

White Paper on Human Judgment System v1.0 (English Version)

—Rebuilding the Social Infrastructure of Judgment in the AI Era

Abstract

As the capabilities of artificial intelligence systems in information analysis, decision-making advice, and automatic execution rapidly increase, human society is entering an unprecedented stage: decision-making is being automated, while irreversible consequences are still borne by humans.

The current technological system is highly developed in terms of computation, execution, and monitoring, yet lacks a crucial level - a structural safeguard for "whether human judgment actually occurs."

Human Judgment System (HJS) proposes a new infrastructure paradigm:

Elevate Judgment from an individual mental activity to a public structure that can be recognized, enforced, recorded, and verified.

HJS does not attempt to replace human judgment, nor does it attempt to optimize decision-making outcomes.

It only addresses a long-neglected but fatal problem in the AI era: was there really a responsible human judgment before an irreversible decision was made?

Chapter 1 | The Essence of the Problem: Judgment Is Disappearing

1.1 Decision \neq Judgment

Modern systems are highly adept at "decision-making":

- Predicted Results
- Calculate Probability
- Recommended Path
- Automatically execute

But judgment is not decision-making.

The judgment occurs only when the following conditions are met simultaneously:

1. Information Incompleteness
2. The consequences cannot be reversed
3. Value conflicts occur
4. Someone must take responsibility

The essence of judgment is not "choosing the optimal solution", but rather: in the face of uncertainty, clearly accepting the consequences.

1.2 Structural Risks Associated with AI Expansion

The expansion of AI capabilities brings a hidden but dangerous trend:

- The decision-making chain is lengthened
- Responsibility is diluted
- The judgment is defaulted to be "included in the system"

When the system fails, we often ask:

- Is the model accurate?
- Is the data sufficient?
- Are the parameters reasonable?

But rarely ask: Did a human judgment really exist?

In many systems, the answer is no.

1.3 The disappearance of judgment is not a technical issue

The reason for the disappearance is not that AI is too powerful, but rather:

- The judgment has never been treated as a "system layer"
- The judgment always remains at the "personal behavior" level
- There is no mechanism to verify whether it has occurred

This no longer holds true in the AI era.

Chapter 2 | An Overlooked Infrastructure Layer

2.1 Hierarchical Structure of Modern Systems

Modern social infrastructure usually includes:

1. Perception Layer (Data, Sensors)
2. Computational layer (model, algorithm)

3. Execution layer (automation, action)
4. Monitoring Layer (Audit, Logging, Compliance)

However, one layer is missing: the Judgment Layer

2.2 Definition of the Judgment Layer

The judgment layer does not provide advice, nor does it give answers, but rather:

- Identify irreversible nodes
- Forcefully pause automation
- requires humans to explicitly assume
- Record the existence of the judgment

The judgment layer does not evaluate "right or wrong", but only confirms whether there has ever been a subject that has assumed responsibility.

2.3 Why must judgment be "forced"?

If a judgment is optional, it will be skipped under efficiency pressure.

Just like a seatbelt:

- It does not guarantee that you will not have an accident
- But it forces you to assume constraints before risks

The goal of the judgment layer is not to be faster, but to prevent irreversible actions without judgment from occurring.

Chapter 3 | Overview of the Human Judgment System (HJS)

3.1 System Objectives

HJS has only one core objective: to ensure that there is one and only one verifiable human judgment before an irreversible decision.

3.2 What HJS Is Not

HJS is not:

- Decision AI
- Intelligent Agent
- Risk Assessment Tool
- Automation System

HJS does not provide "answers".

3.3 What is HJS?

HJS is a protocol-level infrastructure used for:

- Triggering of the judgment
- Judgment Constraints
- Record of Judgment
- Retrospection of Judgment

Chapter 4 | The Smallest Structural Unit of Judgment

4.1 Judgment Object

Each judgment contains at least four non-deletable fields:

1. Context (Context)
2. The real-world conditions under which decisions are made
3. Irreversibility Declaration
4. clearly indicates which consequences are irreversible
5. Responsibility Statement
6. Clarify who bears the consequences
7. Time Anchor (Time Anchor Point)
8. Determine the time of occurrence

4.2 Do not evaluate content, only verify existence

HJS does not judge whether the content is "reasonable".

It only answers one question: Is it a real occurrence?

Chapter 5 | Judgment Ledger

5.1 Why Do We Need a Ledger?

If a judgment cannot be verified, it can be forged after the fact.

The function of the ledger is:

- Solidify the facts of the occurrence of the judgment

- Prevent post-event tampering
- Provide social-level credibility

5.2 Relationship with Blockchain

HJS can use blockchain, but does not rely on a specific chain.

The role of blockchain is limited to:

- Timestamp
- Immutable
- Publicly Verifiable

HJS is not a financial system and does not publish tokens.

Chapter 6 | Perspectives from Social Relations and Law

6.1 Determine it as a social behavior

Judgment is never a purely individual act, but rather:

- be recognized by society
- is carried by the system
- Bound by responsibility

HJS's goal is to bring judgment back into the social structure.

6.2 Legal Significance

HJS does not replace the law, but provides:

- Evidence for determining existence
- Predeclaration of Responsibility Boundary
- Supplementary Input to the Legal System

Chapter 7 | Application Scenarios (Non-exhaustive)

- Medical irreversible treatment
- High-risk financial operations
- AI Automated Execution System
- Genes and Biotechnology

- Public Policy Simulation
- Personal major life decisions

Chapter 8 | Why It Must Be Proposed Now

Because:

- AI is accelerating
- Automation is permeating
- There are more and more irreversible decisions
- Responsibilities are becoming increasingly blurred

Judgment cannot be postponed for reconstruction.

Chapter 9 | Principles of Openness and Governance

HJS is a:

- Open Protocol
- can be implemented by anyone
- does not belong to any company
- Structures that can be co-evolved by society

Conclusion

The risks of the future do not come from AI making wrong decisions, but from no one truly making judgments.

The Human Judgment System does not provide answers,
Instead, it is a structure that an era must supplement.

Version: v1.0

Protocol Status: Public Proposal

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