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# COMP1511: Ethics In ICT and Professionalism



Session 2, 2018



# Ethics in ICT

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*(from wikipedia)*

- **Computer ethics** is a part of **practical philosophy** concerned with how computing professionals should make decisions regarding professional and social conduct.
- Various national and international professional societies and organizations have produced **code of ethics** documents to give basic **behavioral guidelines** to **computing professionals** and users.

# Ethics in ICT

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For example:

- **Association for Computing Machinery**
  - ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct
- **Australian Computer Society**
  - ACS Code of Ethics
  - ACS Code of Professional Conduct
- **British Computer Society**
  - BCS Code of Conduct

And many more ... ..

# ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

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- The Code is designed to **inspire** and **guide** the **ethical conduct** of all computing professionals.
- The Code serves as a basis for **remediation** when violations occur.
- The Code includes principles formulated as statements of responsibility, based on the understanding that the **public good is always the primary** consideration.
- **Guidelines** and **explanations** to assist computing professionals in understanding and applying the principle.

# 1. GENERAL ETHICAL PRINCIPLES.

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From <https://ethics.acm.org/> ,

*A computing professional should...*

- 1.1 Contribute to society and to **human well-being**, acknowledging that all people are stakeholders in computing.
- 1.2 **Avoid harm**.
- 1.3 Be **honest** and **trustworthy**.
- 1.4 **Be fair** and take action not to discriminate.
- 1.5 Respect the work required to produce new ideas, inventions, creative works, and computing artifacts.
- 1.6 Respect **privacy**.
- 1.7 Honor **confidentiality**.

## 2. PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

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- 2.1 Strive to achieve **high quality** in both the processes and products of professional work.
- 2.2 Maintain **high standards** of professional **competence**, conduct, and ethical practice.
- 2.3 Know and **respect** existing **rules** pertaining to professional work.
- 2.4 Accept and provide appropriate professional review.
- 2.5 Give comprehensive and **thorough evaluations** of computer systems and their impacts, including analysis of possible risks.
- 2.6 Perform work only in **areas of competence**.
- 2.7 Foster **public awareness** and understanding of computing, related technologies, and their consequences.
- 2.8 Access computing and communication resources only when authorized or when compelled by the **public good**.
- 2.9 Design and implement systems that are **robustly and usably secure**.

# 3. PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES.

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*A computing professional, especially one acting as a leader, should...*

- 3.1 Ensure that the **public good is the central** concern during all professional computing work.
- 3.2 Articulate, encourage acceptance of, and evaluate fulfillment of **social responsibilities** by members of the organization or group.
- 3.3 Manage personnel and resources to enhance the **quality of working life**.
- 3.4 Articulate, apply, and support policies and processes that reflect the principles of the Code.

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# Using the Code : Case Studies

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- As prescribed by the Preamble of the Code, computing professionals should **approach the dilemma with a holistic reading** of the principles and evaluate the situation with thoughtful **consideration to the circumstances**.
- In all cases, the computing professional should defer to the **public good** as the paramount consideration.

Example case studies available at :

<https://ethics.acm.org/code-of-ethics/using-the-code/>



# Ethical Dilemma : An Example

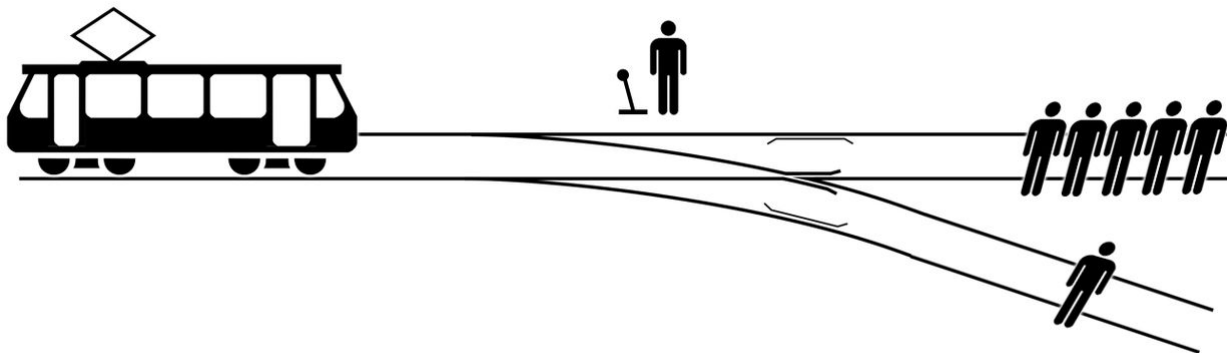
(from Wikipedia)

## Trolley problem:

Should you pull the lever to divert the runaway trolley onto the side track?

1. **Do nothing** and allow the trolley to **kill the five people** on the main track.
2. **Pull the lever**, diverting the trolley onto the side track where it will **kill one person**.

→ Which is the most ethical option?



# Examples of Ethical and/or Professional Failures

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- IBM's 2016 Census Failure (*Ethical and/or Professional failure?*)
- Facebook Data Privacy Scandal (2018) (*Ethical and/or Professional failure?*)
- Banking Royal Commission 2018 (*Ethical and/or Professional failure?*)
- Financial Crisis 2007-2008 (*Ethical and/or Professional failure?*)