

Conclusions and Recommendations for the UN Community

“Future of Internet” - does not look very optimistic. The development of technology, in particular the increasing complexity of algorithms, the growing use of Artificial Intelligence, new technological tools are a serious challenge for the UN community. Not only for scientists and lawyers, but also for politicians, NGOs, IT specialists and ordinary citizens. The United Nations, through the activities of the IGF, faces serious challenges in the regulation of the Internet, but as shown by the researchers participating in the research project, the results of which are presented in this monograph, above all in the regulation and control of algorithms, not only complex ones such as AI, but also others that increasingly affect human functioning. In fact, each chapter (expressing the views of its authors) points to the need for regulation of algorithms and a new approach to regulation. The monograph consists of four parts, covers various legal issues and problems: judiciary, consumers, new technologies for climate protection, consumer rights, AI, forensics, personal data, cyber security and others. This broad coverage of the research was intended to indicate the variety of problems we face. Our role was not to solve them, but to show the risks associated with the use of new technologies, but also the opportunities that technology offers for the future. The result of the work are recommendations for the UN community and a contribution to the international discussion on the future of new technologies.

Some authors have decided to make additional recommendations for future United Nations activities. Here we present these recommendations, indicating that the proposed recommendations represent the views of the individual authors:

Krzysztof Szubert:

Universal connectivity is the prerequisite for achieving social welfare headway. Yet, post-pandemic, the major concern is poverty that threatens to engulf many fragile communities across the world after COVID-19 had wiped out most of the progress made since 2000. That is why, first and foremost, the G20 statesmen and the Big Tech CEOs must come together to help the poorest countries carry on with digital investments, including affordable Internet connectivity and the Internet-enabled services. Next,