Ethical Issues

- Ensuring public safety.
- Cyber bullying.
- Unequal access to materials.
- The Digital divide.
- Virtual Currencies.
- Social pressure to be online and keep up with the latest technology.
- Access to inappropriate / illegal content.

Environmental Issues

Positive	Negative
• Industries such as manufacturing and agriculture are becoming more efficient • Increase in renewable energy options. • Electronic communication reduces the need to travel.	• Extraction of natural resources depletes them. • Electronic components require precious metals • Devices need large amounts of energy • Large amounts of e-waste • People want the latest devices, causing old devices to go to waste

Legal Issues

- Illegally sharing personal data
- Stealing money or information
- Illegally copying and sharing films and music
- Extorting information or blackmailing
- Electronic Spying

Cultural Issues

- Automation can improve the production process at the cost of jobs
- Technology has allowed jobs to be moved abroad where costs are lower
- Not everyone is proficient with technology
- Not everyone can afford technology
- Internet access may be poor in rural areas

Privacy Issues

- Devices may be tracked
- Social media encourages people to post about themselves online
- Unwanted images and people may be put online
- Big data allows information from many different sources to be put together
- Electronic information can be more easily copied
- Once information is online it is very difficult to remove it
- Not everyone is aware how to correctly use privacy settings

1.6 – Ethical, Legal, Cultural and Environmental Impacts of Digital Technology

The Data Protection Act 2018

Personal data must:
- Data must be collected and used fairly.
- Data must only be held and used for the reasons which it was gathered.
- Data can only be used for registered purposes .
- Data held must be adequate, relevant and not excessive.
- Data must be accurate and up to date.
- Data cannot be kept for longer than necessary.
- Data must be kept safely and securely.
- Data cannot be transferred outside of the EU unless suitable laws are in place.

Key roles:
- **Information Commissioner** has overall responsibility for enforcing the Data Protection Act.
- **Data Controller** The person or organisation responsible for the data
- **Data Subject** The person who's data is collected

Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988

- Gives creators of digital media the right to control how their work is used and distributed.
- Music, books, videos, games and software are covered by the act.
- Anything you design or code is automatically copyrighted and may not be copied without permission.

Software Licenses

Open Source	Proprietary
• Free and available to anyone • Can be modified to suit different needs • Encourages collaboration • Quick to fix issues • Can include more bugs • Less secure • No official support	• Licence can be expensive • Support from the manufacturer • Usually more secure • Bugs issues fixed regularly • Usually has user documentation • Cannot modify the code • Copyrighted by a company or owner

Computer Misuse Act 1990

- It is illegal to access data stored on a computer unless you have permission to do so.
- It is illegal to access data on a computer when that data will be used to commit further illegal activity, such as fraud or blackmail.
- It is illegal to make changes to any data stored on a computer without permission. This includes installing a virus or other malware which damages or changes the way the computer works.
- The maximum punishment for breaking this law is a £5,000 fine or several years' imprisonment.
- It must be proved that access was intentional, and not accidental as a result of poor configuration