

# Artificial Moral Advisor and Moral Enhancement

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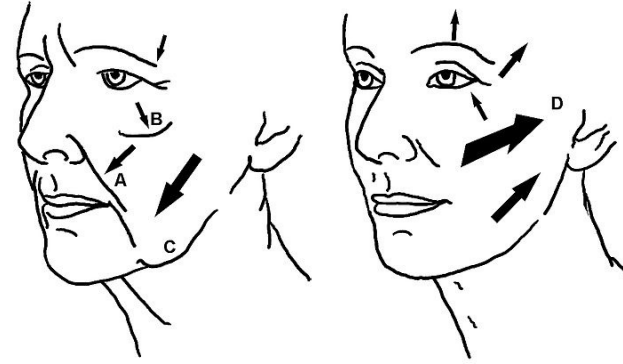
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# Human Enhancement



# Biocognitive Enhancement

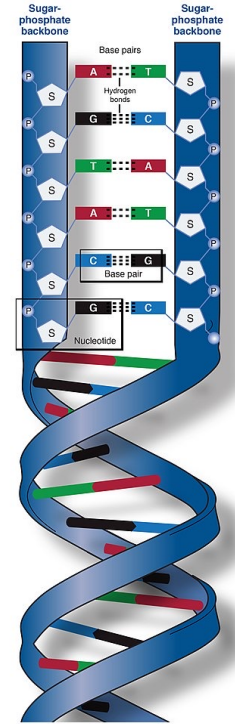
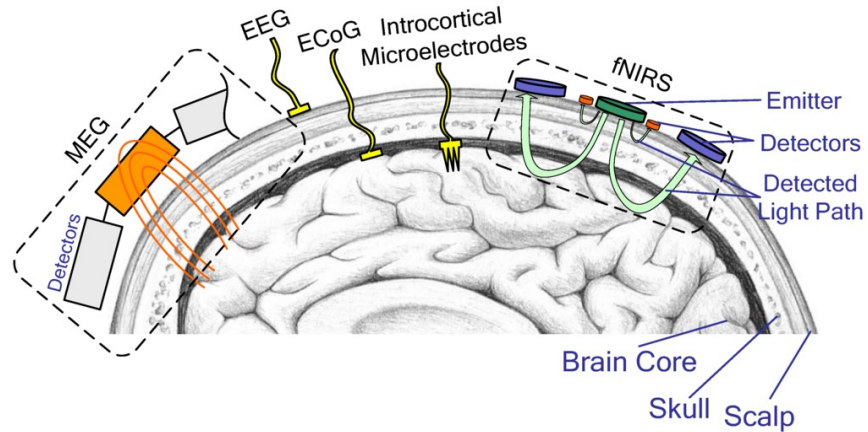
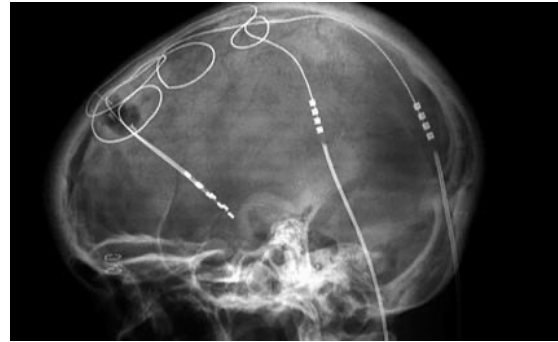




# Moral Enhancement



# Proposed Methods



# Moral (Bio)enhancement

Journal of  
**APPLIED PHILOSOPHY**

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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

