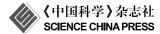
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科技伦理治理要准确把握新科技革命及其伦理问题的 新特点

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科学技术发展的每一次重大突破都伴随着不同程度、不同类型的伦理挑战. 当前,以数字科技、人工智能、生命科学为中心的新一轮科技革命加速演化,给人类自身和社会经济发展带来了前所未有的根本性变革,也带来了更深刻、更广泛、更多样的社会伦理问题,如何应对新兴科技伦理挑战已成为全球各国共同面对的重大议题. 要在当代新科技革命条件下完善科技伦理体系、提升科技伦理治理能力,必须准确把握当代新科技革命及其引发的科技伦理问题的新特点,探索新的治理思路和治理体系,这样才能切实提高当代科技伦理治理的水平与效能.

1 新科技革命的综合性和颠覆性

不同于以往单一领域科技进步引导的科技与产业革命, 当前以数字技术、人工智能和生命科学为中心的新一轮科 技革命表现出显著的综合性、整体性特征.数字化、智能化 技术不仅具有分布式的特点,而且面向信息收集、传递和处 理,以及认知和思维等人类共有的基础性行为,由此广泛涉 及人类生产生活的方方面面,生命科学及其与数字技术的结 合更可能关系到人类每一个个体.新科技革命的综合性、整 体性也导致其颠覆性影响的广泛性和深刻性.

新科技革命的颠覆性影响具体表现在3个层面. 第一,对人类行为的技术性替代从肢体上升到头部. 不论是数字技术对认识对象和认知逻辑的重构, 还是人工智能对人类认知和思维行为的技术实现, 都不同程度地颠覆了传统社会的学习认知-控制体系, 冲击了人与技术之间的主从关系, 挑战了人类因认知力、决策力而拥有的独特地位. 第二, 对自然对象的控制和改造从人类外部转移到人类自身. 基因编辑、合成生物学、脑机接口等前沿科技展现了人类生命增强的新前景,带来了"超人类革命"的可能性, 颠覆了人类延续和进化的"自然逻辑", 冲击和挑战了人类的"类的同一性". 第三, 人类社会运行的底层构架被深度"技术化". 数字化转型以及与之相伴随的新基础设施建设, 人工智能赋能社会带来的智慧城市、智能治理等正在重新构造人类社会运行的底层构架. 深



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度"技术化"改变了传统社会运行的自然基础,使"技术设计"的价值偏好与利益分配的社会差异嵌入到新的"社会-技术"体系的形成和演变之中.

2 新兴科技伦理问题的新特点

新科技革命的综合性和颠覆性,也带来了更复杂、更广泛和更深刻的社会伦理问题. 具体地讲,新兴科技伦理问题. 具有以下6个方面的新特点.

特点1: 问题发生前移. 当代新兴科技引发的伦理问题前移到科学研究阶段和技术开发前端. 由于与人类对象的关联性更为紧密, 在基因编辑、合成生物学等研究的基础研究阶

段,伦理责任已成为广泛关注的重要问题. 从人工智能的发展看,现有的人工智能语言模型基准如何解决蕴含其中的伦理问题成为技术发展的关键环节,其中以人工神经网络机器学习的不透明、不可预测性,以及海量数据收集与使用过程中的隐私保护问题及其理性规约最为迫切,而这些都指向传统的确定性测试制度可能不再适用[1]. 与此同时,类器官研究伦理^[2]、独立知情同意、数据的"不诚实拟人化"(dishonest anthropomorphism)^[3]表征也对各国的法律与政策如何更好地监控科技风险提出了新要求^[4].

特点2:分布广泛渗透. 新兴科技引发的伦理问题具有分布的广泛性和影响的全局性. 一是由于当代科学技术正在作为一种整体性力量重塑社会的底层架构,深刻重构日常生产与社会生活,引发的伦理问题也由此广泛渗透到个人、组织、国家和人类命运共同体等多个层面. 二是数字化、智能化社会中的新兴技术高度融合、不断渗透,在不同的行业与专业内均引发出深层次的伦理挑战. 比如,伴随着数字技术的迅猛发展和广泛应用,在创造出具有跨越传统产业边界的新产品、新业态的同时,也带来了个人信息安全、算法不透明、数据歧视等全方位的伦理困境.

