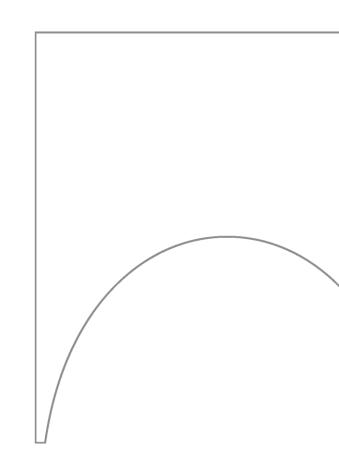


Automation

Ethical Aspects

Prof. Dr. Michael Zichy





What is ethics?

- Every one knows basic moral rules/values and applies them in their judgements and their actions
- Moral rules/values are crucial for a functioning/thriving society

Ethics

- Analyzing, defending, and improving moral rules/values on a scientific basis
- Helping to find morally sound solutions to complex problems



Why ethics?

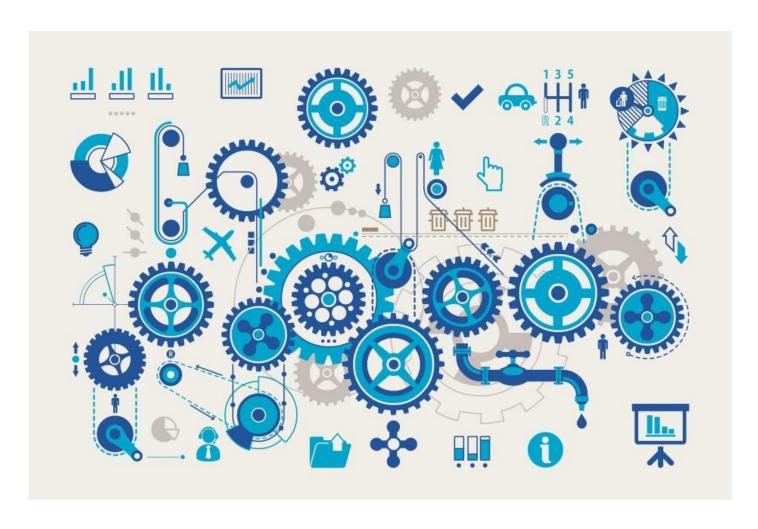
- Laws/regulations sometimes are insufficient
 - Bad, unjust
 - Do not cover all aspects
- Ethics as complement and correction of laws/regulations
- Laws/regulations are missing (because of new developments)
- Ethics as preparation for new laws/regulations



Considering ethical aspects in the assessment of science, technology and innovation will help to improve the regulations that are designed to lead these developments in the right direction



Automation – Ethical Appraisal





Automation

- Automation (with robots, artificial intelligence, computerized algorithms, mobile sensors, unmanned vehicles, etc.) is one major technological development
- Automation will have a deep impact on societies over the world and profoundly change the way we live our lives.



Automation – Some Data

- 47% of total jobs are automatable in the US
- 80% of US-jobs in retail, transportation, warehousing, and logistics are at risk
- 63% of sales occupations are at risk in the US
- Automatable jobs in developing countries reach from 55% in Uzbekistan to 85% in Ethiopia



Full Ethical Appraisal

Environmental-ethical Dimension



Socio-ethical Dimension



Cultural Dimension





Societal Dimension

- Very generic: no specific action or policy
- No really reliable data
- No judgement, but a first appraisal



Three basic moral values

- > freedom/autonomy
- wellbeing/quality of life
- > justice/equality

Who is affected?

- companies
- > skilled workers
- > unskilled workers
- developed countries
- developing countries



Three Analytical Questions

- What are the positive and what are the negative effects on a stakeholders freedom/autonomy?
- What are the positive and what are the negative effects on a stakeholders wellbeing/quality of life?
- What are the positive and what are the negative effects on a stakeholders equal opportunities?



Ethical Matrix

Ethical values	Freedom/Autonomy	Wellbeing/Quality of Life	Justice/Equality

Ethical values Affected groups	Freedom/Autonomy	Wellbeing/Quality of Life	Justice/Equality
Companies			
Skilled workers			
Unskilled workers			
Society - developed countries			
Society - developing countries			

Ethical values

Affected groups

Companies

Skilled workers

Unskilled workers

Society developed countries

Society developing countries Freedom/Autonomy

greater choice of work

forms (humans or machines)

Wellbeing/Quality of Life

reduced labor costs

higher productivity

Justice/Equality

competitive disadvantages for SME/those who

cannot employ/afford automation

concentration of capital

Ethical values

Affected groups

Companies

Skilled workers

Unskilled workers

Society developed countries

Society developing countries Freedom/Autonomy

greater choice of work

New jobs (and choices) will

possibly emerge

less jobs for choice

forms (humans or machines) •

Wellbeing/Quality of Life

reduced labor costs

higher productivity

more leisure time (?)

will lose (fulfilling) jobs

some will remain without jobs

new job opportunities might emerge

wages will go down (at least short term)

Justice/Equality

competitive disadvantages for SME/those who

higher competition on the job market (at least

cannot employ/afford automation

concentration of capital

short term)

Ethical values Affected groups	Freedom/Autonomy	Wellbeing/Quality of Life	Justice/Equality
Companies	 greater choice of work forms (humans or machines) 	reduced labor costshigher productivity	 concentration of capital competitive disadvantages for SME/those who cannot employ/afford automation
	 New jobs (and choices) will possibly emerge 	new job opportunities might emergemore leisure time (?)	
Skilled workers	 less jobs for choice 	 will lose (fulfilling) jobs wages will go down (at least short term) some will remain without jobs 	 higher competition on the job market (at least short term)
Unskilled workers	less jobs for choice	 less dangerous and dull jobs some will upgrade (education, training) will lose jobs (very likely permanently) 	 higher competition on the job market deteriorating situation for already underprivileged group
		wages will go down	and privileged g. out
Society - developed countries			
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Society - developed countries		 wages will go down cheaper products/services higher productivity automation might replace missing human workforce (demographics) technological innovation and new jobs more leisure time (?) 	 concentration of capital (knowledge, technology and wealth)
		 higher public spending higher taxes (?) social and political tensions (due to high unemployment) 	
Society - developing countries			

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Society - developing countries		 severe job losses social and political unrest cheap imported products/services might harm local markets 	 withdrawal of production/deindustrialization of developing countries/ reindustrialization of developed countries will find it hard/impossible to compete

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Conclusion

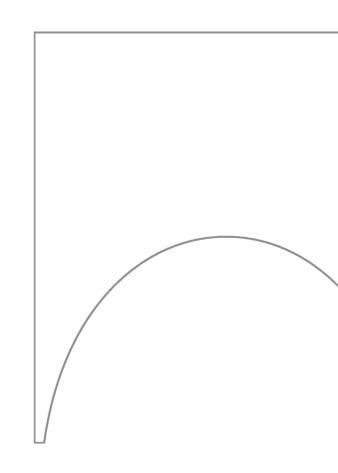
- At the moment, harms of automation seem to outweigh the benefits
- The issue of inequality both within and across countries –
 is the most pressing one.
- Governments must react
 - Install a forum for worldwide exchange and monitoring
 - > Invest in education
 - > Adapt taxation systems to redistribute wealth
- Developing countries must be supported



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Cultural Dimension

- Attitudes towards technology in general
- Attitudes towards robots
- Attitudes towards replacement of human workforce
- Work ethics (importance for identity, social standing etc.)
- Flexibility / adaptability
- Autonomy vs societal harmony

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