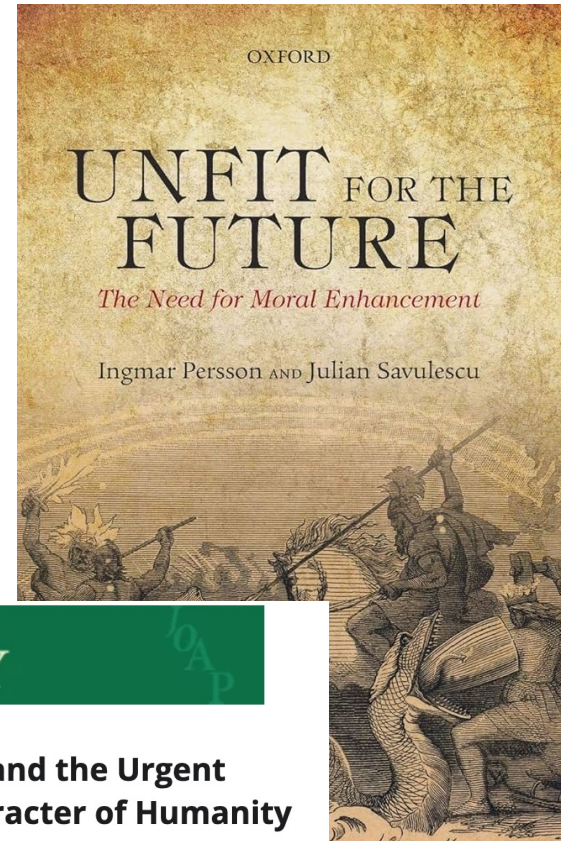
PMID: 23355049 DOI: [10.1136/medethics-2012-101157](https://doi.org/10.1136/medethics-2012-101157)

Journal of  
**APPLIED PHILOSOPHY**

## 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 Giubilini<sup>1</sup> · Julian Savulescu<sup>2</sup>



# 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<sup>1</sup> • Georgeaskell • Amos Allonetta • Rui Vieira de Cunha  
Peter Eduard • Juer Article  
Nicole Kronberger •  
Alexandre Quintani  
Júlio Borlido Santos  
Helge Torgersen • V

**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. Dave<sup>1</sup> • Laura Y. Cabrera<sup>2</sup>

Neuroethics (2014) 7:173–  
DOI 10.1007/s12152-013-5

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<sup>a</sup>, Blanca Rodríguez López<sup>b</sup>, Florian Cova<sup>c</sup>, Ivar R. Hannikainen<sup>d,\*</sup>

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<sup>b</sup> Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

<sup>c</sup> University of Geneva, Switzerland

<sup>d</sup> 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 Budic<sup>1\*</sup>, Marko Galjak<sup>2</sup> and Vojin Rakić<sup>3</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup>School of Philosophy, Psychology, and Language Sciences, University of Edinburgh, and <sup>2</sup>Sentience Institute, New York, New York

*Annual Review of Psychology*

## The Moral Psychology of Artificial Intelligence

Jean-François Bonnefon,<sup>1</sup> Iyad Rahwan,<sup>2</sup>  
and Azim Shariff<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada



# Moral Psychology of AI



## ChatGPT's inconsistent moral advice influences users' judgment

Sebastian Krügel<sup>1a</sup>, Andreas Ostermaier<sup>2</sup> & Matthias Uhl<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1,2</sup> · Andreas Ostermaier<sup>3</sup>  · Matthias Uhl<sup>1</sup> 

Responsibility gaps and self-interest bias: People attribute moral responsibility to AI for their own but not others' transgressions<sup>\*</sup>

Mengchen Dong<sup>a,\*</sup>, Konrad Bocian<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Center for Humans and Machi  
<sup>b</sup> Department of Psychology in S

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

Boyoung Kim<sup>a,\*</sup>, Ruchen Wen<sup>b</sup>, Ewart J. de Visser<sup>c</sup>, Chad C. Tossell<sup>c</sup>, Qin Zhu<sup>d</sup>, Tom Williams<sup>e</sup>, Elizabeth Phillips<sup>f</sup>

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<sup>d</sup> Department of Engineering Education, Virginia Tech, VA, USA

