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Ethics in Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

This article emphasizes the importance of moral values in artificial intelligence (AI). The topic is approached through dividing it into two parts: roboethics and computer ethics, moral values and use in technology. The first chapter approaches the features and behavior of a robot, as well as the issues it causes and how it poses a danger to humans. The second chapter of the article draws a parallel between computer ethics and roboethics.

Machine ethics only applies to human-designed computed machines and their moral conduct. Furthermore, the author has gone into great depth on the social normative ideals of artificial intelligence and how it threatens human and future technologies in terms of theory and law. In the moment, only moral principles and ethics cover the technology controlling AI, and no regulation exists to formally prosecute offenses involving AI.

To reshape the current situation, the author broadens the topic to include regulation and other ethical considerations of artificial intelligence.

One way to solve the challenge of regulating artificial intelligence is to secure copyright on inventions, which will ultimately fall into the category of intellectual property rights. Several nations, including the, the United States, Japan and United Kingdom, discussed including artificial intelligence as intellectual property. Since artificial intelligence is a growing area of technology, a lot of other countries are in the process of establishing legislation governing it.

Onward to the following section of this article, the author discusses AI's impact on the human race. Regarding that would be a detailed breakdown of the topic of job disabilities. This paper begins by discussing both the positive and negative sides of AI: how it helps in developing infrastructure and

moving to an industrialized world, as well as how it eliminates employment opportunities from humans and the threat it raises.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence AI Ethics, , Ethical AI, Ethics of AI, Machine Ethics, Roboethics

Introduction

The intelligence displayed by computers or algorithms is referred to as artificial intelligence (AI). That is also the name of the research area that examines how to build intelligent devices and applications. This area is described by major AI research and textbooks as "the study and design of intelligent agents" where an agent is a machine that understands its environment and proceeds accordingly to increase its chances of succeeding. Intelligence, including time, space, and randomness, is a computational attribute.

Similarly to how children observe countless hours of adult behavior in order to anticipate what would happen, robots will observe so much of human and computer behavior in order to predict the next moment, then the next second, next minute, and so forth.

The ethics of artificial intelligence is divided into roboethics and machine ethics, as well as moral principles and technology's importance.

The first branch, roboethics, is involved with the moral principles and actions of artificial machines, while the second is concerned with the ethics of computed machines created by humans. Beginning with the creation and background of AI and robotics, as well as the broader spectrum behind the hierarchy of robot and AI development. A machine's ethics are differentiated based on its values and behavior in terms of work implementation.

Artificial intelligence study is very technical and detailed, and it is split into several areas of study that often struggle to coordinate with one another. Some of the conflict is attributed to sociocultural factors: subfields emerging up around specific institutions and researchers' work. Several technological problems often separate AI science. Other subfields concentrate on solving complex problems. Others concentrate on one of the alternatives, the use of a certain instrument, or the completion of certain tasks.

The principle must be accepted in society in order to manage the ethics of AI and robotics. The actual case on the topic of ethics reveals challenges and confidentiality for humans and robots. Addressing topics related to the legal frameworks of several countries and the different specializations of rules that affect the ethics of AI. The final take on the ethics of implies an uncertainty of AI and other computers domination, also known as artificial intelligence takeover.

With AI taking over, the positive aspect can only be set for the digitalized growth of civilization point of view, while the negative aspect tends to endanger the functions of individuals. Other problems come from the cautious side of the takeover, such as the unemployment scenario and the stagnation of the economy, as well as the existence of socio-cultural traditions. At the moment, artificial intelligence has a tight grip on the world. Humans rely on artificial intelligence, which forecasts the upcoming dominance of AI and robotics.

Considering the fact that artificial intelligence creates a distorted scenario all over the globe, abuse of technology makes humans redundant.

History

Aristotel proposed that humans could acquire virtue through the development of behaviors. The term "robot" was first used in English by playwright Karel Capek in his humorous drama R.U.R (Rossum's universal robots) in 1921. Initially, robots were created with a public good in order to replace human employees. The history of industrial robotics can be traced back to the post-World War II era. During the late 1940s, slave robots were programmed to lead on actions. Industrial groups were substituted by hydraulic and electronic power in the mid-1950s.

Later, McCarthy and his team at Stanford's artificial intelligence department developed like humans and implemented and understood spoken signals according to instruction in the late 1960s.

In the meantime, Japan and its neighbors proceed with industrial robotics. Late in 1968, Japanese Kawasaki factories negotiated a license for use of the robots.

Since 1975, robotics evolved and ended up living in various destinations. The autonomous robots are still in the initial stages. We now consider robotics to be a much wider field of expertise than we did only a few years ago.

Roboethics

“The ultimate goal of machine ethics is to create a machine that itself follows an ideal ethical principle or set of principles”

Responsibility, predictability, auditability, incorruptibility, transparency, and a predisposition trying not to harm are common factors among: any variables regarding human social functions; any variables considered in an algorithms intended to replace rational thoughts; any variables that might not occur in a report of a machine learning assessment.

It is technically simple but practically difficult to develop ethical guidelines for AI agents. How could humans instruct a computer to be ethical if there are no rigorous and impartial ethical standards?

Human ethics, which itself is founded on the moral entity and subject to moral action is very different to roboethics. A robot’s character and roles differ from human traits in the field of roboethics. The study of robot design and actions in accordance to commands is known as roboethics. As a result, any robot is pre-programmed based on the state of the robot's job and the instruction provided by the human.

