Practice which states the need to "Consider the needs for scalability, connectivity, capacity, performance, resilience, recovery, access, security and create cost-effective solutions that meet those needs." The software Pavle has been asked to develop must be developed with security in mind. It is conceivable that the score given to potential loan taker could be misappropriated for other uses both within and outside the Bank.

3)

Sanja's personal history means that she may be tempted to proceed with implementing the technology for the purposes disclosed by the police but also for things such as catching drug dealers as the police have unofficially mentioned. However, this would be very unethical given the massive conflict of interest between the consumer of the toy and the company who are collaborating with the police. This would be a breach of the IIPT-Code-of-Practice under article 5.4 which states that both parties need to be informed when a conflict arises, so unless the consumer where aware that they were being recorded (which would likely make the technology redundant) it would be a breach of conduct. Article 5.1 also requires that members provide strict confidentiality to their customers, which implies that their information be kept under secure conditions. The technology could perhaps be implemented for prosecuting domestic violence as the consumer is likely to support this but under no conditions do the IIPT-Code-of-Practice allow for consumers information to be recorded and shared without their expressed permission.

4)

I would not find this to be a breach of the IIPT-Code-of-Practice or the IPT-Code-of-Ethics if certain conditions where met. Firstly, the employees would need to be made fully aware of the implementation of this technology, if it was done without the employees permissioned then it would indeed be a violation. Secondly, anonymity, the employer would be able to use this information simply to tract the total or average effectiveness of their employees and not single out individuals. Security of the system would therefore be a high priority.