<sup>e</sup> Department of Computer Science, Colorado School of Mines, CO, USA

<sup>f</sup> Department of Psychology, George Mason University, VA, USA

## 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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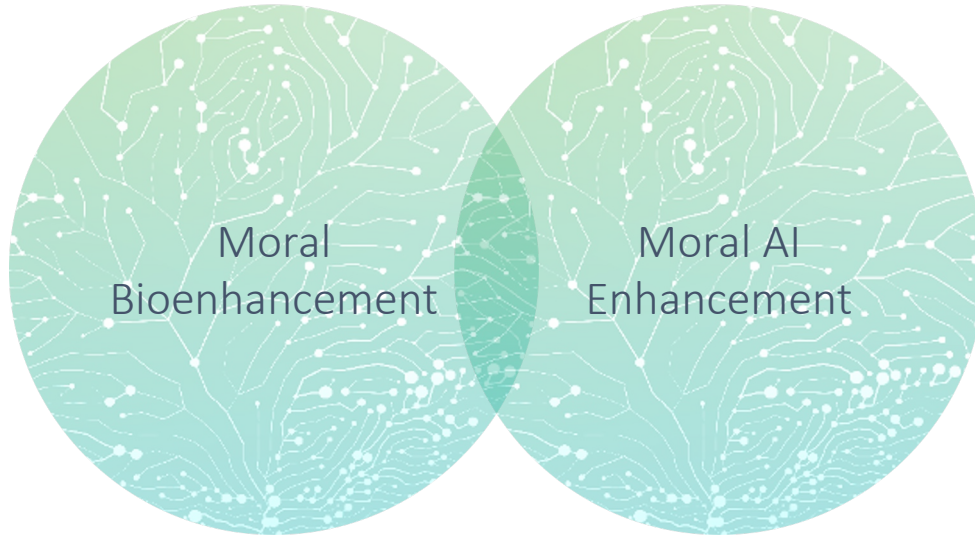
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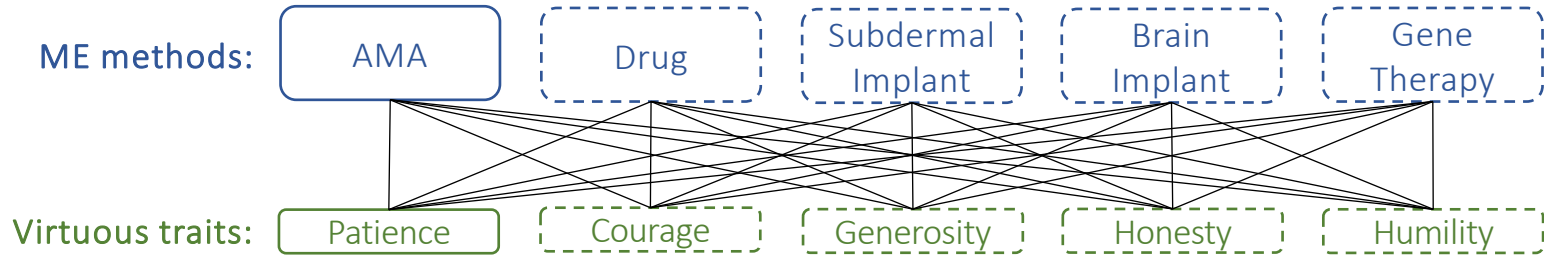


## The Current Study



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

# Experimental Design





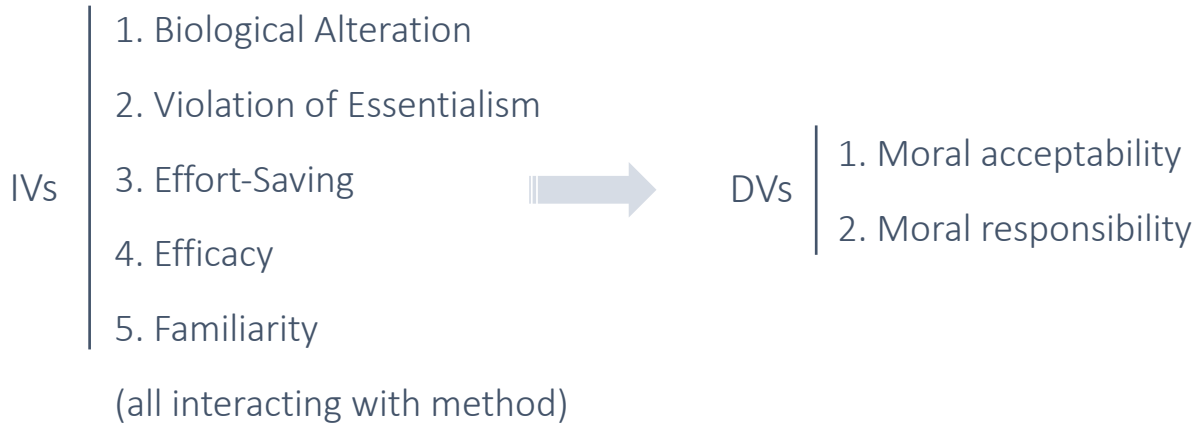
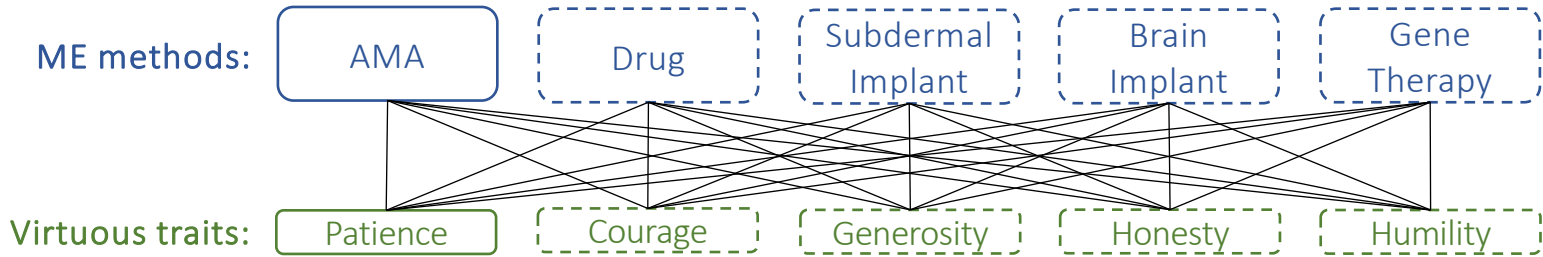
## Experimental Design

