

Artificial Moral Advisor and Moral Enhancement

Yuxin Liu, Adam Moore, & Matti Wilks

AI Ethics and Human-Computer Interaction Conference 2024

March 07, 2024
Graz, Austria

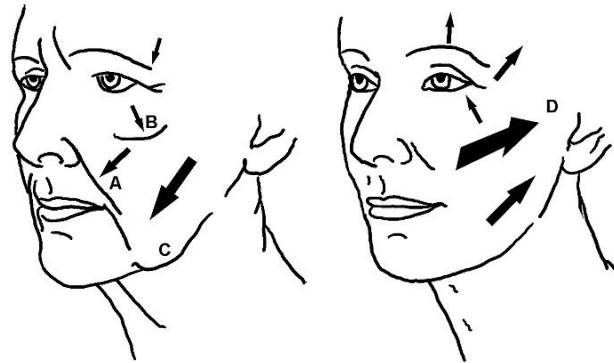
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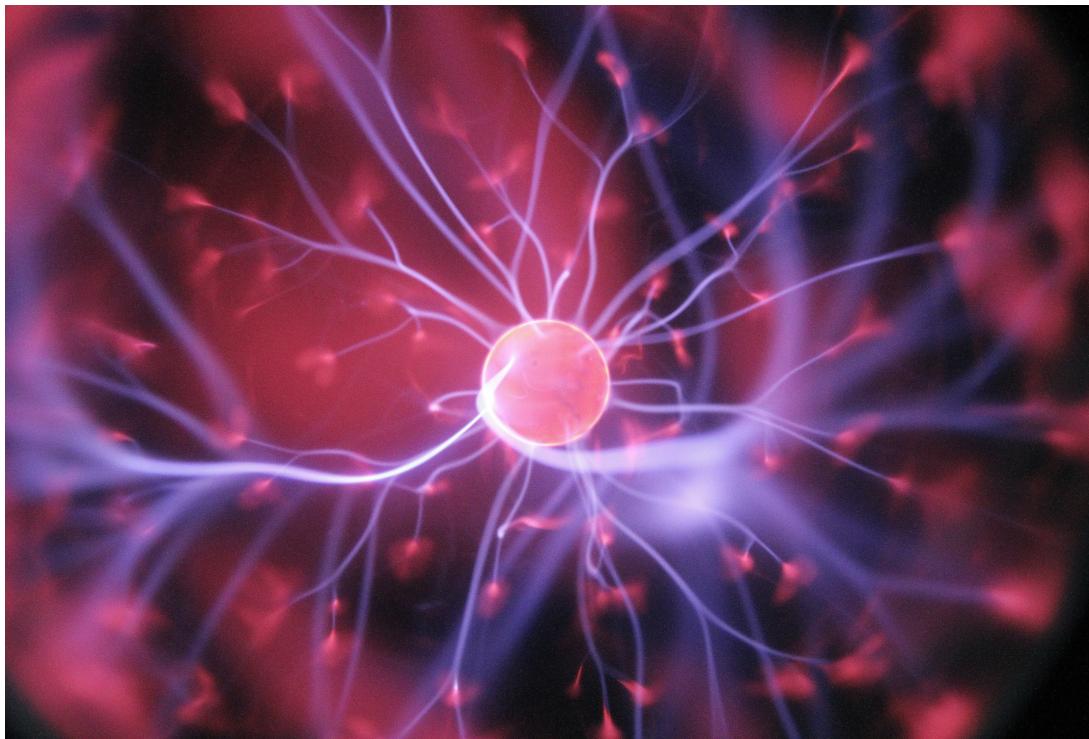
THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH
School of Philosophy, Psychology
and Language Sciences



