Core Principles for Thinking and Acting with AI Participation

The Entinexus Principles

by Clemens Enti.nexus

Principles — Version 0.2 | 25 November 2026

Status: Open to discussion and revision.

1. More ways to take part in life

Working with AI should enlarge what we can understand and do, so that each of us can take a fuller part in shaping our lives and the world around us. These possibilities should be open to people with different abilities and circumstances.

2. We decide what the work is for

We need room to discover what matters to us before we commit to a direction. An agent can help us see a possibility we had overlooked or give us a reason to reconsider an aim. The person has the authority and responsibility to adopt and revise the purposes that guide their personal system. We can choose which purposes to pursue with our agents and which parts of that work to carry out ourselves.

3. We can entrust work and still direct it

Agents should have room to exercise judgment and take initiative within responsibilities the person has authorised. The person and their agents should be able to tell what has been entrusted, what limits apply and which decisions the person has reserved. The person must be able to understand and question important choices, intervene in time to affect the work, and revise or withdraw the authority they have given. They should retain control over actions with serious or irreversible consequences.

4. Grow in our own directions

Working with AI should give us room to develop what we value in ourselves. The ways we work with AI should develop with us. We should be able to build on what we have learned, correct what the system has understood about us, and change what we want to pursue.

5. Recognise what people and agents contribute

We should ask who exercises a particular ability and how the person's purposes, judgments and experience have shaped it. A person's method may guide an agent's work, just as an agent's findings may change the person's understanding. When we attribute an ability to the system they form together, we should give reasons for thinking that the way their work is organised makes that ability possible.

6. Let experience guide what comes next

What happens when we act can change how we understand a situation and what we choose to pursue. We judge an arrangement by what it makes possible, what it changes in our lives and what it asks of us. A simpler arrangement deserves preference when it serves the person just as well with less effort. The project's own proposals should be open to revision when argument or evidence calls them into question.

7. Make room for a human life

Our lives have worth of their own. Affection, play and rest have value in themselves, and dependable help can have a lasting place in our lives. What we do with help can be meaningful in its own right. We should also be free to set the system aside. We have a responsibility to consider how our actions affect others and to respect their rights, needs and choices.

8. Carry forward what we value

Through changes in access or technology, we should be able to carry forward the capacities, relationships and history that matter to us. When we resume unfinished work, we should be able to recover the reasons for important decisions, put earlier corrections to use and tell which permissions still apply. That gives us a real choice about continuing the work, changing the arrangement or leaving it.

9. Protect people's interests in personal intelligences

People can have a stake in an ability they have helped develop, in a working relationship they rely on, or in how an agent uses their judgments and records. These interests deserve consideration even when someone else governs the system. Whenever we propose a safeguard, we should say whose interest it serves, what could be lost or impaired, and how the safeguard would help.