E.ISSN: 2661-7404 Academic Journal of Legal and Political Researchs P.ISSN:2571-9971
Year: 2026 Vol : 10 No : 02 Page : 1367 - 1378

Legal Center for Artificial Intelligence

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Received: 09- 04- 2026 **Accepted: 08- 08- 2026** **Published: 22- 09- 2026**

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence is one of the most significant contemporary technological innovations, consisting of human-created systems designed to achieve complex objectives in both physical and digital environments. These systems possess the capacity to understand their surroundings and process large volumes of information.

Artificial intelligence has become widespread across various sectors, contributing to efficiency and facilitating human life. Despite its benefits, its use has generated legal challenges related to damages arising from such systems. These challenges raise fundamental questions regarding the legal nature of artificial intelligence and whether it should be classified as a legal person or a mere object.

Keywords: The Legal Nature of Artificial Intelligence, Autonomy, Objects, Legal Personality.

الملخص:

يعد الذكاء الاصطناعي أحد أبرز الابتكارات التكنولوجية المعاصرة، وهو يعتمد على أنظمة من صنع الإنسان مصممة لتحقيق أهداف معقدة في البيئة المادية والرقمية. تتمتع هذه الأنظمة بالقدرة على فهم محيطها ومعالجة كميات كبيرة من المعلومات.

أصبح الذكاء الاصطناعي واسع الانتشار في مختلف القطاعات، مما يساهم في تعزيز الكفاءة وتسهيل حياة الإنسان. وعلى الرغم من فوائده العديدة، إلا أن استخدامه أدى إلى تحديات قانونية تتعلق بالأضرار التي تسببها هذه الأنظمة، مما يطرح تساؤلات حول ما إذا كان ينبغي اعتباره كيانا قانونيا أم مجرد أداة.

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E.ISSN: 2661-7404 Academic Journal of Legal and Political Researchs P.ISSN:2571-9971
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Introduction

In light of the globally recognized technological renaissance, the use of artificial intelligence as advanced systems has expanded across all areas of life. While its applications in the mid-twentieth century were largely limited to science-fiction films, it has today become a tangible and concrete reality. Computer programs and machines have come to be characterized by highly advanced techniques, embodying intelligence in performing activities that, in some cases, may be more complex than those carried out by humans themselves.

Artificial intelligence is considered one of the technological innovations. Paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of Section 3 of the U.S. Draft Bill No. 4625 the Artificial Intelligence Future Act of 2017 defines it as follows: "(A) Any artificial systems capable of performing tasks under varying and unpredictable conditions without substantial human supervision, or that can acquire knowledge from experience and enhance their performance. Such systems may be implemented through computer software, physical hardware, or other environments not yet anticipated. They are capable of addressing tasks involving human-like perception, cognition, planning, learning, communication, or physical activity. Generally, the greater the resemblance of the system to human capabilities within the context of its tasks, the more it can be considered to employ artificial intelligence".

As defined in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the same section, artificial intelligence is classified as :

-2Artificial General Intelligence - The term "artificial general intelligence" refers to a hypothetical future AI system that demonstrates intelligence comparable to, or exceeding, that of a human being, across the full spectrum of cognitive, emotional, and social conduct.

3- Narrow Artificial Intelligence- The term "narrow artificial intelligence" refers to an AI system designed for specific application domains, including strategic gaming, language translation, autonomous vehicles, and image recognition.[1]

whereas paragraph 1 of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 defines it as follows: "AI system" refers to a machine-based system designed to operate with varying degrees of autonomy, capable of exhibiting adaptiveness post-deployment, and which, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers from the inputs it receives how to generate outputs—such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions—that may affect physical or virtual environments.[2]

[1] SEC. 3 of the H.R.4625 - FUTURE of Artificial Intelligence Act of 2017.
[2] Article 3 of the REGULATION (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 13 June 2024, Official Journal of the European Union, p46.