*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.*



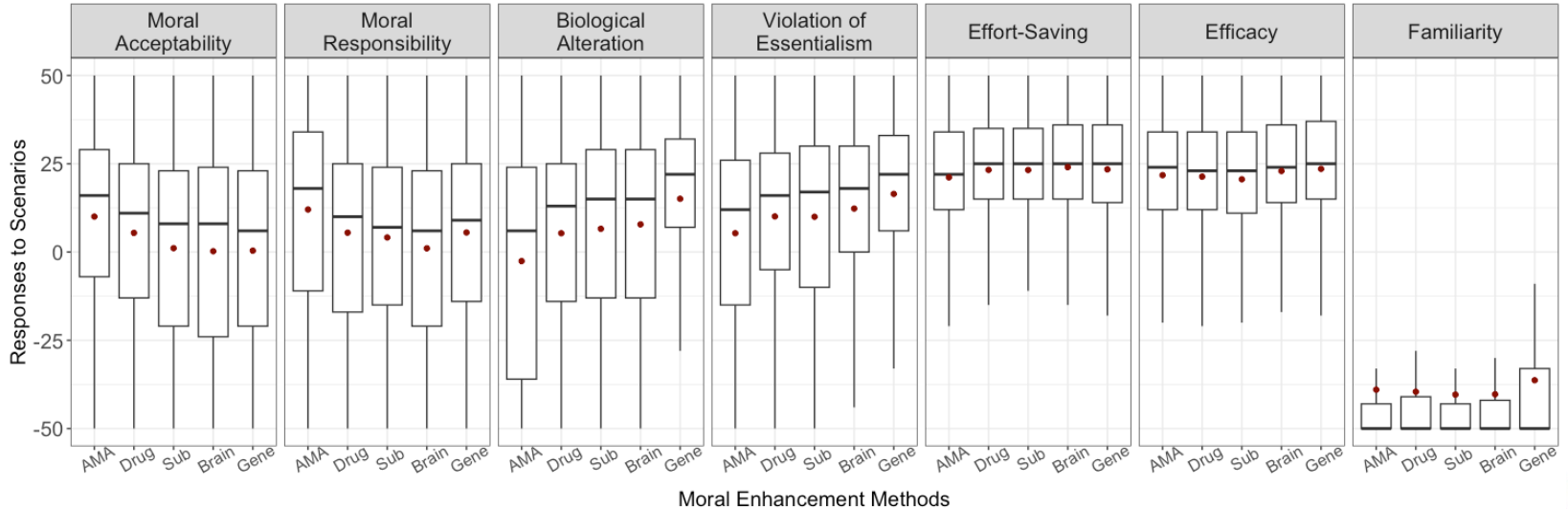


# Experimental Design

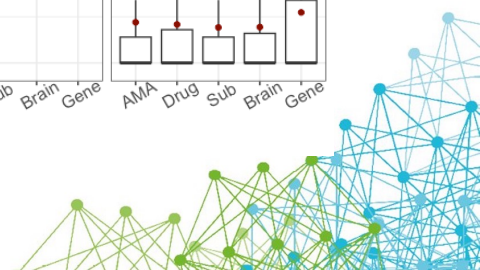


