

## INDEX

- access to government evidence and exculpatory technologies
    - robot-generated evidence, 142, 153–158
    - investigative technologies, 158
    - presumption in favor of open-source technologies, 157–158
    - pretrial disclosure requirements, 153–156
    - statutory privacy interests, 156–157
    - trade secret privilege, 156–157
  - accessibility of robot-generated evidence, 168, 181–182, 191
  - acts and omissions, 12, 358
  - programmers' liability, 42
  - actus reus*, 46
  - attributing criminal liability, 346–349
  - criminal liability, 76
    - autonomous vehicle-related crimes, 346–349
  - hermeneutics of the situation, 336
  - identification of, 352
  - legal personhood, 348
  - manslaughter (USA), 37
  - programmers' liability, 26, 354
    - automated weapons-related war crimes, 38–40
    - autonomous vehicle-related crimes, 37–38
  - voluntariness, 348–349
  - admissibility requirements, 147–150, 173, 186
  - computer simulations, 154
  - adverse legal effects (EU law), 162
  - agency and freedom to act. *See also* anthropomorphizing robots; autonomy narrative
    - autonomous vehicles and criminal liability, 346–349, 354
      - liberum arbitrium indifferentiae*, 347
  - alcohol interlock devices, 14, 107
  - algorithm and data-related risks
    - automated weapons systems, 32–34
  - autonomous vehicles, 27–30, 339–341, 355
    - human input and cognitive biases, 121
    - market manipulation, 300
    - risk assessment models and recidivism, 243–244
  - robot-assisted verdicts in criminal matters, 98
  - robot-generated evidence, 124–125, 253
  - safeguards to minimize error and bias, 150–153
- algorithmic appreciation, 121, 124
  - algorithmic aversion, 121
  - algorithmic knowledge, 339–341
  - allocation of liability, 25, 34–35, 42, 46, 120
    - driverless taxis, 137
  - alternative dispute resolution, 97, 131–132
  - analytical software tools
    - robot-generated evidence, 210–211, 213
  - anthropomorphizing robots, 113–116. *See also* autonomy narrative
  - appearance
    - interactive style, 119–120

- anthropomorphizing robots (cont.)  
 physical embodiment, 119–120  
 robot faces, 118–119  
 interactivity or animacy robots,  
 116–117  
 physical presence and physical  
 embodiment, 117–118
- Artificial Intelligence Act (EU law), 75
- assumption of liability  
 (*Übernahmeverschulden*), 59
- attributing criminal liability  
*actus reus*, 346–349  
*mens rea*, 349–352  
 robots as criminals, 75–78
- automated data analysis, 248–249
- automated driving systems. *See*  
 autonomous vehicles
- automated weapons systems, 5, 9
- criminal liability  
*actus reus*, 38–40  
 crimes against persons under  
 ICL, 26
- programmer control, 32  
 algorithm and data-related risks,  
 32–34  
 risks outside, 35–36  
 user *versus*, 34–35  
 programmers' liability for harmful  
 events, 12, 24–26
- automation bias, 30
- autonomous truck platooning, 325,  
 330, 331
- autonomous vehicles, 8
- actual driver and legal driver,  
 344–346
- criminal liability  
*actus reus*, 37–38, 346–349  
*mens rea*, 349–352  
 national criminal law, 26
- human liability for foreseen but  
 unavoidable harm, 15–16
- narratives, 312  
 arguments, 313  
 Singapore government, 319–330
- NTSB investigation, 134–136
- programmer control, 27  
 algorithm and data-related risks,  
 27–30  
 risks outside, 31–32  
 user *versus*, 30–31
- programmers' liability for harmful  
 events, 12
- public opinion and safety/security  
 concerns, 317–318
- Singapore  
 benefits narrative, 319–321, 331  
 commercial narratives, 330–332  
 government's supportive role,  
 321–323  
 media coverage, 314–315, 318–319  
 public opinion studies, 314,  
 315–318  
 regulation and liability, 327–330  
 testing and trialing, 323–327  
 technology and narratology  
 connection, 342–346  
 users' liability for harmful events,  
 23–24
- autonomy narrative, 115, 281, 283, 291,  
 301, 306, 308
- autopilot systems  
 liability for harm caused by robots,  
 299, 344–345, 356
- biometric identifiers, 254  
 Law Enforcement Directive, 235  
 privacy concerns, 143  
 robot-generated evidence, 210, 215
- breath-alcohol machines  
 safeguards to minimize error and  
 bias, 147–149, 156
- bystander behaviour  
 risks and failures outside of  
 programmer control, 31, 32
- categorisation of data. *See* taxonomy of  
 robot testimony
- causation, 11, 46  
 adequacy theories, 41  
 aggravation of risk, 42  
 but-for causation, 40–41  
 culpability assessments, 43  
 international criminal law  
 functional obligations, 42  
 “meaningful human control,”  
 44–46

