Legal liability for the risks of using artificial intelligence tools

المسؤولية القانونية عن مخاطر استعمال أجهزة الذكاء الاصطناعي

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الملخص:

يشهد العالم الآونة الأخيرة تحولًا تكنولوجيًا مرعبًا بلغ ذروته بابتكار أجهزة ذكية تحاكي الذكاء البشري، والمعروفة باسم أجهزة الذكاء الاصطناعي، ويعتبر هذا الوضع تحدي عصرنا الحالي نظرًا للتطور التكنولوجي الهائل الذي يشهده العالم، فقد أصبحت دول العالم يعيش نوع من الخوف على مصير العنصر البشري في ظل تزايد استعمال الذكاء الاصطناعي واستحواذه على الكثير من المجالات والنشاطات.

إنّ الحديث عن الذكاء الاصطناعي كمصطلح نظري لا يطرح إشكالا، لكن البحث عنه بنظرة واقعية وعلمية وحتى قانونية يطرح الكثير من التساؤلات بالنظر إلى صعوبة وضع أجهزة الذكاء الاصطناعي في قالب خاص، بالنظر إلى طبيعة أعمالها التي تستوجب تدخل عدة معطيات لتكييف هكذا أجهزة، ونتيجة لذلك، يستكشف المهتمون في هذا المجال الحاجة إلى تكييف الكيانات الاصطناعية فيما يتعلق بسلوكها المبرمج من خلال وضعها في قالب قانوني يمكن معالجته ومحاسبتها.

نسعى من خلال هذه الورقة البحثية إلى تسليط الضوء على الإطار العام لأجهزة الذكاء الاصطناعي من خلال تحديد طبيعة الأعمال التي تقوم بها هذه الأجهزة لاسيما ما يتعلق بالأضرار التي تنتج عن استعمال الكيان الآلي، والبحث عن مدة إمكانية تدخل التشريعات لتكييف الأجهزة الذكية ووضعها في قالب قانوني يجعلها محلا للمسائلة عن الأضرار التي تسببها للعنصر البشري.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكاء الاصطناعي، الكيان الآلي، الإنسان البشري، المسؤولية، الشخصية المعنوية.

Abstract:

In the contemporary landscape, the world is undergoing a profound technological evolution, marked by the emergence of intelligent devices that mimic human cognitive abilities, collectively referred to as artificial intelligence (AI) devices. This development poses

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a significant challenge in our time, reflecting the rapid pace of global technological progress. There is a growing sense of unease among nations about the implications for the human workforce as AI increasingly infiltrates various sectors and activities.

While discussing AI in theoretical terms is straightforward, delving into its realistic, scientific, and legal dimensions uncovers complex issues, particularly concerning the classification of AI devices due to the intricacies of their data integration and adaptive functions. This paper seeks to dissect the overarching framework for AI devices, delineating the nature of their activities, especially in relation to the damages they may inflict. It further explores the feasibility of integrating these intelligent mechanisms within a legal structure that ensures their accountability for any harm caused to humans.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, Mechanical Entity, Human Element, Liability, Legal Personality.

Introduction:

Artificial intelligence devices represent a formidable challenge in the modern era. Scientists have engineered smart devices whose intelligence rivals or surpasses that of humans, prompting widespread apprehension about the future of human roles in an increasingly AI-dominated world. Historical perspectives on AI trace back to the early 20th century, notably with its first mention in 1921 by Czech playwright Karel Čapek in "R.U.R." (Rossum's Universal Robots), and significantly expanded by Alan Turing's seminal 1951 paper, "Computing Machinery and Intelligence," which probes the cognitive capacities of machines[1].

Contrary to the conventional belief that computers are merely numerical processors, the advent of AI introduced the use of symbolic representations through non-numeric symbols, a stark departure from earlier computational models[2].

Today, AI applications are diverse, encompassing unmanned aerial vehicles, autonomous vehicles, blockchain technologies for financial transactions via smart contracts, and robots that operate independently of human control[3].

The global landscape has witnessed an intensified interest in artificial intelligence (AI), with major nations allocating substantial budgets to spearhead developments in AI across various domains, particularly cybersecurity. Notably, China has committed a staggering $147.8 billion to position itself as a world leader in AI by 2030. Concurrently, the United States has invested approximately $1.2 billion in AI research initiatives[4].