特点3:影响深层颠覆.以人工智能、生命科学为代表的新兴科技带来了一系列深层次、根本性的超人类革命,致使人类重新界定关于道德、制度和形而上学方面的颠覆性认知.一方面,新兴科技对人类社会、人类自身和人类生存的环境产生根本性的影响和变革,人类社会的底层架构日趋数字化、技术化.另一方面,新兴科技加剧了人类社会价值观念崩坏的伦理风险.超人类革命摧毁了人"自然"的道德基础,而人的天赋、权利、特性与"自然"的生物基础直接相关,这种"自由选择"会罔顾意志地给人类机体带来不可挽回的后果^[5],导致人的极度"物化"以及技术至上带来控制一切、创造一切的欲望,从而损毁人类社会谦卑、互助、和平的价值基础.

特点4: 不确定性增强. 着重突出了新兴科技伦理问题的发生和解决面对更多且更复杂的不确定性风险. 这种不确定性挑战主要来源于新兴科技发展速度快且相互促进,超越了现有的伦理框架. 一是科技伦理问题的表现形式、风险范围、影响程度、伦理结果的不可预测性,如基因编辑技术之所以引发生命医学界的争议,正是出于人类对基因与生命结构理解的有限性. 二是新兴科技伦理问题一旦发生,往往无法利用确定的、已有的伦理框架加以约束从而导致失范性"脱嵌",即像福山(Francis Yoshihiro Fukuyama)、赫拉利(Yuval Noah Harari)等人所担忧的"后人类的世界也许是'共享的人性'已经消失的世界"[6]与"21世纪产生世上最不平等的生物阶层系统"的预言.

特点5: 专业性提级. 新兴科技发展具有极强的专业性和

高度的复杂性,在不同的技术领域和行业背景中引发的伦理风险呈现出极大差异.如"无就业的经济增长"的公共经济揭示出公共权力缺乏预见性、人工智能决策的透明度与算法黑箱、基因编辑与"人之所以为人"的风险挑战等,新兴科技伦理风险因具体技术的高度复杂性而呈现出极大的差异性,准确的、统一的伦理原则受信息不足和有限理性的约束而难以完成.

特点6: 场景化凸显. 新兴科技因应用的场景差异而在具体应对的伦理规范和行为准则中呈现出多样化特征. 由于技术应用的特定文化场景而产生不同层面的伦理问题, 前沿科技伦理问题的表现形式带有明显的"地方性知识"(local knowledge)属性. 如数据使用权限制的国别差异、穆斯林国家的民众对体外生殖、干细胞治疗等前沿生命技术表现出的抵制(https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2020/08/26/onthe-intersection-of-science-and-religion)等, 都无疑增加了界定"合规"的复杂性.

3 新兴科技伦理的治理对策

科技伦理治理旨在完善公共政策的伦理向度,通过构建一个多主体参与、共同协作的治理体系与治理网络对科技活动进行伦理规约.为了有效应对新兴科技伦理问题的新特点及其挑战,未来需要着重从以下几方面提升科技伦理治理能力.

第一,坚持敏捷治理与预防治理相结合.针对新兴科技伦理问题的深层颠覆性与极大的不确定性,需要将新兴科技伦理治理作为一种实践伦理体系,破除先验的观念框架进行开拓性的"价值敏感设计",加强对新兴科技的动态风险评估,以不断识别科技伦理问题的新形式与新特点,提高科技伦理治理体系的灵活性、针对性与适用性.

第二,提高科技伦理审查能力.鉴于新兴科技伦理问题的专业性与场景化特点,科技伦理审查委员会的组建应着眼于跨学科的科技伦理审查小组,注重平衡文理学科专家的交叉属性,用于制定适用于全球与中国的伦理规约的普适性原则^[7].

