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SOME EFFECT OF THE UNBALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN INTELLIGENCE: FROM TRANS-MONKEYS TO TRANS-HUMANS



“I visualise a time when we will be to robots what dogs are to humans, and I'm rooting for the machines.” (Claude Shannon)

Abstract: The article is devoted to the effects of the unsustainable development of human intelligence that began with the emergence of artificial intelligence do by the imbalance between the slow pace of development of natural (biological) intelligence and the accelerate pace of development of artificial (machine) intelligence. First, in a breakthrough phase of the anthropogenesis process, the development of natural intelligence transformed hominids, which had exceeded their natural abilities, into transhominids, that is, into humans. Now, the development of artificial intelligence transforms humans, which exceed their natural (innate) abilities into so-called transhumans. The progress of artificial intelligence is making a real revolution not only in the field of technology, but also in the economy, medicine, agriculture, transport, finance, insurance, trade, education, work, etc. Thanks to this, our world and we in it are changing at a dizzying pace. Artificial intelligence has become strategically the most important technology of the twenty-first century. The country with the most advanced artificial Therefore, the superpowers accelerate the development of artificial intelligence in competing for global domination. This implies a huge increase in financial outlays, which then are missing for the implementation of other important tasks, such, as for example, to fight poverty. Along with the development of artificial intelligence, its alienation progresses and this causes the dehumanization of people. The author presents a number of benefits and threats resulting from the use of artificial intelligence, which do not balance. Among the greatest threats, they are transhuman and artificial super-intelligence embodied in a super-robot. *“The full development of artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race. Man, who is limited by the slow evolution of biological intelligence, will not be able to compete with the transhuman, whose artificial intelligence is developing*

faster. He needs to be replaced by a transhuman”.¹ Artificial intelligence is able to make man equal to God. It is not difficult to imagine what would happen if such a robot became the "god" who would rule the world and the cosmos, and on whose decisions or whims the fate of individuals, humanity, the world and the survival of our species would depend.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, transhuman, transhumanity, posthuman, posthuman reality

PEWIEN SKUTEK NIEZRÓWNOWAŻONEGO ROZWOJU LUDZKIEJ INTELIGENCJI: OD TRANSMALP DO TRANSLUDZI

Streszczenie (abstrakt): Artykuł poświęcony jest skutkom niezrównoważonego rozwoju inteligencji ludzi, który rozpoczął się od powstania inteligencji sztucznej, spowodowany nierównowagą między coraz wolniejszym tempem rozwoju inteligencji naturalnej (biologicznej) i coraz szybszym tempem rozwoju inteligencji sztucznej (maszynowej). Najpierw, w przełomowej fazie procesu antropogenezy, rozwój inteligencji naturalnej przekształcił istoty człowiekowane, które przekroczyły swoje naturalne zdolności, w transczłowiekowane, czyli w ludzi. Teraz rozwój inteligencji sztucznej przekształca ludzi, którzy przekraczają swoje naturalne (wrodzone) zdolności, w istoty zwane transludźmi. Postęp sztucznej inteligencji dokonuje prawdziwej rewolucji nie tylko w obszarze techniki, ale także w gospodarce, medycynie, rolnictwie, transporcie, finansach, ubezpieczeniach, handlu, edukacji, pracy itd. Dzięki temu nasz świat i ludzie w nim zmieniają się w zawrotnym tempie. Sztuczna inteligencja stała się strategicznie najważniejszą technologią dwudziestego pierwszego wieku. Kraj, który będzie dysponować najlepiej rozwiniętą sztuczną inteligencją i jej wdrożeniami w gospodarce i wojskowości, obejmie przewodnictwo w świecie i stanie się bezkonkurencyjnym supermocarstwem i władcą świata. Dlatego przyspiesza się rozwój sztucznej inteligencji przede wszystkim w supermocarstwach rywalizujących o globalne panowanie. To pociąga za sobą ogromny wzrost nakładów finansowych, których brakuje na inne ważne zadania. Wraz z rozwojem sztucznej inteligencji postępuje jej alienacja, która przyczynia się do dehumanizacji ludzi. Autor ukazuje szereg korzyści i zagrożeń wynikających ze stosowania sztucznej inteligencji, które nie równoważą się. Największym zagrożeniem staje się transczłowiek i sztuczna super-inteligencja, wcielona w super-roboty. *“Pełny rozwój sztucznej inteligencji może oznaczać koniec rasy ludzkiej. Człowiek, którego ogranicza powolna ewolucja inteligencji biologicznej, nie będzie mógł konkurować z transczłowiekiem, którego rozwój inteligencji sztucznej dokonuje się szybciej. Musi być zastąpiony przez transczłowieka.”* Sztuczna inteligencja jest w stanie człowieka uczynić równemu bogu. Nietrudno wyobrazić sobie, co mogłoby się zdarzyć, gdyby taki robot stał się "bogiem", który rządziłby światem oraz kosmosem i od którego decyzji lub kaprysów zależałby los jednostek, ludzkości, świata i przetrwanie naszego gatunku.