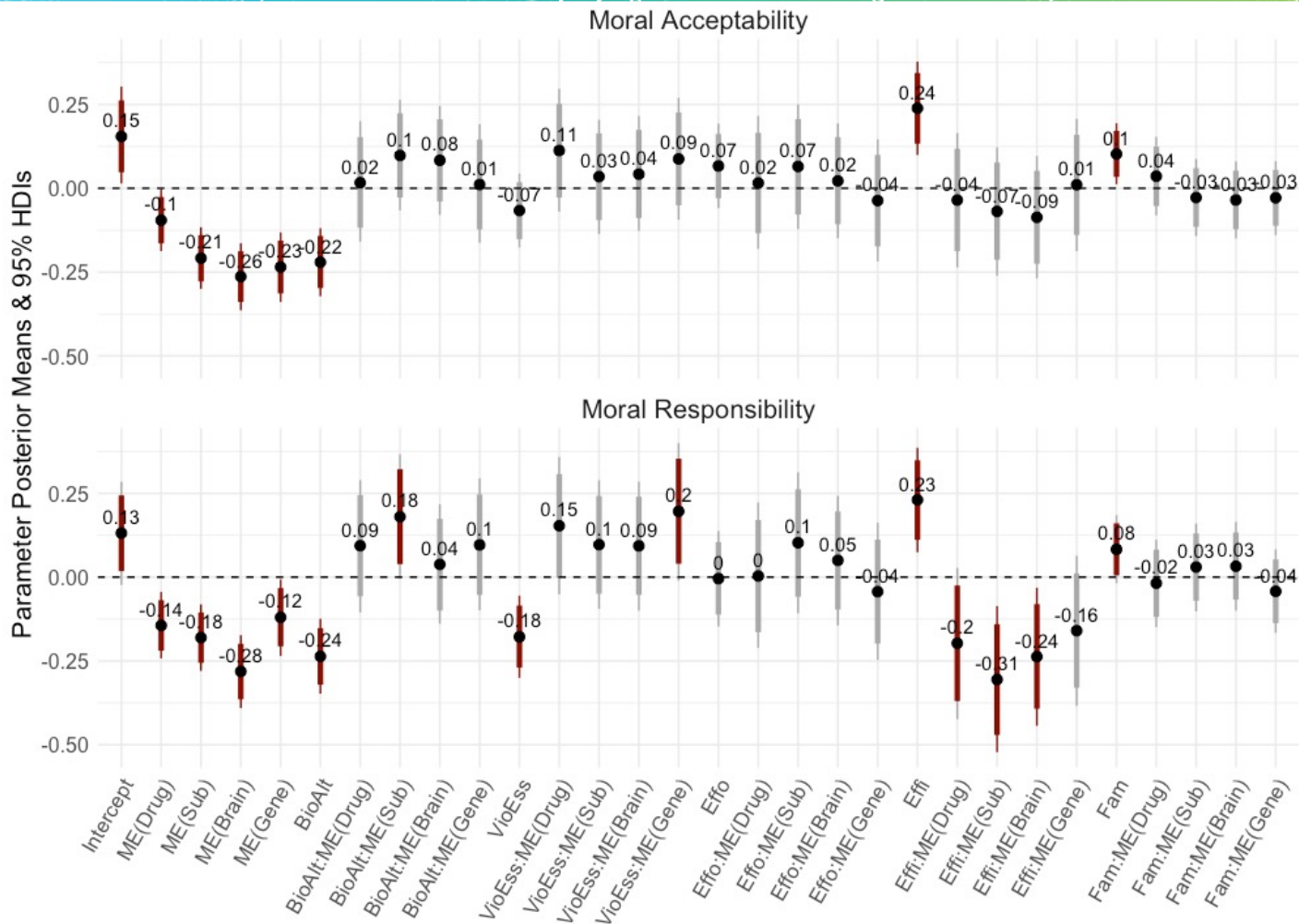
# Results

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

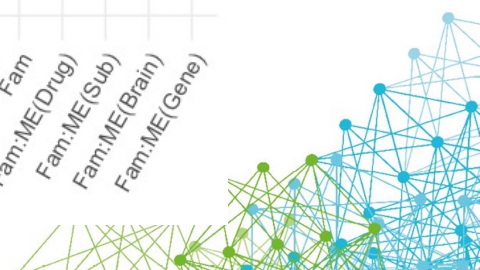


Descriptive summary of main variables