

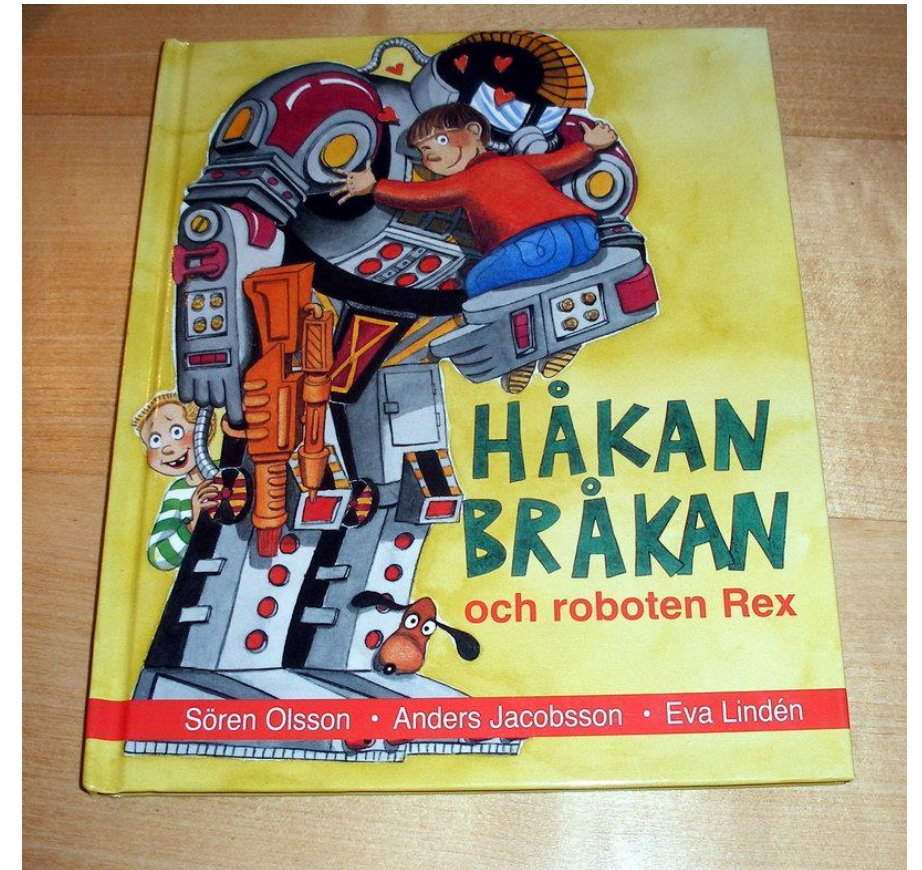


On autonomous cars, autopilots and the Anthropocene: ethics and AI verification

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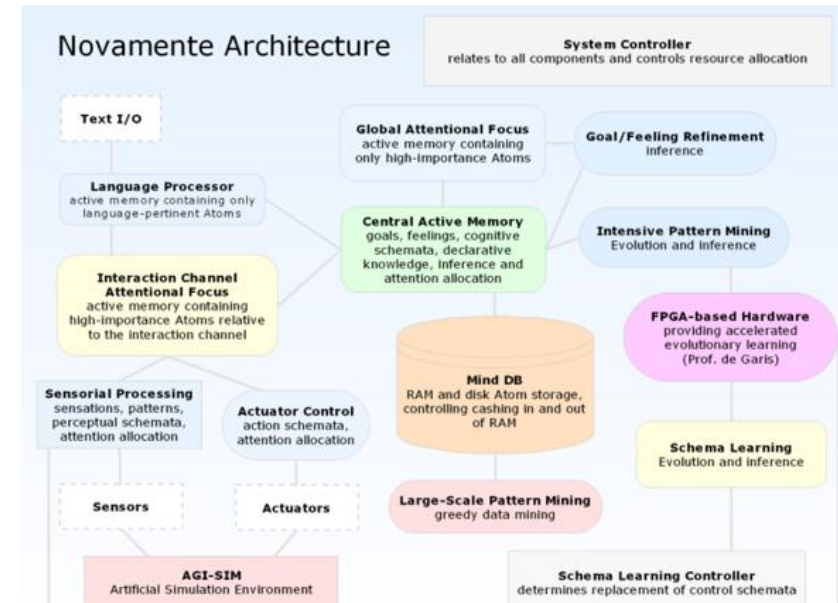
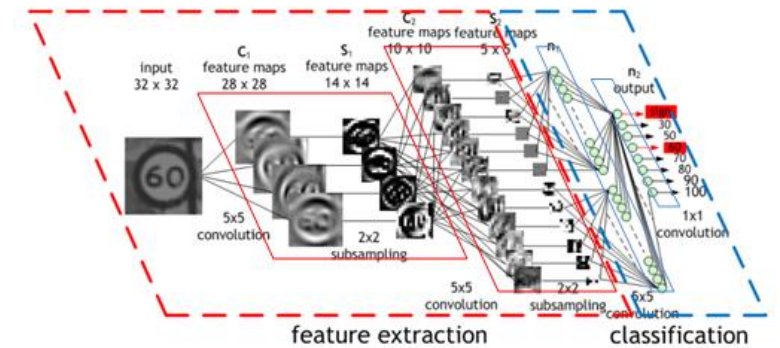
Robots have to live in the anthropocene

- Autonomous systems that matter will be interacting with the human world
- Verification and validation in this context involves not only understanding how the robot will interact, but how humans and their institutions will interact back.
- The human world is an ethical minefield. Just walking in a straight line is ill-advised.
- A hierarchy of “moral verification” challenges.