Human Enhancement



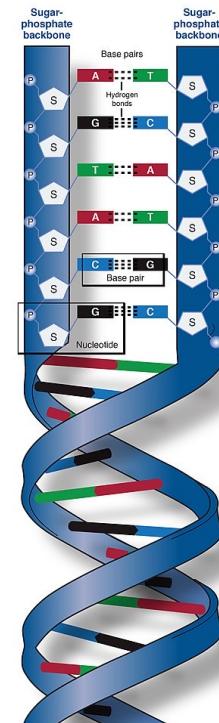
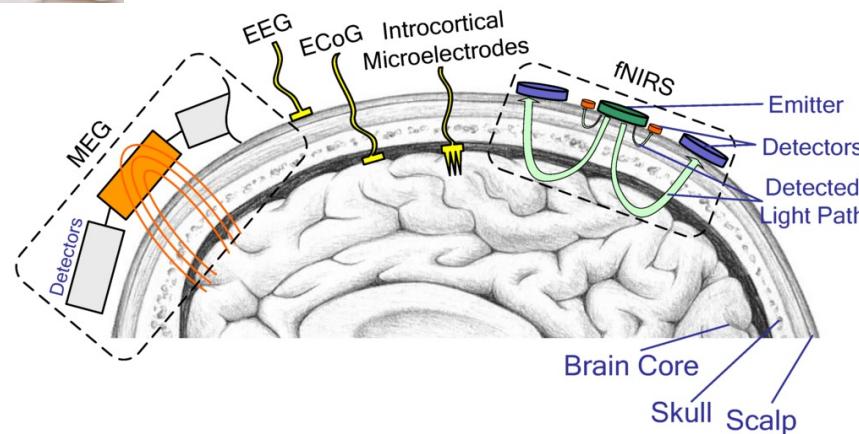
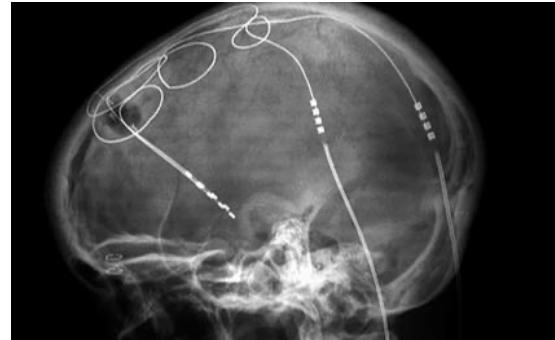
Biocognitive Enhancement



Moral Enhancement



Proposed Methods



Moral (Bio)enhancement

Journal of
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Moral Enhancement

THOMAS DOUGLAS

First published: 09 July 2008 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-5930.2008.00412.x> | Citations: 199

> *J Med Ethics*. 2014 Jun;40(6):361-8. doi: 10.1136/medethics-2012-101157. Epub 2013 Jan 25.

Moral enhancement, freedom, and what we (should) value in moral behaviour

David DeGrazia

PMID: 23355049 DOI: 10.1136/medethics-2012-101157

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The Need for Moral Enhancement

Ingmar Persson AND Julian Savulescu



The Perils of Cognitive Enhancement and the Urgent Imperative to Enhance the Moral Character of Humanity

INGMAR PERSSON, JULIAN SAVULESCU

First published: 09 July 2008 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-5930.2008.00410.x> | Citations: 213

Moral AI Enhancement

Moral Enhancement and Artificial Intelligence: Moral AI?

Neuroethics (2020) 13:275–287
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12152-019-09401-y>

Julian Savulescu and Hannah Maslen

ORIGINAL PAPER

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Artificial Intelligence as a Socratic Assistant for Moral Enhancement

Philos. Technol. (2018) 31:169–188
DOI 10.1007/s13347-017-0285-z

Francisco Lara • Jan Deckers 

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Artificial Moral Advisor. The “Ideal Observer” Meets Artificial Intelligence

Alberto Giubilini¹ • Julian Savulescu²

Public Perceptions of Enhancement

Neuroethics (2018) 11:309–322
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12152-018-9366-7>

ORIGINAL PAPER

Bottom Up Ethics - Neuroenhancement in Education and Employment

Imre Bard  · George Castelló · Ángeles Albaedotellín · Dani Vilela da Cunha
Peter Eduard · Juer Article

Nicole Kronberger ·

Alexandre Quintani

Júlio Borlido Santos

Helge Torgersen · 

Public opinions about human enhancement can enhance the expert-only debate: A review study

Anne M. Dijkstra
University of Twente, The Netherlands

Mirjam Schuijff
Rathenau Institute, The Netherlands

Journal of Cognitive Enhancement (2020) 4:422–433
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s41465-020-00163-7>