As Western countries lead in the adoption and innovation of AI devices, they are also pioneering the exploration of legal frameworks to govern these intelligent mechanisms. This legal exploration is crucial, especially in light of the increasing deployment of AI and the rise in cybercrimes impacting individuals' lives and reputations. Moreover, there is a heightened concern among nations regarding the potentially perilous activities stemming from the operation and programming of AI devices, exacerbated by the current lack of effective governance and legal mechanisms to oversee these devices and hold them accountable for any resultant damages, whether direct or indirect.

A noted legal scholar in France has poignantly observed that "The law is not crafted by

philosophers with their theories, nor by lawyers with their legal formulations, but by engineers with their inventions that necessitate and reshape legal frameworks." This assertion highlights that legal measures are typically reactive, emerging only in response to new technological phenomena that demand legislative attention and integration into a manageable and accountable legal framework.

The attempt by legal professionals to intervene was aimed at defining responsibilities for all actions that may cause harm to the human element and raise questions about:

- The extent to which the activities of smart devices can be governed?
- The extent to which the idea of the legal existence of a smart entity can be accepted?
- The possibility of holding it accountable civilly and criminally?
- How can legal professionals prove fault and damage caused by an automated person using intelligent technologies that surpass human intelligence?

This research paper delves into a pivotal question: **To what extent can nations converge on a governance model for smart devices that endows them with legal personality, thereby facilitating their legal accountability and ensuring they are held liable for any damages inflicted on humans through their use?**

To thoroughly explore this question, the study is structured into two main parts: The first part examines the risks associated with the burgeoning use of AI devices, particularly their potential to harm human entities. The second part focuses on identifying and articulating legal solutions that could establish and enforce the liability of these smart devices, thus enabling direct or indirect accountability for their actions.

1- Risks of Using Artificial Intelligence

The widespread adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) devices has significantly expanded their range of applications across various sectors, including industrial, commercial, educational, and health-related fields. This broadened scope of utilization has correspondingly escalated the risks associated with these devices.

As machines programmed to perform multifaceted tasks, often without adequate consideration of potential consequences, it is crucial to underscore the major risks that could emerge from the utilization of smart devices and the potential damages they might inflict. This chapter aims to shed light on these risks, beginning with an essential clarification of what AI entails, particularly for developing countries.

1.1- Conceptual Framework of Artificial Intelligence Devices

Historically, artificial intelligence was a concept more familiar in the realm of cinema, where robots often undertook fantastical adventures. However, global technological advancements have transformed these once-fictional narratives into reality. Today, most nations possess the capability to integrate smart devices into various aspects of commercial and professional life. It is thus imperative to explore the definition of a smart device and its

various applications.

1.1.1- Definition of Artificial Intelligence:

The academic discourse surrounding the definition of AI varies significantly. Some scholars describe AI as "one of the branches of computer sciences tasked with developing sophisticated programming methods to enable machines to perform tasks and make deductions in ways closely mirroring human intelligence. It prepares computers or robots to be controlled by a program that mimics intelligent human thought processes"[5]

Another definition frames AI as "an informational system that possesses intellectual capabilities akin to those found in humans"[6] Researcher Kour Zol characterizes it as "the art of crafting machines capable of operations that require intelligence, just as humans do"[7].

Additionally, AI is defined as "a field of computer science concerned with designing intelligent computer systems that exhibit characteristics of human intelligence"[8].

These definitions collectively highlight that AI devices are technological instruments programmed to perform a variety of operations traditionally executed by humans. These machines are distinguished by their rapid decision-making capabilities and their ability to operate continuously without succumbing to fatigue or illness, thus ensuring uninterrupted activity around the clock.

1.1.2- Areas of Artificial Intelligence:

The areas of AI vary depending on the phases of discovery of the smart device and the progress in experiments related to the use of these devices. These areas can be summarized as follows:

A. Decision Management:

AI devices are equipped with a set of systems used in automated training and maintenance processes to enable them to make the correct decision automatically, making work more comfortable.

B. Deep Learning:

This process mimics the way the human mind processes data and creates patterns that can be used in decision-making, also known as deep neural learning (Natural Language Generation). This technology works on interpreting available data, processing it in a few seconds, and converting it into written language that is easy for the human to understand.

