IEEE Code of Ethics
ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

Dr.-Ing. Frank Pallas, TU Berlin
Öffentliches Treffen der GMDS-Präsidiumskommission
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ACM & IEEE

„Informatik“
„Technische Informatik“
„Elektrotechnik“
„Software Engineering“
IEEE Code of Ethics

We, the members of the IEEE [...] agree:
1. to accept responsibility in making decisions consistent with the safety, health, and welfare of the public, and to disclose promptly factors that might endanger the public or the environment;
2. to avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest whenever possible, and to disclose them to affected parties when they do exist;
3. to be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data;
4. to reject bribery in all its forms;
5. to improve the understanding of technology; its appropriate application, and potential consequences;
6. to maintain and improve our technical competence and to undertake technological tasks for others only if qualified by training or experience, or after full disclosure of pertinent limitations;
7. to seek, accept, and offer honest criticism of technical work, to acknowledge and correct errors, and to credit properly the contributions of others;
8. to treat fairly all persons and to not engage in acts of discrimination based on race, religion, gender, disability, age, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression;
9. to avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious action;
10. to assist colleagues and co-workers in their professional development and to support them in following this code of ethics.

IEEE Code of Ethics – In Kürze

1. **accept responsibility** for safety, health, and welfare of the public
2. avoid and disclose real or perceived **conflicts of interest**
3. be **honest and realistic** in stating claims
4. reject **bribery**
5. improve the **understanding of technology** and its appropriate application
6. maintain and improve **technical competence**
7. seek, accept, and offer **honest criticism**
8. treat all persons **fairly**
9. avoid **injuring others**, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious action;
10. **assist** colleagues and co-workers in their **professional development**

➔ Wenig spezifisch für IEEE-Kontext
ACM Code of Ethics and Prof. Conduct

Preamble

General Moral Imperatives
  - ...

More Specific Professional Responsibilities
  - ...

Organizational Leadership Imperatives
  - ...

Compliance with Code...
  - ...

ACM Code of Ethics and Prof. Conduct

Preamble

**General Moral Imperatives**
  - Imperative 1: Contribute to society and human well-being
  - Imperative 2: Avoid harm to others
  - ... (honesty, fairness, property rights, credit-giving, privacy)
  - Imperative 8: Honor confidentiality

More Specific Professional Responsibilities
  - ...

Organizational Leadership Imperatives
  - ...

**Compliance with Code**
  - Befolgen, Andere ermuntern und unterstützen
  - Bei Nichtbeachtung ACM-Ausschluss möglich
ACM Code of Ethics and Prof. Conduct

Preamble
General Moral Imperatives
  – ...

More Specific Professional Responsibilities
  – ...

Organizational Leadership Imperatives
  – ...

Compliance with Code...
  – ...

ACM: More Specific Profess. Responsibilities

2.1 Strive to achieve the **highest quality**, effectiveness and dignity in both the process and products of professional work.
  [… + jeweils 1-4 erläuternde Absätze…]

2.2 Acquire and maintain professional **competence**.

2.3 Know and respect **existing laws** 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 Honor **contracts**, agreements, and assigned responsibilities

2.7 Improve **public understanding** of computing and its consequences

2.8 **Access** computing and communication resources only when **authorized** to do so
2.3 Know and respect existing laws pertaining to professional work.

ACM members must obey existing local, state, province, national, and international laws unless there is a compelling ethical basis not to do so. Policies and procedures of the organizations in which one participates must also be obeyed. But compliance must be balanced with the recognition that sometimes existing laws and rules may be immoral or inappropriate and, therefore, must be challenged. Violation of a law or regulation may be ethical when that law or rule has inadequate moral basis or when it conflicts with another law judged to be more important. If one decides to violate a law or rule because it is viewed as unethical, or for any other reason, one must fully accept responsibility for one’s actions and for the consequences.