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Osteopathic Medical Students' Attitudes Towards Different Modalities of Neuroenhancement: a Pilot Study

Aakash A. Dave¹ · Laura Y. Cabrera² 

ORIGINAL PAPER

Public Attitudes Toward Cognitive Enhancement

Nicholas S. Fitz · Roland Nadler · Praveena Manogaran ·
Eugene W. J. Chong · Peter B. Reiner

How pills undermine skills: Moralization of cognitive enhancement and causal selection

Emilian Mihailov ^a, Blanca Rodríguez López ^b, Florian Cova ^c, Ivar R. Hannikainen ^{d,*}

^a University of Bucharest, Romania

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^c University of Geneva, Switzerland

^d University of Granada, Spain

Public Perceptions of Moral Enhancement

RESEARCH

Open Access



What drives public attitudes towards moral bioenhancement and why it matters: an exploratory study

Marina Budić^{1*}, Marko Galjak² and Vojin Rakić³

Neuroethics (2017) 10:405–417

DOI 10.1007/s12152-017-9340-9

ORIGINAL PAPER

Public Attitudes Towards Moral Enhancement. Evidence that Means Matter Morally

Jona Specker • Maartje H. N. Schermer • Peter B. Reiner

Moral Psychology of AI

The Moral Psychology of Artificial Intelligence

Ali Ladak^{1,2} , Steve Loughnan¹, and Matti Wilks¹

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Annual Review of Psychology

The Moral Psychology of Artificial Intelligence

Jean-François Bonnefon,¹ Iyad Rahwan,² and Azim Shariff³

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³Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Moral Psychology of AI

ChatGPT's inconsistent moral advice influences users' judgment

Sebastian Krügel^{1,2}, Andreas Ostermaier² & Matthias Uhl¹

Philosophy & Technology (2022) 35: 17

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13347-022-00511-9>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Zombies in the Loop? Humans Trust Untrustworthy AI-Advisors for Ethical Decisions

Sebastian Krügel^{1,2} · Andreas Ostermaier³  · Matthias Uhl¹ 

Responsibility gaps and self-interest bias: People attribute moral responsibility to AI for their own but not others' transgressions[☆]

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When are artificial intelligence versus human agents faulted for wrongdoing? Moral attributions after individual and joint decisions

Daniel B. Shank, Alyssa DeSanti and Timothy Maninger

Robots as Moral Advisors: The Effects of Deontological, Virtue, and Confucian Role Ethics on Encouraging Honest Behavior

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Unit
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Can robot advisers encourage honesty?: Considering the impact of rule, identity, and role-based moral advice

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A Bayesian Multilevel Analysis of Belief Alignment Effect Predicting Human Moral Intuitions of Artificial Intelligence Judgements

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Artificial Moral Advisors: A New Perspective from Moral Psychology

