1. Introduction

Cybernetics, developed by Norman Wiener in the 1950s, can be regarded as the foundational discipline for Computer Ethics. (Floridi, 2015) His new discipline covered many of the same topics that we would today regard as central to Computer Ethics. These include access to computers for people with disabilities, computer security, professionalism in computing and unemployment due to computing and automation and many more. (Bynum, 2016)

The term we use today, “Computer Ethics”, has its origins with Walter Maner (Maner, 1980; Bynum, 2016)

Today Computer ethics covers a broad range of topics including: security, privacy, copyright as in computer “piracy”, access to computing for the disabled, environmental impact and sustainability of computing system and research ethics etc. Of these, privacy, is currently the most discussed topic in the field. (Stahl *et al.*, 2016)

Researchers can now use the principles of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) to manage the ethical considerations of how their research impact society.(Eden, Jirotka and Stahl, 2013)

1. Definition of Ethical Computing

James H, Moor defines Computer ethics as “… the analysis of the nature and social impact of computer technology and the corresponding formulation and justification of policies for the ethical use of such technology” (Moor, 1985). These policies are then used to govern how we use computer technologies and their social impact on our world.

According to the Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy, ethics is “the philosophical study of morality”. (Audi, 1999) In other words what is wrong and what is right. Therefor Ethical Computing relates to the study of morality as it relates to Computing.

In philosophy, ethics can be broken down into various theories. This is also true of the ethics of computing.

Multiple definitions

Different theories. Ie information ethics

(Moor, 2011)

Term originates with Walter Maner (Maner, 1980) according to (Bynum, 2016) Subscript ( not found )?

1. Importance of Ethical Computing

Privacy

Piracy

Equal access

Check (Carter, Laurie and Dixon-Woods, 2015; Floridi and Taddeo, 2016)

Also see (Mittelstadt and Floridi, 2016)

Moor describes that a policy vacuum creates issues in computer ethics.

Policy vacuum is to be filled with the help of RRI(Eden, Jirotka and Stahl, 2013)

RRI (Von Schomberg, 2013)

1. Some guidelines on being ethical within the computing environment
2. Conclusion
3. References