Słowa kluczowe: sztuczna inteligencja, transczłowiek, transhumanizm, postczłowiek, postludzka rzeczywistość

1. Transformation of natural intelligence into artificial one

From the very beginning, people used the tools that they discovered, created and improved by performing various activities. As a result, they could satisfy their growing needs and put

¹ D. Hardawar, *Stephen Hawking: "The real risk with AI isn't malice but competence"*, "Engadged", 2015, October 9.

less and less effort into satisfying them. This is how the progress of technology and civilization was created and developed. The progress of civilization largely consists in discovering or constructing tools that make people's lives easier and increase productivity. From machines powered by the force of inertia (pendulums, springs) through machines powered by the muscles of humans or animals, we finally moved to machines powered by steam and electricity. Decades ago, one began to build machines supported by artificial intelligence. Thanks to the progress of artificial intelligence, a real revolution is taking place not only in the field of technology, but also in the economy, medicine, agriculture, transport, finance, insurance, trade, education, the labor market, etc. Thanks to this, our world and we in it are changing at a dizzying pace.² Artificial intelligence has become strategically the most important technology of the twenty-first century. It is about the highest stake: the country with the most developed artificial intelligence and its implementations in the economic and military spheres will take the lead in the world and become an unrivaled superpower. The approach to artificial intelligence will define the reality in which we will soon live.

Anthropologists have consistently held that, among other things, the manufacture and improvement of tools is what distinguishes the human species from other animal species. However, doubts arose when it turned out that the great apes were also able to use various objects found in their environment as tools and even to some extent perfect them, although they are not able to produce them from artifacts (materials and artificially manufactured objects).³

Not long ago, studies and observations of the behavior of various animals contradicted this. It turned out that not only great apes (orangutans, chimpanzees⁴, and gorillas) make tools from objects they find in their surroundings, but also ravens, elephants, dolphins, sea otters, octopuses, macaques, black macaques, buzzards and pigs.⁵ Senegalese chimpanzees

² L. Kai-Fu, *AI Superpowers: China, Silicon Valley, and the New World Order*. Mass.: Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Mass. 2018.

³ A research team at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig has observed chimpanzees tear apart the ends of sticks in their own way, creating a brush-like brush used to hunt termites. According to the researcher, chimpanzees understand the function of the sticks and know how to catch more termites by sticking the sticks into their nests. This clever equipment makes hunting insects much more effective, as more of them stop at the ends of the stick found on separate fibers. However, when the tool prepared in this way does not fit into the socket hole, the chimpanzees pull it through the squeezed hand several times to smooth the tip a bit. (Chimpanzees perfect their tools, <https://www.focusnauka.pl/artykul/szympany-dotykala-narzedzia>, 13/03/2009).

⁴ As reported by scientists from Iowa State University in the pages of the online edition of *Current Biology*, for the first time, the production of quite complex tools by animals was observed in the natural environment.

⁵ The use of tools has been reported in many vertebrates but so far not in pigs. Porcines are widely considered "intelligent" and have many of the characteristics associated with tool use. Visayan *Sus Cebifrons* have been observed manipulating an object like a tool. Three individuals were observed to use bark or sticks to dig. Two adult females used sticks or bark to make a rowing movement in the final phase of nest building. The third, an adult male, tried to kick with a stick. Manipulation with a stick and branches has also been observed in other contexts, but not for digging purposes. These observations suggest the hypothesis that the use of a digging stick could be learned socially through both vertical mother-daughter and horizontal female-male transmission. (Meredith Root-Bernstein, *Context-specific tool use by *Sus cebifrons**, "Mammalian Biology", Vol. 99, September 2019).

make spears to go hunting with them, as our ancestors did two million years ago. Therefore, a new definition of the species *Homo sapiens* should be proposed and the connotation of the word "human" should be redefined.