2.6 Honor contracts, agreements, and assigned responsibilities.

[...]
A judgment that a specific assignment should not be performed may not be accepted. Having clearly identified one’s concerns and reasons for that judgment, but failing to procure a change in that assignment, one may yet be obligated, by contract or by law, to proceed as directed. The computing professional’s ethical judgment should be the final guide in deciding whether or not to proceed. Regardless of the decision, one must accept the responsibility for the consequences.

> Fachkultur traditionell vglw. kritisch ggü. Obrigkeit / Eheree
> Aber: Individuelle Verantwortung, kein „Rückhalt“ o.ä.
2.8 Access computing and communication resources only when authorized to do so

[...] Trespassing includes accessing communication networks and computer systems, or accounts and/or files associated with those systems, without explicit authorization to do so. Individuals and organizations have the right to restrict access to their systems [...] No one should enter or use another’s computer system, software, or data files without permission. One must always have appropriate approval before using system resources, including communication ports, file space, other system peripherals, and computer time.

⇒ Risiko „überspezifischer“ und damit „aus der Zeit gefallener“ Regeln für Partialprobleme

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  – ...
More Specific Professional Responsibilities
  – ...
Organizational Leadership Imperatives
  – ...
Compliance with Code...
  – ...
3.1 Articulate social responsibilities of members of an organizational unit and encourage full acceptance of those responsibilities.

3.2 Manage personnel and resources to design and build information systems that enhance the quality of working life.

3.3 Acknowledge and support proper and authorized uses of an organization’s computing and communication resources.

3.4 Ensure that users and those who will be affected by a system have their needs clearly articulated during the assessment and design of requirements; later the system must be validated to meet requirements.

3.5 Articulate and support policies that protect the dignity of users and others affected by a computing system.

3.6 Create opportunities for members of the organization to learn the principles and limitations of computer systems.

Organisations- und Management-Verantwortung vglw. prominent

IEEE & ACM: Take-Aways

- Unterkomplexe Kodizes (IEEE) kaum hilfreich

- Fachspezifische Kultur („Ungehorsam“) explizit niedergeschlagen (ACM)

- Risiko überspezifischer „Partialregelungen“ (ACM)

- Organisations- und Management-Verantwortung als eigenes Kapitel (ACM)
Code 2018 Project

The current ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct (The Code) was adopted in 1992. Much has changed since then, and The Code needs to be updated to reflect shifts in both technology and society. The ACM has convened a task force of stakeholders from many organizations to produce an update of the Code, expected to be presented to ACM Council for adoption in spring 2018.

The 2018 Code is meant to be an update of the 1992 code, not a wholesale revision. We are particularly concerned about possible blind spots or anachronisms that may have resulted from changes in technology or the profession since 1992.

2.8 Access computing and communication resources only when authorized to do so.

Theft or destruction of tangible and electronic property is prohibited by imperative 1.2 — “Avoid harm to others.” Trespassing and unauthorized use of a computer or communication system is addressed by this imperative. Trespassing includes accessing communication networks and computer systems, or accounts and/or files associated with those systems, without explicit authorization to do so. Individuals and organizations have the right to restrict access to their systems so long as they do not violate the discrimination principle (see 1.4). No one should enter or use another’s computer system, software, or data files without permission. One must always have appropriate approval before using system resources, including communication ports, file space, other system peripherals, and computer-time.
IEEE & ACM: Take-Aways

- Unterkomplexe Kodizes (IEEE) kaum hilfreich
- Fachspezifische Kultur („Ungehorsam“) explizit niedergeschlagen (ACM)
- Risiko überspezifischer „Partialregelungen“ (ACM)
- Organisations- und Management-Verantwortung als eigenes Kapitel
- Transparenz von Überarbeitsungsverfahren („diff“, Erklärungen)
- Vorsicht und Zurückhaltung bei neuen Aspekten: Langfristige Relevanz?
Dr.-Ing. Frank Pallas
TU Berlin – Information Systems Engineering Group
Sekr. EN 14
Einsteinufer 17
D-10587 Berlin
Mail: fp@ise.tu-berlin.de
Twitter: @sallapf