



RoboLaw

Regulating emerging technologies in Europe: Robotics facing Law and Ethics





Objective of the project



To investigate the ways in which emerging technologies in the field of (bio-) robotics (e.g. bionics, neural interfaces and nanotechnologies) have a bearing on the content, meaning and setting of the law.

Focus on the ways in which regulation (both in terms of soft and hard law) may be affected by – and should be adjusted in light of– advances in robotics, with a special focus on human enhancement.



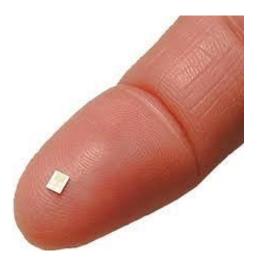
Some examples



 RFID chips and tracking devices for surveillance and care:

How do they limit individual rights of physical integrity, liberty, identity, privacy?









Some examples



2. Brain-computer interfaces

Whether and to what extent the will expressed by the individual through these biomedical technologies can be considered legally relevant and valid?









Some examples



3. Cochlear implants, prosthetic devices restoring functioning

what effects do they have on our legislation on disability?









One exoskeleton, many variables





- Technology and contexts of use
- Jurisdictions (transnational)
- Areas of law
- Regulative tools and regimes







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Approach



- Analysis of the current state-of-the-art of legislation and regulation pertaining to robotics, and identification of the areas of regulation that are in need of adjustment or revision due to the advent of emerging robotics technologies. (soft law + hard law)
- Clarification of terminology and classification of robotic applications and identification of case studies relevant, for constitutional interests and rights
- Exploration of the interrelations between technical, legal and moral norms in this field will be studied, in order to define what could be the best balance between them, and to promote a technically feasible, yet also ethically and legally sound basis for future robotics developments (focus on robotics and human enhancement: changing legally relevant concepts and standards)



Main outcome



Draft "White Paper on Regulating Robotics", containing regulatory guidelines for the European Commission, in order to establish of a solid framework of 'robolaw' in Europe

>focus on a diverse range of regulatory tools beyond hard law (soft law) that can guide decision-making and behavior (in institutional, corporate or other settings)







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Funding scheme: Collaborative project

Programme: Capacities

Activity Code: SiS.2011.1.1.1-3: Regulating

emerging scientific and technological

developments

EU Financial Contribution: 1.497.966 EUR

Duration: 24 Months

Starting date: March 1st, 2012

Name of coordinating person: Prof. Erica Palmerini

(Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy)

Consortium:

1. Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento di Pisa (SSSA)

 University of Tilburg, Law School, Tilburg Institute for Law, Technology, and Society (TILT)

3. University of Reading (UoR), England, School of Systems Engineering

4. Humboldt University of Berlin (HUB), Germany, Department of HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN Philosophy





Scuola Superiore



ELSI/A and TA



- 1. Early assessment
- Supporting institutions and policy makers (audience) with recommendation and opinion paper
- 1. Interdisciplinary approach: legal scholars philosophers, roboticists
- 2. Acknowledging that we live in a "technological culture
- No focus on public participation
- Expert-based
- Report oriented

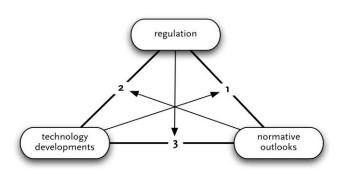


Figure 1. The interplay between regulation, technology, and normative outlooks

TILT Research Program:

http://www.tilburguniversity.edu/upload/6f87f6ff-3b6e-4097-84eb-8726c54ce95c_rp.2013.pdf



Some questions for discussion



- Does the focus on regulative framework of emerging technologies add new dimensions to TA? (it seems to me that it unpacks the concept of "governance" on the one hand, while on the other hand specifies the the type of opinion/recommendation offered to policy makers)
- Is a project like RoboLaw any different from a TA study?
- What is the current distribution of work between ELSI/A studies and TA?
- What would be an ideal distribution of work?
- Or should we strive for a further integration of ELSI and TA? And how would that look like?



Thanks for your attention!



Further information concerning the RoboLaw project can be found at:

http://www.robolaw.eu







