



The legal basis for civil liability for damages caused by artificial intelligence in Algerian legislation

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Abstract:

Despite the technological revolution brought about by artificial intelligence in various aspects that have contributed to facilitating life, it has created legal challenges, the most important of which is its impact on civil liability, especially since artificial intelligence sometimes works without human intervention, which makes it highly capable of carrying out tasks quickly and accurately, like a self-driving car that causes a traffic accident. It is possible that this damage was caused by humans, which makes it difficult to determine who is responsible for the damage. In this article, we addressed the challenges posed by artificial intelligence in the field of civil liability. What is the legal basis for damage resulting from the use of artificial intelligence mechanisms in light of civil liability provisions?

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, civil liability ,the damage.

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Introduction:

Artificial intelligence is a computer program implemented within tasks. Particular who could do the tasks better than themselves, without any examination apart from. The human user. It becomes very important for health the majority of the country in the. World, because there has been an uninterrupted rise in the application of technology for the last decade in the health sector precise conclusions, to the diagnosis of conditions in record time, to the detection of. Numerous illnesses, to the provision of medical care and the performance of procedures, highly complex surgical thanks to intelligent systems¹.

The world is witnessing rapid development in the field of artificial intelligence technology especially with the increasing volume of data collected from information systems, and with the amazing development in the computing capabilities of devices and the use and development of. algorithms, these technologies have the ability to simulate human behavior, and the ability to access for decisions that are very similar to the decisions that a person makes, and from here the mother of these techniques began to be used, especially, Intelligent robots in many fields, such as industry, commerce, medicine, education, and others.

This anecdotal use of artificial intelligence must not, however, make us forget the main objective of the latter: to bring comfort, savings and security to everyone. The autonomous vehicle is thus designed to eliminate traffic accidents, as humans are more fallible than machines with stable cognitive abilities. Medical diagnostic software is also considered for its greater ability to mix the masses of data necessary to review all possible pathologies. An artificial intelligence system (AIS) has even been shown to be more capable than human lawyers in detecting specific legal problems during the analysis of contracts².

He has created many legal challenges, the most important of which is its impact on civil liability, especially since intelligent systems sometimes act without

¹ BELFAR Chaouki , Responsabilité civile : une solution à un problème de responsabilité de l'IA dans le domaine du diagnostic des maladies Civil Liability: A Solution to the Issue of AI Responsibility in the Field of Disease Diagnosis, Volume:39. N°2 Université 8 Mai 1945 Guelma (Algérie); 2025; p 145 .

²Céline Mangematin, Droit de la responsabilité civile et l'intelligence artificielle. Travaux de l'IFR, Presses de l'Université Toulouse Capitole, 2022, P 448.



human intervention, which makes them highly capable of carrying out tasks with high speed and accuracy. However, these systems are not free of defects, which make it difficult to determine who is responsible for the damage. In this article, we addressed the challenges posed by artificial intelligence in the field of civil liability.

Perhaps the central question that concerns legal thought in general is what relates to the adequacy of the applicable legal rules in framing the areas of use of artificial intelligence? Or should the shortcomings of these rules be acknowledged, and thus new rules must be sought that are appropriate to the rapid development of the field of artificial intelligence, taking into account the specificities of this system and the requirements of the transactions that are supposed to take place on its basis? Whether with regard to dealers, or with regard to liability resulting from its uses?

Therefore, through this research paper, we tried to work on highlighting the concept of artificial intelligence, and on the other hand, highlighting the legislative shortcomings in terms of the legislative vacuum in regulating the fields of artificial intelligence due to the failure to keep pace with current developments compared to the tremendous acceleration it is witnessing.

So we raised the following problem:

How adequate are the rules of law in regulating the fields of artificial intelligence? To what extent can the rules of civil liability for damages resulting from intelligence be applied Industrial? Is it possible to hold the latter accountable independently as the perpetrator of the error, or is his responsibility not determined by the lack of his legal personality?

To answer this problem, we will rely on the analytical approach to legal texts, so that we can clarify the depth of these texts and the aspects they cover, while analyzing some judicial rulings and decisions in order to assess the judiciary's position in this regard, in addition to addressing the issue by adopting the comparative approach sometimes by comparing Algerian laws with some foreign laws.