C. Machine Learning:

This allows them the ability to learn and evolve through their experiences without needing to be actively programmed. The computer can access data and use it automatically.

D. Speech Recognition:

This is one of the most prominent application areas of artificial intelligence, i.e., the program's ability to identify spoken words and phrases and convert them into a format that can be read automatically.

1.2- Risks and Disadvantages of Using Artificial Intelligence

While artificial intelligence (AI) applications bring significant practical benefits across diverse fields, enhancing human endeavors, it is crucial to acknowledge the inherent risks and disadvantages associated with deploying smart devices. These risks, particularly those that threaten to substitute the human workforce with mechanical entities, are multifaceted and pose substantial concerns.

1.2.1- First Subsection: Risks of Artificial Intelligence to the Individual

The risks to individuals from AI are direct and varied, with smart devices capable of causing significant harm. These risks include:

A. Threat to Life and Property: AI-operated devices, such as self-driving vehicles, can endanger lives and properties. These vehicles have been involved in incidents that pose complex legal categorization challenges. For instance, the need for robust legal frameworks to protect victims of digital misconduct becomes evident following incidents like the fatal accident involving a self-driving Uber vehicle[9].

This underscores the urgent requirement for precise legal regulations to determine liabilities and offer protection to those adversely affected by such technologies[10].

B. Risks of Artificial Intelligence in Weapons and Warfare:

The integration of AI in military applications, particularly devices equipped with nuclear capabilities, presents a profound threat to global safety. The deployment of drones armed with destructive weaponry exemplifies the potential for large-scale devastation and the difficulties in mitigating such threats or identifying the parties responsible for initiating the attacks.

C. Risk of Personal Information Disclosure:

The proliferation of AI technologies has been linked to increased exposure of personal information. This vulnerability can lead to significant privacy breaches, putting individual's personal data at risk and potentially leading to public embarrassment and personal security issues.

D. Risks of Artificial Intelligence to Employment Rights: The widespread adoption of AI in various sectors threatens to displace the human workforce. Smart devices are not only replacing individual workers but are increasingly capable of performing the tasks of thousands, thereby exacerbating job insecurity and undermining employment rights.

1.2.2- Risks of Artificial Intelligence to the State and Society

This subsection examines the multifaceted damages artificial intelligence (AI) can inflict on state entities and society at large:

A. Risks of Artificial Intelligence to National Security and Sovereignty:

AI represents a formidable technological challenge to states, particularly the developed ones, potentially undermining their sovereignty and internal security. The intangible nature of

cyber threats, powered by AI, requires advanced technological countermeasures. Observations indicate that leading nations are intensifying their efforts in AI development and allocating substantial resources to this area due to concerns over attacks from unidentified sources. AI technologies have the capability to fabricate personalities, alter scenarios, and even modify appearances and voices. Such capabilities could potentially be used to distort a state leader's identity or misrepresent their statements, posing significant risks to both internal and external security.

B. Bias Toward Certain Races and Ethnicities:

AI devices often reflect biases inherent in their training data, which can lead to discriminatory outcomes. For example, certain algorithms used by companies to predict potential employee performance have been found to favor candidates of certain racial backgrounds over others, perpetuating racial biases in hiring practices (Algorithme). This indicates a systemic issue where AI devices propagate existing societal biases.

C. Educational and Pedagogical Risks:

While AI devices offer significant advantages in education due to their flexibility and accessibility, their use can also negatively impact the educational process. There is a risk that students may become overly dependent on these technologies, hindering their ability to think independently and reducing them to passive receivers of information. This dependency can lead to diminished educational outcomes as students rely more on machine assistance rather than developing their own cognitive abilities.

D. Impact on Public Morals:

The pervasive use of AI and digital technologies has contributed to cultural homogenization, particularly affecting less developed countries. These nations often find their local cultures and principles overshadowed by the dominant practices of more developed countries, facilitated by the global reach of smart technologies. Moreover, AI devices, devoid of moral or emotional understanding, can adversely affect societal norms and values. This is particularly concerning in regions like Arab countries, where public morals are deeply intertwined with Islamic principles. The impersonal nature of AI interactions could lead to a degradation of these societal values, posing a significant cultural and ethical challenge.

