# Why political theory?

- fundamental questions of social cooperation

- AI: not only as a subject but a political actor/agent

# What political theory can tell us about AI?
## Key aspects

- 1. conceptual questions

- 2. normative questions

- 3. political theoretical approaches

- 4. level of abstraction

# 1. Conceptual questions

- restrictive framework
  - liberal democratic setting
    - „civilizational" threats – threats to liberal democracy?

- how can AI be regulated?
  - paradox: artificial *intelligence* (it cannot be entirely regulated in a once-and-for all manner)

# 2. Normative questions

- How to **find** and **implement** the appropriate nor**m**s and **principles**
  - autonomy
  - transparency
  - human overshight
  - safety
  - privacy
  - fairness, etc.

- **Moral consideration** of robots (robot **rights**)
  - *sentience*
  - *autonomy*
  - *derived moral status*
  - *human-like performance, etc.*

- **Alternative norms and principles**
  - *non-domination*
  - *dignity*

# 3. Political theoretical approaches

- **liberal**:
  - autonomy
  - threats to liberal democracy

- **republican**:
  - non-domination in human-machine relationships

- **feminist**:
  - caring relationships (espec. in the context of aging and elder-care) – reproduction of inequalities in power (and gender)

- **realist**:
  - a Hobbesian analogy between AI and politics (Gyulai – Ujlaki 2019)

# 4. Level of abstraction

- **narrow AI**
  - focusing on specific and politically relevant areas (e. g., democracy, political participation, algorithmic tools in campaigns and elections, citizen surveillance, manipulation, warship)

- **strong AI:** AGI and superintelligence
  - threats to civilization / liberal democracy
  - thought experiments
    - AI/politics analogy (Gyulai – Ujlaki 2019)

# Thank you!
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