By presenting the problem of the research and defining its scope, we decided to divide the topic into the first section: the legal framework for civil liability in the face of the harms of artificial intelligence, then the second section: defining civil liability for the harms of artificial intelligence in Algerian legislation.



THE FIRST TOPIC: Legal framework for artificial intelligence.

The technological revolution has changed our lives at a tremendous speed, dramatically changing the ways we work, learn, and even live together. Artificial intelligence has enormous potential that can be used to achieve social good and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Artificial intelligence is experiencing tremendous growth and new applications in a large number of sectors Including security, environment, research, education, health, culture and trade, in addition to the increasingly complex use of big data. Accordingly, we address the first section the legal framework for original intelligence.

FIRST REQUIREMENT: The legal framework for original intelligence.

Artificial intelligence is considered one of the most important modern and contemporary sciences, which has led to its use in all fields, as machines perform human tasks, analyze data, and make various decisions, leading to the completion of tasks that humans are unable to accomplish in the best ways and with the least time and effort.

Section one: The legal nature of artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence is considered one of the most important modern and contemporary sciences, which has led to its use in all fields, as the machine performs human tasks, analyzes data, makes various decisions, and achieves tasks that humans are unable to accomplish in the best ways and with the least time and effort, We will offer a new formal definition of AI. In this definition we are going to exclude the knowledge from the intelligence and define something that knows nothing but which can learn.³

The term artificial intelligence refers to the development of digital and electronic devices such as robots, computers, and cellular devices, such that these devices have the ability to think, learn, and perform extraordinary tasks that humans are unable to do, such as continuous, uninterrupted hard work, or medical diagnosis in what human senses cannot reach, or that humans can, but not with the speed and efficiency of these devices, such as performing extremely complex mathematical or research operations in a few seconds Storing a lot of information and recalling it in a short time, and some have defined it by saying that it is the science that is concerned with studying, designing and programming computers for

³ Dimiter Dobrev , A Definition of Artificial Intelligence, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Sofia, BULGARIA, 30 oct 2012,p 2.



the purpose of achieving tasks and work that usually require humans to use their intelligence to do⁴.

As Marvin Lee Marvin defined it, it is the construction of computer programs that It engages in tasks that humans accomplish satisfactorily, because they require high-level mental processes such as: cognitive learning and memory regulation And critical thinking⁵.

Section two: fields of artificial intelligence

Many sectors have seen great developments thanks to AI. We Can mention:

- «Automotive: Autonomous vehicles and connected vehicles;
- Environment: Water, agriculture, biodiversity and climate change;
- Health: Predictive medicine and assisted surgery;
- Defense and aeronautics: Cyber security;
- Tourism: E-tourism & personal assistants;
- Bank: Chatbots and advises robots;
- Commerce: Customer service, targeted marketing and trend detection;
- Education: Targeted orientation and personalized learning⁶».

As he is able to reach new conclusions based on the information available to him. This ability allows him to make logical decisions and solve complex problems. It is also difficult to limit the actions of artificial intelligence because its actions cannot be predicted, that is, it is difficult to identify or limit actions or their harmful effects.

Section three: Absence of legal personality for artificial intelligence in Algerian law

It is established that legal personality is the ability and authority to acquire rights and bear the obligations imposed by law - it is established for a natural

⁴WIPO, WIPO Conversation on Intellectual Property and Artificial Intelligence, Second Session, WIPO Secretariat, 05/11/2020, p 4.

⁵Benoit Georges, intelligence artificielle :de quoi parle-ton ?,constructif ,N°54,octobre 2019,p07 .

⁶EUGÈNE C. EZIN, INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIELLE ET SES DOMAINES D'APPLICATIONS, université D'ABOMEY CALAVI ,Bénin P8.



person with full birth and life⁷, and it is granted to a legal person from a group of people for the purpose of achieving a specific goal for which that legal personality was established, and the law determines the nature of that legal personality and the methods of establishing it according to its internal regulations. This legal personality has a representative who carries out its various aspects of activity. It is necessary for the emergence of the legal personality for the state to recognize his legal personality. From this pillar, the legal personality begins⁸

Moreover, granting legal personality to artificial intelligence, like a natural person, gives it many rights that may not be compatible with its nature, so it has rights like a human being, which is not compatible with the special nature of artificial intelligence, and therefore artificial intelligence cannot be considered a natural person.

