The goal of this discussion is to see how IT professionals’ ethical guidelines defined by two different organisations (the ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct and the BCS Code of Conduct) are applied in real cases. The case study I chose is the Medical Implant Risk Analysis about a researcher that found a vulnerability in a medical device and provided the information to the manufacturer so that they could evaluate the risk associated. The table below shows the principles followed by the researcher and the company.

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| Action | ACM Code | BSC Code |
| The company made the medical devices available to people without means through various charity organisations. | Principle 1.1 | 1. Public Interest  a. have due regard for public health, privacy, security and wellbeing of others and the environment. |
| The medical device was approved by multiple countries regulation agencies. | Principle 2.3 | 2. Professional Competence and Integrity  d. ensure that you have the knowledge and understanding of Legislation\* and that you comply with such Legislation, in carrying out your professional responsibilities.  3. Duty to Relevant Authority  a. carry out your professional responsibilities with due care and diligence in accordance with the Relevant Authority’s requirements whilst exercising your professional judgement at all times. |
| Data stored in medical device is encrypted. | Principle 2.9 | 2. Professional Competence and Integrity  f. avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious or negligent action or inaction. |
| Data encrypted with standard cryptographic algorithms | Principle 2.6 | 2. Professional Competence and Integrity  c. develop your professional knowledge, skills and competence on a continuing basis, maintaining awareness of technological developments, procedures, and standards that are relevant to your field. |
| Researcher disclosed the vulnerability to the company and collaborated with them to evaluate risk. | Principle 2.5 | 2. Professional Competence and Integrity  e. respect and value alternative viewpoints and, seek, accept and offer honest criticisms of work.  f. avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious or negligent action or inaction  g. reject and will not make any offer of bribery or unethical inducement. |

REFERENCES:

Association for Computing Machinery (2018) ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct. Available from: https://ethics.acm.org/ [Accessed 15 March 2022].

BCS (2021) Code of Conduct for BCS Members. Available from: https://www.bcs.org/media/2211/bcs-code-of-conduct.pdf [Accessed 15 March 2022].