



Institute of Philosophy
Ulica grada Vukovara 54 (5th floor), Zagreb
INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH WORKSHOP

Human Agency in the Age of AI

25 September 2026

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

10:00-10:05 Opening remarks and welcome

Session I. Chair: Tomislav Bracanović

10:05-10:20 **Fausto Ferreira**

Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing, University of Zagreb

AI chatbots: Best friends forever or worst enemies?

10:20-10:35 **Viktor Ivanković**

Institute of Philosophy, Zagreb

Too long, did not read: Attention in moral education

10:35-10:55 Discussion and questions

10:55-11:10 Break

Session II. Chair: Marco Tassella

11:10-11:25 **Tvrtko Jolić**

Institute of Philosophy, Zagreb

AI and moral progress

11:25-11:40 **Helena Drmić**

Institute of Philosophy, Zagreb

Searching for common ground in the ethics of artificial intelligence

11:40-12:00 Discussion and closing remarks

The workshop is part of the Croatian Science Foundation project
“Artificial Intelligence, Autonomy and Justice” (AIAJ)
<https://aiaj.ifzg.hr>



Abstracts

AI chatbots: Best friends forever or worst enemies?

Fausto Ferreira, *Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing, University of Zagreb*

AI chatbots are ubiquitous nowadays. From simple usage as a search engine to help with coding and psychological advice, AI chatbots are both powerful and intrusive. This talk will present a series of examples on the potential negative consequences of using chatbots (and generative AI) for humans and the society at large. Discussion will focus on the psychological impact in individuals (with tragic consequences) and on significant widescale impact on cybersecurity and national sovereignty.

Too long, did not read: Attention in moral education

Viktor Ivanković, *Institute of Philosophy, Zagreb*

There is now growing attention among moral philosophers for the kinds of obligations individuals might have in allocating their limited attention and the role this might play in developing practical agency. One such obligation might be for individuals to allocate adequate attention to the moral aspects of situations in which they find themselves and in their environment more broadly. There are also worries that moral attention allocation might be undermined by our virtual setting, in which attention is constantly being redirected and the skill of maintaining focus eroded. This is what I call the “TL;DR” (too long, did not read) culture. This worry, I suggest, should be much greater when it comes to children. The current virtual environment may undercut the very attempt of developing children’s attentional capacities and skills. I argue that to establish the very conditions for moral education, which includes desirable attention allocation, educational contexts have to find ways of overcoming the detrimental effects of a frenzied attentional environment in which children are now raised.

AI and moral progress

Tvrtko Jolić, *Institute of Philosophy, Zagreb*

AI systems are increasingly involved in decisions with moral significance. From identifying moral conflicts and predicting consequences to transforming work and the distribution of social power, AI can both support and undermine moral progress. The presentation examines how AI may improve individual moral deliberation while simultaneously creating new forms of inequality, dependence, and domination. Particular attention will be paid to the conditions under which AI can strengthen human moral agency and contribute to a more equal society.

Searching for common ground in the ethics of artificial intelligence

Helena Drmić, *Institute of Philosophy, Zagreb*

AI ethics has developed rapidly, but it is still unclear whether the field has a stable set of defining themes. This presentation examines whether contemporary approaches to AI ethics display a shared thematic structure, with particular attention to autonomy, responsibility, transparency, and fairness. It also considers how these recurring themes are understood and developed differently across various approaches, as well as which issues remain more specific to individual perspectives. The aim is to determine whether a recognizable thematic core can be identified despite these differences.