

Artificial Intelligence Might Save Us

*Matjaž Gams**

Abstract

Artificial intelligence has always garnered diverse social reactions: from over-optimism to extreme pessimism. A couple of years ago there was a wave of concern about the seemingly irresistible rise of superintelligence. It will make humans extinct, predicted the likes of *Stephen Hawking* and *Elon Musk*. The latter insists that AI will dominate over humans in the foreseeable future. The rise of generative AI, a game changer further intensified these concerns. Here, we look at several arguments that follow this line of reasoning but focus more on the positive aspects of expanding AI. We even argue that human civilization will end in disaster unless superintelligence comes to the rescue of the human race as a symbiotic partner. Analyses suggest that our civilization will likely destroy itself in about 10,000 years and that the chances of existing longer than this are slim. But could the solution to the problem come from an intelligence superior to our own?

Keywords: civilization dangers, artificial intelligence, information society laws

I. Introduction

Human civilization has made incredible progress in the past few decades. On the other hand, the problems associated with the environment have brought an awareness that we might be putting too much strain on our planet, and consequently the civilization itself. Perhaps, we are already irrevocably damaging our habitat. The COVID-19 pandemic has delivered us a chilling warning and a realization that we are not too mighty to fall and that it could happen in a short space of time. Remember, before the pandemic, almost nobody thought it could happen, even if *Bill Gates* warned us about it 6 years before COVID-19 during a

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Personal Data Supplying: The Issue of Bundled Consent*

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Abstract

Despite the increasing attention given to the phenomenon of supplying personal data in order to get a content or a service, there are still many questions arising from the use of data instead of money that need to be answered. In particular, it is still debated whether personal data can be legitimately considered a tradeable asset or not. In this regard, the relationship between contract and data protection law is to be more precisely defined. Article 7(4) of the GDPR does not seem to prevent a data subject's consent from being bundled to the conclusion of a contract and/or to the contractual performance, as is usually the case when digital contents and services are supplied against data. However, scholars, courts, national and European authorities still have different opinions not only with regard to the question of whether Article 7(4) of the GDPR provides for a (strict or weak) ban on tying, but also regarding the question of which specific facts must be considered when determining the consent's freedom and validity (despite the link existing with the contract and the contractual performance).

Keywords: Personal data, Data protection, Data subject's consent, Bundled consent, Directive no. 2019/770, Article 7(4) of the GDPR

I. General Introduction

New technologies enable enterprises to collect large amounts of data. Collected datasets may consist of personal or of non-personal data, depending on whether the information relates to an identified or identifiable natural person or not [cf.

* A version of this paper has been previously published in "Juscivile" as: "Personal Data Supplying: The Issue of Bundled Consent" Juscivile, 3/2023, pp. 673–691 (EISSN 2281-3918 / 2421-2563; Giappichelli, Torino).

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Digital Services Act: New Generation of Regulation or Regulatory Burden?

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Abstract

Online platforms became very important in the digitized world from a legal, social and economic perspective. Regulatory framework in European Union remained unchanged for twenty years. Digital Services Act (DSA) is a piece of legislation that should bring a new regulatory framework for highly fragmented internal market rules for digital services. In this article the author will discuss if new legislation can address all the challenges brought up by new technologies, ensure clarity and protect fundamental rights of EU citizens.

Keywords: online platforms, digital services, Digital Services Act, EU

I. Introduction

Fast development of technology in the previous century speeds up in the new one, strongly changing every aspect of human life and our environment, our habits and our culture. The changes are radical since they do not only affect changes of our environment, culture and living habits, but also challenge the human role in this development. The digital environment, the digital economy and the digital market are characterized by rapid changes requiring constant adjustments. We all have a certain pile of information, that is, a lot is known to us, but still unknown when it comes to consumer rights in the digital environment. It is important that consumers are familiar with the rules that apply in the digital market. The rules must be clear and transparent in order to strengthen the position of the consumer and his position on the market, and to ensure trust in all processes between consumers, businesses and online platforms when purchasing

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Working in a Dematerialized Office Supported by Artificial Intelligence (Experiences from the EDIH Adria Project)

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Abstract

Global crises often serve as catalysts for significant social and economic change, and the COVID-19 pandemic was no exception in this regard. It has transformed workplaces, accelerating the adoption of remote work, digital collaboration tools, and ultimately the wider application of artificial intelligence (AI) in business processes of companies or public administrations. Contrary to first fears, many organizations have found that remote work and the application of AI technologies increase productivity and reduce operational costs. This change paved the way for a new type of workplace: the AI-assisted dematerialized office.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, digital transformation, EDIH ADRIA project

I. Introduction

Advances in artificial intelligence have further transformed office work, enabling the automation of routine tasks, the introduction of advanced analytical technologies, and the improvement of the processing of large data sets. The concept of a fully virtual office supported by AI is no longer science fiction, but an emerging reality even in the Republic of Croatia.

