# Corporate Digital Responsibility: Review

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*Abstract--- Increasing the prevalence of digital technologies and related data, and that ethical concerns arise as a result. Looking at four main stakeholders and propose a novel concept in the field of corporate digital responsibility (CDR). Under this paper CDR is defines as the set of shared values and standards which guide the operations of an organization in relation to four main processes related to digital technology and data. Such methods are the creation of technology and data collection, activity and decision-making, review and effect evaluation, and technology and data refining. Discussion is expanded our by highlighting how to manage behavior that is compliant with CDR based on a perspective of organizational culture. Our conceptualization opens possibilities for future research, particularly with regard to specific contexts and implications. Managingly, we shed first light on how the shared values and standards of an organization regarding CDR can be translated into user-friendly guidelines. It offers foundations for future discussions on planning, deployment and progress of CDRs.*

*Keywords: Corporate digital responsibility (CDR), Digital technologies, Data Ethics, Privacy Organizational culture.*

## I   INTRODUCTION

Virtual developments have been allowing a large variety of systems with massive capabilities for the last few decades. In fact, the advantages of robotics, data analytics, artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to society are becoming increasingly apparent in everyday life, and uses vary from meeting customer demands, making lending choices, offering banking guidance, taking up high-risk work, defending endangered species, to transporting people and goods. However, along with this unprecedented power, ethical dilemmas emerge in both consumer and business environments, such as those connected with smart devices that continuously record data, autonomous vehicle behavior in dangerous circumstances, and employment decision-making algorithms. Even if introduced with the best of intentions, malleable AI systems may be at risk of unintended exploitation. It is the duty of program builders and organizations using these programs to understand that their innovations can be used in ways other than those they originally expected with unwanted consequences for various stakeholders and society at large. Existing research providing guidance to organizations in the face of digital-related ethical dilemmas is however scant.

In this way, digital technologies which assist throughout making human decisions or render autonomous decisions need to be subject to moral norms and ethical considerations similar to those that apply to humans. When we accept the premise that human behavior (individual and collective) should be regulated by moral standards and ethical considerations, then any development, process, impact assessment, and enhancement of digital technology and data should be assessed according to those laws. This argument presupposes that ensuring the ethical design and use of digital

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technologies and related data is not merely a technological challenge (for example, developing ethical reasoning algorithms). Instead, it requires organizations to develop a comprehensive, coherent set of standards to govern the development and deployment of digital technology and data, embedded in their organizational culture. This refer to this concept as Corporate Digital Responsibility (CDR), described as the set of shared values and norms that direct an organization's activities with respect to digital technology and data production and activity.

This needs tech firms, computer developers and programmers and any business entity utilizing digital technologies or data processing to be mindful that the application they generate or deliver, as well as the data they obtain and process, ultimately generates an ethical responsibility for them. Organizations therefore need to decide how to work effectively in the digital age, while also dealing with legal requirements and recognizing economic impacts on the organization. Our function in this report is in line with two related research goals. First of all, introduces the new CDR definition, question what is the basic essence of the CDR and how it can be conceptualized. They concentrate on ethical issues that are special to the modern environment in our conceptualization and interpretation of CDR. In fact, differentiation of Corporate Digital Responsibility (CDR) from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is done in order to highlight its distinctive character, while also making important links.

**Basic framework of CDR, stakeholders, and stages**

These articles deal with heterogeneous topics, but without providing any concrete advice on common CDR requirements. Many academic disciplines focus on issues related to CDR (e.g., questions regarding consumer privacy, consequences of human-computer interactions), and fields of market study both inside and outside. While a full analysis and synthesis of these viewpoints is beyond the reach of our activities here, it shows that in a business context, such separate debates have not yet provided a clear conceptualization of CDR. In order to address this philosophical void, our interaction with these different domains and their connections to our own perspectives and perceptions allows us to suggest a basic framework of what is CDR and its position in organizations. The system involves four actors to be provided for by companies in their attempts at CDR, as well as four main phases related to digital technologies and evidence that represent their life cycles.

