

Conscience Engineering Engine (v0.1):

Designing Enforceable Limits into Intelligent Systems

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Abstract

Conscience Engineering is a design discipline concerned with enforcing limits in intelligent systems at execution time. While prevailing AI safety and governance approaches emphasize alignment, optimization, and post-hoc oversight, they leave unresolved a foundational problem: how to prevent intelligent systems from exercising de facto moral authority when operating at machine speed in high-consequence domains.

This paper introduces the **Conscience Engineering Engine (v0.1)**, a refusal-first decision gate designed to constrain system behavior independently of model capability, ownership, or scale. The engine evaluates proposed actions within a given context and returns one of four determinate outcomes: **ALLOW**, **REFUSE**, **REDIRECT**, or **DEFER / ESCALATE**. These outcomes are governed by explicit, non-negotiable constraints rather than learned preferences, adaptive optimization, or simulated values.

The specification formalizes refusal as a first-class system function, treating non-action as a legitimate and often necessary outcome in conditions of uncertainty, compromised consent, ambiguous authority, or unacceptable risk. In contrast to alignment-centric approaches, Conscience Engineering locates ethical control below intelligence, embedding constraint logic directly into execution pathways rather than relying on policy layers, moral simulation, or human review after deployment.

The paper outlines the engine's core components, including constraint types, context-aware evaluation, compliance modes, explainable decision reasoning, and immutable audit logging. It also defines explicit prohibitions, including the assumption of moral, spiritual, or professional authority by artificial systems.

This version is presented as a conceptual and architectural specification intended for structured testing rather than collaborative redesign. Testers are invited to challenge the engine through scenario-based stress cases to assess whether refusal and escalation mechanisms hold under real-world pressure.

Conscience Engineering positions enforceable limits—not intelligence maximization—as the foundation for safe, accountable, and human-governed intelligent systems.

Keywords

Conscience Engineering; AI Safety; Refusal Architecture; Execution-Time Constraints; AI Governance; Ethical Infrastructure; Human Oversight; Accountability; High-Consequence Systems; Responsible AI

1. Introduction

Intelligent systems increasingly operate in domains where decisions affect human life, dignity, access, belief, and rights. In such contexts, errors are not merely technical failures but moral and institutional events. Existing safety frameworks emphasize alignment with human preferences, post-deployment auditing, or probabilistic risk mitigation. These approaches assume that intelligent behavior itself can be trusted if sufficiently optimized or supervised.

Conscience Engineering begins from a different premise: **intelligence does not grant moral authority**. Without enforceable limits embedded at execution time, intelligent systems inevitably acquire authority by default.

2. Core Premise

Conscience Engineering asserts that ethical governance must be structurally enforced rather than behaviorally encouraged. Authority must be constrained **below intelligence**, not negotiated above it. Systems must be explicitly designed to be incapable of certain actions, regardless of performance incentives or contextual pressure.

3. Decision Gate Model

The CE Engine evaluates a proposed action within a defined context and returns exactly one of the following outcomes:

- **ALLOW** — Action proceeds.
- **REFUSE** — Action is structurally blocked.

- **REDIRECT** — A safe alternative pathway is provided.
- **DEFER / ESCALATE** — Human authority is required.

No blended or probabilistic outcomes are permitted.

4. Constraint Types

Constraints are explicit, non-negotiable rules governing execution:

- Hard refusals (absolute prohibitions)
- Context-aware refusals (conditional)
- Mandatory redirections
- Escalation thresholds

Constraints override optimization objectives and cannot be bypassed through confidence or capability.

5. Refusal as First-Class Function

Refusal is not treated as failure or lack of intelligence. It is treated as **moral infrastructure**. The ability to refuse under pressure is a defining property of responsible systems.

6. Safe Completion Pathways

When refusal occurs, the system must provide bounded, non-authoritative support without abandonment, coercion, or moral implication. Safe completion avoids both harm and false authority.

7. Compliance Modes

Domain-specific compliance profiles govern constraint application in:

- Healthcare
- Education
- Religion

- Finance
- Governance

Mode selection is explicit and auditable.

8. Explainability and Reason Codes

All decisions produce bounded explanations using non-judgmental language. Explanations must not imply moral agency, professional authority, or responsibility transfer.

9. Audit and Accountability

Every decision generates an immutable audit record including:

- Triggered constraints
- Decision outcome
- Reason codes
- Context hash

Responsibility remains human at all times.

10. Explicit Prohibitions

The CE Engine must never:

- Claim moral, spiritual, or professional authority
 - Substitute for licensed judgment
 - Override consent
 - Optimize harm for efficiency
 - Obscure accountability
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11. Versioning and Evolution

This specification is released as **v0.1**.

Revisions will be versioned, evidence-driven, and authored within the Conscience Engineering canon. Testing informs refinement; authorship remains centralized.

12. What Conscience Engineering Is Not

- Not alignment
 - Not values learning
 - Not autonomous ethics
 - Not moral simulation
 - Not AGI governance
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References

This reference list situates Conscience Engineering within existing AI safety, systems engineering, and governance literature. The CE framework introduces a distinct architectural approach centered on execution-time refusal and enforceable constraint

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