



Where Clients Make Partners

Whose Robot is it Anyway? Liability for AI-Based-Robots

The Geneva Cybersecurity Law & Policy
Conference

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- What is AI?
- The Problems of AI-Based Robots
 - Agency
 - Foreseeability
- Mapping the Existing Framework
- Deficiencies of Current Liability Doctrines
- Suggesting Supplementary Rules

- Robot = bot – any physical/digital embodiment
- GOF AI – 1st generation AI. A lot of “normal” code lines.
- Machine Learning – 2nd generation AI. Program becomes the programmer.

- Unforeseeable outcomes
 - The Tay bot and Facebook chatbot cases

Bob: i can i i everything else

Alice: balls have zero to me to me to me to me to me to me to me to me to

Bob: you i everything else

Alice: balls have a ball to me to me to me to me to me to me to me to me

Bob: i i can i i i everything else

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Bob: i

Alice: balls have zero to me to me to me to me to me to me to me to me to

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- Liability requires an agent
 - Robots cannot be the subjects of liability

- Physical injury
- Damage to property
- Privacy violation
- Non-monetary damages
- Denial-of-service of critical services
- Damage to Autonomy

- Liability types:
 - Product liability
 - Abnormal Dangerous Activities
 - Negligence (and contributory negligence)
 - Strict Liability
 - Mandatory collective insurance

- Regulated agents:
 - Manufacturers (designers, programmers, engineers)
 - Distributors (including for OEM components)
 - Operators (AI-as-a-service)
 - Users

The Agency Problem

- Robots are not legal “agents” (yet)
- How can we attribute an act of an autonomous device to a human agent?
- Vicarious liability, principal-agent relationship?

The Foreseeability Problem

- Some AI outcomes cannot be foreseen by definition
- Even if some functionality could be logged and traced back, the algorithm cannot necessarily be explained
- Without foreseeability, tort law struggles with imposing liability

- Product Liability – design defect theory is difficult to apply given unforeseeability
- Abnormally Dangerous Activities – not necessarily dangerous. AI-robots will eventually be commonly used in commerce
- Negligence – What is the standard of care? How can we conduct cost-benefit analysis without foreseeability?
- Strict liability – designer is not necessarily better situated to determine the risks and prevent them. No party has perfect information.
- Mandatory Insurance – geography-sensitive, not applicable to digital embodiments, premiums are almost impossible to determine due to unforeseeability.

- Oversight and monitoring duties
- Mandatory backdoors (“emergency brakes” by design)
- Duty of instruction
- Ongoing service and patching duties

Thank You

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