- programming and harm, 12, 40
  - automated weapons systems, 26, 39–40
  - autonomous vehicles, 31–32, 37–38
  - but-for/*conditio sine qua non* test, 40–41
  - proximate cause test, 41
  - teleological theory, 42
- CE-certification marks
  - surgical robots, 68–70
- cell-phones. *See* mobile phone records
- Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, 103, 142
- circumstantial evidence, 94, 112
  - eyewitness testimony compared, 112, 128–130
- circumstantial information, 178–179, 185, 186, 190
- Code of Conduct of the Swiss Medical Association, 57
- cognitive biases. *See also* anthropomorphizing robots
  - eyewitness *versus* circumstantial evidence, 112, 128–130
- collisions at sea
  - liability for harm caused by robots, 299
- Comité Européen de Normalisation* (CEN), 223
- Comité Européen de Normalisation Électrotechnique* (CENELEC), 223
- communications failures
  - risks and failures outside of programmer control, 31–32
- communicative and expressive features
  - of criminal punishment, 19–20
- conditio sine qua non* test, 40–41
- connected devices, 205–207, 253, 262, 320. *See also* internet of things
- consumer products and forensic law enforcement technologies
  - distinguished, 197–198
- Convention on Cybercrime
  - 2001, 224
- corporate criminal liability for the harmful actions of robots
  - criminal liability of humans for harmful events involving robots, 14
  - criminal liability of robots, 86
    - legitimacy of, 81–83
    - parallels with, 77–78
    - regulation and limitation, 84–86
  - legitimacy of the general concept, 79–81
  - organizational negligence and inadequately trained surgeons, 64
  - robots responsibility distinguished, 78
  - United States, 77–78
- Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU), 103, 223
- crime detection
  - criminal procedure, 91–92
- criminal investigations, 92–93
  - function creep, 93–94
  - institutional safeguards, 96–97
- criminal justice and the use of robot-generated evidence, 91, 103–107, 109, 141–144, 248–249
- criminal law and criminal law theory, 5, 21
  - preventive dimension, 5–6
  - prevention of accidents, 7–9
  - suppression of conduct or products, 9–11
  - retrospective dimension, 6
    - criminal liability of humans for harmful events involving robots, 11–16
    - criminal liability of robots, 17–20
    - self-defence against robots, 17
- criminal liability of humans for harmful events involving robots, 6
- corporate liability, 14
  - foreseen but unavoidable harm, 15–16
  - intent to commit a crime, 15
  - manufacturers and programmers, 11–13
  - supervisors and users, 13–14