1.3- Concrete examples of the dangers associated with artificial intelligence:

The debate on the legal status of artificial intelligence is not new, but rather reflects the increasing spread of these technologies and the growing number of their dangerous actions justifying legal action. Examples of such practices include:

1.3.1- Self-driving car accident:

These cars are considered as one of the most important innovations in artificial intelligence. Otherwise, the car is more convenient for the unit and automatic certain types, the usage may enter into accident graves, just like this case for a woman who died in an

accident reported by a future Autonomy in Florida, in the United States[11].

1.3.2- Accidents caused by robots:

Due to the proliferation of these robots in some factories that have started to buy these devices and program them to perform various tasks, including strenuous ones, it can happen that these devices cause serious accidents, as was the case in the Ford plant in the State of Michigan, USA, where a worker died after colliding with a robot while climbing to retrieve a mold.

2. The Governance of Artificial Intelligence Devices is Essential for Recognizing Their Legal Existence and Accountability

The concept of governing artificial intelligence (AI) is pivotal, focusing on embedding it within a robust legal framework to ensure accountability both domestically and internationally. This governance necessitates each country's active intervention to regulate automated activities and mitigate associated risks.

The notion of AI as a distinct entity that interacts with both manufacturers and consumers complicates the identification of responsible parties for damages caused, raising critical questions about liability and compensation for affected individuals[12].

2.1- Towards the Governance of Artificial Intelligence Devices

In the wake of significant digital technological advancements, entities that were once conceptual now manifest in the real world, driven by the intelligent capacities of their inventors. This transformation underscores the need to precisely define the nature of technologies governed by AI, particularly when they become a source of harm.[13]

Recently, there has been a global push for state interventions and an international consensus on governing AI devices by granting them juridical personality, thereby recognizing them as a third category of entity, alongside natural and juridical persons.

2.1.1- Fundamental Principles of Artificial Intelligence Governance

The governance of AI, though a contemporary concept, has evolved in tandem with the progression of AI technologies. Initially overlooked due to its nascent and experimental nature, the potential ramifications of AI have become clearer, emphasizing the necessity for structured governance.

AI governance involves a comprehensive framework of principles, regulations, and guidelines that oversee the development, deployment, and ongoing management of AI technologies. These governance frameworks are designed to address multiple facets, including ethics, bias, fairness, transparency, accountability, and risk management[14]The core principles of AI governance include:

A- Integrity and Fairness:

Ensuring the integrity of AI applications involves careful preparation and implementation, with a <focus on selecting characteristics that uphold fairness and do not

disproportionately affect vulnerable groups[15] Equity in AI is achieved by facilitating fair and equal access for all individuals and meticulously avoiding biases, especially those based on gender or skin color, which remain prevalent issues impeding fairness.

B- Privacy and Information Security:

Governance should prioritize the programming of AI devices to protect individuals' privacy and the confidentiality of their personal information. It also involves safeguarding information security, particularly regarding sensitive state and sovereignty-specific data, in accordance with international standards like the ISO/IEC standard for AI management in information technology[16]

C- Human and Ethical Values:

AI devices must be designed with a deep consideration for global human values and ethical norms. This is crucial given the varied ethical stances across different countries, which could influence the design and functionality of AI technologies to potentially overlook certain ethical principles.

D- Establishing Liability and Accountability:

A significant global challenge is recognizing and defining the responsibility of AI for its actions. There is a pressing need for the international community to establish foundational principles for assigning responsibilities, ensuring accountability, and facilitating compensation for damages caused by intelligent devices.

2.1.2- International Initiatives for AI Governance

The widespread deployment of artificial intelligence has raised significant concerns globally about the potential repercussions for the creators and users of these technologies. The objective has been to regulate AI operations both domestically and internationally through collaborative international efforts, with developed countries particularly eager to establish regulatory frameworks.

Firstly - The American Initiative:

The United States has been at the forefront in formulating regulatory policies for AI, evidenced by the enactment of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020, effective from January 1, 2021. This act was introduced during the Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technology Inaugural Stakeholder Meeting in 2021 and aims to address multiple objectives related to the ethical development, deployment, and management of AI technologies with purpose of[17]

– Ensuring continued U.S. leadership in AI research and development (R&D);
– Leading world in development and use of trustworthy AI systems in public and private sectors;
– Preparing present and future U.S. workforce for integration of AI systems across all sectors of economy and society and Coordinating AI research, development, and demonstration activities among civilian agencies, Department of Defense, and Intelligence Community to

ensure that each informs work of the others.