E.ISSN: 2661-7404 Academic Journal of Legal and Political Researchs P.ISSN:2571-9971
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Artificial intelligence enables technical systems to perceive their own structure, manage and resolve problems, and take actions to achieve a specified objective.[3]

Artificial intelligence is characterized by self-learning, adaptability, and artificial neural networks, which are among its most important features that have raised legal issues, including the determination of its legal status. The question arises whether AI should be classified as a thing, thereby retaining the legal attributes of objects and the consequences arising therefrom, or as a person, possessing the rights and obligations accorded to legal persons.

Legal status defines the position of persons, whether natural or juridical. In law, every group within society has its own legal standing, and each individual is distinguished by a legal position that entails the acquisition of rights and the bearing of duties. Artificial intelligence, whether in the form of highly advanced computer software or a robot performing functions independently of its user, has the capacity to make decisions without human intervention and without any manipulation or guidance from a supervisor. This raises a legal dilemma, as artificial intelligence can be regarded either merely as a product of human intelligence, inseparable from its maker, or as a legal person, endowed with legal personality.

The importance of this study lies in shedding light on the legal characterization of artificial intelligence and the legal issues arising therefrom, such as whether it should be classified as a thing or as a person, and the legal consequences that follow. It also aims to present the differing opinions of legal scholars on this matter.

From what has been presented, the following central question arises:

What is the legal nature of artificial intelligence, and to what extent is it independent of human will?

To address this topic, the study has been divided into two chapters, in which the following points are discussed:

THE FIRST TOPIC: The Legal Nature of Artificial Intelligence

THE SECOND TOPIC: Autonomy of artificial intelligence

THE FIRST TOPIC: The Legal Nature of Artificial Intelligence

According to general legal principles, strict liability requires that the harm results from an independent, positive, and autonomous action of a thing under the custodian’s control. The law does not define the meaning of an independent

[3] Mahmoud Hassan Al-Sahlī, The Basis of Civil Liability for Autonomous Artificial Intelligence "Traditional Frameworks or a New Perspective", Journal of Law for Legal and Economic Research, Faculty of Law, Alexandria University, volume 2, issue 2, June 2022, pp. 41-42.

positive act, leaving this matter to judicial interpretation and scholarly opinion. The object must have an active, self-directed, and independent role in causing the harm, and both elements must be present simultaneously.

Accordingly, this topic will, in the first requirement: Artificial intelligence as an inanimate object, address the perspective that considers artificial intelligence as an inanimate object, reflecting the traditional view, and, in the second requirement: Personification of artificial intelligence, the modern perspective, which emphasizes the necessity of recognizing artificial intelligence as possessing legal personhood.

FIRST REQUIREMENT: Artificial intelligence as an inanimate objects

Some legal scholars consider it impossible to grant legal personality to current robots, as they cannot be described as truly intelligent. The technologies of artificial intelligence have not yet developed to the extent of achieving human-equivalent programming; therefore, existing legislation is incapable of adopting the concept of recognizing legal personality for robots.[4]

A review of the majority of legal opinion in Europe and the United States confirms the correctness of this thesis for several reasons, including that the European association supporting the robotics project did not endorse the idea of recognizing robots with any legal status akin to that of a natural person.[5]

Out of fourteen European countries, an objection memorandum was submitted by 156 experts in law and artificial intelligence to halt the discussion within the European Parliament regarding granting legal personality to artificial intelligence. They argued that such recognition would require AI to enjoy other associated rights and considered it an attempt by manufacturers to evade responsibility for the outputs they produce.[6]

French jurists G. Loiseau and M. Bourgeois warned of the dangers of this step, arguing that recognizing legal personality for robots could lead to serious distortions. Such recognition would result in the absolution of liability for manufacturers and users of smart devices, reducing their diligence in manufacturing or in the safe use of robots, thereby shifting responsibility onto the intelligent entities themselves. Furthermore, the anticipated social benefits of

[4]Siham Darbal, The Issue of Recognizing Legal Personality for Intelligent Robots, Judicial Ijtihad Journal, Mohamed Khider University of Biskra, volume 14, issue 29, March 2022, p456.