- criminal liability of robots, 6, 17–18, 73–74  
*actus reus* of robot activities, 76  
 “attribution of freedom as a social fact,” 76–77  
 corporate criminal  
   responsibility, 86  
   legitimacy of, 81–83  
   parallels with, 77–78  
   regulation and limitation, 84–86  
 functions of criminal proceedings  
   and punishments  
   communicative and expressive  
   features of criminal  
   punishment, 19–20  
   deterrence, 19  
 legal personhood and AI devices, 74  
*mens rea* of robot activities, 76  
 criminal negligence, 55  
 manufacturers’ liability, 135  
 programmers’ liability, 43–44  
 recklessness and carelessness, 350.  
   *See also* recklessness  
   users’ liability, 135  
 criminal procedure  
   detecting crime, 91–92  
   predictive policing, 91–92  
   reform relating to robot testimony,  
   188–189  
 criminal proceedings, 108–109  
   institutional safeguards, 96–97  
   investigations, 92–93  
   function creep, 93–94  
   risk assessment recommendation  
   systems, 101–102  
   robot-assisted verdicts, 97–99  
   robots as defendants, 100–101  
 Customs Information System, 224  
 cybercrime, 224–225, 321  
 data analysis  
   automated data analysis, 248–249  
 data collection, 247, 248  
   Fourth Amendment standing,  
   259–261  
   General Data Protection  
   Regulation, 231  
 data evaluation, 247, 248  
 data processing, 94, 247, 248  
   analytical software, 213  
   automated processing, 162  
   General Data Protection Regulation,  
   221–223, 230–231  
   Law Enforcement Directive, 232–237  
 Data Protection Directive  
   (EU), 103, 230  
 Data Storage System for Automated  
   Driving (DSSAD), 170, 181, 185  
 data storage/retention, 143, 170,  
   181–182, 247  
 deception and deceiving robots,  
   296–297  
 defence rights, 99–100, 142, 174  
 due process, 158, 194, 195–196  
 equality of arms, 227, 233, 240–241,  
   243, 248–249, 250  
 presumption of innocence, 97, 194,  
   227, 335  
 privilege against  
   self-incrimination, 227  
 robot-generated evidence, 15–16,  
   186–187, 193–197  
 Denmark  
   historical call data records  
   function creep, 94  
 deterrence, 19  
 digital evidence, 193–194. *See also*  
   robot testimony at criminal  
   trials  
   access and testing robot  
   testimony, 95  
   access to government evidence and  
   exculpatory technologies, 142,  
   153–158  
   accuracy, 138  
   analytical software tools, 210–211  
   biometric identifiers, 210  
   challenging algorithms, 124–125  
   circumstantial  
   information, 178–179  
   court expertise, 249  
   creation of data  
   identity of creator, 213–214  
   permissions, 214–215  
   purpose of creation, 214  
   cross-examination, 124

- defense's use of digital evidence, 194–196
- electronic communications and social media, 201–203
- endurance/resilience of data, 215
- evaluative data, 177–178
- factfinding processes, 142, 160–164
  - automation complacency, 163
  - consistency with principles of human-delivered justice, 163–164
  - human safety valves, incorporation of, 161–163
- GPS chips, 253
- growing importance, 239
- information content, 179–180
- internet of things and smart tools, 205–207
- interpretation of data, 215–217
- legal restrictions limiting access or use, 218
- location data, 198–201
- measurement data, 176–177
- ownership and possession of data, 212–213
- privacy implications, 217–218
- raw data, 175–176
- reliability of evidence, 198
- reliability of robot memory, 125–128
- right of contestation, 142, 158–160
- robot-generated evidence
  - Fourth Amendment standing, 260–261
- safeguards to minimize error and bias, 142, 144–153
- search histories, 204
- smart tools, 205–207
  - Fourth Amendment standing, 260–261
- supportive defense evidence, 194
- surveillance tools, 207–209
- trustworthiness, 189–190
- vendor records, 204
- distribution of responsibilities. *See* allocation of liability
- DNA evidence, 93, 128, 165, 197, 210
  - analytical software tools, 211
  - supportive defense evidence, 194
- dolus eventualis*, 44, 339, 350, 352, 355
  - criminal liability, 350–352, 353
  - intention and negligence, 351
  - war crimes, 44
- doorbell-cameras, 197, 208
  - connected devices, 262
  - robot-generated evidence, 260–261
- driving assistants
  - robot-generated evidence, 167–168
- drones. *See* automated weapons systems
- drowsiness detection, 107
  - driving assistant alerts, 167–168
- forensic evidence generated by robots, 169–170
- function creep, 94
- due diligence
  - legitimate expectation, 50, 66, 68
  - negligence, 13
    - risk principle, 54–55
  - robot-assisted surgery, 58–59
    - certified for trust, 68–70
    - independent surgical robots, 61–64
    - remote-controlled robots, 60–61
    - robot warnings, 64–65
    - trust principle, 65–68
  - surgeons, 55–58
    - lex artis*, 56–57
    - robot-assisted surgery, 58–70
- due process, 194, 195–196. *See also* right to fair trial
  - defence rights, 158, 194, 195–196
- Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure, 225–229, 248
- duty of care
  - surgeons, 55–56
    - due diligence, 55–58
    - independent robots, 63–64
    - remote-controlled robots, 60–61
- e-Evidence Regulation (draft) (EU), 246
- electronic communications
  - robot-generated evidence, 201–203
- Enlightenment narrative, 341