The second requirement: General foundations of civil liability in Algerian law

Formally, the provisions relating to civil liability, subject of the chapter III2 entitled 'From the harmful act', were divided into three sections as follows: Section 1 - Of the responsibility for the personal act, Section II Of the responsibility for the act of others, Section III - Of the responsibility for the fact of things. However, the provisions governing the matter in French law appear in a chapter 2 without any subdivision, entitled: «Offences and quasi-offences», this approach of the legislator Algerian in the choice notably of the title of the chapter 'Of the act damaging' is understood as a break with the French civil code, as for the foundation of the civil liability system⁹.

Section one: Tort liability

Tort liability is considered one of the most important branches of civil law, and is based on three basic pillars: fault, Damage, and the causal relationship between them. The damage must be caused by the fault of the person directly responsible. These pillars are the basis for achieving tort liability for natural persons. However, with the rapid development of AI applications, it has become possible for AI itself to make a default error.

⁷Article 25 -Algerian Civil Code, Law No. 75-58 of September 26, 1975, published in the Official Journal on 30 September 1975, as amended by law no. 05-10 of 20 June 2005, published in the Journal Officiel on June 26, 2005.

⁸بوضياف عمار، النظرية العامة للحق وتطبيقاتها في القانون الجزائري، الطبعة الثانية، جسر للنشر والتوزيع، الجزائر 2014 ص 91.

⁹ALI FILALI, INTRODUCTION GENERALE, Annales de l'université d'Alger; volume 21; Numéro 3; Alger; 1/06/2012, p 09.



The Algerian legislator mentioned the general rule of tort liability, which is liability for personal work, in Article 124 of the Civil Code.

The harmful act resulting from the use of artificial intelligence technologies in tort liability may be achieved in countless ways, given the breadth of the concept of harmful act. For example, if a doctor adopts a program supported by artificial intelligence to prescribe medication, but the program issues a wrong recommendation¹⁰.

On the other hand, the damage resulting from the use of artificial intelligence technologies could be the result of a manufacturing error, a programming error, or a usage error, without the possibility of determining the percentage of each act's contribution to causing the damage. However, by referring to the texts of the Civil Code, we find that they are able to address this matter to the extent necessary in order to compensate the injured party, The Algerian Civil Code stipulates that "if there are multiple people responsible for a harmful act, They were united in their obligation to compensate for the damage, and the responsibility among them was equal, except that the judge appointed the share of each of them in the obligation to compensate"¹¹

Section Two: Contractual liability of artificial intelligence

Contractual liability is considered one of the most important legal concepts, as it is based on the idea of breach of a contractual obligation, and this obligation naturally varies according to the obligations contained in the contract. With the tremendous technological advances we are witnessing in the field of artificial intelligence, contractual liability faces previously unknown legal challenges. Artificial intelligence has reached advanced levels of cognitive capabilities, enabling it to conclude contracts with customers independently. This development raises questions about how to determine contractual liability in the event that one party breaches the contract, especially when artificial intelligence is a party to it.

In the absence of specific legal texts defining civil liability for damages caused by artificial intelligence –which represents a major challenge in this area - resorting to the general rules stipulated in the Algerian Civil Code remains the only available way, as contractual liability is based on a breach of a contractual

¹⁰ - محمد عبد الرازق وهبة سيد احمد، المسؤولية المدنية عن أضرار الذكاء الاصطناعي، دراسة تحليلية، مجلة جيل الأبحاث القانونية المعقدة، العدد 43، لبنان، أكتوبر 2020 ، ص23.

¹¹Article 126 of the Algerian Civil Code, Order No. 75-58, dated September 26, 1975, containing the amended and supplemented Civil Code.



obligation, and requires For its establishment, it provides the basic pillars, which are error, damage, and the causal relationship between them. This liability is based either on the guarantee of hidden defects, or on the basis of consumer protection law¹².

Section Three: Responsibility for doing things and the subordinate (Articles 138 and 136)

The Algerian legislator stipulated the responsibility of the guardian of things in Article 138 of the Civil Code, which states: "Anyone who takes charge of guarding something and has the ability to use, manage, and monitor it is considered responsible for the damage caused by that thing". The guardian of the thing is exempted from this responsibility if he proves that this damage occurred due to a reason he did not expect, such as the victim's work, the work of others, an emergency, or force majeure.