[5] Ben Teriya Muammar, Kada Chahida, Damages Caused by Robots and Artificial Intelligence Technologies: A New Challenge to Current Civil Liability Law "Insights into Some Developments in Comparative Law", in the proceedings of the International Conference: "Artificial Intelligence, a New Challenge for Law?, Annals of University of Algiers 1, issue 07, 27-28 November 2018, p135.

[6] Ben Othman Farida, Artificial Intelligence (A Legal Approach), Notebooks of Politics and Law Journal, Kasdi Merbah University – Ouargla, volume 12, issue 02, 01-06-2020, p 165.

introducing these technologies do not justify granting them extraordinary legal statuses, lest we one day confront legal personalities that are not genuinely real.[7]

The capacity to act (ahliyat al-ada) enjoyed by a rational human being who is aware of their actions and legal transactions has meant that the question of the existence of human intelligence has never been raised as a legal issue, since such intelligence is borne by a living being, namely the human person. This is in contrast to artificial intelligence, for which no legal personality is recognized in respect of the entity that carries it, given that this entity has no connection with the human concept, even if it may take the form of a human or an animal.[8]

Modern inventions have brought about a profound development, whereby human beings have harnessed natural forces for their service and welfare, without taking into sufficient consideration that such forces cannot be wholly controlled, as they frequently escape their control, making them their victim. This has had the greatest impact on the evolution of liability for things, since the use of these inventions exposes property to damage and lives to danger, thereby subjecting the user thereof to liability for the harm caused by such inventions under a stricter rule than that governing his liability for personal acts. In most cases, the injured party encounters difficulty in proving such fault; therefore, legal doctrine and case law in France have sought an approach whereby the burden of proof is placed upon the owner (or keeper) of the thing, rather than upon the injured party.[9]

Imputing liability to artificial intelligence for its acts raises an interrogative issue regarding the concept of intent and non-intent in the act giving rise to the liability of such intelligence.[10]

This approach holds that artificial intelligence should not be granted legal personality, which is not deemed necessary, nor is there any need to create a parallel human community for it, as long as humans remain behind the technology in terms of the attribution of resulting damages and the assumption of liability.[11]

For this reason, some consider it hazardous to recognize legal personality for artificial intelligence, particularly robots, for several reasons:

[7] Ben Teriya Muammar, Kada Chahida, op, cit., pp. 135-136.
[8] Hossam El-Din Mahmoud Mohamed Mohamed Hassan, The reality of the legal personality of artificial intelligence, ruh al-qawanin journal, volume 35, issue 102, april 2023, p 173.
[9] Abdul Razzaq Ahmad Al-Sanhouri, Mediator in explaining civil law, theory of obligation in general (sources of obligation), part i, dar ihyaal-turath al-arabi, Beirut, Lebanon, no publication date stated, p. 1079.
[10] Mohammad Irfan Al-Khatib, Civil liability and artificial intelligence…possibility of accountability? an in-depth analytical study of the rules of civil liability in french civil law, Kuwait international law journal, college of law,year 3, volume 1, issue 29, rajab–shaʿban 1441 ah / march 2020 ce, pp 123-124.
[11] Saadoun Selina, "The Legal Personality of Artificial Intelligence," Master's Thesis, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mouloud Mammeri University of Tizi Ouzou, 2021–2022, p16.

1- Recognizing legal personality for robots would relieve producers and users of AI systems from liability, potentially leading to negligence in the manufacture and use of such systems.

2-There is no necessity to grant legal personality to these systems merely for their utilization.

3- Humans would face legal persons that are not real.

