1. Record Nr. UNINA9910987785703321 Autore Mufti Nasir Titolo Artificial Intelligence and Tortious Liability: Case Study of Bosnia and Herzegovina / / by Nasir Mufti Cham:,: Springer Nature Switzerland:,: Imprint: Springer,, 2025 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 9783031864537 3031864530 Edizione [1st ed. 2025.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (XI, 220 p.) Collana European Union and its Neighbours in a Globalized World, , 2524-8936 ; ; 21 343.099 Disciplina Information technology - Law and legislation Soggetti Mass media - Law and legislation Law - Europe IT Law, Media Law, Intellectual Property **European Law** Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia 1 Introduction -- 2 Understanding AI and the current legal landscape Nota di contenuto -- 3 Liability within the wider framework -- 4 Bases of liability -- 5 Allocation of liability -- 6 Position of an injured party -- 7 Conclusion. Sommario/riassunto

This book examines whether current liability systems can handle cases involving artificial intelligence (AI). It questions whether general liability rules, designed to be technology-agnostic, are adequate for AI-related accidents. While focusing on Bosnia and Herzegovina, it addresses issues relevant across Europe, offering answers based on common principles and tort law rules. The book begins with an introduction to AI technology and associated civil law challenges regarding e.g. autonomy, data importance, and non-transparency. It then discusses the broader context of civil law issues, the role of liability systems, rule-making levels and timing, and ancillary mechanisms like insurance and safety standards. The bases of liability in Bosnia and Herzegovina are examined, including objective and subjective liability, product liability, and vicarious liability. The allocation of liability is also addressed, focusing on AI's autonomy and loss of user control, and

evaluating traditional liability allocation principles. Finally, the book analyzes why those harmed by AI might be worse off than those affected by conventional adverse events.