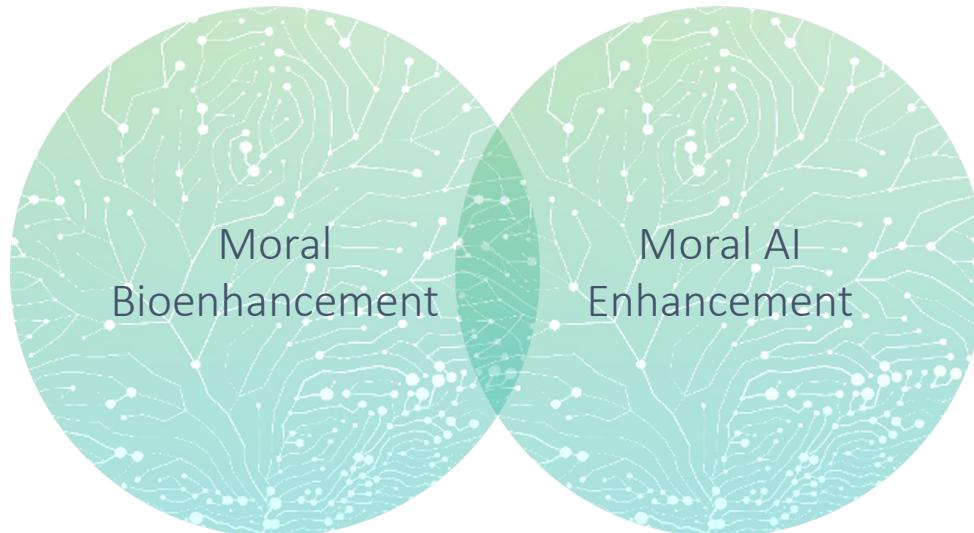
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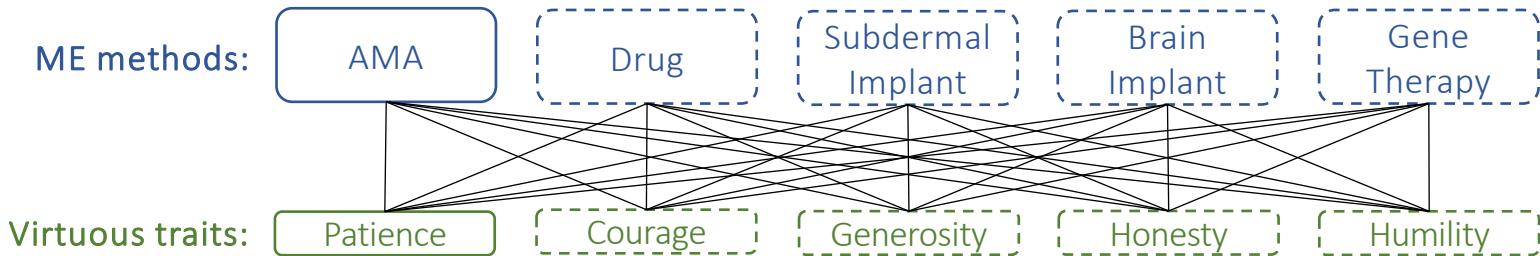
The Current Study



1. Biological Alteration
2. Violation of Essentialism
3. Effort-Saving
4. Efficacy
5. Familiarity



Experimental Design



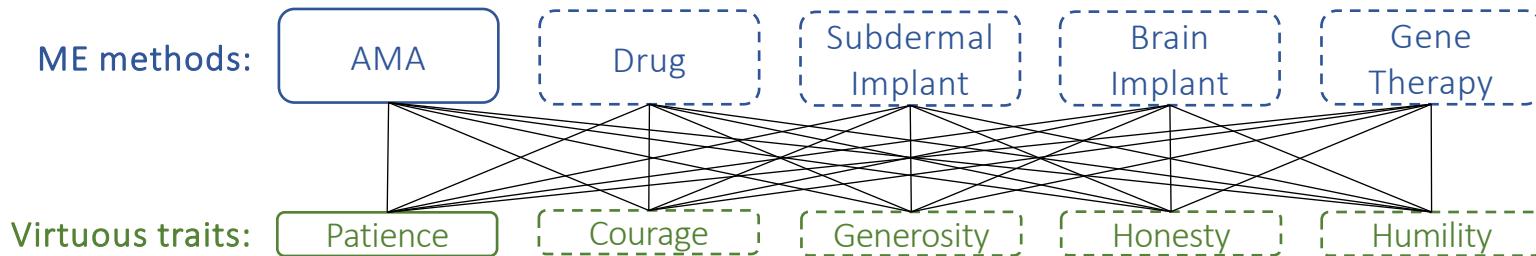


Experimental Design

*In the near future, significant achievements in science have opened up the possibility of moral enhancement — the ability to improve people's moral characteristics through a range of medical or non-medical technologies. Evidence has shown that these technologies are safe for humans. People who want to morally improve themselves can voluntarily choose to make use of these moral enhancement technologies. One of these technologies is an **artificial moral advisor (AMA)**, which can effectively enhance one's moral capacity through an external AI device that produces moral advice based on signals from information in one's surrounding physical environment. For example, it can help a person focus on their own emotions in the moment and their underlying causes, so that they are more likely to be **patient**. Imagine a scenario where Sam has been working on an important report with a co-worker who fails to deliver their part after a whole week. Before enhancement, Sam would have lashed out. After using this technology, Sam is easily able to consider various possible external reasons for the co-worker's delay.*