4- It is difficult to distinguish the fault of AI systems from that of their user or producer, due to the challenge of assessing the behavior of the intelligent system independently, given that its learning and autonomous operation are linked to the operator.[12]

Moreover, artificial intelligence or robots cannot be compared, for instance, to a legal entity, because the latter has a representative acting on its behalf, and it is natural persons who constitute such legal entities.[13]

Things are considered to be more closely connected with real rights (rights in rem) than with personal rights (rights in personam), as a real right constitutes a direct legal authority over the object of the right, whereby the holder of the right is directly connected to it without any intermediary. In contrast, a personal right exists between the creditor and the debtor. Thus, a real right is concentrated and directly vested in the object itself.[14]

Accordingly, things encompass all that is non-human, and thus cannot possess legal personality. According to international jurisprudence, legal personality entails the right and capacity to acquire rights and the ability to exercise legal acts. Under international and regional human rights conventions, this is a prerogative reserved for natural persons, enabling them to acquire rights and assume obligations.[15]

Legal personality is granted to a human being as one capable of acquiring rights and assuming obligations, and it is even conferred upon a fetus, provided that it is born alive. The Supreme Court has held that, as a matter of law, human personality begins with full live birth. On this basis, the fetus enjoys civil rights and thereby acquires legal capacity subject to the condition of being born alive.[16]

Accordingly, the criterion for determining whether legal personality is acquired or not is not personification in and of itself, but rather its capacity to assume obligations and acquire rights.[17]

[12] Hossam El-Din Mahmoud Mohamed Mohamed Hassan, op. cit., p. 174.
[13] Saadoun Selina, op. cit., p. 16.
[14] Abdel Razzaq Ahmad Al-Sanhuri, Al-wasit in the commentary on the civil law (right of ownership), par viii, dar ihya al-turath al-arabi, Beirut, Lebanon, no publication date stated, p6.
[15] Ben Othman Farida, op. cit., p. 160.
[16] Issa Amayza, The beginning of the legal personality of the fetus and its legal nature between islamic law and positive law, journal of law and human sciences, Ziane Achour university of djelfa, volume 7, issue 17,15-01-2014, p 179.
[17] Mohammad Irfan Al-Khatib, op. cit., p. 115.

E.ISSN: 2661-7404 Academic Journal of Legal and Political Researchs P.ISSN:2571-9971
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Rather, it constitutes a recognition of an existing reality and not a legal creation of a hypothetical construct. The matter has not stopped at this point, as the world is experiencing modern exigencies, particularly in the economic sphere and likewise in the social sphere, which have compelled many legal systems to confer legal personality upon non-human entities in order to grant them a bundle of rights.

Moreover, the material aspect of personality extends beyond physical existence to juridical existence, which has led to the emergence of the juridical person, thereby enabling the holder of such personality to acquire rights and assume obligations, as in the case of State institutions and corporations. The development has reached the point, in some legal systems, where the juridical person incurs criminal liability.[18]

SECOND REQUIREMENT: Personification of artificial intelligence

Legal personality is merely a device employed by the legislator to enable the acquisition of rights and the assumption of obligations, whether by a natural person or a juridical person, which are the two categories of persons recognized by civil law. Today, however, the law faces a new situation and challenge.[19]

The refusal of the traditional approach to grant legal personality to artificial intelligence does not preclude the existence of a contrary perspective, namely the modern trend, which supports conferring legal personality upon artificial intelligence, considering it a virtual or electronic person.

Firstly: The virtual person

The virtual person, according to virtual psychology, is defined as “anyone who maintains a single identifier through which they interact with all those who share their interests on the network, provide them with services, or benefit from their interactions in any controllable manner that allows the identification of personal interaction with groups or individuals.” Alternatively, it may be described as an identity that transcends the boundaries of natural identity while retaining the capacity for interaction to achieve natural benefits. The virtual person can be viewed from the perspective of being a digital person; it constitutes a set of digital information circulating on the network, through which the natural person is transformed into an immaterial, non-physical form.[20]

The term "virtual personality" is considered more precise than "electronic personality." However, in principle, we oppose the idea of granting legal personality to artificial intelligence, as the objective is merely to remedy harm. Compensation does not necessarily require the acknowledgment of liability, nor the conferral of personality to a robot, insofar as the performance of insurance

[18] Ben Othman Farida, op. cit., p. 160.
[19] Nesakh Fatima, The legal personality of the new entity "virtual person and robot", al-ustadh al-bahith journal for legal and political studies, university of M’sila, volume 5, issue 1, 01-07- 2020, p219.
[20] Nesakh Fatima, op. cit., p. 217.

companies and private funds is compensatory in nature without necessitating recognition of liability, based on the theory of risks.