- equality of arms, 240–241  
 defence rights, 227, 233, 240–241,  
 243, 248–249, 250
- Erklären-Verstehen* controversy, 342
- EU law  
 adverse legal effects, 162  
 Charter of Fundamental Rights of  
 the EU, 103, 142  
 Data Protection Directive, 103, 230  
 facial recognition, 105  
 General Data Protection Regulation,  
 103, 222, 230–231, 247  
 data collection, 231  
 data processing, 221–223, 230–231  
 Law Enforcement Directive, 222,  
 232, 247  
 biometric identifiers, 235  
 “competent authorities,” 232–233  
 data processing, 232–237  
 fair processing principles,  
 233–235  
 implementation, 236  
 protection of personal data,  
 233–235  
 scope, 233  
 sensitive data, 235  
 processing data in criminal courts,  
 222–223  
 surveillance state, fear of, 103–104
- Eurodac, 224
- Eurojust, 225
- European Convention on Human  
 Rights (ECHR), 223  
 right to fair trial, 195, 227, 233  
 right to privacy, 103
- European Telecommunications  
 Standards Institute, 223
- Europol, 225
- Eurosur, 225
- evaluative data, 177–178
- Event Data Recorders (EDRs)  
 accessibility of data, 181  
 traceability of data, 182
- evidence. *See also* digital evidence  
 circumstantial evidence, 94, 112,  
 178–179, 185, 186, 190  
 eyewitness testimony compared,  
 112, 128–130  
 criminal justice and the use of  
 robot-generated evidence, 91,  
 103–107, 109, 141–144, 248–249
- DNA evidence, 93, 128, 165, 197, 210  
 analytical software tools, 211  
 supportive defense evidence, 194
- mobile phone records, 194
- reliability of evidence, 242  
 eyewitness testimony, 126, 128,  
 141, 145, 208  
 Netherlands, 237, 240  
 robot-generated evidence,  
 125–128, 198
- reproducibility of robot-generated  
 evidence, 183
- robot testimony at criminal trials, 95  
 accessibility of evidence, 181–182  
 circumstantial information,  
 178–179  
 evaluative data, 177–178  
 evidentiary issues, 170–172  
 forensic evidence generated by  
 robots, 169–170  
 information content, 179–180  
 interpretation, 180, 181–182,  
 183–186  
 measurement data, 176–177  
 raw data, 175–176  
 reproducibility, 183  
 three-level approach, 183–186  
 traceability and chain of  
 custody, 182  
 trustworthiness of robot  
 testimony, 189–190  
 vetting robot testimony, 186–187,  
 190–191
- rules of evidence  
 Netherlands, 237  
 Swiss Criminal Procedure  
 Code, 173  
 United States, 145–146
- safeguards to minimize error  
 and bias  
 admissibility requirements,  
 147–150  
 algorithmic fairness, 150–153  
 breath-alcohol machines,  
 147–149, 156