grouped by moral enhancement method

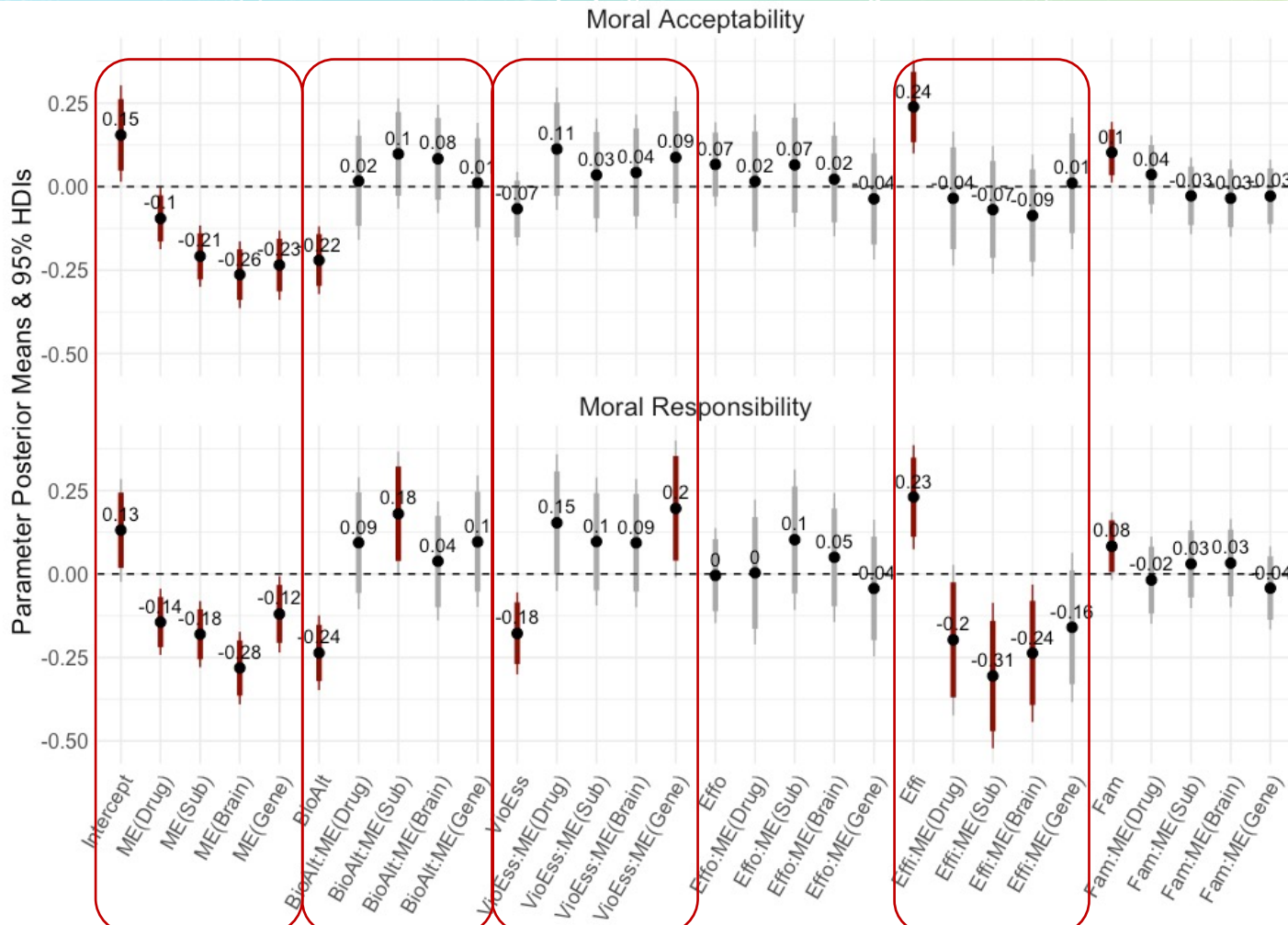




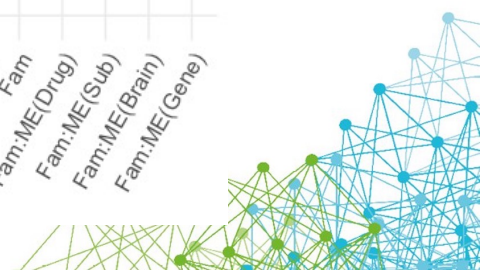
Bayesian multilevel multivariate multiple regression