This position is justified to avoid equating humans with artificial intelligence and to prevent the creation of a parallel society alongside the human one. Some legal scholars have opined that, at this stage, artificial intelligence technologies may possess a limited virtual legal personality, analogous to the stage of indistinct discernment in humans.[21]

Secondly : The electronic person

Electronic personality may serve to define the legal risks and responsibilities of AI for programmers and users, thereby providing legal certainty. Such clarity could promote investment by establishing rights and liabilities.[22]

The 2017 European Parliament Resolution initiated a legal debate on artificial intelligence, proposing a framework for autonomous technologies and introducing the concept of "electronic personhood." It aimed to address civil liability arising from AI's independent actions and questioned whether responsibility could rest with the system itself. The proposal received mixed reactions, with some viewing it as a useful tool for risk allocation, while critics argued that liability remains attributable to human or corporate actors and warned that AI legal personality could serve as a liability shield for developers and manufacturers to evade responsibility.[23]

This proposal of electronic personality was revoked by the European Parliament in its Resolution on civil liability regime, 2020 and Proposal for the Artificial Intelligence Act, 2021.

In view of the evolving nature of AI technologies, reconsideration of this decision may be necessary, particularly where benefits from AI outputs are obtained without established liability or accountability.[24]

THE SECOND TOPIC: Autonomy of artificial intelligence

An independent act is one in which an entity causes harm without any external intervention, with the resulting damage stemming directly from the entity itself. in this framework, two positions are analysed: first requirement: Non-autonomy of artificial intelligence (traditional approach), which views ai as lacking

[21] Hamdi Ahmed Saad Ahmed, The legal nature of artificial intelligence، proceedings of the 4th international scientific conference held at the faculty of sharia and law, Tanta, entitled "the sharia and legal adaptation of contemporary developments and its impact on achieving social security", volume iii, august 11–12, 2021, p257.

[22] Aditi Bharti, Gagandeep Kaur, Legal Personhood Of Artificial Intelligence: A Contemporary Perspective On Juristic & Electronic Personality, Educational Administration: Theory and Practice, ISSN: 2148-2403, , 30-05-2024, p. 10398.

[23] Claudio Novelli, Luciano Floridi, Giovanni Sartor, Gunther Teubner، AI as legal persons: past, patterns, and prospects, Journal of Law and Society © 2025 Cardiff University (CU).p p16-17.

[24] Aditi Bharti, Gagandeep Kaur, op. cit, p. 10398.

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independent legal capacity, and second requirement: Artificial intelligence as a distinct legal entity (a contemporary perspective).

FIRST REQUIREMENT: Non-autonomy of artificial intelligence (traditional approach)

Artificial intelligence is commonly distinguished from automated devices, which function according to pre-established programs for specific purposes. Such automation includes systems like airline ticketing applications or electronic agents used in contracting and transactions. Automated devices often resemble AI, leading to frequent conflation of the two. In contrast, AI in its precise sense encompasses a broader concept beyond pre-programmed automation. Its applications simulate high-level cognitive processes associated with human intelligence. Consequently, AI can respond to situations in novel, unplanned, and inherently unpredictable ways, making its decisions distinct from mere automated operations.

Artificial intelligence emerges when machines are endowed with cognitive faculties enabling them to perform tasks with efficiency comparable to, or exceeding, that of humans. While AI behavior may resemble human intelligence, it is not confined to human cognitive limits, as it often surpasses human capabilities in speed, accuracy, autonomy, and cost-effectiveness. A defining feature of AI is its capacity for autonomous and unpredictable decision-making beyond pre-programmed instructions, adapting rationally to changing circumstances. This flexibility distinguishes AI from automation, which operates through predetermined, fixed, and predictable tasks. Consequently, AI represents an advanced evolution beyond traditional automated systems.[25]

Artificial intelligence technologies are complex; some of them have a material manifestation, while others do not. The embodied type consists of an algorithm operating through a visible physical structure, in contrast to non-material intelligence, which functions through programming and does not possess this characteristic.[26]

SECOND REQUIREMENT: Artificial intelligence as a distinct legal entity (a contemporary perspective)

Artificial intelligence is characterized by autonomy in producing effects through unilateral decision-making independent of the user's will. This autonomy is based on a foundational level of information provided by the designer, as well as data acquired from the environment and through the performance of its functions.