Power of use, direction, and control of the thing at the time of damage can be guardian. The legal relationship uniting the guardian to the object is only a hint at the service of a presumption of material power exercised over the thing. And the presumption can be so strong that the owner cannot to emerge from it "by proving that he has abdicated his powers by an act prohibiting the exercise thereof or for the benefit of someone else ». The materiality of the guard is much weakened, since it does not it is not enough for the owner to prove that he did not have use, control, and direction at the time of the too bad to get out of it. But it is preserved insofar as this presumption only translate the idea that in the absence of such a surrender, the owner had to be the last person on date at having been able to physically control the thing. This does not prevent some critics from calling to an outright abandonment of the reference to a material power, considering that this criterion is too unpredictable, and does not correspond to the contemporary insurance meaning of civil liability¹³.

THE SECOND TOPIC : Determining civil liability for damages caused by artificial intelligence in Algerian legislation

¹²Law No. 09-03 of February 25, 2009, relating to consumer protection and suppression of fraud, c.Issue No. 15 issued on March 8, 2009, amended and supplemented pursuant to Law No 18-09 dated June 10, 2018, c.Issue No. 35, issued on June 13, 2018.

¹³Adrien Bonnet, La Responsabilité du fait de l'intelligence artificielle, Master de Droit privé général; Université Panthéon-Assas; paris II, Année 2014 - 2015.p 19.



Civil liability constitutes the basic pillar for ensuring that the injured party obtains all his rights, and obligating the official to compensate for the damages he caused, which has legal effects aimed at protecting the right of the injured party.

First requirement: Identifying parties responsible for AI damages.

Artificial intelligence technologies raise many legal challenges, especially with regard to liability for damages resulting from them, which calls for the search for effective legal mechanisms to protect the affected parties, so the parties to liability resulting from artificial intelligence damages must be identified.

Section one: Programmer and manufacturer liability (design or programming defect)

While the rules of liability for defective products are the most widely used in AI cases, despite their shortcomings, they address the material aspect of this intelligence, represented by the physical carrier of intelligence as a product, while the moral aspect of this intelligence, represented by software and algorithms, remains outside the legal framework¹⁴.

The Civil Code establishes the principle of liability for defective products. It states that "the producer is liable for damage caused by a defect in his product, whether or not he is bound by a contract with the victim". This provision fully applies to manufacturers of industrial equipment.

An aspect of French jurisprudence believes that placing the burden of compensation for damages directly on The product makes the liability system for defective products more compatible with damages Resulting from the action of artificial intelligence, it facilitates the way for the necessary to compensate for it About the damage caused to him According to them, it is the ideal solution in this transitional phase To cover the damage caused by the action of artificial intelligence¹⁵.

Rules for liability for a product defect are not compatible with the intangible nature of artificial intelligence, as evidenced by the fact that the comparative laws

¹⁴ - محمد عرفان الخطيب، المسؤولية المدنية والذكاء الاصطناعي، إمكانية المساءلة؟ دراسة تحليلية معمقة لقواعد المسؤولية المدنية في القانون المدني الفرنسي، مجلة كلية القانون الكويتية العالمية، السنة الثامنة، العدد 29، الكويت، مارس 2020، ص 129.

¹⁵ -Laurent Archambault et Léa Zimmermann, La réparation des dommages causés par l'intelligence artificielle: le droit français doit évoluer, Gaz.Pal. Volume 138,N°2 2018 ,p17 .



regulating this type of liability define the product as "movable property", and this confirms the legislator's lack of intention to include it. For intangible things, a defect is the subject of liability in a product that does not meet security and safety standards. It is not limited to the benefit expected to be achieved from it. In addition, the injured party is only obligated to prove the damage and defect¹⁶.

It seems reasonable to consider that the liability for defective products can only apply to bodily products like robots. But for the responsibility of the producer or the seller of this robot be engaged, it will be necessary to characterize a defect, which cannot be deduced from the simple fact that the object has caused damage or is dangerous. If liability is objective, the assessment of the defect remains subjective, and risks being at the origin of unparalleled debates. Only the product that 'does not offer the security to which one can legitimately expect', which places the burden of proof on the victim. This criterion is appreciated differently depending on whether the product is supposedly harmless or if it is by nature dangerous (weapons...). However, robots belong to the category of objects dangerous, which inherently carry risks of damage. The general public will be aware that an autonomous car is likely to cause harm in one form or another. This does not prevent that for each type of robot; there will be a minimum standard of safety and reliability to comply with, presumably set by various standards. A self-driving car that would be incapable of brake when she goes 30 km/h and a person is across the road 50 meters from her would be by objectively defective example¹⁷.

