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| | RESEARCH ARTICLE  | |
| | Traditional methods of education in Algeria: specializations and zawiyas | |
| Benmalek Ahmed | Dr. Associate Professor (A) / University of Tamanghasset Algeria | |
| | Email: benmalekahmed01@univ-tam.dz ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0005-7194-5727 | |
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| Keywords | artificial intelligence, intelligent robot, legal personality, digital person, obedient person. | |
| Abstract Artificial intelligence is considered one of the most sophisticated modern technological innovations, owing to its capacity for self-learning and high degree of functional autonomy, especially when it is embodied in a physical form resembling the human body, which is called the (intelligent robot), which can interact with other entities and make decisions without resorting to a natural person, to the extent that it has become difficult to determine who is legally responsible for its errors and the damages caused to others. The problem of the study revolves around the dilemma of the legal personality of artificial intelligence robots, and the possibility of granting them an independent legal personality and recognizing them with full rights and imposing legal obligations on them. The study concluded that it is necessary to keep them within the category of things due to their lack of consciousness, perception, financial liability and real autonomy in decision-making without human factor intervention. | | |
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Introduction:

Artificial intelligence has effectively contributed to bringing about continuous developments in the world across all educational, medical, service and military fields, to the extent that it has become the talk of the hour and the subject of the era and the axis of global concern, and its impact has encompassed the production of economic and cultural goods and services and their distribution, and new entities have proliferated for it called "robots" that enjoy functional autonomy and the ability to self-learn through interaction with other entities, after it was previously merely tools controlled by humans and directed as they wished.

The emergence of those intelligent automated entities resulting from the modern technological revolution, has become one of the real and realistic challenges facing the legislations of the world, due to the necessity of finding legal regulations

that respond to the use of those robots since they have become representing the nucleus of society management at the present time, and to address the damages resulting from them and determine who bears their legal responsibility, therefore some jurisprudence adopted the idea of the necessity of granting legal personality to artificial intelligence entities, after that personality was for a long time the exclusive domain of the natural person only as being worthy of acquiring rights and bearing obligations, but in the current age it is no longer exclusive to the human self, but has extended to include moral entities such as institutions and companies and others, and considering that artificial intelligence distinguishes itself from the rest of things and machines it is more worthy of enjoying legal personality.

Importance of the Study:

Legal personality is the position that enables its holder to be an actor in society, and since this legal personality has not remained exclusive to the natural person (human) only, but also included moral persons if certain legal conditions are met in them, therefore jurisprudential proposals have emerged calling for the expansion in the concept of legal personality to also include artificial intelligence entities and especially robots, because they share with humans the skill of intelligence so they are more worthy of acquiring legal personality than moral entities, and that is to impose legal responsibility on them after recognizing them with rights and imposing obligations on them, to protect them and protect others from their dangers and harms.

Problem of the Study:

The question of determining the legal status of artificial intelligence was one of the most important problems associated with intelligent robots, and it raised a fierce jurisprudential debate and discussion that still continues to the present hour, and the essence of this problem revolved around their legal nature, are they merely things or can they be considered legal persons?, and from a legal perspective, the recognition of those entities with legal personality does not raise any problem for some as long as that is by way of assumption and analogy and not reality, and as long as the law itself has recognized groups of persons and funds united in the form of companies and institutions to achieve certain purposes with abstract legal personality, so will we witness in the future a jurisprudential and legislative gathering on recognizing robots with legal personality consistent with their nature and specificity, after it has become a reality in this life as a result of successive technological developments, and can they absorb the rights and obligations established for legal persons, and bear the legal responsibility resulting from their damages and risks?.

Methodology of the Study:

We relied in our study of this subject on the analytical method, by presenting an analytical study of various jurisprudential and legal opinions and positions raised regarding the extent to which artificial intelligence entities (robots) are capable of absorbing legal personality, and the impact of successive technological developments in the field of artificial intelligence on this subject.