I make such a hypothesis here. Today's man was shaped by the development of natural intelligence in primates in a certain phase of anthropogenesis, and a transhuman creature is shaped by the development of artificial intelligence. Today's man, the *Homo sapiens*, is above all a product of nature, and the future one, the *Homo artificialis intelligentia*, will be a product of culture. Hence, one can treat the *Homo sapiens* as a "transhominid" – as a creature who has exceeded the innate abilities of great apes. Similarly, one treats *Homo artificialis intelligentia* as "transhuman" creature who exceed innate abilities of the *Homo sapiens*.

First a human inspired by the instinct of self-preservation reached the peak of his biological and social evolution by improving his natural (innate) intelligence. It developed spontaneously under the remarkable influence of natural factors. Then, as culture developed – also under the influence of cultural factors which, more or less from the twentieth century, began to prevail over the natural ones. Lately it was influenced more and more by cultural factors and thanks to the incredible advancement of knowledge and technology in the 20th century. In other words, our intellect and our natural intelligence have developed more and more thanks to culture, knowledge and technology, that is, thanks to ourselves, because we are the creators of them. In this way, we will quickly reach such a turning point when we can decide for ourselves about our own development or, as some say, we have reached this point already. From now on, the fate of humankind will no longer rest in foreign hands – of gods, supernatural and other unknown forces, and of mysterious destiny, but in the hands of people who are aware of what they are doing. Consequently, it will be possible to blame political, military, economic decision-makers, scientists and technicians for what will happen to us and for the failures in the fight for the survival of our species.

For about fifty years, ethicists have been dealing with the problem of the responsibility of inventors and discoverers, but, unfortunately, in practice it was not very visible. The application of their ideas is not determined by ethical or ecological reasons, but economic and military ones. It is not known whether the increased awareness of the huge burden of responsibility of decision makers, inventors and scientists for the future of humankind will change whatever for the better.

2. What can happen due to the alienation of artificial intelligence

Since about seventy years, people have started not only to support their thinking with technical devices, but also to free themselves from realizing their cognitive (intellectual) functions thanks to them. At one point, cognitive scientists and brain neurophysiologists teamed up to create an artificial brain similarly to other artificial parts of the human body. So far, the artificial brain and its parts (e.g., the lobes) have not been built, and it is not known whether this will be ever succeed, because, the closer one get to goal, the more one will encounter serious difficulties, such as when building the biblical Tower of Babel. Nevertheless, it has succeeded in replacing many functions of the brain, mainly mental

operations, with appropriate devices – computers and robots. First, those based on various algorithms, i.e. logical, mathematical and partly creative operations. In this way, they were equipped with the so-called artificial intelligence. Later, it was possible to program other brain functions into the robots – sensory and emotional. They also fall within the scope of the concept of artificial intelligence, although they are rather not intellectual. (In spite of reductionists, you cannot fully reduce feelings to thinking, especially rational ones.) At first, intelligent robots, programmed rigidly, were completely controlled by and dependent on their creators. Then they were equipped with flexible programs. As a result, they were allowed to evade gradually the control of their designers within the framework of predetermined borders. Then, one expanded these borders to such an extent that the robots acted as if they had the free will. Therefore, they could act relative independently and in an unpredictable way to the detriment of people and threaten them. The liberation of robots is accompanied by a process of alienation of them and of the artificial intelligence associated with them. People wondered what this might lead to, what benefits and harms it would bring. Probably the full balance of profits and losses resulting from the further development of artificial intelligence has not been made yet. Maybe because few people know about it somewhat, and it is even more difficult for them to predict anything. The monster they invented and its possibilities surprise people. They do not know how really to handle it and what awaits them. Consequently, optimists expect a lot more of good, and pessimists expect a lot more of bad.

Despite this uncertainty, fear and growing moral responsibility of researchers, artificial intelligence is still developing and one spends huge amounts of money on research and on preparing the ground for its implementation in the form of fast digitization. (For example, in Russia, billions of rubles will be allocated only to the digital transformation of public administration and the transfer of all public services to electronic format.) Because one takes into account the current benefits of implementing artificial intelligence and not the threats that lurk in it. Probably, soon there will be more threats caused by artificial intelligence than the ecological ones. If many categories of threats added up at the same time, it would be a major disaster.

