How to decide if a particular theory is usefel?

* Allows its proponents to examine-moral problems, reach conclusions, and defend these conclusions in front of a disbelieving, yet open-minded audience.

Ethics – the way in which we look at and understand life

* Branch of knowledge that deals with moral principles

Moral Theories – frameworks we use to justify or clarify our position when we ask ourselves “what should I do in this situation?”

Relativism – no universal moral norm of right and wrong

* Different individuals or groups of people can have completely opposite views of a moral problem

Kinds of relativism

1. Subjective relativism – each person decides right and wrong for him/herself
2. Culture Relativism – meaning of “right” and “wrong” rest with a society’s actual moral guidelines.

* These guidelines vary widely from place to place and from time to time

Divine Command Theory – based on the idea that good actions are those aligned with the will of God and bad actions are contrary to the will of God.

* Subscribed to some, but not by all
* Based on obedience, not reason

Ethical Egoism – philosophy that each person should focus exclusively on his or her self-interest.

* The morally right action for a person to take in a particular situation is the action that will provide that person with the maximum long-term benefit

Consequentialism – the consequence of an action justifies the moral acceptability of the means taken to reach that end

* Consequence of an action which determines whether or not the action is moral
* The end justifies the means

Kantainism/Deontology – chief author: Immanuel Kanta

* Type of action rather than the consequences of that action

Professional Code of Ethics – set of guidelines which are designed to set out acceptable behavior of member of a particular group

* States the principle and core values that are essential to the work

Professional Code of Ethics

1. Ethical Decision Making – use a common set of core values as guideline for ethical decision making
2. High Standards of Practice and Ethical Behavior – reminds professionals of the responsibilities and duties that they may be tempted to compromise to meet the pressure of day-to-day business
3. Trust and Respect from the General Public – public trust is built on the expectation that a professional will behave ethically
4. Evaluation Benchmark – professionals can use as a means of self-assessment

Code of Ethics of Association of Information Technology Professionals (AITP)

*I acknowledge:*

1. That I have an obligation to management – promote the understanding of information processing methods & procedures to management
2. That I have an obligation to my fellow member – uphold the high ideals of AITP

* I shall cooperate with my fellow members and shall treat them with honesty and respect

1. That I have an obligation to society – participate to the best of my ability in the dissemination of knowledge pertaining to the general development of information processing
2. That I have an obligation to my College/ University – I shall uphold its ethical and moral principles
3. That I have an obligation to my employer whose trust I hold – I shall endeavor to discharge this obligation to the best of my ability
4. That I have an obligation to my country – I shall uphold my nation and shall honor the chosen way of life of my fellow citizen

Principles

1. Public
2. Client and Employer
3. Product
4. Judgement
5. Management
6. Profession
7. Colleagues
8. Self
9. Commandments
10. Thou shalt not use a computer to harm other people.
11. Thou shalt not interfere with other people's computer work.
12. Thou shalt not snoop around in other people's computer files.
13. Thou shalt not use a computer to steal.
14. Thou shalt not use a computer to bear false witness.
15. Thou shalt not copy or use proprietary software for which you have not paid (without permission).
16. Thou shalt not use other people's computer resources without authorization or proper compensation.
17. Thou shalt not appropriate other people's intellectual output.
18. Thou shalt think about the social consequences of the program you are writing or the system you are designing.
19. Thou shalt always use a computer in ways that ensure consideration and respect for other humans.

What id Computer Ethics?

* It is a new branch of ethics that is growing and changing rapidly as computer technology also grows and develops.
* Deals with practical problems and focuses on the nature of moral action and responsibility
* Acddg to Moors: unique because computers have certain properties that raise unique issue

Logically malleable – can be shaped or molded to do any activity that can be characterized in terms of inputs and connection logical operations

2 stages of computer revolutions

1. Technological Introduction – computer technology is developed and refined
2. Technological Permeation – technology gets integrated into everyday human activities and into social intuitions

3 levels of Computer Ethics (Levels of Analysis)

1. “Pop” - latest
2. “Para” – special interest
3. “Theoretical” – applies scholarly theories to computer ethics

Wave 7 – study how Filipinos use social media

10 Commandments of Computer Ethics in Relation to the Appropriate Philippines Laws

1. E-commerce Law, Anti-Cybercrime Law, Revised Penal Code
2. Anti-Cybercrime Law
3. Art. III Sec. III Constitution (Privacy Rights), Anti-wiretapping law
4. Anti-Cybercrime Law, access device regulation act
5. Anti-Cybercrime Law
6. Intellectual property law
7. E-commerce Law
8. Intellectual property law
9. Civil Code
10. Civil Code

Privacy – mentioned only in the 1987 PHILIPPINE INSTITUITION

1. The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court or when public safety or order requires otherwise as prescribed by law
2. Any evidence obtained in violation of this or the preceding section shall be inadmissible for any purpose in any preceding

Section 12 of RA 10175: VOID AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL FOR VIOLATING THE PRIVACY RIGHTS OF INVIDUAL USER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

* Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012

Republic Act (RA) No. 10173 – Data Privacy Act

* Processing of personal information of individuals collected by both public and private entities

Republic Act (RA) No. 3019 – Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act

Identity Theft – type of consumer fraud

* A person knowingly uses another person’s information in a fraudulent manner for the purpose of obtaining goods.

Identity thief – looks information he can use to create official document

Phishing – pop-up messages to deceive a person into disclosing his credit card number

Invisibility Factor:

1. Invisible Abuse -invisible operation of a computer to engage unethical conduct
2. Invisible Programming Values – embedded to computer program
3. Invisible Complex Calculation