Secondly - The Asian Initiative:

China, recognizing the critical implications of AI, has actively sought ways to manage the risks associated with smart technological operations. In 2024, China launched a comprehensive initiative to establish a regulatory framework for AI. The Chinese president highlighted the importance of international collaboration in AI governance to mitigate risks that could affect the global future. The initiative emphasizes several strategic areas:

- Guiding AI development to benefit humanity.
- Opposing barriers that hinder AI development in other nations.
- Enhancing security measures and ensuring equitable control over AI technologies.
- Advocating for international agreements to establish robust frameworks for AI governance.

Proposing the creation of an international institution dedicated to AI governance[18]

In the context of Arab nations, Saudi Arabia stands out with its progressive approach to AI governance. The Saudi Data and AI Authority exemplifies this, overseeing the adherence to established governance principles and steering national policies towards ethical AI management and regulation.

2.2- Towards Recognizing the Legal Existence of AI Devices

Legal personality serves as a fundamental mechanism for defining the legal identities of entities and individuals. It is essential for delineating responsibilities, whether for typical individuals who fulfill the prerequisites for legal accountability or for recognizing the non-accountability of specific groups, such as minors or individuals with conditions affecting their cognitive awareness and understanding of their actions and their consequences.

A legal personality is a legal entity without a separate physical existence. This legal personality grants it rights and obligations and allows it to carry out various legal operations.

Legal liability, on the other hand, refers to the obligation for a person to bear the consequences of their actions and, consequently, to compensate for any harm caused to others, whether under civil or criminal law, in addition to the administrative responsibility incumbent upon the competent authority.

2.2.1- Scholarly Debate on the Legal Existence of AI Devices:

Legal personality serves as the foundational mechanism through which AI entities, if recognized as legal persons, can be held accountable, bearing both rights and obligations. While traditional legal frameworks have developed clear guidelines defining responsible parties and those exempt from liability, the rapid development and potentially hazardous actions of AI devices have left legal scholars and jurists grappling with how to appropriately categorize and describe these entities in legal terms. The debate is centered around the extent to which AI devices can be held accountable given the increasing risks associated with their use.

Firstly - Opposition to Granting Legal Personality to AI:

The acceptance of smart mechanical devices that emulate human intelligence has proven challenging for legal professionals, who are accustomed to operating within a framework of legal logic, distinct from the technical thinking of scientists and engineers. Many legal experts have expressed resistance to the idea of granting legal personality to mechanical devices, arguing that such devices lack the necessary intelligence to qualify for such status[19].

They contend that this is a flawed approach, potentially allowing manufacturers to evade responsibility for the risks posed by these devices[20].

Furthermore, assigning civil rights to AI entities, particularly robots, would conflict with existing human rights charters, such as the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms[21].

The opposing view also argues that artificial intelligence systems do not possess sufficient independence to justify a special legal status; they are merely objects that cannot be equated with human beings[22].

Furthermore, another position, based on opposing case law, considers it difficult to grant legal personality to artificial intelligence devices because, if they are granted the same personality, it will lead to a decrease in the degree of vigilance in the manufacture of dangerous systems, making it difficult to distinguish between the error of the system and the error of the operator or the owner[23].

Although these objections have a logical basis during the initial stages of AI development, adhering rigidly to this stance does not fully accommodate the evolving reality and functional presence of AI devices, which increasingly indicates a need to reconsider their legal recognition.

Secondly - The Supportive Approach to Granting Legal Personality to Artificial Intelligence:

This perspective supports granting legal personality to AI devices, positing that these artificial entities, distinct from humans and animals, represent a new category that has arisen from scientific and technological advancements. Advocates argue that the unique nature of AI entities justifies the creation of a distinct legal personality, expanding the concept beyond natural and juridical persons (Catherine).

Proponents believe that AI devices should be accountable for their actions, as they are capable of making autonomous decisions appropriate to their circumstances. Despite their connections to manufacturers or programmers, these devices act independently through processes known as 'inferential decisions[24], further supporting the case for their legal personhood.

