



Review Paper

The Ethical Implications of Adopting Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Financial Decision-making^{1,2}

Maryam Rahnama^{*3} and Hamidreza Rafati⁴

Journal of Information System and Technology Auditing
Iranian Information Technology Audit Scientific
Association
Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring & Summer 2025
pp. 94-99

Received: 2025.03.01
Revised: 2025.05.15
Accepted: 2025.09.11

1. Introduction

The rapid integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the global financial sector represents one of the most significant technological paradigm shifts of the modern era, offering institutions unprecedented opportunities for innovation, operational efficiency, and strategic growth. AI and machine learning systems, distinguished by their formidable capacity to process immense volumes of complex data and execute sophisticated algorithmic commands at speeds far beyond human capability, are fundamentally revolutionizing core financial domains. These domains include high-frequency algorithmic trading, dynamic risk management modeling, automated credit scoring, personalized customer service interfaces, and fraud detection systems. This widespread technological transformation promises a new era of enhanced decision-making accuracy, superior operational efficiency, and the potential development of more inclusive and

¹ <https://doi.org/10.22034/JISTA.2025.509536.1032>

² Selected Paper of 2nd Congress of IT Audit and Digital Trust

³ Ph.D. Student, University of Tehran, College of Management, Faculty of Accounting and Financial Sciences. (Corresponding Author). Email: maryamrahnama43@yahoo.com

⁴ Ph.D. Student, University of Tehran, College of Management, Faculty of Accounting and Financial Sciences. Email: hamidreza.rafati@ut.ac.ir

accessible financial services for a broader demographic. However, this powerful and pervasive disruption is not without its considerable drawbacks, as it simultaneously introduces a host of significant, complex, and profound ethical challenges that, if left unaddressed, possess the potential to severely undermine the foundational integrity, fairness, stability, and trust upon which the entire global financial system depends. This research paper aims to provide a meticulous and comprehensive analysis of the multifaceted ethical implications that arise directly from the adoption and integration of AI into financial decision-making processes. It seeks to systematically identify and examine the core ethical risks, which include but are not limited to algorithmic bias, a critical lack of transparency, problematic accountability gaps, serious data privacy concerns, and potential systemic market risks. Furthermore, the paper proposes the construction of a robust, practical, and multi-stakeholder ethical framework designed to ensure the responsible, fair, and ethically sound deployment of AI technologies throughout the finance industry. The central thesis argues that the successful harnessing of AI's full potential is irrevocably contingent upon the financial sector's ability to build a strong, proactive, and deeply ingrained ethical foundation, which is essential for fostering lasting trust among consumers and regulators and for ensuring truly sustainable and equitable innovation.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This academic research employs a comprehensive and systematic qualitative analysis methodology, synthesizing its findings from a wide and diverse array of authoritative sources, including academic literature, industry white papers, regulatory reports, and empirical case studies, to construct a holistic and nuanced view of the current ethical landscape of AI within finance. The materials utilized for this synthesis are drawn exclusively from the provided article and include a close reading of peer-reviewed journal articles cited within it, publications and guidelines from major international financial regulatory bodies such as the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development



(OECD), and detailed analyses of real-world incidents and corporate practices that are referenced as examples. The methodological approach is multifaceted and involves a systematic review of existing scholarly work on AI ethics, with a specific and concentrated focus on its practical application in critical financial contexts, such as lending, trading, and customer data management. This review is then complemented and strengthened by a rigorous case study analysis of both successful implementations of ethical AI frameworks, such as those reportedly established at ING and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC), and public failures or controversies that serve as cautionary tales, including the gender bias scandal associated with the Apple Card and the market-disrupting 2010 Flash Crash. Furthermore, a comparative analysis is conducted of the various proposed and existing ethical principles and regulatory guidelines issued by different international organizations and regulatory entities cited in the bibliography. Finally, all the gathered evidence and insights are synthesized through a process of conceptual framework development, where common themes, primary challenges, and potentially effective strategies are identified and integrated, leading to the formulation of the paper's proposed pragmatic and actionable ethical framework intended for adoption by financial institutions. This desk-based research method is specifically chosen for its capacity to allow for a deep exploration of the complex, inherently interdisciplinary nature of the problem at hand, effectively connecting technological capabilities with philosophical ethical theory, legal requirements, and practical business operations.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis reveals a consistent set of critical ethical challenges that emerge across different applications of AI in finance. A primary finding is that AI models trained on historical data can perpetuate and even amplify existing societal biases, posing a significant risk of systematic discrimination in areas such as credit scoring. This challenge is compounded by the "black box" nature of many advanced AI systems, which is identified as a major impediment to trust and accountability. The results underscore that stakeholders cannot trust or effectively regulate systems whose decision-making



processes are opaque. This lack of transparency directly contributes to significant accountability gaps, highlighting the difficulty in assigning legal and ethical responsibility for harmful AI-driven decisions among developers, institutions, and users. Furthermore, the research confirms that the data-intensive nature of AI raises immense concerns regarding the collection, use, and protection of sensitive consumer financial data, with particular risks associated with Generative AI and intellectual property rights. Beyond these operational concerns, the discussion points to high-frequency AI-driven trading as a potential amplifier of market volatility and a source of systemic risk, where a lack of human oversight can lead to rapid, cascading failures.

