**Resolved**: The benefits of artificial intelligence outweigh the harms to humanity.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Basic Arguments** | |
| **Pro** | **Con** |
| Productivity: do tedious jobs | Job loss |
| Improve system efficiency (e.g. traffic, health) | Hacking— disrupt systems |
| Improve daily life (searches, software) | Lack of privacy (more monitoring) |
| Solve existential problems (e.g. gl. warming) | Existential risk (v. intelligent; lack of control) |
|  |  |

**Pro 1: Daily Benefits**

**AI benefits us now, we use it on a daily basis and don’t even realize it – medical, transportation, smart phones, internet searches**

**Dietterich**, President of Association of the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence  **& Horvitz,** Former President of Association of the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence and AAAI Strategic Planning Committee, **2015**

Over the last several decades, AI — computing methods for automated perception, learning, understanding, and reasoning — have become commonplace in our lives. We plan trips using GPS systems that rely on AI to cut through the complexity of millions of routes to find the best one to take. Our smartphones understand our speech, and Siri, Cortana, and Google Now are getting better at understanding our intentions. AI algorithms detect faces as we take pictures with our phones and recognize the faces of individual people when we post those pictures to Facebook. Internet search engines, such as Google and Bing, rely on a fabric of AI subsystems.

**Pro 2: Autonomous Driving**

**Autonomous driving would generate hundreds of billionsof dollars within a decade.**

**Manyika, et. Al., McKinsey Global Institute; May 2013** (James Manyika, Michael Chui, Jacques Bughin, Richard Dobbs, Peter Bisson, & Alex Marrs; McKinsey Global Institute; “Disruptive technologies: Advances that will transform life, business, and the global economy”; http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/business\_technology/disruptive\_technologies)

If regulators approve autonomous driving and the public accepts the concept, the benefits provided by improved safety, time savings, productivity increases, and lower fuel consumption and emissions could have a total economic impact of $200 billion to $1.9 trillion per year by 2025. Technology is not likely to be the biggest hurdle in realizing these benefits. In fact, after 20 years of work

on advanced machine vision systems, artificial intelligence, and sensors, the technology to build autonomous vehicles is within reach—as a growing number of successful experimental vehicles have demonstrated.

**Pro 3: AT: Job Loss**

## **Interpersonal Jobs will not be effected by AI**

**Heath, Chief reporter for Tech Republic-UK, 2014** (Nick, August, 19, 2104, “Why AI could destroy more jobs than it creates, and how to save them”, http://www.techrepublic.com/article/ai-is-destroying-more-jobs-than-it-creates-what-it-means-and-how-we-can-stop-it/)

"Machines are not very good at motivating, nurturing, caring and comforting people. Human interactions are something that are important but, so far at least, machines are wholly inadequate for those kind[s] of tasks."

The stunted social skills of machines should mean that salespeople, managers and entrepreneurs have a reasonably bright future, as will nurses, kindergarten teachers and home help aids, he said.

**Con 1: Hacking**

**AI is at risk of cyber-attacks – Due to high risk tasks any attack can be devastating**

**Dietterich**, President of Association of the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence  **& Horvitz,** Former President of Association of the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence and AAAI Strategic Planning Committee, **2015** (Tom & Eric, January 23, 2015, “Benefits and Risks of Artificial Intelligence”, https://medium.com/@tdietterich/benefits-and-risks-of-artificial-intelligence-460d288cccf3)

A second set of risks is cyberattacks: criminals and adversaries are continually attacking our computers with viruses and other forms of malware. AI algorithms are no different from other software in terms of their vulnerability to cyberattack. But because AI algorithms are being asked to make high-stakes decisions, such as driving cars and controlling robots, the impact of successful cyberattacks on AI systems could be much more devastating than attacks in the past.

**Con 2: Existential Risk**

## **The rate of progress makes AI the biggest existential risk. High-probability risks that can’t be controlled should not matter as much.**

## **Angela Chen, Chronicle.com, 2014** (Angela; The Chronicle of Higher Education; “Is aritifical intelligence a threat?”;

http://chronicle.com/article/Is-Artificial-Intelligence-a/148763/)

But as researchers evaluate biotech versus nanotech versus nuclear weapons, superintelligence has moved to the forefront of existential-risk consciousness. "I always thought superintelligence was the biggest existential risk because of the rate of progress," says Bostrom. "This might be the area where a small amount of well-directed research and effort now can have the biggest difference later on."

**Con 3: Low-skilled job loss**

## **Artificial intelligence and automation are a threat to jobs in developing countries, which rely on low skill manufacturing to employ millions.**

## Brynjolfsson, Prof Management Science @ MIT, McAfee, Principal Research Scientist @ MIT, & Spence, Prof Economics & Business @ NYU; 2014

Even as the globalization story continues, however, an even bigger one is starting to unfold: the story of automation, including artificial intelligence, robotics, 3-D printing, and so on. And this second story is surpassing the first, with some of its greatest effects destined to hit relatively unskilled workers in developing nations.