- robot-generated evidence, 142, 144–153
- witness testimony, 145–147
- standard of evidence
  - eyewitness testimony and circumstantial evidence compared, 112, 128–130
- strength of evidence
  - eyewitness testimony and circumstantial evidence compared, 112, 128–130
- traceability of robot-generated evidence, 182
  - chain of custody, 182
  - Event Data Recorders (EDRs), 182
  - “meaningful human control,” 45
- witness testimony
  - circumstantial evidence compared, 112, 128–130
  - importance, 239
  - safeguards, 145–147
  - standard of evidence, 112, 128–130
  - strength of evidence, 112, 128–130
  - unreliability, 126, 128, 141, 145, 208
- eyewitness testimony
  - circumstantial evidence compared, 112, 128–130
  - unreliability, 126, 128, 141, 145, 208
- facial recognition, 104–105, 210
  - analytical software tools, 211, 261
  - EU law, 105
  - international law, 105
  - racial biases, 125
- fact-finding processes
  - criminal proceedings, 92–93
  - expert witnesses, 172
  - National Transportation Safety Board, 132–134
- robot-generated evidence, 138–139, 142, 160–164
  - automation complacency, 163
  - consistency with principles of human-delivered justice, 163–164
  - human safety valves, incorporation of, 161–163
  - failure to correctly interpret or predict behaviour, 28–29, 32, 33–34, 74, 82–83, 135
- fair process
  - criminal proceedings, 96–97, 105–106, 174
  - proportionality, 106
  - transparency and accountability, 106
- First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions, 26, 39–40
- fitness devices
  - robot-generated evidence, 206
- foreseeability of risk, 29–30, 34, 41–42, 44, 46, 352
- function creep, 93–94, 171
  - criminal investigations, 93–94
  - Denmark, 94
  - drowsiness detection, 94
  - historical call data records, 94
  - Denmark, 94
- functionality of robots
  - lex artis* principle, 56–57, 58–59, 64, 70
- Gefahrensatz* (risk principle), 54–55
- gender biases, 125, 151, 338
- gender equality
  - interests or rights of individual robots, 10
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), 103, 222, 230–231, 247. *See also* EU law
- German Constitutional Court (*Bundesverfassungsgericht*)
  - fair process, 174
- Germany
  - causation
    - adequacy theories, 41
    - creation or aggravation of risk, 42
  - conditional intent, 14
  - corporate responsibility, 79–81
  - data storage duration, 234
  - Erklären-Verstehen* controversy, 342
  - fair process, 174
  - German Criminal Code (StGB), 21
  - dolus eventualis*, 44, 350–351

- Germany (cont.)  
 intentional homicide, 38  
 manslaughter, 38  
*gleichgültig*, 351  
 information content, 179  
 Law Enforcement Directive,  
 236–237  
 no alternative harmless action, 16  
 personal guilt, 18  
 robot-generated evidence, 142, 189  
 self-defence, 17  
 tolerance of human  
 imperfections, 21
- guilt  
 attributing guilt to robots, 18, 81,  
 100–101, 148
- hacking  
 risks and failures outside of  
 programmer control, 31–32,  
 35, 321
- hermeneutics of the situation  
*actus reus*, 336  
 autonomous vehicles, 336–338  
*mens rea*, 336  
 outward and inward appearances of  
 intention, 355–358
- historical call data records  
 function creep, 94
- human superiority narrative, 283
- human values and morals  
 interests or rights of individual  
 robots, 10
- indiscriminate attacks  
 war crimes  
 automated weapons systems, 12,  
 36, 38–39, 44
- information content, 179–180
- “input” attacks  
 risks outside programmer  
 control, 35
- integration of knowledge, 342–346
- intelligent speed assistance, 107
- intention, 15  
 criminal liability, 349–352  
 appearance and intention,  
 356–358  
*dolus eventualis*, 351  
 harmful events involving  
 robots, 15
- International Criminal  
 Court (ICC), 26
- international criminal law  
 automated weapons systems, 25, 26  
 “meaningful human control,”  
 44–46  
 causation, 42
- international humanitarian law  
 principle of distinction, 33
- International Organization for  
 Standardization, 222
- internet of things, 311. *See also*  
 connected devices  
 robot-generated evidence,  
 205–207, 253
- judicial regulation, 8
- Justice and Prosecution Data Act  
 (Netherlands), 235
- Law Enforcement Directive (LED),  
 222, 232, 247  
 “competent authorities,” 232–233  
 fair processing principles, 233–235  
 implementation, 236  
 protection of personal data,  
 233–235  
 scope, 233  
 sensitive data, 235
- legal implementation of technology,  
 339–342
- legal personality of robots, 101, 347  
 criminal liability of robots, 74,  
 348–349
- legal positivism, 341
- legislative regulation, 8  
 soft law  
 standards and guidelines, 8
- legitimate expectation  
 due diligence, 50, 66, 68
- lex artis*, 56–57, 58–59, 64, 67, 70
- liability for harm caused by robots  
 robots as criminals  
 attributing responsibility,  
 75–78