Research Plan:

Based on the foregoing, we divided our research into two axes, in the first axis we addressed the concept of artificial intelligence and its ability to acquire legal personality, and in the second axis we addressed the challenges of granting robots legal personality:

First: The Concept of Artificial Intelligence and Its Ability to Acquire Legal Personality

Applications of artificial intelligence are among the most prominent achievements of technological progress at the present time, and artificial intelligence like other concepts has its own technical and legal meanings, and it is a science related to artificial mind and the autonomous use of intelligent machines, and to determine the nature of artificial intelligence and the extent of its ability to acquire legal personality, that necessitates reference to its origins, then its definition, then the possibility of its enjoyment of legal personality.

A) - The Origins of Artificial Intelligence

The Muslim scholar "Jābir ibn Hayyān" had the precedence in predicting the making of the robot or the humanoid, he was the first to predict that in the eighth century of the Gregorian era, to the extent that he specified the degree of variation in the strength of artificial intelligence, and predicted in that time the possibility of humans making the human and the animal and that after passing through the stage of metal, and even specified the levels of intelligence for that in a precise manner, and indeed the first stages of his prophecy were realized after approximately ten centuries, and that was with the arrival of the first Industrial Revolution. (Alsharairi, 2022, p. 357).

The earliest experiments regarding artificial intelligence were in 1936, through the tests of the mathematician and British researcher in computer science Alain Turing, to find out the extent to which the possibility of a computer possessing the faculty of intelligence, and the discovery was represented in conducting conversations of four persons with four computers, each one of them conducting two conversations at the same time, one with a computer, and the other with an ordinary person, so if the person subjected to the experiment, during the two conversations, was not able to determine the attribute of whoever he is talking to whether he was a natural person like him or a computer, then that is evidence that the computer device possesses a degree of intelligence that enables it to mislead its conversant, but the experiment did not succeed, and remained merely an attempt waiting for the introduction of developments in computer science. (Ganascia, 2007, p. 7).

Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence) is a modern term that first appeared in the scientific arena officially in the prominent scientific conference held at Dartmouth University in America in 1956, in which the researcher "John McCarthy" presented a proposal to use this term to refer to a certain type of machines, which are distinguished by their ability to simulate human intelligence, in performing a set of mental functions that usually require thinking; and this term refers to the development of advanced technical systems that work in a way that resembles human thinking and learning, and this phenomenon reached its peak in 2010, where electronics began to accelerate noticeably, thanks to the great leap in the use of digital data, which contributed to promoting the efficiency of devices and modern communication techniques, which led to bringing about a radical transformation in the way of exchanging information. (Alharthi & Aldroobi, 2025, pp. 3-4).

B) - Definition of Artificial Intelligence:

The subject of artificial intelligence is considered complex and difficult to define with precision, as there is no unified definition for it that encompasses all its aspects due to what it is distinguished by in terms of special nature and the multiplicity of its systems and applications and the diversity of its different techniques, therefore opinions have varied and multiple perspectives have emerged related to how to define artificial intelligence and understand its concept comprehensively, therefore, which reflects the deep understanding and ongoing discussions about the nature of artificial intelligence and its dimensions.

The definitions of scientists and researchers of artificial intelligence have been multiple, "John McCarthy" defined it as the science and engineering of making intelligent machines (Cheriro, 2022, p. 97). , and the jurist "Minsky" defines it as: (the science that enables machines to execute things that require intelligence if they are executed by a human) (Minsky, 1996, p. 74). , and it was also defined as: software systems and devices designed by humans with a complex purpose, and operate in the real or digital world through perceiving the environment, by obtaining information, and through interpreting structured or unstructured data collected, and applying analysis on knowledge or processing information derived from that data, and deciding the best action or actions to be taken in order to achieve a certain goal. (Abdelatif, 2021, p. 5).

