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| Titolo | Liability for Crimes Involving Artificial Intelligence Systems [[electronic resource] /] / by Gabriel Hallevy |
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| ISBN | 3-319-10124-2 |
| Edizione | [1st ed. 2015.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (262 p.) |
| Disciplina | $\begin{aligned} & 006.3 \\ & 340 \\ & 340.1 \\ & 343.0999 \\ & 345 \\ & 364 \end{aligned}$ |
| Soggetti | International criminal law <br> Artificial intelligence <br> Computers <br> Law and legislation <br> Law-Philosophy <br> Law <br> Criminology <br> International Criminal Law <br> Artificial Intelligence <br> Legal Aspects of Computing <br> Theories of Law, Philosophy of Law, Legal History Criminology and Criminal Justice, general |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Chapter 1 - Artificial Intelligence Technology and Modern Technological Delinquency -- Chapter 2 - Basic Requirements of Modern Criminal Liability -- Chapter 3 - External Element Involving Artificial Intelligence Systems -- Chapter 4 - Positive Fault Element Involving Artificial Intelligence Systems -- Chapter 5 - Negative Fault Elements and |

Artificial Intelligence Systems -- Chapter 6 - Punishability of Artificial Intelligence Technology. .
The book develops a general legal theory concerning the liability for offenses involving artificial intelligence systems. The involvement of the artificial intelligence systems in these offenses may be as perpetrators, accomplices or mere instruments. The general legal theory proposed in this book is based on the current criminal law in most modern legal systems. In most modern countries, unmanned vehicles, sophisticated surgical systems, industrial computing systems, trading algorithms and other artificial intelligence systems are commonly used for both industrial and personal purposes. The question of legal liability arises when something goes wrong, e.g. the unmanned vehicle is involved in a car accident, the surgical system is involved in a surgical error or the trading algorithm is involved in fraud, etc. Who is to be held liable for these offenses: the manufacturer, the programmer, the user, or, perhaps, the artificial intelligence system itself? The concept of liability for crimes involving artificial intelligence systems has not yet been widely researched. Advanced technologies are forcing society to face new challenges, both technical and legal. The idea of liability in the specific context of artificial intelligence systems is one such challenge that should be thoroughly explored.