- robot responsibility and corporate responsibility distinguished, 78
- location data
  - robot-generated evidence, 198–201
- “machine as a mere tool” narrative, 288, 291, 296–298, 299, 301, 306
- machine-readable data, 175
  - evaluative data, 177–178
  - measurement data, 176–177
  - raw data, 175–176
- manslaughter
  - actus reus*, 37
  - autonomous vehicles
    - negligent manslaughter, 23, 26, 43–44
    - programmers’ liability, 37–38
  - mens rea*, 43–44
- manufacturers’ liability for harmful events involving robots, 11–13
  - autonomous vehicles, 135, 355
  - corporate criminal responsibility, 84–85
  - robot-assisted surgery, 63
- market manipulation
  - deception and deceiving robots, 296–297
- “meaningful human control,” 12, 44–46, 47
  - traceability, 45
- measurement data, 176–177
- Medical Professions Act (Switzerland), 57
- mens rea*, 43
  - attributing criminal liability, 349–352
  - criminal responsibility, 349
  - culpability, 349
  - dolus eventualis*, 44, 350–352
  - identification of, 352
  - indiscriminate attacks
    - recklessness, 44
  - programmers’ liability for harmful events, 43
    - automatic weapons systems, 44
    - autonomous vehicles, 43–44
  - purposely, knowingly, recklessly, and negligently, 349–352
- mobile phone records
  - evidence, as, 194
  - smartphone ruling (Netherlands), 227–229
- Model Penal Code (USA)
  - actus reus* of manslaughter, 37
  - culpability
    - recklessness/carelessness, 350
- narrative arguments and role of the government
  - community benefits of autonomous vehicles, 319–321
  - government support for autonomous vehicles, 321–323
  - regulation and liability, 327–330
  - testing and trialing autonomous vehicles, 323–327
- narratives regarding human-robot interaction, 281–284
  - autonomous vehicles, 333
    - benefits narrative, 331
    - commercial narrative, 330–332
    - commercial success, 330–331
    - inevitability narrative, 331–332
    - Singapore government narrative, 319–330
  - autonomy narrative, 115, 281, 283, 291, 301, 306, 308
  - context, 287–288
  - human superiority narrative, 283
  - “machine as a mere tool” narrative, 288, 291, 296–298, 299, 301, 306
  - narrative defined, 289–291
  - unproblematic sidekick
    - narrative, 283
- National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), 132–134
- negligence, 11, 353
  - criminal liability, 349–352
    - dolus eventualis*, 351
  - due diligence, 13, 55–58
    - risk principle, 54–55
  - programming and harm, 12, 41
- negligent homicide
  - programmers’ liability, 37–38
    - mens rea* requirements, 43

- Netherlands
- criminal procedure law
    - digital forensics and cybercrime legislation, 224
    - Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure, 225–229
    - privacy and data protection law, 223
  - data processing in a criminal law context, 222–223
  - Justice and Prosecution Data Act, 235
  - legitimacy of evidence, 238
    - territorial jurisdiction, 239
  - Police Data Act, 235
  - reliability of evidence, 237
  - rules of evidence
    - establishing substantive truth, 237
    - smartphone ruling, 228–229
- Norway
- Robot Decision*, 288–289
- objective data, 245
- ownership of data
- robot-generated evidence, 212–213
- Police Data Act (Netherlands), 235
- possession of data
- robot-generated evidence, 212–213
- predictive policing
- criminal procedure, 91–92
- presumption of innocence, 97, 194
- defence rights, 97, 194, 227, 335
- pretrial disclosure requirements, 153–156, 194, 202
- prevention of accidents, 5. *See also* regulation of safety and risk
- criminal law and criminal law theory, 7–9
  - malfunctioning robots
    - regulation, 7–9
  - regulation, 7–9
  - regulation and liability, 327–330
  - regulation and limitation
    - corporate criminal responsibility, 84–86
- principle of distinction
- target identification, 33
- privacy
- data protection law, 107
  - expectation of privacy, 257
  - privacy as a personal good (US Const, 4th Amend), 256–261, 263–268
  - robot-generated evidence, 217–218
- privilege against self-incrimination
- defence rights, 227
- programmers' liability for harmful events, 11–13
- actus reus*, 26, 354
  - automated weapons systems, 12, 24–26
  - algorithm and data-related risks, 32–34
  - distribution of responsibilities, 34–35
  - risks outside programmer control, 35–36
- autonomous vehicles, 12, 354
- algorithm and data-related risks, 27–30
  - automation bias (programmers and users), 30–31
  - risks outside programmer control, 31–32
- causation, 26
- criminal negligence, 43–44
  - mens rea*, 43–44
- proximate cause test, 41
- Prüm Treaty, 224
- psychology of HRI in litigation
- anthropomorphizing robots, 113–116
  - appearance, 118–120
  - interactivity or animacy robots, 116–117
  - physical presence and physical embodiment, 117–118
- cognitive biases, 120–121, 123–124
- impact
- appearance, 123
  - interactivity and animacy of robots, 122–123
  - physical presence and embodiment, 123