Section Two: Responsibility of the owner or user (legal guardian of the system).

The element of guarding is closely related to the thing that must be guarded, so the concept of the thing under guard is not limited to tangible physical things. Rather, it must include moral things, whether they are electronic programs, patents, or everything that the human mind can come up with in light of the digital revolution.

For example some robots can completely escape the mastery of the person who uses them. This is the case, for example, of a person who uses a vehicle autonomous (which is a robot both endowed with operational autonomy and decisional). Indeed artificial intelligence effectively drives this last, thus transforming de facto the material guardian into a simple passenger. It is necessary

¹⁶ - الدكتور مصطفى أبو مندور موسى عيسى، المرجع السابق، ص 372.

¹⁷ Adrien Bonnet, Previous reference, p 24 .



to therefore attribute the damage to the immaterial guardian, which refers to set stakeholders who would be proportionately responsible to the extent of their intervention in the production of this intelligence. Even in the latter case, some robots are able to learn by themselves and therefore to release tags fixed by their programmers and could gradually exceed their initial programming by integrating new data. Therefore, assigning the title of guardian to his programmer can prove more problematic that does not let the common meaning portend it¹⁸.

The use of the medical robot; The professional who uses the medical robot is a doctor or a health professional. The latter must, first of all, take care to verify that the medical device has been subject to the mandatory certification procedure for its marketing, failing which it could incur responsibility, unless he could legitimately have believed that his equipment could be usable as part of his profession. Then, he must take into account the functioning of the robot with regard to medical necessities. Thus, the implementation of a surgical robot requires that precautions be taken regarding the arrangement of the workspace of the care team or even the asepsis of the machine¹⁹. Therefore, the user must ensure the safety of the robot before use.

Therefore, responsibility for things is based on the fact that the guardian of the thing is responsible for doing the thing that is under supervision, where the guardian is able to direct, manage and monitor the thing, and this is not completely consistent with artificial intelligence, as it is characterized by its ability to learn and be independent in making its decisions without any guidance, in addition to the difficulty of determining who can be considered a guardian of artificial intelligence, whether its designer, owner or user. Among these, he has the ability to direct and monitor him, and in fact he was created to be free, far from any supervision or guidance.

SECOND REQUIREMENT: The second Legal challenges and proposed solutions

To date, liability for damages caused by the use of artificial intelligence (AI) often poses evidentiary problems for affected parties, as AI systems are generally complex and opaque. These problems can therefore be reduced by establishing a requirement to disclose evidence and assume causality - that is, the AI provider

¹⁸Salmi Malika ;LE ROBOT ET LE DROIT ALGERIEN, Revue Critique de Droit et Sciences Politique Faculté de Droit et Sciences Politique Université Tizi-Ouzou, Volume 16 Numéro 04 Année 2021 ;p 733.

¹⁹-Nathalie Nevejans, Comment protéger l'homme face aux robots ; s Archives de philosophie du droit 2017/1 Tome 59, Éditions Dalloz, p 141.



will have to prove that its software was not the cause of the damage that occurred²⁰.

SECTION ONE: Difficulties of proof and causal relationship

Finding the person responsible is very difficult, especially when the AI driver is open source, and also when more than one person contributed to the production of the good or product. Artificial intelligence also faces many challenges, because it cannot be controlled, because the element of risk is within its function, and this is what made artificial intelligence a source of general risks²¹.

A known example is that of the company Amazon, which used intelligent software to recruit new employees. "It turned out that the algorithm had systematically ordered the software to discard resumes containing the word 'woman'. And no one understood why. "And Although the case was not brought to court, I wondered: how could these early women prove that they had been victims of the algorithm? And how could Amazon have defend against this accusation?"²².