This concern arose after questioning whether robots are acting in accordance with their ethics while still under human control. Machines are not moral agents, therefore they have no understanding of humanity, social norms, or human behavior. They are pre-programmed, but they cannot think or behave like humans, even if they are more intelligent than humans in terms of adapting to changing situations.

The primary goal of roboethics is to keep robots or other autonomous technology away from causing damage. The secondary goal addresses the undefined moral viewpoint of machines.

The major concern in the following part of roboethics is why robots are regarded as moral agents.

It's important to remember that if we need AI to help us make good moral choices, it raises doubt on efforts to ensure humans still maintain control of AI.

By reasoning on one side of roboethics, including its moral character, the robots can think better than a person. Since the robots are preprogrammed based on knowledge about human actions and evolution, they can be referred to as ethical moral agents. On the other hand, robots do not have

the capabilities of ethical moral principles. They can think like humans but cannot behave like humans because humans are moral actors who understand societal and cultural moral values.

Technology is evolving on a daily basis. As a result, the present situation would have little effect on robot ethics. Robot dominance can be predicted by projecting the same condition into the future. Considering the last statement, robots cannot be considered moral agents. We should refine our understanding of ethics and morals in order to deal with the emergence of emerging technology with capacities that could potentially increase our understanding of human behavior and cultural principles.

As a result, many scientists believe that robots should not go beyond their robot ethics and do not take on the characteristics of humans.

The third component of roboethics is a robot's and humans' duty to society and practices.

Robots are not deliberate, but they lack the perception to care of situations; humans are intentional, and they behave in accordance with the situation. Human contact will be reduced, and robots will not comply with society.

Machine Ethics

What exactly are machines? Machines are distinct components that create the purpose of the given job without human interaction; these parts include engines, gears, and every other piece that is entirely known to be a computer. Machines can only execute a single purpose, while robots can be designed to perform a variety of tasks. Computers have been modernized as "virtual machines" as a product of the successive evolution of devices, and many scientists and researchers have developed significant machine ethics in order to control the engines. Digitalisation allows one to do a variety of things, like manipulate or actually delete a document or the control system to which it refers.

Computer ethics is a modern area dealing with training machines ethical concepts and moral standards, as well as procedures for learning how to overcome ethical dilemmas they may face in their own decision making. Why is computer ethics required? Excessive complexity of machines led in the mechanism crashing, the behavior of the machines would have been pre-programmed, and there is no certainty regarding the decisions or actions taken by machines.

In the middle of the 20th century, computers were used for manufacturing rather than people, resulting in inequality, while the production stayed similar to the human activity over development. Machines cannot act autonomously; they need human interaction on an as-needed basis. There is a risk that robots will do harm to humans if they act in a certain way. A simple example will be food factory workers who work with heavy equipment such as grinders and scrappers, workers who test the machine for manufacturing without realizing they have fallen into the machine, and the machine, which has its own ethics and instructions, would eventually grind the human as a substance in production. It advises that, in order to minimize deaths and damage to workers, computer ethics be enforced and maintained.

By digging deeper into the moral logic behind ethics, philosopher Immanuel Kant, during the mid-twentieth century, influential in radical thinking in “Activity-based ethics” illustrates the implication machines of the action of its act. Action-based ethics guide ethics. According to Jeremy Bentham's utilitarian theory of action-based learning “the rules and procedures should be implemented on particular concern to avoid conflict”.

A.I. and law

Any human being is ruled by law, and the law was created by humans to improve the welfare of the people who live in society and to have control crime. Humans have been ruled by law since ancient times, and anyone who commits a crime will be prosecuted according to the law. And, if a person is harmed or injured as a result of the actions of another, he may be entitled to reimbursement under the law. Humans create artificial intelligence so artificial intelligence, but it is not regulated by any rules. Artificial intelligence should be regulated by ethical principles. Others are concerned that unethical programmers of such systems could make deliberate design features that purposely favor some groups at the detriment of others.

If someone assumes computer ethics to be about moral agents in a meaningful way, then these agents may be referred to as "artificial moral agents," with rights and obligations.

AI have its own regulation and authority because, in the near future, artificial intelligence would be on the rise, necessitating the implementation of effective legislation to regulate the technology. In 2016, the UK Committee in Commons Science and Technology condoned a study regarding

ethical control of robotics and artificial intelligence. The government's next step is expected to include a discussion on artificial intelligence policy.

The debate is whether artificial intelligence is subject to copyright. The patent issue is being debated in many countries, with the aim of determining if invented devices can be patented.

The study from MadyDalvaux, 2017, goes through whether the robots should have been granted legal rights and status as an electronic entity. The EU premises of this report include insight on machines and whether they will or will not affect human beings through its actions. As a result, the human control should be ensured. Countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan planned to make legal implications for artificial intelligence in intellectual property in 2017.

Conclusions

Understanding and approaching AI-related legal and moral questions is also in its beginnings. AI ethics is more than just "right or wrong," "good or evil," and "virtue and vice." Artificial intelligence seems to be the radical innovation to affect our existence, but it has its own species to mature, so let's not treat it like something we use and then abandon. It is not even a dilemma that a tiny number of people can overcome. However, legal and moral questions concerning AI are important and must be addressed immediately. This study attempts to draw attention to the major importance of multiple stakeholders paying attention to the ethics and morals of AI agents. While attempting to formulate AI ethics in order to encourage the growth of ethical AI, we will also gain a deeper understanding of human ethics, enhance current ethical values, and improve our relationships with AI agents in this present day and age. AI ethics should be a primary concern in the creation of Ai systems, not an afterthought. The proper implementation of AI ethics might be essential to humanity's future.