- public opinion and safety/security concerns  
autonomous vehicles, 317–318
- quantity of data  
automated search and analysis, 242–243  
risk assessment models, 243
- racial biases, 125
- raw data, 175–176
- recidivism  
risk assessment models, 243–244
- recklessness, 11, 14  
criminal liability, 349–352, 355  
appearance and recklessness, 356–358  
programming and harm, 12, 41  
war crimes, 44
- recognition of robots' rights, 10–11
- regulation of safety and risk. *See also* prevention of accidents  
autonomous vehicles, 327–330
- regulatory offenses, 5  
prevention of accidents, 7–9
- reliability of evidence, 242  
eyewitness testimony, 128  
Netherlands, 237, 240  
robot-generated evidence, 125–128, 198
- remote harms to other human beings, 10
- remote-controlled robots  
surgeon's liability for harmful events, 60–61
- reproducibility of robot-generated evidence, 183
- respondeat superior* principle, 77, 80, 82, 353
- right of contestation  
robot-generated evidence, 142, 158–160
- right to be forgotten, 215
- right to bodily integrity, 8
- right to dignity, 10, 96, 142
- right to erasure, 215
- right to fair trial, 195. *See also* due process
- right to life, 8
- right to privacy, 103
- right to property, 8
- risk principle (*Gefahrensatz*), 54–55
- Road Traffic Act (Netherlands), 335, 344–345, 356
- Road Traffic Act (Singapore), 328
- Road Traffic Act (Switzerland), 167
- robo-judges, 97–99
- Robot Decision* (Norway), 288–289, 291  
Court of Appeal, 298–300  
narratological analysis, 300–302  
District Court judgment, 293–295  
narratological analysis, 295–298  
facts of the case, 291–292  
legal causation, 293–294, 297–298, 299  
market manipulation, 292–293  
narratological analysis  
Court of Appeal, 300–302  
District Court judgment, 295–298  
robot as stupid narrative, 295–297  
Supreme Court, 305–306  
Supreme Court, 302–305  
narratological analysis, 305–306
- robot defined, 1, 6–7
- robot testimony at criminal trials, 95.  
*See also* digital evidence  
circumstantial information, 178–179  
evaluative data, 177–178  
evidentiary issues, 170–172  
forensic evidence generated by robots, 169–170  
information content, 179–180  
interpretation, 180  
accessibility of evidence, 181–182  
reproducibility, 183  
three-level approach, 183–186  
traceability and chain of custody, 182  
measurement data, 176–177  
raw data, 175–176  
trustworthiness of robot testimony, 189–190  
vetting robot testimony, 186–187, 190–191

- robot-assisted surgery
  - due diligence, 58–59
  - certified for trust, 68–70
  - independent surgical robots, 61–64
  - remote-controlled robots, 60–61
  - robot warnings, 64–65
  - trust principle, 65–68
- robot-generated evidence in litigation. *See* digital evidence; robot testimony at criminal trials
- robots, status of
  - Robot Decision*, 295–298
- robots as victims of crime, 6, 21
- Rome Statute, 26, 36, 39–40, 44
  