It was also said in the definition of artificial intelligence that it is a means of making a computer device or a robot that is controlled through the computer, or a program that thinks intelligently in the same way that intelligent humans think, and artificial intelligence is achieved through studying how the human brain thinks and how humans learn and decide and act while attempting to solve a problem, then using the results of this study as a basis for developing intelligent programs and systems (Dahshan, 2020, p. 14). , and some focus on defining the robot instead of artificial intelligence, so the jurist "Kalo"

defines the robot as: (artificial and mechanical things that enter the real world, and process what they feel) (Abdelrazek, 1999, p. 16). , and it is an industrial system that has been developed in the form of programs or physical devices, that perform different tasks and in unexpected circumstances, without human intervention, and can learn from their experiences and improve their performance (Eid, 2024, p. 881). , and this system has the ability to move and change things so it refers to machines that respond to stimulation in accordance with conventional responses from humans. (Rasmi, 2022, p. 325).

C) - The Possibility of Artificial Intelligence Enjoying Legal Personality:

In light of the race of scientific discoveries in the field of information technology accompanying the technological renaissance that actually began since the second half of the twentieth century, and the emergence of newly developed applications and programs that rely on massive systems for data storage, and on an advanced network of communications, and real innovations in the field of algorithms, resulted in radical changes in the pattern of production and various services, and the emergence of a parallel intelligence newly created from these technologies that began to support human effort from natural intelligence, until it became a reality in developed countries and yielded positive results. (Ganasia, 2017, p. 20).

The use of artificial intelligence has currently become widespread in societies that have made advanced progress in this type of knowledge in various activities, including intelligent robots designated for monitoring children and people with special needs, or for carrying out exploratory or rescue work in dangerous places or in cases of natural disasters, or in the depths of oceans and heights and space, and means of transport with automatic driving, and precise medical interventions at the level of diagnosis and treatment, as well as modern software in the field of journalism and crime investigation, and methods of security and defense, and others (Najm, 2019, p. 262). . So some calls appeared in advanced Asian countries in the technological field, such as: China, Japan and South Korea, to reconsider the legal nature of artificial intelligence, especially when it is listed in a physical form in the shape of a robot similar to humans; because its distinctive characteristics make it distinguish itself from the thing in a way that allows the possibility of granting it a different legal status, placing it in a middle position between the thing and the person; paving the way for what scientific developments will yield in the coming days, and the possibility of resorting to specialists in law to answer whether it is possible to give it a newly created legal personality in an accurate manner.

And in most industrialized countries with advanced technological capabilities, many committees have been formed to think about formulating a special legal system for intelligent robots that is consistent with its specificities, as it is a newly created entity with unprecedented specifications in things, therefore the European Parliament issued a recommendation dated 16/02/2017, to the European Commission responsible for drafting the rules of civil law related to robots, which includes the necessity of assigning digital legal personality to the robot equipped with artificial intelligence, in order to impose responsibility resulting from its actions, for what it enjoys of autonomy in decision-making and in dealing with its surroundings, and this what doubles the hypothesis of the growth of its dangers, and prevents finding ways to control it. (Jrad, 2023, p. 236).

And if practical reality imposed on legislators in the world to grant moral entities legal personality by virtue of different laws and regulations despite the fact that they do not enjoy human characteristics, but they must be represented legally by a natural person to enable them to practice their legal life, then the matter does not differ with respect to intelligent robots which are originally created by humans whether they are designers or programmers, so it is possible to recognize them with legal personality, and since they are not used randomly but by their owner or user, and therefore they can be considered their representatives and those responsible for them like legal persons, and this approach was partially adopted in the United States of America in the state of Nevada, where robots were registered in a special register established for this purpose, and they were insured and granted a financial liability, and they were implicitly recognized with some of the powers established for legal persons, and allowed to respond to claims related to compensation for damages they cause to others. (Benterra & Chahid, 2018).

