

We should approach the development of cyber-policy and infrastructure with a comprehensive view of developing technologies' implications, and an interpersonal effort to further understand these implications across different sectors and professional fields.

Jonas states in his article that the concept of responsibility on an individual and direct effect level has changed due to the development of technology. Now the responsibility of our actions in relation to technology has moved to an interpersonal and indirect level as more unintended consequences rise from near-sighted and less knowledgeable actions. Jonas explains that this change in the nature of responsibility's unintended effects are born from technology's "cumulative character" (the ethical significance of technology's intended effects after becoming altered by the cumulative and various forms applications, both malicious and non-malicious, for the developed technology). These intended effects become something completely different over time as the cumulative character of technology continues to add on to itself over time.

Technology's nature of surprising society and even security professionals with unintended consequences and vulnerabilities means that it's important for our policies and regulations to reflect our knowledge and the weight of effect that new technology can have on the next generation's future and our own. Because the cumulative character of technology means there will be more ways that technology can harm society, the cumulative character of technology also demands that with each development that we make in the world of technology, there should be a comprehensive and knowledgeable view of how it works and its potential effects on the environment and human societies. Our knowledge of how we interact with tech must be proportional to its effects. Due to the way that our critical infrastructures utilize developing tech that can either highly benefit or damage our society, It's now our ethical responsibility to be more knowledgeable about technology today. As Jonas had mentioned in the article, today's age must consider the global condition of the human quality of life in response to the effects of technology (Jonas, pg. 40). Another thing to note is that we should communicate with professionals across multiple fields in order to fully grasp what new technology can do to society in both positive and negative ways from as many viewpoints as possible. Our new scope of responsibility in regulating technology demands that this should be an interpersonal effort because that is the responsibility that we've made for ourselves in this new nature of ethics that makes us not only look at the direct effects of our actions, but also the indirect ones as well.