- safeguards to minimize error and bias
  - admissibility requirements, 147–150
  - algorithmic fairness, 150–153
  - robot-generated evidence, 142, 144–153
- Schengen Information System, 224
- search histories
  - robot-generated evidence, 204
- Securities Trading Act (Norway), 292
- self-defence against robots, 6, 17
- sex robots, 5, 10
- sexual offenses
  - human liability for the use of a robot, 15
- signal jamming
  - risks outside programmer control, 35
- simulation heuristic hypothesis, 112, 129
- Singapore
  - autonomous vehicles, 319–330
    - benefits narrative, 319–321, 331
    - commercial narratives, 330–332
    - government narrative, 319–330
    - government's supportive role, 321–323
    - media coverage, 314–315, 318–319
    - public opinion studies, 314, 315–318
    - regulation and liability, 327–330
    - testing and trialing, 323–327
- smart tools
  - digital evidence
    - Fourth Amendment standing, 260–261
    - GPS chips, 253
    - robot-generated evidence, 205–207
  - Smartphone ruling (Netherlands)
    - mobile phone records evidence, 227–229
  - social media
    - data ownership, 212
    - robot-generated evidence, 104, 195, 201–203, 217, 277
- soft law, 8
- standard of care, 12
- standard of evidence
  - eyewitness testimony and circumstantial evidence compared, 112, 128–130
- standing (US Const, 4th Amend)
  - challenges posed by emerging technologies, 265–268
  - exclusionary rule, 264–265
  - founding-era understandings, 264
  - privacy as a personal good, 256–261, 263–268
  - relationship with other Amendments, 263
- state agency requirement (US Const, 4th Amend), 261–262
  - founding-era understanding
    - warrant requirement, 269–270
  - private actor involvement, 269–274, 275–277
- status of robots
  - Robot Decision*, 295–298
- strength of evidence
  - eyewitness testimony and circumstantial evidence compared, 112, 128–130
  - objective data, 245
- supervisors' liability for harmful events involving robots, 13–14, 67
- surgeon's criminal liability for harmful events involving robots
  - due diligence, 50–51, 70
- surgical robots, 8, 70. *See also* robot-assisted surgery
  - definitions and terminology, 51–53

- independent surgical robots, 61–64
- remote-controlled robots, 60–61
- surveillance footage
  - privacy rights, 214
  - supportive defense evidence, 194, 197, 209
- surveillance state, fear of
  - EU law, 103–104
  - European Convention on Human Rights, 103
  - facial recognition, 104–105
  - US Constitution, 103
- surveillance tools
  - robot-generated evidence, 207–209
- Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences, 57
- Swiss criminal law
  - due diligence obligations, 53, 54–55
  - lex artis* principle, 59
  - negligence, 60
- Swiss Criminal Procedure Code
  - rules of evidence, 173
- target identification
  - principle of distinction, 33
- taxonomy of robot testimony
  - circumstantial information, 178–179
  - evaluative data, 95, 177–178
  - information content, 179–180
  - processed data, 95, 176–177
  - raw data, 95, 175–176
- technological neutrality, 188, 341
- territorial jurisdiction
  - digital evidence, 239
- Therapeutic Products Act (Switzerland), 59
- three-level approach to interpretation of evidence, 183–184
  - establishing element of the offense charged, 185–186
  - event under examination, 185
  - source of evidence, 184–185
- traceability of robot-generated evidence, 182
- trade secret privilege, 96, 148, 156–157, 172, 211, 218
- trust principle, 66
  - certification-based trust, 68–70
  - division of labour in surgery, 66–67
  - limitations, 66
  - surgical robots, application to, 67–68
  - task sharing among humans, 50, 66–67
- Übernahmeverschulden* (assumption of liability), 59
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
  - availability and accessibility of data, 181
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
  - risks outside programmer control, 35–36
- United States
  - corporate criminal responsibility, 77–78, 79
  - Model Penal Code (USA)
    - actus reus* of manslaughter, 37
    - recklessness/carelessness, 350
  - rules of evidence, 145–146
- US Constitution
  - Fifth Amendment, 195, 263
  - Fourth Amendment, 103, 254, 277
    - privacy, 255
  - standing, 256–261, 263–268
  - state agency requirement, 255, 261–262
  - Sixth Amendment, 195, 263
    - compulsory process, 157
    - right of confrontation, 159
- users' liability for harmful events, 13–14
  - autonomous vehicles, 23–24, 135
  - automation bias, 30
- vendor records
  - robot-generated evidence, 204
- verdict accuracy, 145
- Vertrauensgrundsatz*. *See* trust principle
- Visa Information System, 224

## war crimes

- automated weapons systems
  - directing attacks against civilians, 39
  - indiscriminate attacks, 12, 36, 38–39, 44
- automated weapons-related
  - actus reus*, 38–40
  - dolus eventualis*, 44

## witness testimony

- eyewitness testimony
  - circumstantial evidence
    - compared, 112, 128–130
    - unreliability, 126, 128, 141, 145, 208
- importance, 239
- safeguards, 145–147
- standard of evidence, 112, 128–130
- strength of evidence, 112, 128–130