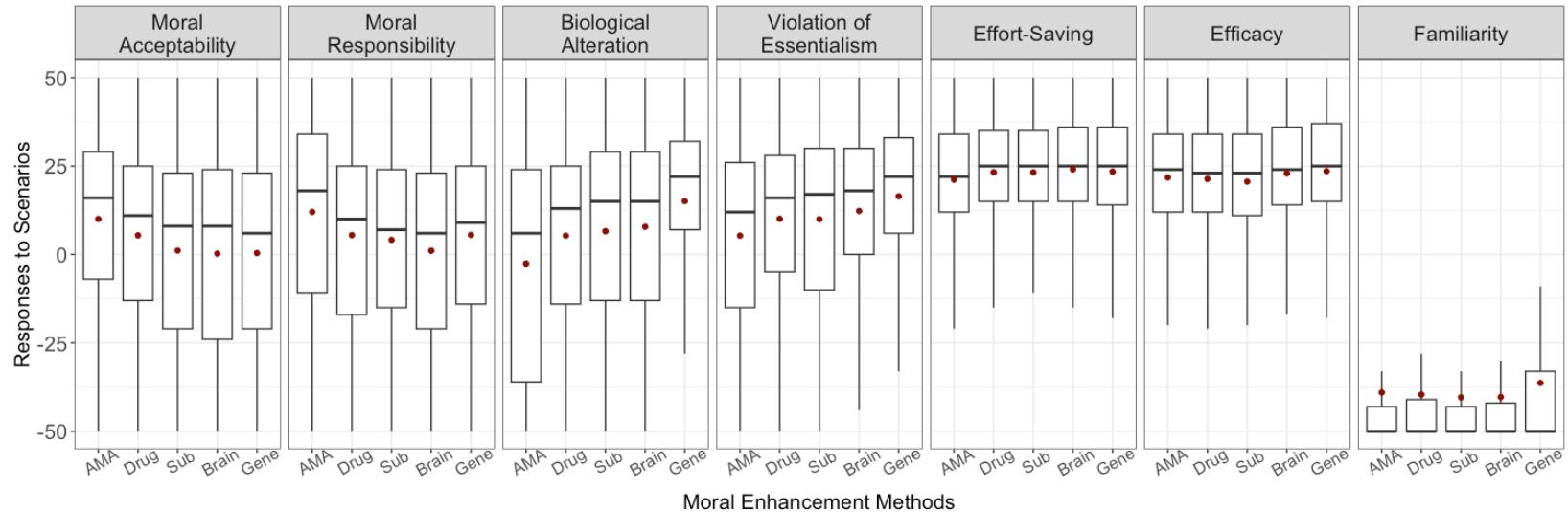


Experimental Design



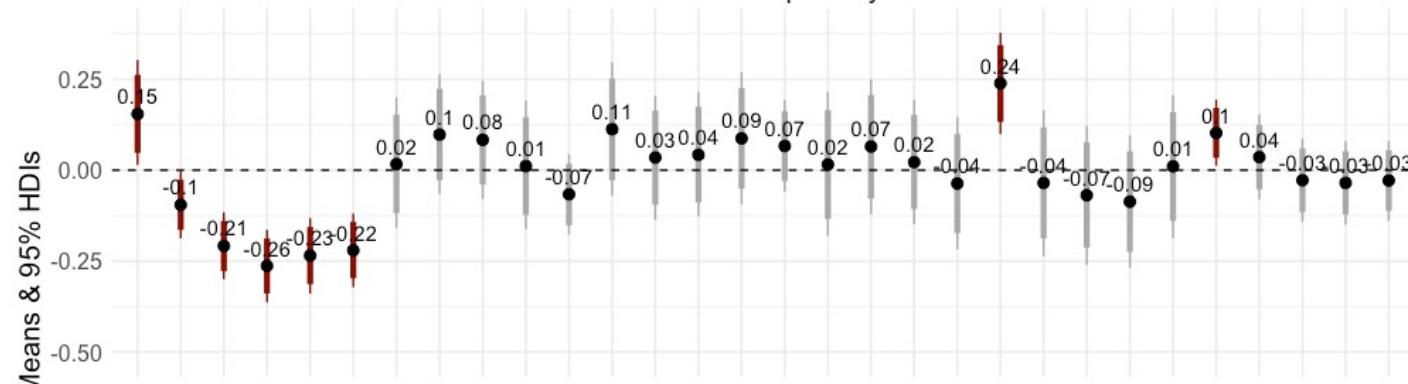
Results

301 UK subjects via Prolific (192 females & 108 males; $M = 39.09$ yrs, $SD = 10.85$ yrs)

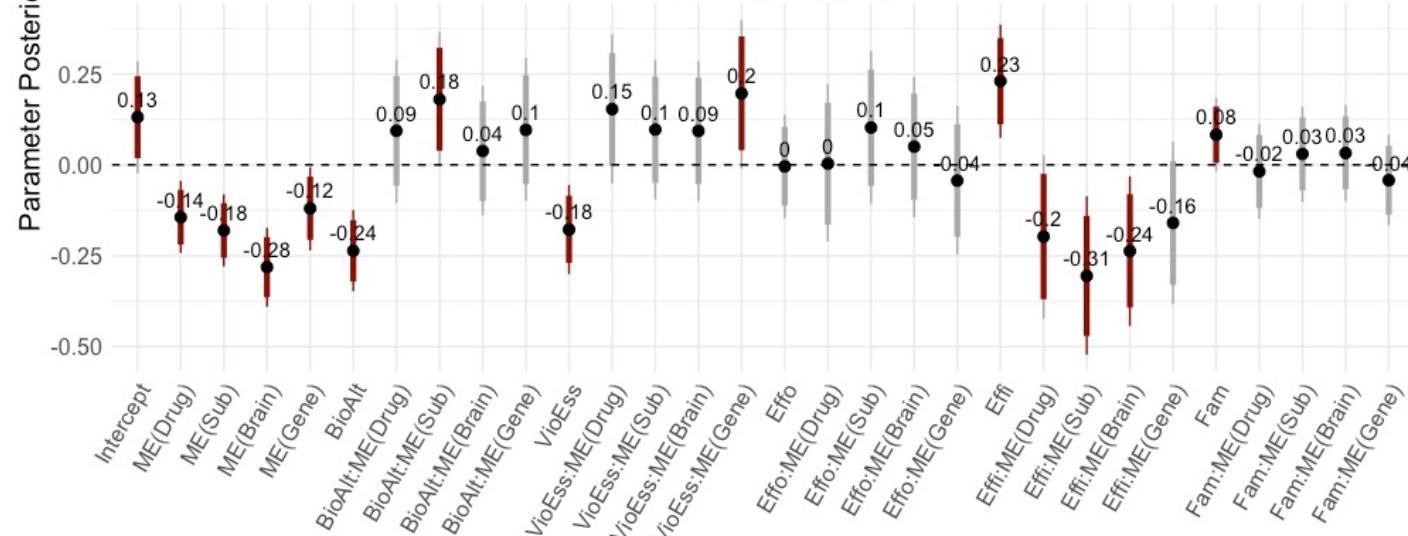


Descriptive summary of main variables grouped by moral enhancement method

Moral Acceptability

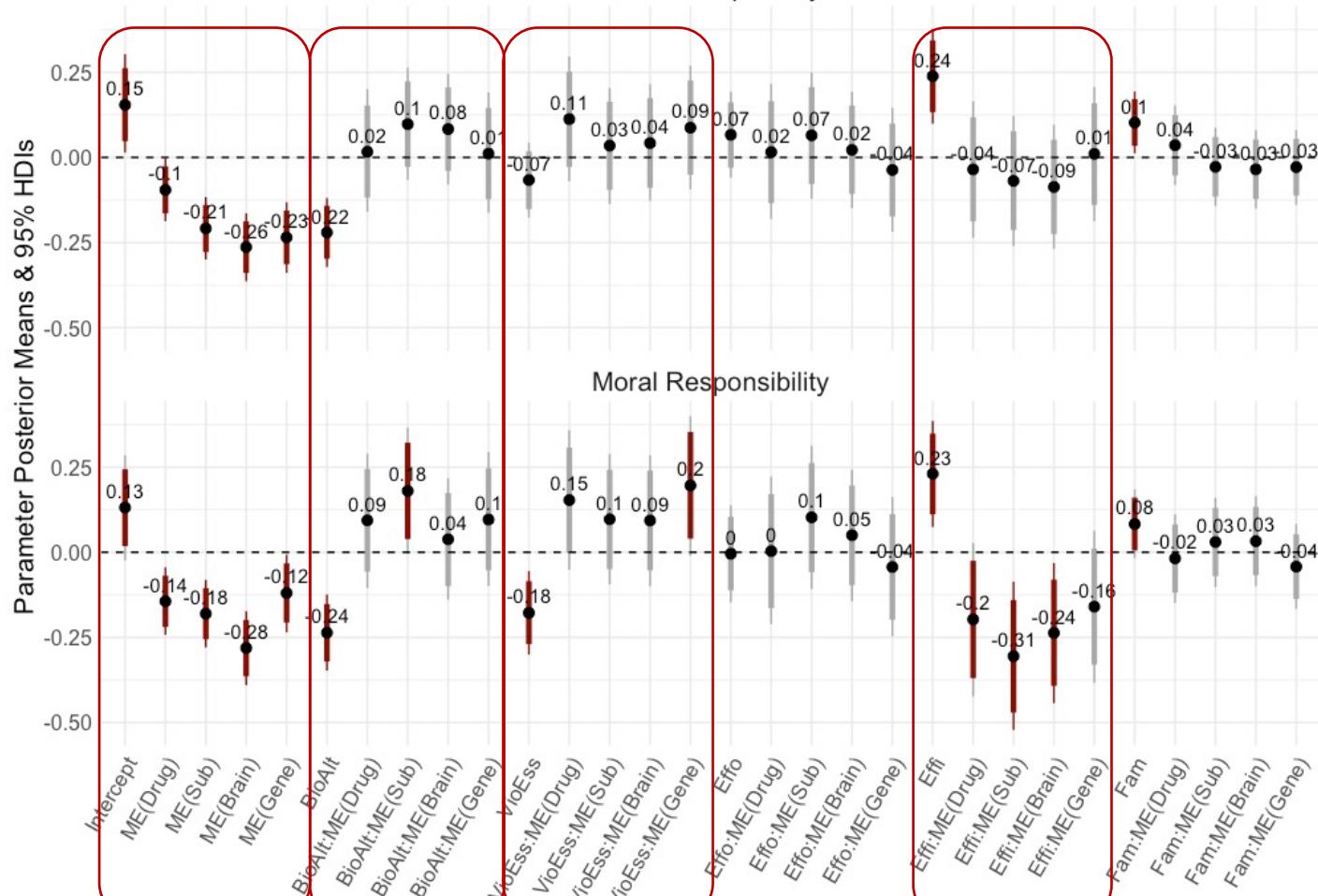