Many scholars question why artificial devices have not been recognized with legal personality and held accountable for their actions, given their capabilities to think, decide, and

weigh all possibilities to make decisions autonomously, much like a natural person[25]. The current landscape underscores the urgency of integrating smart devices within a legal framework that allows for holding the natural person responsible for these devices accountable.

The recognition of their legal personality has increasingly been viewed as a necessity. In 2017, the European Parliament underscored this perspective through a recommendation advocating for the grant of legal personality to robots (automata), thereby acknowledging their status as electronic persons responsible for the damages they inflict[26]

This recognition does not imply endowing them with all rights akin to natural persons but rather aims to clearly delineate accountability for any damages caused by these devices.[27]

2.2.2 - The Consequences of Recognizing the Legal Existence of AI Devices:

The discourse surrounding the legal personality of AI devices has coalesced around the necessity of such recognition as a legal tool to address and hold these entities accountable. This involves establishing a foundation for such accountability, whether by assimilating it into existing frameworks of liability or by crafting a novel and unique legal characterization.

The goal is to mitigate the risks associated with the use of artificial intelligence by imposing responsibilities similar to those borne by natural or juridical persons. By granting AI devices a virtual personality, recognized as a technological inevitability propelled by advancements in technology, the focus shifts towards integrating new technologies to serve humanity while simultaneously addressing legal considerations that safeguard the human element from any potential harm caused by these intelligent systems.

Achieving this requires international cooperation to recognize and govern these smart devices, regulating their activities and situating them within a comprehensive administrative and legal framework that can be effectively managed.

Conclusion:

Throughout this research paper, it has been demonstrated that artificial intelligence (AI) devices pose a significant modern challenge. The benefits and positive impacts of such innovations are substantial, offering tremendous service to nations and humanity. These devices have evolved to potentially replace human roles, providing services that surpass human capabilities, which leads major corporations and developed countries to favor automated solutions over human labor, perceived as slower in comparison.

However, these benefits can rapidly become liabilities, transforming into risks that threaten humanity due to potential programming errors or malfunctions that could result in catastrophic outcomes. Hence, AI is regarded as a profound challenge today, compounded by the unpredictability of its evolution and the difficulty in controlling these devices due to their complex technical nature.

This complexity renders them capable of inflicting significant dangers that could impact all of humanity. The challenge is further exacerbated when attempting to hold them accountable for their actions, given the current absence of adequate legal frameworks that recognize their legal

existence or place them within a responsive and accountable institutional setting.

Key Recommendations:

- It is imperative for all countries to align their legislations to recognize the legal existence of AI devices. This task is complex and requires the concerted efforts of legal scholars and specialists in the field. They must advocate for the recognition of virtual entities as legal entities accountable for their actions, regardless of intent.
- Responsibilities must be clearly defined among all stakeholders involved: the manufacturer, the owner, and the user. Notably, the user, who operates the smart device and interacts with it in various contexts, should be held primarily responsible for any incidents and damages that arise from its use.
- Advanced nations with proficiency in AI should lead efforts to enlighten other countries about the inherent risks of AI technologies. This would help to foster international cooperation aimed at regulating and governing these entities effectively to prevent them from overpowering human control.
- It is crucial that technologically advanced countries do not monopolize AI innovations. Instead, they should involve developing nations in the development and application of these technologies. This inclusion helps prevent misuse and ensures that developing nations are not merely passive recipients but active participants in the global AI landscape.
- Robust governance structures are essential to enhance trust in AI use across both institutional and individual levels. Effective governance ensures that AI technologies operate within defined ethical and legal parameters, enhancing their reliability and safety.
- There is a pressing need for a unified legal system, backed by an international body specialized in AI oversight, The payments are accepted by the lenders and by the consultant, by the financer, or they may also be placed under the supervision of the United Nations. These may also cause payments affected by the risks attached to connected objects, this body would be responsible for monitoring all aspects of AI development and deployment, ensuring that policies and decisions protect humanity as a whole and prevent the exploitation of less developed nations.

  In this context, the Chinese Premier, at the opening of the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence, called for the creation of an international body to regulate artificial intelligence and to develop a unified regulatory framework that takes into account ethical dimensions and guarantees equality between countries.

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