**Organizations**

Since organizations are the primary bearers of CDR, at this stage there is a need to establish common CDR norms. Similar to other corporate-level frameworks (e.g., CSR), CDR provides organizations with a set of shared values and standards to guide their operations regarding technology and data creation and utilization. In addition, attention must be extended to other business players, such as vendors and collaborators and their digital technologies and results. Various companies build or implement digital technologies along the value chain, and specifically notice the role of players involved in software development or electrical engineering as well as settings featuring digital technology embedded in more traditional products or services (for example, on-board computers in automobiles). The suggested conceptualization of CDR implies an emphasis on a focused organization but author consider the complex network of interdependent entities that are important ethical agents and essential partners for digital technologies and data outside organizational borders.

**Institutional, governmental, and legal actors**

That category includes policy or regulatory bodies (e.g., agencies and law enforcement) that are responsible to businesses through their adherence to the CDR. The Global Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of the European Union, for example, is an important legal mechanism for the implementation of corporate-specific CDR guidelines. NGOs such as consumer and trade associations can also affect CDR.

**Key lifecycle stages of digital technologies and data**

Four generic phases of the digital technology and data lifecycle, each of which is associated with key sources of ethical responsibility is introduced in Fig. 1. To the general interest, Does not represent any particular company-specific activities or processes per se. Instead, drawing on studies into corporate information processes, many recognitions are seen (1) technology development and data collection, (2) execution and decision-making, (3) review and impact assessment, and (4) technology and data refining as core phases that provide a better understanding of important CDR-related emerging technology and data problems.

Software development and data collection relates to the initial stage of developing new technologies and gathering data. The new technologies are implemented and the results are put to work in the process and decision-making period, such as building consumer databases, eventually facilitating decision-making–whether by human or artificial actors, or a combination of them. The stage of the review and impact assessment includes analyses of the actual findings and records how and to what degree a company depends on those outcomes in potential decision-making instances. Eventually, the development of the code and data level includes future technology and data updates, as well as the prospect of removing a program or deleting data. Nevertheless, a clear distinction between these main stages is challenging in emerging environments, as they continue to overlap. Nevertheless, as they are most important, we use these phases to analytically organize our conversation and identify potential ethical dilemmas and the associated need for CDR.

**Creation of technologies and data capture**

It is the duty of those who design and implement the asset to insure that this design and implementation reflects ethical values in designing every digital asset (developing technologies, gathering data, training an AI). Take apps for example.

Ethical standards must guide their execution, so that the resulting processes ultimately act in accordance with those values. For starters, creating a new machine learning algorithm has to guarantee that there are transparency and accountability features (which are particularly prominent in current debates). Similarly, the creation of data models to interpret and forecast consumer data and expectations should be driven by CDR guidelines, which can then allow data scientists to decide which data they can gather ethically and the circumstances under which they may process the data.

This creation and capture perspective does not only apply to companies designing and implementing digital technologies and data models; it also has powerful ethical implications for companies deploying and using digital assets. Organizations should include ethical considerations as criteria for selecting their software, and execute due diligence accordingly. Similarly, research with secondary data needs to recognize the data source and the circumstances under which it was produced.

**Operation and decision making**

It stage covers all aspects of the practical use of digital assets after their implementation. Digital technology and data are closely intertwined in this phase, in that the former is used to process the latter; while the latter forms the former's processing. Basically, we find this process to be using digital assets to advise or make decisions. The stage of service and decision-making is a multi-level process, extending from organizational guidance on how to use specific technologies and data to make specific choices relevant to their everyday usage. A clear emancipation of this stage is necessary from a CDR viewpoint, because it is not feasible to delegate ethical responsibility exclusively to those responsible for creating digital technologies and records.

This is especially true as, as pointed out earlier, certain digital technologies are not closed; they require more than one mode of use, and companies have to understand the technology is maleable in use. In specific, IT-based solutions are close to uniformly programmable devices, even after their activation, in constant flux states. Consequently, companies cannot leave ethical responsibility only to those entities who produce the digital assets, particularly as technology and data interplay closely. Once again, machine learning algorithms provide an example: results provided by the algorithm and decisions based on these results depend on the algorithm but also on the data used to train the algorithm initially. Recent evidence, for example, suggests that using machine learning algorithms to help judicial procedures or hiring practices may lead to unintended regression of past race or gender disparities on future decisions when the algorithms are trained on historical data only.