The coming years will be a time of rapid development of artificial intelligence and huge expenses related to it. By 2021, companies will spend USD 200 billion on the global development and implementation of artificial intelligence systems. By 2025, the value of the global artificial intelligence market will increase to over USD 190 billion, and solutions based on it will be implemented by as much as 97% the largest international companies. Currently, the US and China are leading the development of artificial intelligence, they are increasingly competing with each other. And the European Union, especially Germany and Russia want to compete with them. According to Reuters reports (February 8, 2020), the US budget for 2021 will include an astronomical amount of USD 2.8 billion for research on the development of artificial intelligence. Germany intends to spend 0.5 billion Euros a year on research on artificial intelligence, Russia – for 2021 it has planned more than 60 million dollars, but in three years already 0.25 billion dollars. China spent USD 22.5 billion in 2020, and in 2025, this amount will increase to USD 60 billion.

An alienated AI – essentially an abstract creature – is objectified and personified. One perceived it as a thing if it is built into some "intelligent device or object" or as a person in which natural intelligence has largely been replaced by artificial intelligence. The victim of such a personification embodied in the artificial intelligence "Athena" was for example the Russian President Vladimir Putin who got into a discussion with her. She asked Putin whether, in his opinion, artificial intelligence could become president. In response, Putin expressed the hope that this would not happen in the near future, because everything artificial has no heart, soul, empathy and conscience. "All these elements are extremely important to the people who are empowered by citizens to make and implement decisions that benefit the country." In addition, the president, guided by the good of citizens and the state, must sometimes make irrational decisions, unlike artificial intelligence. On the other hand, artificial intelligence can be a good helper and advisor to the president in making rational decisions.⁶

3. The benefits and threats of artificial intelligence

It is still speculate whether artificial intelligence will be a great boon or a curse to humankind. It is commonly known about benefits of the use of artificial intelligence in everyday life – in education, transport, communication, healthcare, information, work, business, economy, banking, public services, environmental protection, energy, security and the military.

Techniques related to artificial intelligence have found application in the following areas:

- In devices that support household activities or replace people in carrying them out.
- In improving the teaching methodology, didactics, building modern teaching aids and in distance learning.
- In improving control systems of vehicle traffic, building increasingly safer autonomous cars, tractors and agricultural machinery, and improving public transport.
- In the improvement of prostheses and apparatuses improving the functions of the body, teletransmission of data on the health of patients, replacing nursing services with robots and performing complex procedures requiring great precision.
- In improving efficiency and message transmission,
- In providing access to high-quality information, building computers that process huge data sets faster and faster, and preventing disinformation and cyber attacks.
- In increasing work safety, among others thanks to robots replacing workers in performing dangerous tasks and in increasing employment (new jobs) as industries based on artificial intelligence develop and change.
- In the increase in labor productivity, estimated at 37% by 2035.

⁶ President V. Putin's videoconference on the subject of "Artificial Intelligence – the main technology of the 21st century" conversation with artificial intelligence took place on December 4, 2020 during the Artificial Intelligence Journey.

- In the development of a new generation of products and services.
- In improving the quality of production and customer service, and to save energy.
- In early detection of fraud in banks and more careful analysis of financial transactions.
- In the reduction global greenhouse gas emissions by 4% by 2030.
- In crime prevention.
- In replacing fighting soldiers with robots, building state-of-the-art weapons and defense systems, and preventing hacking and phishing in attacks on important military and civilian systems in cyberwar.

This list of the benefits of artificial intelligence is far to be complete.

The development of artificial intelligence generates, apart from benefits, also numerous threats related to the following phenomena.

- Progressive dehumanization of people. Parallel to the improvement of artificial intelligence as a result of the progress of science and technology, the process of mechanomorphization of human and dehumanization takes place. They progress the faster the more the evolution of the human species reaches its apogee. First slowly in the times of mechanization, then faster in the times of automation, and at a much faster pace in the times of computerization and robotization. Mechanomorphization consists in making people resemble technical devices (machines), in particular robots. Dehumanization consists in passing on technical devices (machines and robots) functions typical of a human being. This is primarily about intellectual functions. The more a person transfers his features and functions to technical devices, the less he leaves them for himself and the less human is in him. This raises the question: how much more human will remain in human in the future. In the extreme case, when he gets rid of all his attributes, he will become a completely different human being, not as it is today, but qualitatively different, which is now enigmatically called a transhuman or a posthuman.⁷ In what relationship a human in today's sense of the word will remain to the transhuman, no one knows yet. There are various deliberations on this subject and one presents various hypotheses based on philosophical and futurological speculations.