[25] Mostafa Abu Mundher Mousa Issa, The sufficiency of general rules of civil liability in compensating for artificial intelligence damages"an analytical, foundational, and comparative study", Damietta rights journal for legal and economic studies, volume 5, issue 5, january 2022, pp 239-240.
[26] Saadoun Selina, op. cit, pp. 20–21.

According to ISO 8373:2012, autonomy refers to the ability to perform tasks based on a given state and derived conclusions without human intervention. This freedom of decision-making distinguishes artificial intelligence from ordinary software and conventional computing, whose decisions are predictable, whereas those of artificial intelligence are not.[27]

Classifying artificial intelligence as a mere "thing" is problematic due to its capacity, autonomy, and developmental ability. Its independent production of effects challenges the traditional legal concept of a thing and supports consideration of legal personality. This is primarily justified by AI's freedom and independence in decision-making without user intervention. Consequently, the attribution of legal responsibility becomes an inevitable legal issue.[28]

Artificial intelligence systems possess learning and developmental capabilities that confer autonomy, enabling independent decision-making beyond the user's will. Through self-learning and self-development, they adapt their behavior beyond initial programming. Relying on designer-provided information and environmental data, these systems act with initiative and flexibility. Their conduct is therefore more autonomous than that of ordinary objects and largely independent of direct human intervention.[29]

Artificial intelligence operates independently and unpredictably from its creator or user once activated. It autonomously collects, Analyzes, and organizes data into structured knowledge, producing self-directed decisions and conduct beyond pre-programmed instructions. Through accumulated knowledge and experience. over time, artificial intelligence becomes increasingly sophisticated as its knowledge and experience expand.[30]

Conclusion

At the conclusion of this study, in which we examined the legal status of artificial intelligence, it is noted that legal personality is conferred upon any entity capable of acquiring rights and assuming obligations, whether such entity is a natural person or a legal person. However, it remains particularly challenging, especially at present, to recognize legal personality for artificial intelligence systems and technologies, due to the absence of a dedicated legal framework governing their status and the fact that they lack the capacity for legal performance (capacity to act) that is typically grounded in human cognition.

Consequently, we have arrived at the following key findings and recommendations:

[27] Ben Othman Farida, op. cit., p. 159.
[28] Ibid, p. 161.
[29] Saadoun Selina, op. cit., p. 23.
[30] Mostafa Abu Mundher Mousa Issa, op. cit., p. 271.

- Establishing liability for these artificial intelligence systems and technologies in cases where errors cause harm is difficult, which complicates the application of existing civil law rules governing tort liability.

- In contrast, the modern approach regards artificial intelligence as potentially possessing a hypothetical legal personality, conceptualized as an electronic person, in contrast to the traditional notion of legal personality. This reflects a stage in the evolution of AI technologies: once AI achieves a degree of independence from human will, it may be regarded as an autonomous legal entity capable of making decisions independently and assuming liability for any resulting harm. Upon reaching this stage, it could potentially be granted full legal personality.

- Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 establishes a comprehensive EU legal framework for artificial intelligence, imposing clear obligations on AI providers and users. It introduces a risk-based classification and sets requirements for safety, transparency, and human oversight, shaping how legal liability is determined and applied, without granting AI legal personality.

Accordingly, the study proposes the following recommendations:

- The non-recognition of legal personality for artificial intelligence systems, in order to mitigate the risks that could arise from such a step, at least for the present time.

- The establishment of a dedicated legal framework defining liability in the event of damage caused by artificial intelligence systems, with the aim of addressing the existing legal gap.

- Distinguishing the boundaries between actions autonomously performed by artificial intelligence systems and those directed by humans, as well as identifying the legal consequences arising from such distinctions.

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