第三,加大科技伦理研究的支持力度,鼓励对科技伦理问题的多元探索.一是要搭建开放合作的科研平台,加强新兴科技伦理跨学科的研究与知识共享;二是鼓励针对新兴科技伦理问题特点开展多元的科技伦理社会实验研究,提高科技伦理治理的精准性.

第四,加强科技伦理教育,塑造负责任的科技创新文化.为了更好地应对新兴科技伦理问题的广泛渗透性特征,一是要加快构建针对青年学生的科技伦理教育体系,培育青年学生的科技伦理素养.二是面向社会公众宣传与推广科技伦理知识,倡导公众参与的科技伦理治理,将"科技向善"和"走向负责任的研究和创新"作为个体、群体和国家的共同目标.

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Summary for "科技伦理治理要准确把握新科技革命及其伦理问题的新特点"

Grasping the new characteristics of new sci-tech revolution and its ethical issues for scientific and technological ethics governance

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Every major breakthrough in the development of science and technology is accompanied by ethical challenges of varying degrees and types. Currently, a new round of scientific and technological revolution, centered on digital technology, artificial intelligence, and life sciences, is accelerating, bringing unprecedented fundamental changes to human beings and social and economic development. It is also leading to deeper, broader, and more diverse social and ethical issues. How to address the ethical challenges posed by emerging science and technology has become a major issue faced by countries around the world. To improve the scientific and technological ethics system and enhance the ability of scientific and technological ethics governance in the context of the contemporary new scientific and technological revolution, we must accurately grasp the new characteristics of the contemporary new scientific and technological revolution and the scientific and technological ethics issues it causes. We must also explore new governance ideas and systems. Only in this way can we effectively improve the level and effectiveness of contemporary scientific and technological ethics governance.

Unlike previous technological and industrial revolutions that were guided by progress in a single field of science and technology, the current round of scientific and technological revolution exhibits distinct comprehensive and holistic characteristics, leading to its disruptive impact. These characteristics are evident on three levels. Firstly, technological substitutions of human behaviors are no longer limited to the limbs, but have now reached the head. Secondly, the control and transformation of natural objects has shifted from external human intervention to internal human control. Finally, the underlying structure of human society's operations has undergone profound "technization".

The comprehensive and transformative nature of the new technological revolution has brought about more complex, broader, and deeper social and ethical issues. These issues are characterized by six distinct features. First, the ethical issues caused by emerging technologies have shifted towards the early stages of scientific research and technological development. Second, the ethical issues caused by emerging technologies have widespread distribution and significant overall impact. Third, these technologies have led to profound and fundamental transhumanism revolutions, redefining our notions of morality, institutions, and metaphysics. Fourth, the ethical issues caused by emerging technologies carry increasing uncertainty, facing complex risks that are difficult to predict or resolve. Fifth, the professionalism required to address these ethical issues has increased due to the highly specialized and complex nature of emerging technologies. Different technical fields and industry backgrounds pose unique ethical risks. Sixth, emerging technologies exhibit diverse characteristics in ethical norms and codes of conduct depending on their application scenarios.

To enhance the ethics of science and technology governance, it is essential to accelerate the establishment of a collaborative governance network that involves multiple stakeholders. This approach combines agile governance—a flexible and responsive mode of governance that allows for rapid adaptation to changing circumstances—with preventive governance, which emphasizes anticipating and preventing potential ethical issues before they arise. To improve review capabilities, it is crucial to establish robust ethical review processes that ensure the responsible conduct of science and technology projects. This involves enhancing the skills and resources available for ethical research, providing adequate support for ethics review, and fostering a culture of ethical awareness and accountability within the scientific community. To achieve these goals, it is essential to provide education and training on science and technology ethics to enhance the capacity of individuals and institutions to make ethical decisions and implement ethical practices.

new scientific and technological revolution, scientific and technological ethical governance, emerging scientific and technological ethical issues, characteristics and countermeasures

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