Summary Post

## Case: Automated Active Response Weaponry

Regarding my initial post, the manufacturing of weapons should adhere to the BCS ethical code, which imposes limits, good practice requirements, and common policy criteria. Several nations are claimed to have resisted such rules to develop freely, as Rob noted. Free development and expansion of automated weapon technology could be harmful and prone to mistakes (Rob, 2022). The American Army Paul Scharre's mentioned a situation when presence when they were gone out on reconnaissance missions in Afghanistan. They found a 6-year-old child goat herder who is a spy and revealed their location. None of his squad soldiers even contemplated shooting that child, even though it was legal to kill a spy without specifying an age. Nevertheless, a robot would not have this filter. Automated weapons might be able to uphold the law and remain impartial, however, doing legally and doing right is not always identical (Paul, 2018). Giving human attributes like kindness or ethics to a complex piece of software like artificial intelligence (AI) is a dishonest way to represent it. Even the most intelligent AI has its own distinct attributes, it operates could not the same as human values and ethics.

On the other hand, Michael pointed out a fundamental problem, namely that morally upright conduct and the law are sometimes not compatible. The informers may still be held accountable in court (Michael, 2022). Fortunately, some improvement can be found in the National Security Agency (NSA), where Edward Snowden was hired as a contractor. NSA announced that the FISA Amendments Act of 2017 now extends whistle-blowers protections to contractors working for the intelligence community in their semi-annual report to congress (NSA, 2018). Moreover, the engineers in the Q Industries case chose open reporting with protest. Smart informers could choose confidential reporting or anonymous reporting instead to prevent counter-defendant from violating the terms of confidentiality. Besides the legal matters, the reported issue should come first and foremost, the informer's motivations or nature could be ignored. Ireland is the first nation to acknowledge the irrelevance of the reasons behind whistleblowing in its Protected Disclosure Act 2014 law (UNODC, 2015).

## References:

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