In response to these results, the discussion culminates in a proposed multi-faceted ethical framework. This framework comprises several actionable pillars, including the establishment of dedicated AI Ethics Boards within financial institutions to provide oversight and review, as well as the development of clear, tailored industry-specific regulations that enforce fairness, transparency, and accountability. It also advocates for the implementation of regular algorithmic audits and bias testing throughout the AI lifecycle and insists on maintaining meaningful human oversight for high-consequence decisions. Finally, promoting transparency and consumer awareness is emphasized as a key strategy for building trust and enabling informed consent. The discussion validates this framework by referencing both positive examples and cautionary tales, demonstrating that its implementation can mitigate the identified risks. At the same time, its absence leads to ethical failures and reputational damage.

4. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the adoption of AI in financial decision-making presents a dual-edged sword; it offers transformative benefits in terms of efficiency and innovation. Still, it simultaneously introduces significant ethical risks that threaten market stability and public trust. The analysis confirms that issues of bias, opacity, and accountability are not peripheral concerns but central to the sustainable and just deployment of AI in finance. The proposed comprehensive ethical framework, encompassing



governance, regulation, auditing, and human oversight, provides a practical roadmap for navigating this complex landscape. Ultimately, the paper asserts that the future of AI in finance hinges on the sector's ability to prioritize ethics as a core design principle rather than a reactive compliance issue. By embedding these ethical considerations into every stage of AI development and deployment, financial institutions, regulators, and developers can collectively harness the power of AI to build a more efficient, innovative, and equitable financial system. This proactive approach is indispensable for ensuring that the technological revolution in finance benefits all stakeholders and maintains the integrity of the global economic ecosystem.

Keywords: Ethical implications, Artificial Intelligence, Financial Decision-making.

JEL classification: Y20

References

- Azar Saeed, Yashar, and Shoaib Rostami. (2023). "Artificial Intelligence and Ethical Decision-Making in Accounting and Auditing: An Analysis of Related Challenges," *Judgment and Decision Making in Accounting*, Volume 2, Issue 3 (In Persian).
- Balasubramanian, S., Devarajan, H. R., Raparathi, M., Dodda, S., Maruthi, S., & Adnyana, I. M. D. (2024). Ethical Considerations in AI-assisted Decision Making for End-of-Life Care in Healthcare. *Power System Technology* 47, 167-184. <https://doi.org/10.52783/pst.168>.
- Brundage, M., Avin, S., Clark, J., Toner, H., Eckersley, P., Garfinkel, B., ... Amodei, D. (2018). The malicious use of artificial intelligence: Forecasting, prevention, and mitigation. ArXiv preprint arXiv:1802.07228.
- Castelnovo, A. (2024). *Towards Responsible AI in Banking: Addressing Bias for Fair Decision-Making*.
- Efijemue, O., Ejimofor, I., & Owolabi, O. (2023). Insider Threat Prevention in the US Banking System. *International Journal on Soft Computing*. <https://doi.org/10.5121/ijsc.2023.14302>
- Fabrègue, B. F., & Bogoni, A. (2023). *Privacy and security concerns in the smart city*. *Smart Cities*, 6(1), 586-613. <https://doi.org/10.3390/smartcities6010027>
- Financial Stability Board. (2020). *Artificial intelligence and machine learning in financial services*. Retrieved from <https://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/P011117.pdf>



- Floridi, L., & Cowls, J. (2019). A unified framework of five principles for AI in society. *Harvard Data Science Review*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.1162/99608f92.8cd550d1>
- Jiménez, J. I. (2023). Wine NFT cryptoassets: EU regulatory issues and market challenges. *BIO Web Conf.*, 68, 03026, 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1051/bioconf/20236803026>
- Kirilenko, A., & Lo, A. W. (2013). Moore's law versus Murphy's law: Algorithmic trading and its discontents. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 27(2), 51-72. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.27.2.51>
- Kirilenko, A., Kyle, A. S., Samadi, M., & Tuzun, T. (2017). The flash crash: High-frequency trading in an electronic market. *The Journal of Finance*, 72(3), 967-998. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jofi.12498>
- Mandych, O., Staverska, T., & Maliy, O. (2023). Integration of Artificial Intelligence into the Blockchain and Cryptocurrency Market. <https://doi.org/10.31891/mdes/2023-10-8>
- OECD. (2023). Generative artificial intelligence in finance. *OECD Artificial Intelligence Papers*, 9. <https://doi.org/10.1787/ac7149cc-en>
- Olatoye, F. O., Awonuga, K. F., Mhlongo, N. Z., Ibeh, C. V., Elufioye, O. A., & Ndubuisi, N. L. (2024). *AI andethics in business: A comprehensive review of responsible AI practices and corporate responsibility*.
- Owolabi, O. S., Uche, P. C., Adeinken, N. T., Ihejirika, C., Islam, R. B., & Chhetri, B. J. T. (2024). Ethical Implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Adoption in Financial Decision Making. *Computer and Information Science*, 17(1), 49.
- Robertson, A., et al. (2021). *AI ethics code and council at Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC)*
- Kabata,(2024) *Human in the loop requirement and AI healthcare applications in low-resource settings: A narrative review*
- Krafft, M., Dastin, J., & Mayer, T. (2022). *Ethical Implication of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Adoption in Financial Decision Making*. *Journal of AI and Ethics*, 3(1), 45-58.
- Pavashe, A. S., Kadam, P. D., Zirange, V. B., & Katkar, R. D. (2023). *The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Employment and Workforce Trends in the Post-Pandemic Era*. <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.56418>
- Saikanth, D. R. K. (2024). The Impact of Emerging Technologies on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development. *IJECC*, 14(1), 253-263. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ijecc/2024/v14i13830>

COPYRIGHTS



This license allows others to download the works and share them with others as long as they credit them, but they can't change them in any way or use them commercially.