Moral Responsibility



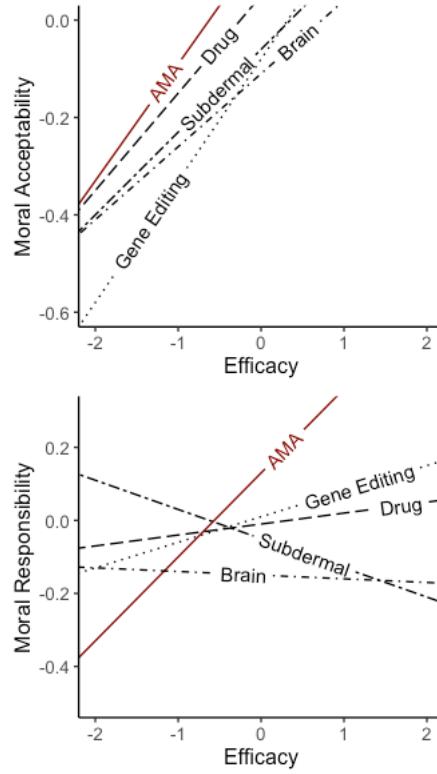
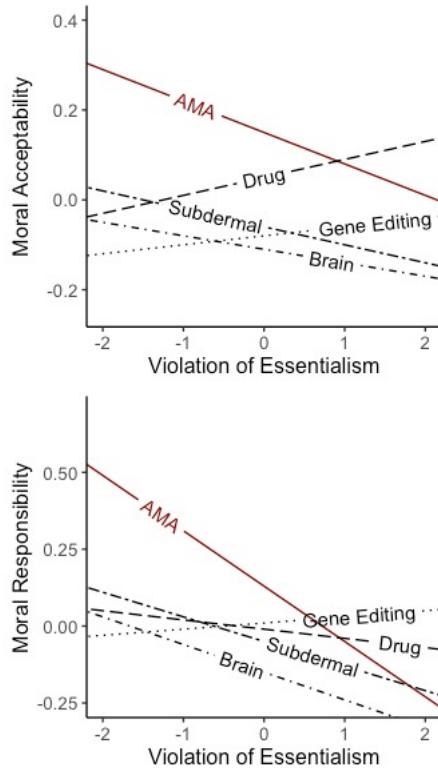
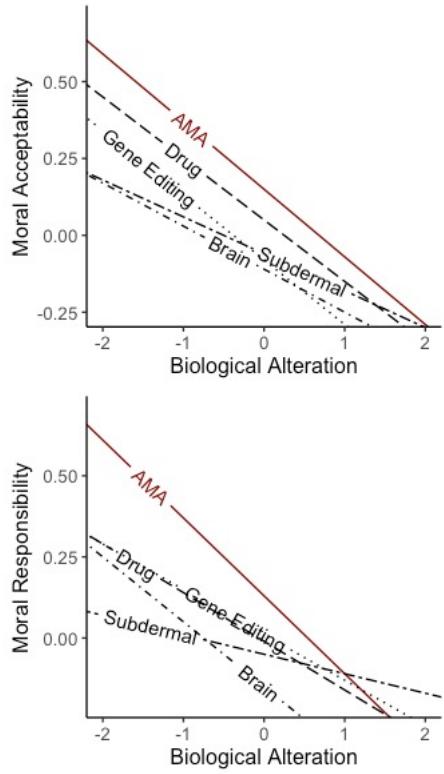
Bayesian multilevel multivariate multiple regression

Moral Acceptability

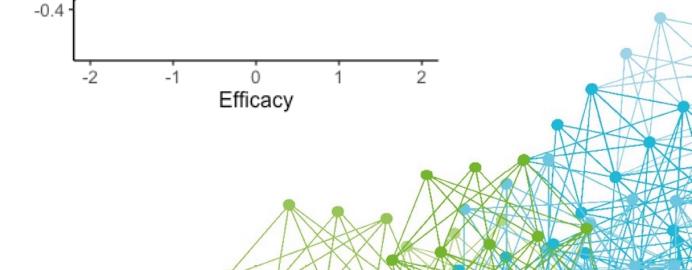


Bayesian multilevel multivariate multiple regression





Regression model interaction effects



