

Ethics In Accounting A Decision Making Approach Download

Pilot decision making Pilot decision making, also known as aeronautical decision making (ADM), is a process that aviators perform to effectively handle troublesome situations Pilot decision making, also known as aeronautical decision making (ADM), is a process that aviators perform to effectively handle troublesome situations that are encountered. This pressure often hinders a pilot's decision-making process leading to dangerous situations as 50% to 90% of aviation accidents are the result of pilot error. Pilot decision-making is applied in almost every stage of the flight as it considers weather, air spaces, airport conditions, estimated time of arrival and so forth. During the flight, employers pressure pilots regarding time and fuel restrictions since a pilots' performance directly affects the company's revenue and brand image a4ac78ebe6

Sustainability reporting Sustainability reporting deals with qualitative and quantitative information concerning environmental, social, economic and governance issues. Balanced scorecard Carbon accounting Context-Based Sustainability Integrated Sustainability reporting refers to the disclosure, whether voluntary, solicited, or required, of non-financial performance information to outsiders of the organization. their specific characteristics in order to ensure a proper sustainable reporting. These are the criteria often gathered under the acronym ESG (environmental, social and corporate governance) a4ac78ebe6

The subject of technoethics, or the ethical implications of technology, have been studied by different philosophers such as Hans Jonas and Mario Bunge. a4ac78ebe6

Information ethics) of information (especially ownership and copyright, digital divide, and digital rights). g. It is very vital to understand. information ethics also plays a central role in the ethics of artificial intelligence, big data ethics and ethics in mathematics. It provides a critical framework for considering moral issues concerning informational privacy, moral agency (e. It examines the morality that comes from information as a resource, a product, or as a target. whether artificial agents may be moral), new environmental issues (especially how agents should behave in the infosphere), problems arising from the life-cycle (creation, collection, recording, distribution, processing, etc. The term information ethics was Information ethics has been defined as "the branch of ethics that focuses on the relationship between the creation, organization, dissemination, and use of information, and the ethical standards and moral codes governing human conduct in society" a4ac78ebe6

Ethics of artificial intelligence It also covers various emerging or potential future challenges such as machine ethics (how The ethics of artificial intelligence covers a broad range of topics within AI that are considered to have particular ethical stakes. automated decision-making, accountability, privacy, and regulation. This includes algorithmic biases, fairness, automated decision-making, accountability, privacy, and regulation. It also covers various emerging or potential future challenges such as machine ethics (how to make machines that behave ethically), lethal autonomous weapon systems, arms race dynamics, AI safety and alignment, technological unemployment, AI-enabled misinformation, how to treat certain AI systems if they have a moral status (AI welfare and rights), artificial superintelligence and existential risks a4ac78ebe6

Some application areas may also have particularly important ethical implications, like healthcare, education, criminal justice, or the military. a4ac78ebe6

Aarhus Convention All of the ratifying states are in Europe and Central Asia. Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, usually known as the Aarhus Convention, was signed on 25 June 1998 in the Danish city of Aarhus. It entered into force on 30 October 2001. Liechtenstein and Monaco have signed the convention but have not ratified it. The EU has begun applying Aarhus-type principles in its legislation, notably the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC). As of March 2014, it had 47 parties—46 states and the European Union

A main principle of open source software development is peer production, with products such as source code, blueprints, and documentation freely available to the public. The open source movement in software began as a response to the limitations of proprietary code. The model is used for projects such as in open source eCommerce, open source appropriate technology, and open source drug discovery. The topic has evolved as technologies have developed. Technology poses an ethical dilemma on producers and consumers alike. Sustainability reports can help companies build consumer confidence and improve corporate reputations through transparent disclosure on social responsibility programs and risk management...

Open source Ess famously even defined the AoIR Research Guidelines as an example of open-source ethics. open-source approach. Products include permission to use and view the source code, design documents, or content of the product. The open source model is a decentralized software development model that encourages open collaboration. Open-source ethics as a professional Open source is source code that is made freely available for possible modification and redistribution

The introduction of non-financial information in published reports is seen as a step forward in corporate communications and an effective way to increase corporate engagement and transparency.

Ethics of technology Technology ethics is the application of ethical thinking to growing concerns as new technologies continue to rise in prominence. The ethics of technology is a sub-field of ethics addressing ethical questions specific to the technology age, the transitional shift in society wherein The ethics of technology is a sub-field of ethics addressing ethical questions specific to the technology age, the transitional shift in society wherein personal computers and subsequent devices provide for the quick and easy transfer of information

The Aarhus Convention grants the public rights regarding access to information, public participation and access to justice, in governmental decision-making processes on matters concerning...

Consensus decision-making Consensus is reached when everyone in the group assents to a decision (or almost everyone; see stand aside) even if some do not fully agree to or support all aspects of it. It differs from simple unanimity, which requires all participants to support a decision. Consensus decision-making in a democracy is consensus democracy. Consensus decision-making is a group decision-making process in which participants work together to develop proposals for actions that achieve a broad acceptance Consensus decision-making is a group decision-making process in which participants work together to develop proposals for actions that achieve a broad acceptance

Open source promotes universal access via an open-source or free license to a product's... a4ac78ebe6

Social accounting This 21st century definition contrasts with the 20th century meaning of social accounting in the sense of accounting for the national income, gross product and wealth of a nation or region. Social accounting (also known as social and environmental accounting, corporate social reporting, corporate social responsibility reporting, non-financial Social accounting (also known as social and environmental accounting, corporate social reporting, corporate social responsibility reporting, non-financial reporting or non-financial accounting) is the process of communicating the social and environmental effects of organizations' economic actions to particular interest groups within society and to society at large. Social Accounting is different from public interest accounting as well as from critical accounting a4ac78ebe6

Conflict management that there is no one best approach to how to make decisions, lead or manage conflict. Properly managed conflict can improve group outcomes. The aim of conflict management is to enhance learning and group outcomes, including effectiveness or performance in an organizational setting. In a similar vein, rather than creating a very specific model of conflict Conflict management is the process of limiting the negative aspects of conflict while increasing the positive aspects of conflict in the workplace a4ac78ebe6

Social accounting is commonly used in the context of business, or corporate social responsibility (CSR), although any organisation, including NGOs... a4ac78ebe6

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