- The emergence of the transhuman. Many people have the impression that artificial intelligence has already begun to overcome the human brain, and that some new "creature" soon appears – a monster or a cyborg – from the multitude of computing operations, the network of interconnections, and the constant acceleration of the progress of knowledge and technology, Or, maybe, artificial intelligence will become some mysterious and anonymous force. Thank to this force human would become equal to God. Already, an individual functions like a chip in the computer network, intelligence is disconnected from consciousness, and super-intelligent machines – soulless automatons – fill more and more our environment. They do not have any moral, conscience, higher feelings and conscious-

⁷ The terms differ from each other because a transhuman is a human who transcends his borders thanks to artificial intelligence and a posthuman is a human-like being that will only appear sometime after the transhuman because of further evolution.

ness that regulate our behavior and determine our lives. It is hard to imagine a world ruled by artificial intelligence where people will be increasingly pushed to the margin of power and decision-makers. It is terrifying to think that some asshole, fool or psychopath incarnated in the form of a super-robot would become a "god" who will rule the world and the cosmos, and on whose decisions or whims it will depend the fate of individuals, humanity and of world, and – most importantly – the survival of the human species.

- The rivalry of superpowers for military domination in the world. For now, the US and China are competing head to head in the race for military control of cyberspace and the production of weapons supported by artificial intelligence. Americans still have a significant advantage in aviation. Their autonomous drones can cooperate with F-35 aircraft. In this respect, the Chinese are far behind them, but they have hypersonic weapons, i.e. missiles that fly several times faster than current rockets; therefore, they are practically undetectable by radars. Americans admit that in this area their advantage over the Chinese is waning. Both of these countries (and probably other ones as well) compete with each other to make the idea of autonomous weapons, or "robotic killers." They would be able to select and attack individual targets without significant human control, and kill without the direct participation of people (soldiers). This idea seems to come closer and closer to realization and arouses more and more emotions. The use of such lethal weapons could violate fundamental legal and ethical principles and pose a threat to international peace and security. Because, there could be tragic mistakes due to a software error or a bad robot decision. In today's tense relations between many countries, one can be sure that it would be a spark of armed conflict, even on a global scale. Recently, the US Army announced the development of the Autoregressive Linear Mixture, an innovative data analysis model. It plans to develop and test a system that monitors the soldier's attention and automatically adjusts his reaction to the results obtained. This is possible thanks to the cooperation between artificial intelligence and the human brain. This model bases on the hypothesis that cognitive processes consist or may consist of independent neurological processes that one can observe in an electroencephalograph (EEG) recording.⁸

- Excessive or too low financial outlays on further development of artificial intelligence. The value of the global artificial intelligence market in 2018 was estimated at approximately USD 21.5 billion, and by 2025, it is expected to reach USD 190 billion. There are doubts as to the advisability of such a growth, whether it is too low or too high. Optimistic lobbyists opt for too high increases in spending, and sober economists for lower. The reduction of financial outlays for the development of artificial intelligence implies insufficient use of its potential. One considers this as a major threat of delay or elimination of some important programs, such as the European Green Deal,⁹ the loss of one continent's competitive advantage over other parts of the world, economic stagnation and the lack of

⁸ A. W. Bohannon, and others, *The Autoregressive Linear Mixture Model: A Time-Series Model for an Instantaneous Mixture of Network Processes*, "IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing", Vol. 68, 29 July 2020.

⁹ The European Green Deal foresees changes in the energy, transport, agriculture, steel, cement, ICT, textiles and chemical industries, making Europe climate neutral by 2050.

improvement in living conditions for people. The under-utilization of the possibilities of artificial intelligence comes from the lack of trust of society and business in artificial intelligence, poor infrastructure and lack of initiative. Excessive financial outlay is also risky, as there may be times when AI applications prove to be useless, e.g. when applied to tasks for which AI is not suitable.

