script

Autonomous systems and the law - an Anglo-Saxon perspective "





Regulating Robots

- UK perspective on law and robotics
- There isn't one

- Thank you for your attention!
- (Pub now?)





More seriously though

- Pierre Legrand "Legal mentality"
- Distrust of "top down", concept driven legal solutions

 Instead, find a "good fit" to solutions that have worked well in the past





Regulating Robots Problem

 How to address something that is categorically new?







Regulating Robots 1) Why

- They learn
- They display signs of autonomous behavior
- They can make decisions
- They are therefore not totally predictable







Regulating Robots









Regulating non-human, autonomous decision makers - really a new problem?



Regulating Robots

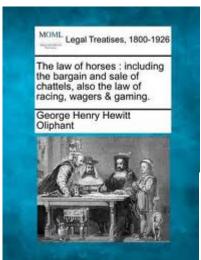


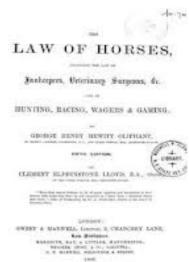


Revisiting the Victorians

A Practical Treatise on the Law of Horses; Embracing the Law of Bargain, Sale, and Warranty of Horses and Other Live Stock; the Rule as to

M. D. Hanover











Problems II

Relies on "shared understanding"

 "reasonable", "equitable", "man on the street test" etc

 But what do we do if there aren't yet any established practices?







Soft law, self-regulation, ethical debate

- Robots are multi-use tools. Robots should not be designed solely or primarily to kill or harm humans, except in the interests of national security
- Humans, not robots, are responsible agents. Robots should be designed & operated as far as is practicable to comply with existing laws and fundamental rights & freedoms, including privacy.
- Robots are products. They should be designed using processes which assure their safety and security.
- Robots are manufactured artefacts. They should not be designed in a deceptive way to exploit vulnerable users; instead their machine nature should be transparent.
- The person with legal responsibility for a robot should be attributed.







Revisiting offline and online equivalence

 "the use of autonomous agents should not permit the controller of the artefact to avoid liability he would have incurred had he acted himself or though a human"





Procedural aspects

 Robots should provide forensically sound records of their "decision making progress", ideally verbalising this as an explanation for action.







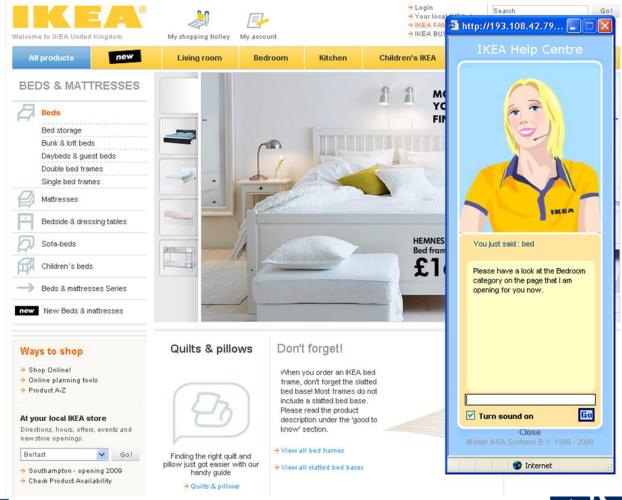
Soft law, self-regulation, ethical debate

- Industry standards with limited effect to exclude liability
- Strict liability
- Efficiently priced insurance markets
- Possibly mandatory insurance





Robots: anything they do, animals can do better?



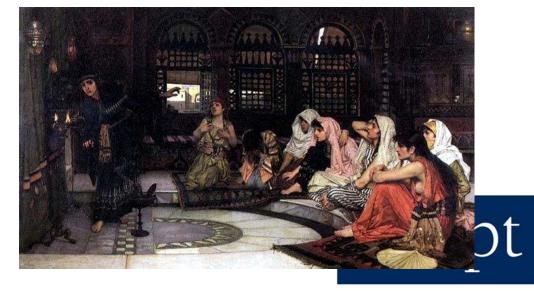




Regulating Robot speech: precedents?











Rights, rank, relation?

 Some tasks require a special status, e.g. An officer giving orders or a policeman asking for ID

 This may require extending the law, where appropriate, to machines, giving them de facto rank

Emotional attachment to robots
 Can create interests worth protecting

Polly asks: any questions?







