

– L10 –

Requirements
Engineering
Ethics

E. Knauss

Housekeeping

Setting the
Scene

Eric - AI
Based
Perception
Systems

Irum -
Responsible
Software
Engineering

Farnaz - User
Feedback

Wrapping up



UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG



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Visit **gosocrative.com** and enter room name
REQENG

Lecture starts at 13:15



You are welcome to share a short break with us and discuss/ask questions



– L10 –

Requirements Engineering Ethics

DAT232/DIT285 Advanced Requirements Engineering

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October 15, 2025

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7. Please write **one thing that you liked** about this lecture and **one thing that you wished for**.

Hide Answers

Show Names

1/23 Students Answered

Liked the tables, they gave a clear overview of different aspects. Would like for these type of quizzes to be released for studying after the lectures.



Outline

- 1 Housekeeping
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Learning Objectives

- ① Explore touch points of RE and Ethics
- ② How can RE help to manage Ethics of Engineering efforts?
- ③ Which aspects of Ethics must be considered when doing RE?



Learning Objectives

Game plan

- Panel style lecture
- Panelists:
 - Farnaz Fotrousi, expert in RE / User Feedback
 - Irum Inayat, expert in Responsible Software Engineering
 - Eric Knauss, expert in RE for AI-based perception systems
- Structure:
 - ① Provide an example
 - ② (optional) socratic questions to audience
 - ③ Discuss among panelists
 - ④ Take comments / questions from audience
 - ⑤ On to next panelist, Step 1



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A new type of Systems: AI-based

- Non-deterministic
- Inherent Lack of Explainability
- Tendency to automate decision making



A new type of Systems: AI-based

Asimov's Law [Asimov, 1950]

- ① A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.
- ② A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.
- ③ A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.

Thoughts from automotive projects: → <https://socrative.com>, REQENG, Q1



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- ② Difficult example: After a road closure, Police guides vehicles through a “forbidden” road. An automated vehicle (AV) may need to balance two orders: The road sign that forbids passage, and the hand wave of Police person.



A new type of Systems: AI-based

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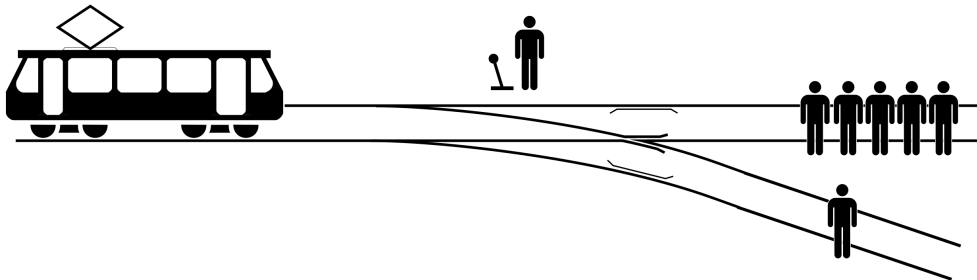
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- ③ Consider a brand with superior automated emergency breaking (AEB). They might be involved in more rear-end collisions. Would you buy that brand?



Trolley Problem of AVs



Taken from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trolley_problem

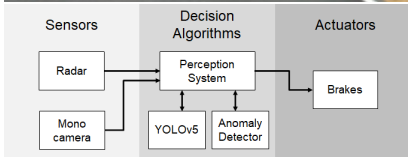
→ <https://socrative.com>, REQENG, Q2

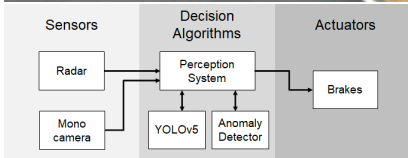


Case: Automotive Perception



Read more about this example:
[Borg et al., 2023].
Figures taken from their github repository.





- How to train the perception system?
 - Collect sufficient amounts of data (common practice: x million km annotated driving data)
- Potential problems (example with Children)
 - Increased likelihood to suddenly cross street
 - Smaller → less pixels, easier to overlook
 - Much rarer to encounter at night → imbalanced data set

→ <https://socrative.com>, REQENG, Q3



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Irum - Responsible Software Engineering

Remember the question on whether automated decision making changes responsibilities of engineers or operators?

I expect Irum to challenge that view to some extent.

Also, be prepared to answer → <https://socrative.com>, REQENG, Q4-6

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Farnaz - User Feedback

Remember the learning goals?

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I expect Farnaz to talk a bit more on (3).

Also, be prepared to answer → <https://socrative.com>, REQENG, Q7

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So what...

(remember, you are/will be engineers)

Ethical Guidelines for Engineering (see for example American Society of Civil Engineers' Code of Ethics

<https://www.asce.org/career-growth/ethics/code-of-ethics>)

Ethical Requirements for AI Systems



EU Ethical Guidelines for Trustworthy AI (reproduced from [Guizzardi et al., 2020])

- ➊ Autonomy (respect for human dignity) e.g. Respect for a person's privacy and a requirement "Take a photo of someone only after her consent"
- ➋ Beneficence (doing good to others)
- ➌ Nonmaleficence (doing no harm to others) e.g. "Do not drive fast past a bystander" as a requirement of a self-driving car
- ➍ Justice (treating others fairly)
- ➎ Explicability (behaving transparently towards others)

These principles are often too abstract for concrete questions. RE to the rescue!

Ethical Requirements for AI Systems (ctd.)

But how to derive ethical requirements?

Current research topic. Some thoughts from a recent paper by [Guizzardi et al., 2020]:

- Critical concept **Runtime Stakeholders**, e.g. pedestrians are runtime stakeholders of a self-driving car.
- Consider **value** and **risk** for users and runtime stakeholders
- Introduce functional requirements that ensure that value is delivered and risks mitigated



Ethical Requirements for AI Systems (ctd.)

Example from [Guizzardi et al., 2020]

Principle	Possible Functional Requirement
Explicability towards passengers	engage in conversations to explain the route self-driving car is following and why.
Explicability towards nearby drivers, pedestrians and bystanders	signal on turns and changes of lane.
Respect for human dignity	stop in case self-driving car encounters a runtime stakeholder in need of assistance
Beneficence	let a nearby driver cut in front, also to notify traffic authorities of an accident.
Nonmaleficence	slow down in the presence of nearby pedestrians and bystanders, independently of any speed limits that might apply.
Justice	in the case of two lanes merging into one, treat drivers from other lane fairly, rather than in a me-first manner.



Scary?

- ? If you ask me: No. Encouraging.
- ! You are the generation of engineers who can address these issues. Nobody is better equipped than you!



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→ <https://socrative.com>, REQENG, Q8

→ <https://socrative.com>, REQENG, Q9

- Create, submit, rehearse [Project Presentation](#).
- Digital hall exam (Thu, 8:30 - 12:30): Room will be announced soon
- Deadlines
 - Project Presentation (Mon, Oct-20, 8:00am)
 - Release R3 (Mon, Oct-27, 8:00am)





References I



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ISBN 978-0-385-42304-5.



Borg, M., Henriksson, J., Socha, K., Lennartsson, O., Lönegren, E. S., Bui, T., Tomaszewski, P., Sathiamoorthy, S. R., Brink, S., and Moghadam, M. H. (2023).

Ergo, smirk is safe: a safety case for a machine learning component in a pedestrian automatic emergency brake system.
Software Qual J, 31:335–403.



Guizzardi, R., Amaral, G., Guizzardi, G., and Mylopoulos, J. (2020).

Ethical requirements for ai systems.

In Goutte, C. and Zhu, X., editors, *Advances in Artificial Intelligence. Canadian AI 2020.*, volume 12109 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer, Cham.