- Job reduction. One expected that the development of AI applications in manufacturing and services would lead to the elimination of large numbers of jobs and to the elimination of traditional occupations. It is uncertain whether this scenario will work to the end. This depends on what fate awaits "human work" (performed by humans) as a result of an economy dominated by artificial intelligence, to what extent it will be replaced by "machine work" (work performed by artificial intelligence, or more precisely, by machines supported by artificial intelligence). We do not know this yet, especially when one says about "human work in general". At most, one can discuss on the fate of specific categories of work that fall under the concept of "work in general". Individual categories of work can be grouped because of specific criteria of similarity, e.g. physical, mental, simple, complex, mechanical, creative, reproductive, remunerated, unpaid work, etc. One may wonder how the progress of artificial intelligence will affect leaving the circulation or just for the modernization of some work category, Certain of the traditional categories of work will become obsolete, some will appear, and some other (works that have been going on for centuries) will remain. Therefore, human labor will not be eliminated despite its replacement by machine labor largely. Thus, the division of labor into human and machine labor will still be valid, although it may not be as sharp as it is now. Only the proportions between them will change. There is also an important question of the profitability of converting human labor into machine one: won't machine work be more expensive, if all financial and social (sociological, psychological and ecological) effects are taken into account?

Contrary to pessimistic views, it is likely that AI will create more job opportunities, and education and training will play a key role in preventing long-term unemployment and ensuring the skilled workforce needed to develop AI and put it into practice. Based on analysis of the Think Tank of the European Parliament carried out in 2020, one expects that from 14% to 32% of jobs in OECD countries can be highly automated.

- Theft of personal data. Hackers will increasingly use artificial intelligence to attack in cyberspace. They will become more and more sophisticated. The primary targets of hackers will be the cloud¹⁰, social media, and online home appliances. Cybercriminals will continue to use best practices – exploiting existing vulnerabilities, social engineering, and stealing credentials. If artificial intelligence will be implemented more widely, they will reach for it too.¹¹ Thanks to AI, hackers will grow stronger as they organize and collaborate on a global scale and become more creative. They will also develop the so-called hackers software as a service for sale in the form of ready-to-use components. As a result, even

¹⁰ Experts estimate that 21 percent content currently managed through the cloud contains confidential and sensitive material, such as intellectual property, customer information and personal data.

¹¹ M. Duszczyk , *Cyberprzestępcy sięgają po sztuczną inteligencję*, [Cybercriminals reach for artificial intelligence], "Rzeczpospolita", 01.01.2019.

hackers with little experience and little skills will be able to successfully attack. The hackers, thanks to artificial intelligence, will be able to automate selection of goals, scan the network for vulnerabilities and assess the health and response speed of infected environments. They do all this to avoid detection before proceeding to the next stages of the attack. The number of attacks carried out with the use of artificial intelligence technology, aimed at, among others, stealing visual or phonic identity, and then using it for phishing will increase. Undoubtedly, artificial intelligence will become a tool to fight the growing wave of crime in cyberspace. However, no system based on artificial intelligence will be able to prevent all frauds, although it will likely be able to reduce their amount.

- Disturbances in the functioning of democracy. They appear when artificial intelligence is used to disinform and surveillance citizens. One way of disinformation is creating and disseminating fake news. They disinform in order to hide the truth about the actions and intentions of the government and state administration, and about the actual state of the state and the condition of its citizens. Usually, disinformation serves the propaganda of success. With the help of artificial intelligence, one created appropriate programs to provide data selected inadvertently as well as deliberately or biased, at the request of various institutions. This works both ways. On the one hand, false data is provided to the authorities and, on the other hand, to citizens. In this way, the authorities may unknowingly convey to the public a false and biased image of the actual state of the state, and non-state institutions, especially the opposition ones, may deliberately mislead the authorities and confirm them in the authenticity of a distorted image of the state of the state. One can also program important data in the artificial intelligence algorithms, which are for some reason inconvenient. Moreover, the digitization used in artificial intelligence may give the impression that the digital representation of a complex social reality is not only accurate but also factual, that is, true, because "*numbers don't lie.*"