This article shows how artificial intelligence affects office work in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) or public service organizations (PSOs), what are their main needs, which technologies enable their digital transfor-

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On Demand Platform Workers – What about Their Employment Status? Slip into Indecency?

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Abstract

Digital and IT revolution together with the impact of the COVID-19 crisis have tremendously affected the standard employment relationship. New forms of employment are being introduced all around the world which mostly resulted in indecent working condition of persons performing such activities sometimes not recognised as employment activities neither. They are usually followed by low labour and social security law protection. In other words, presently, they form new groups of precarious workers with into indecent terms and conditions of work. In the background lays the unclear employment status of platform workers and the absent, unclear or incomplete terms and conditions or rules of engagement between the platform and the platform worker. In this paper, the authors give an overview of perspectives about on demand platform work. The theoretical approach, EU institutional view together with national and CJEU Case-law jurisprudence are used to detect the elements of this new form of work with suggestions that on demand platform workers should be assigned employment status and consequently applicability of labour law.

Keyword: Employment, Labour Law, Social Security, Workers

I. Introductory remarks

The Big Bang of digital revolution was triggered by the invention of the micro-processor in the early 1970s. It is a programmable miniature electronic device

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Some Reflections upon the Way the Digital World is Impacting Family Law

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Abstract

The new technologies have an expected influence on family dynamics: in the context of couples' relationships, in the relationship between parents and children, in the context of children's rights as well as in the patrimonial rights and in the right to maintenance. In an attempt to gain a greater awareness of the force of this impact, a brief mention will also be made of the person's life in the metaverse, considering what legal consequences might result from the intersection of real and virtual lives. Concretely, the new technology has its impact in really very different ways and the purpose of this paper to investigate if, from a legal point of view, this impact leads to questions about the validity of existing legal rules, as well as about the need for further legal protections in the family relationships. The question is whether the new technologies imply new rules or not. Furthermore, some reflections will be dedicated to the concrete impact that artificial intelligence has on the psychophysical and emotional development of children, emphasising the urgency of profiling a child-oriented approach to AI development in a sustainable manner and in line with the best interests of the child.

Keywords: family life, marriage, child, AI, metaverse, digital world

I. Family law and the digital world – preliminary remarks

The digital world has radically transformed the entire modern society and the family is definitely no one exception. This is resulting in a huge effort to reinterpret or rethink the existing rules governing legal relations. An effort that at first glance seems more evident (and useful) in other fields of law; whereas there

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Large Online Platforms as a Challenge for Competition Law Doctrine and a Suitable Polygon for Complexity-Minded Antitrust

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Abstract

The chapter is devoted to the question whether the traditional concept of competition law based on the assumptions of neoclassical economics corresponds to the realities of the digital economy of large online platforms. It takes a critical view of the requirement of rivalry in relevant markets as the ideal of functioning competition. Enforcing such a state of affairs would very unlikely lead to more fundamental innovations and greater satisfaction for clients and consumers of online platforms. A possible way out can therefore be found in the teaching of complexity economics and the antitrust built on it. Its foundations are presented and critically analysed in the chapter in terms of whether such a complexity-minded antitrust will still exhibit the qualities of standard legal regulation. The likely future lies in negotiated solutions, accepted commitments, and the application of new competition tools, rather than traditional competition law enforcement or in emerging but relatively rigid ex-ante regulation of online platforms.

Keywords: online platforms, competition law, complexity economics, complexity-minded antitrust, rivalry, uncertainty

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Digitalisation and Modernization of the Judiciary

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Abstract

When we look at the technological development of society, the question arises in what sense the judiciary can respond to such development. Digitalisation has become a prerequisite for any development since it is tied to the positive aspects of certain processes. The process of digitalisation of the judiciary is already advanced and is ready for some new challenges. That challenge is certainly the galloping use of artificial intelligence in more and more processes that take place in everyday life. Of course, digitalisation is a prerequisite for how artificial intelligence could be used. The improvement of existing and the development of new digital services in the judiciary is happening on a daily basis and is opening the door to the entry of artificial intelligence into the judiciary. Artificial intelligence can play an important and important role in the judiciary, primarily through the optimization of redundant processes that can be accelerated by the use of artificial intelligence systems and the rapid availability of data contained in the databases of judicial and other state bodies. The Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Digital Transformation is certainly in the process of raising the level of readiness for the challenges of digital transformation and digital business.

Keywords: justice, digitalisation, artificial intelligence

I. Introduction

Considerning that we live in a time and society when there is an accelerated process of digitization and advocacy of the use of artificial intelligence¹, numerous

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