The existence of an error and damage is not sufficient for liability to arise. Rather, this error must be the cause of the damage, which is called a causal relationship. The injured party must prove the causal relationship, which can be denied by proving the foreign cause (Article 127 of the Algerian Civil Code). Since the behavior of an intelligent system is so invisible that it leaves no demonstrable physical trace and is not focused on a specific time and place, it is difficult to link it to the damage it causes, and matters become more complex if the damage is also immaterial, For example, if an AI-guided autonomous car causes an accident, it will now be up to the manufacturer to prove that the algorithm is not responsible. The same for discrimination supposedly resulting from the use of an AI, damages caused by deep fakes, or even the violation of contractual or legal standards²³.

²⁰- Matthias Kullas , La responsabilité juridique des dommages causés par l'IA : une législation bien intentionnée mais mal conçue, centre de politique européenne; post on the site: www.cep.eu/fr/sujets-europeens/details/la-responsabilite-juridique-des-dommages-causes-par-lia-une-legislation-bien-intentionnee-mais-mal-concue.html

²¹- C. Bertsia "legal liability of artificial intelligence driven- systems "AI master thesis, international Hellenic university, Grece,2019, p 35.

²²Camille Stassart, ERREURS COMMISES PAR DES INTELLIGENCES ARTIFICIELLES : À QUI LA FAUTE ? ,DAILY SCIENCE,Belgique, Publié le 7 février 2023,p 2.

²³- Matthias Kullas , Previous reference.



- «Creating new opportunities, but also challenges and threats to human and fundamental rights.
- the lack of knowledge about how AI affects these rights.
- Impact assessments rarely address potential consequences on fundamental rights.
- AI users do not always know which bodies are responsible for controlling AI systems.
- Authorities... lack specific resources and knowledge on AI issues.
- The findings show that it can be difficult to explain, in simple terms, AI systems and how they make decisions»²⁴.

SECTION TWO: Proposed solutions to address the harms of artificial intelligence.

Acknowledgment of objective liability: The basic principle of civil liability is that it exists to compensate for damage and compensate the injured party, and this is what is difficult to achieve by civil liability in the field of artificial intelligence. Therefore, the new legal situations raised by technology require a different treatment from the traditional rules regarding determining the person responsible for damage to machines with artificial intelligence. Traditional foundations based on defect and error must be abandoned, and new foundations must be sought that justify civil liability in the field of artificial intelligence. Therefore, some jurists have suggested that objective liability should be established and imposed by treating the use of artificial intelligence in certain places and circumstances on the basis that it is a dangerous and unnatural activity. This leads to a departure from the traditional system of civil liability, which requires error as its basis²⁵.

Ensure that those responsible for the development and deployment of AI systems 1) identify, document and report on the potential negative effects of these systems on human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and 2) implement

²⁴-Agence des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne (FRA). Bien préparer l'avenir : L'intelligence artificielle et les droits fondamentaux – Résumé. Luxembourg : Office des publications de l'Union européenne, 2021, p5, 7.

²⁵ - Patrick Hubbard, and Ronald Motely, regulation of and liability for risks physical injury from "sophisticated robots" Paper for presentation as a work-in-progress at We Robot Conference University of Miami School of Law April 21–22, 2012, P 41-42.



adequate mitigation measures to ensure that in the event of harm, responsibilities are established and perpetrators are held accountable²⁶

Conclusion:

At the end of the article, we conclude that artificial intelligence is not an independent entity, but rather a reflection of human innovation. Therefore, responsibility must remain with humans, from designers to users. The law also does not protect some important principles in the governance of artificial intelligence. There is a need to ensure an appropriate level of oversight and supervision by humans, effective transparency and interpretability of artificial intelligence systems. There are also missing legal texts to address these technological factors, so we propose the following:

- An effective regulatory framework for AI must reflect a diversity of interests and perspectives, and therefore require close cooperation from all stakeholders: states, public institutions, civil society, companies, etc., thus developing flexible legislation that keeps pace with technological development without restricting innovation.
- The need to enact laws related to artificial intelligence instead of relying on traditional laws
- AI systems must be auditable and traceable, thus determining liability in the event of damage.
- Assessing legal and ethical risks from the design stage means determining the identity of the person responsible, whether developer, owner or user, depending on the type of damage. Designers must anticipate risks before any marketing.
- The need to redefine error in civil law because artificial intelligence may behave unexpectedly.

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