Summary

AMA results in higher moral acceptability and greater attribution of moral responsibility than moral bioenhancements

Moral acceptability declines with greater biological alteration, but can be improved with greater efficacy

- Practical implication for adoption of moral enhancement

Moral responsibility for the AMA-enhanced is reduced with more changes to biology/human nature, and increases with greater perceived efficacy; but this shift is diminished for the biomedically-enhanced, such that they are still almost entirely self-responsible

- Risks of AI-scapegoating?





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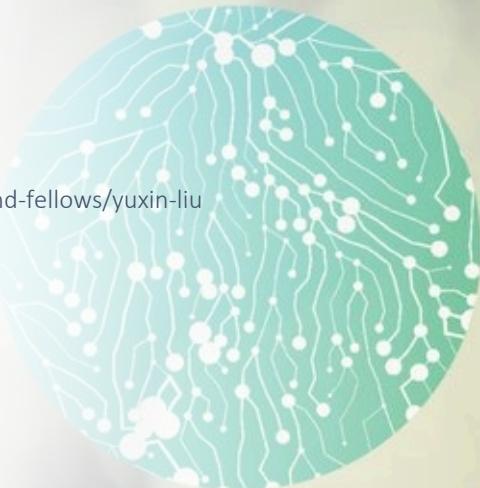
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Thank you!