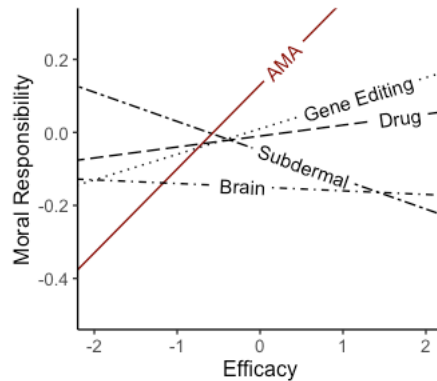
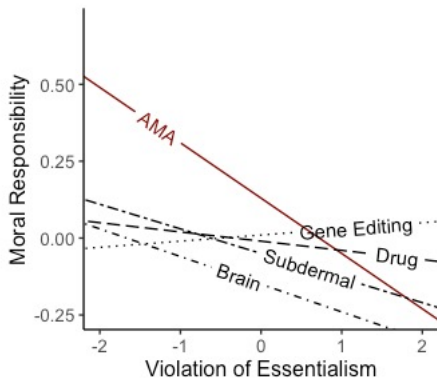
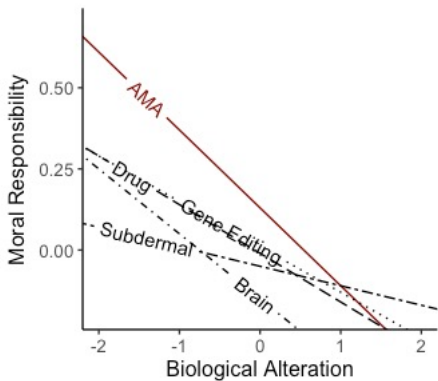
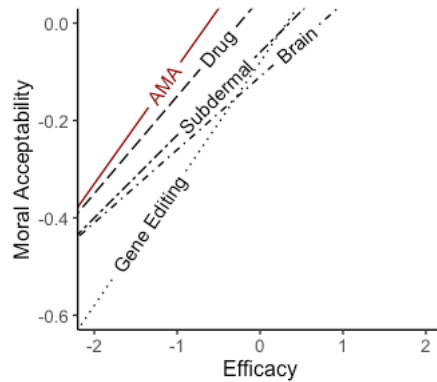
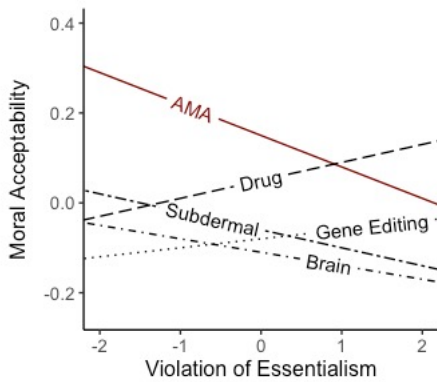
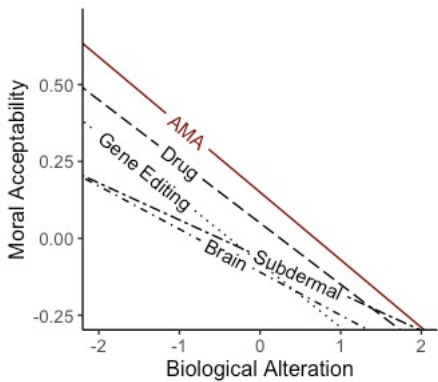




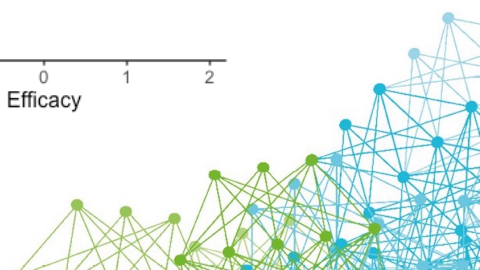


Bayesian multilevel multivariate multiple regression





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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Thank you!