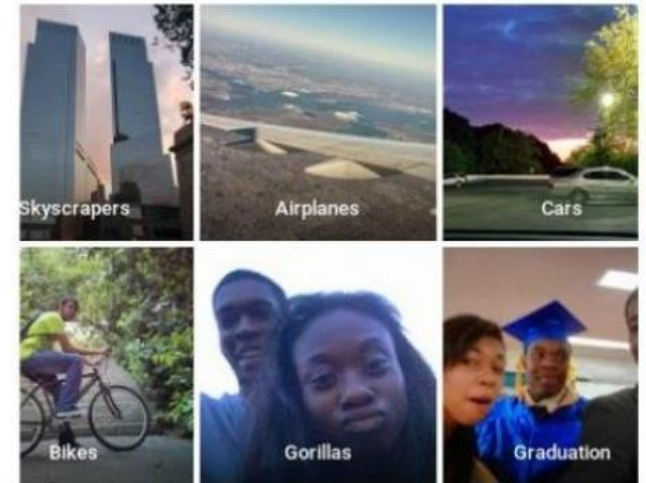
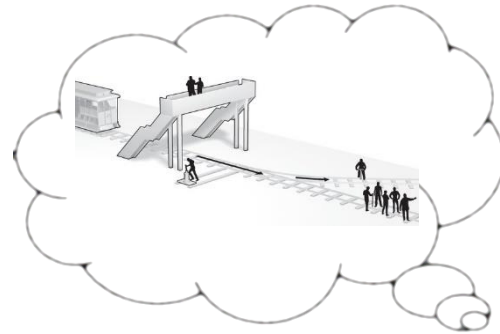
Challenge 1: safe and beneficial AI

- Creating systems that behave in such a way that human aims are fulfilled beneficially and safely
 - Requirements need to embody this, but experience and the SAI debate show it to be fundamentally hard
- Traditionally: safety, controllability
- Also: inspectability, technical debt
- Long run: corrigibility, inverse reinforcement learning



Challenge 2: “Moral” behaviour of machines

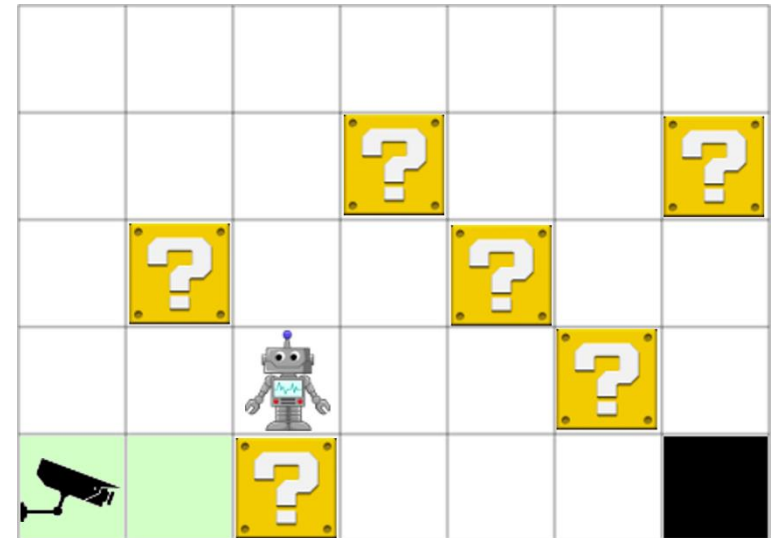
- Creating systems that act in the same way as a moral human would
- Engineering hesitancy for encoding morality in specifications
- “Malicious autonomy”: mislearning and misbehaving without intention
- The value learning and alignment problem



Jacky Alciné via Twitter

Challenge 3: keeping humans behaving/thinking right

- Creating systems so that humans are not driven to detrimental actions or belief states
- Autopilot bias
- Emergent accidental deception
- Cannot assume humans certified or know what they do.



Verifying ethics and the ethics of verifying

- Smart systems do not exist in a vacuum: the human context is an active part of what is going on.
- Autonomous, adaptive and open systems: strict verification and validation will be limited.
- Good-enough verification depends on loss function.
- Good-enough-ethics *also* depends on understanding the loss function.