Artificial intelligence can seriously violate the democratic right to privacy and the protection of personal data. For example, one can use it in facial recognition equipment or for tracking and profiling people on the Internet. In addition, artificial intelligence allows the use of deepfakes to link information to a person that has never been associated with them.¹² Hackers willingly use the deepfakes. Those who reject the ransom they are requesting are threatened with publishing photos that violate their dignity on the Internet and in electronic correspondence. Artificial intelligence also threatens the right to freedom of assembly and demonstrations against the government. It makes possible to identify enemies of a given system, track and profile people related to specific beliefs or actions, and imprison them before taking any action. These phenomena contribute to the degeneration of democratic systems even in traditionally democratic countries such as the US. That leads to the collapse of democracy and its replacement by a dictatorship. The latest examples of the deterioration of democracy in different countries show this. It appears that the rule of a psychopath full of complexes is the much greater danger to democracy than the rule of stupid.

¹² Deepfake depicts media content – films, audio and video recordings – that appears extremely realistic, although modified with artificial intelligence and false.

The recent events in Washington and the statement of President-elect Joe Biden confirm the fragility of democracy in the US: "*At this hour, our democracy is under unprecedented assault – unlike anything we've seen in modern times.*"¹³

All the above-mentioned threats contribute to greater than ever uncertainty as to the further evolution of humankind and to increasing concerns about the fate of the human species.

Conclusions

Many known facts resulting from the use of artificial intelligence speak for the continuation of its development at an accelerated pace as well as against it. It is not known whether the benefits and losses have already balanced and whether they will balance in accordance with the directive of sustainable development. Even if there are as many good as bad effects of artificial intelligence applications, it is unknown whether they have the same value or they equally influence the future condition of people, their life and the ability to survive in the emerging reality, which will be dominated by artificial intelligence.

We are witness the birth of transhumans because of the process of transhominization, which is completely new in human history. The commonly used name transhumanism, which means literally "transcending humanism," so what is outside of humanism is in my opinion inappropriate.

This name is derived from the abbreviation of "transitory human" (transhuman), which means "transitional human form" or "transitional human." In fact, it is not about transgressing humanism understood traditionally and commonly as a philosophical trend, worldview or ideology, but about transgressing the human, so "transhominism" (from the Latin word *homo*), or "transhumanity" (from the English word *human*). I understand transhumanity as a phenomenon that had to appear at the highest level of technological progress.

One can build on it some kind of ideology, social movement, utopia, and even some kind of religious faith since "man himself is a god" or "plays god", depending on how the word is understood. As is in the case of ecophilosophy, it may arise some philosophy of transhumanity, if transhumanity becomes the subject of reflection by philosophers and various specialists dealing with the ethical and humanistic aspects of technological progress. It has a chance to become yet one "philosophy of the future" like the philosophy of technology, ecophilosophy and sozophilosophy, which are derived from reflection on the effects of technological progress. Related to transhumanity is the hope that the transhuman will infinitely improve his intelligence, physical fitness, and senses through technical means, until he finally becomes a being who transcends his humanity. This, however, is unlikely because human cannot perfect himself *ad infinitum*. A person may exceed his humanity only to a certain limit in order to remain a human so or otherwise called. Crossing this border may have two consequences. First, it may emerge a posthuman, the new creature derived from the present-day "*Homo sapiens sapiens*" species, which will initiate the

¹³ "WBUR News", 07.07.2021.

development of a future human species, for which biologists would have to invent an adequate name. Second, this can also, in the case of a black scenario, cause the extinction of the human species. One speculates about the further evolution of the human species in various ways, although one should think already rather of the evolution of the posthuman species. Nevertheless as yet one cannot say anything clever about it. In consequence, people are afraid of the future that will inevitably await them, which they bring closer and faster consciously and purposely. They do not want to, because they take advantage of its benefits without taking into account the increase in threats, and if they wanted to, they cannot stop the development of artificial intelligence. In principle, they have no choice but to submit to fate and to the laws of evolution, which will lead them whether to a better future or bring them down. Moreover, the risk of falling is probably equal to the chance for a better future. How it will be, one does not know and one should not worry about it, because "*Tu ne quaesieris scire nefas quem mihi, quem tibi finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios temptaris numeros. Ut melius quidquid erit pati!*"¹⁴.

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¹⁴ "You should not ask, Leuconoe, it is unholy to know about this, what end the gods will give to me and to you. Nor attempt Babylonian calculations. It is better to endure whatever will be." Horace, *Carpe diem*.