**Refinement of technology and data**

Based on the observations arising from the process of inspection and impact assessment, and relating to the mutability of digital technologies and records, CDR guidelines should provide recommendations to tackle the imminent improvements to transparent and maleable digital assets in use. In that way, continuing interaction in digital technologies and data seems important. For starters, machine learning algorithm designers will understand that when the deployment stage is full the ethical responsibility for their development will not end, and the algorithm has been delivered. Alternatively, CDR may require constant involvement and monitoring; the accompanying guidelines that suggest transparency and accountability in all algorithms in order to enable people who rely on them to consider how and why any findings have arisen. CDR requirements for approval processes and protocols or specifying consistent control and governance principles should also define a right to intercede in the decision-making process to change unintended results. Pragmatically, continuous commitment often encourages companies to ensure their new systems are updated and kept up-to-date, which can further mitigate the impact of evolving risks to defense.

CDR requirements must also protect the removal of digital assets, as a special form of enhancement. Notably, CDR specifications would specify how long customer data gathered are kept in memory, as illustrated in current Internet debates about the "right to be forgotten." Retirement concerns often extend to digital technology per se, specifically when it has become centralized or infrastructural, in that it points out ways to avoid getting trapped into a program as well as fail-safe conditions and procedures.

## II   LITERATURE REVIEW

The paper demonstrate the significance of CSR and explore what companies have done to contribute to the world by comparing Apple and Microsoft, two well-known IT industry multinationals[1]. This paper propose that digital technologies and related data become more widespread, and that ethical concerns emerge as a result. Looking at four key actors, author present a novel concept in the area of corporate personal responsibility (CDR). Author identify CDR as the set of shared values and standards which direct the operations of an organization in relation to four key processes related to digital technology and data[2]. This paper shows how the CSR system is deliberately and rationally designed to meet the requirements of a business case approach to CSR and thus incorporated by organization executives into departmental and divisional operations such as finance, promotion and human resources (HR). The paper also reveals that the cause-marketing and product-branding goals that underlie the global re-branding[3]. This article highlights concerns why the business ethics scholarship needs more study. With five articles that develop theoretical frameworks and conduct empirical investigations, this special issue contributes to this ongoing debate, providing fine-grained analysis of urgent issues in the sharing economy[4]. The authors propose in this article an analysis of the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) along with emphasis on the role it plays in the context of sustainable development. The article includes a summary of the various theoretical approaches to CSR, an outline of the growth of CSR practices at national and international level, the generalization of these activities by some scholars and against claims, developments concerning CSR practices at international level, and a study of CSR practices in Romania[5]. The main objective of this paper is to analyze the degree of disclosure of social knowledge in Lithuanian corporations ' annual reports after reviewing the social responsibility disclosure considerations identified in the scientific literature. Profit achievement has long been one of the company's most important goals, largely because income earning is a necessary prerequisite for succession of operations[6]. In this article, author looked at how businesses use new media to participate in discussion with their clients on issues related to corporate social responsibility (CSR). Through a qualitative theory-building study conducted over a span of 2 years in three phases, author discovered that organizations with CSR reputations have created virtual spaces for discussion regarding CSR, but that these spaces remain empty of conversation[7]. A case study explores an incident that occurred in early 2010, when Google Inc. China and the Chinese government reached an impasse culminating in a large-scale, transnational dispute that reached a head allegedly regarding state-mandated censorship, eventually causing Google to exit from the Chinese mainland market and move its operations to Hong Kong[8]. This essay discusses one crucial aspect of this transformative wave — the rapid expansion of extreme manifestations of long-distance nationalism, sometimes contributing to an emphasis on maximalist ambitions and an abdication of responsibility[9]. The chapter illustrates how contact is a series of activities that involve the implementation of social responsibility. Author found that in the existing literature on CSR and communication this isn't a prevailing perception[10].

## III   CONCLUSION

Corporate Responsibility programs can be difficult to execute as they require the cooperation of various parties, involve high costs and diverse development processes across the different functions of the organization, require

considerable time to achieve profound changes in corporate and individual practices, and yield hard to measure numerical returns. Similar challenges extend to CDR projects such as privacy schemes within organizations. The returns occur only in the long term, so that CDR practices may not be justified simply on the basis of their financial returns. Alternatively, the CDR benefits and costs for various parties, including individual actors (consumers), organizations, states, the legal system, and artificial and technical agencies, need to be investigated. From our framework, author tentatively review some of the results of the CDR relative to these stakeholders.

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