The possibility of recognizing intelligent robots with independent assumed legal personality finds its justification from the practical and legal perspective, in that we face an actual reality that cannot be denied or diminished, through these intelligent entities that are neither natural nor moral persons, and yet they carry out many tasks and works from translation and flying aircraft and vehicles and medical procedures, which inevitably results in the occurrence of damages, and therefore the question of their civil liability is raised, and from a legal perspective all facts must be governed by a general abstract legal text that applies to them, otherwise we would be facing a legal vacuum especially with the difficulty of applying the legal text, because artificial intelligence systems enjoy technical specificities, whether in terms of their nature or the legal rules that will govern them (Othman, 2021, p. 1563). . Therefore, the recognition of legal personality for artificial intelligence entities (robots) has become an urgent necessity, for what they enjoy of freedom in making and making decisions without human intervention and this is what distinguishes them from the category of things, and justifies subjecting them to rules close to those specific to humans. (Bensoussan, 2015, p. 41)

Second: Challenges of Granting Intelligent Robots Legal Personality:

Jurisprudential opinions have been conflicted regarding the recognition of artificial intelligence entities (robots) with legal personality into two trends supporting and opposing the subject, and no consensus has been reached to this hour on a unified international jurisprudential opinion, and the resolution in this matter remains from the desired results in the future horizons of this type of advanced technology.

A) - Supporters of Granting Legal Personality to Intelligent Robots:

With the developments taking place in artificial intelligence and robotics research and the increase in their capabilities, American jurisprudence began in the early nineties of the last century to propose the idea of granting electronic devices with artificial intelligence legal personality, in order to impose legal responsibility on them for the damages they cause, in light of the difficulty of attributing that responsibility to users and producers, and this trend received great support from European jurisprudence which supported the idea and put forward many arguments to support it (Allam, 2023, pp. 2689-2690). , and this trend supporting the granting of legal personality to intelligent robots is based on a basic idea, which is that the concept of personality is flexible and remains always susceptible to expansion especially after the rupture of the distinction between person and thing, and the change in the value perspective of some things, which makes it capable of absorbing artificial intelligence, so it takes it out of the system of things to be included within the system of persons for what it enjoys of autonomy that makes it capable of regulating its provisions, by analogy with a purposive interpretation of the protective legal data related to animals and the environment. (Jrad, 2023, p. 229).

Supporters of this trend see that personality is a legal term that is not limited to the natural person who is a human before being a legal term, and that granting the legal person legal personality is evidence that personality is merely a legal term, and since there is no principle that forces the legal system to recognize a being with legal personality or deny it, so any entity with independent will and self-consciousness can be worthy of imposing legal personality on it, and artificial intelligence entities can make decisions without human intervention, so it is something independent of its creator or owner or user, and cannot be considered a thing subject to the supervision of others, and therefore it is worthy of the description of legal personality. (Nesakh, 2020, p. 219)

Some jurists also see that the concept of legal personality is independent of the quality of humanity and humanness, as it is related to the idea of bearing rights and obligations, and the evidence is that a human in the stage of slavery (servitude) although he carries the quality of a human, yet he did not have legal personality, due to his inability to acquire rights and bear obligations, and based on that it is possible to distinguish between human personality and legal personality which means the ability to acquire rights and bear obligations, and on the contrary modern laws do not require for the enjoyment of legal personality the ability of a person to acquire rights or bear obligations by himself, but it is sufficient that this be done through one who represents him, so personality is established for the non-discerning child and also the insane despite the absence of their will, so will is not the basis for the realization of legal personality. (Alzamel, 2024, pp. 37-38).

A branch of American jurisprudence has gone to grant artificial intelligence a legal personality like the moral personality granted to companies (Alqawsi, 2019, pp. 49-51). , and by analogy to the recognition of the corporate personality enjoyed by persons of public and private law, in view of the availability of reasons and practical necessities for artificial intelligence systems and technologies, represented in the necessity of the existence of a legal representative for it, and the possibility of questioning it in its own financial liability, and allowing it to be sued, and as the corporate personality is an accepted legal metaphor called for by practical necessities, so it is conceivable that the legal personality for artificial intelligence systems is also an accepted legal metaphor for the availability of the same reasons, and until it is possible for it to perform the tasks assigned to it, and the legal personality of artificial intelligence can be determined through the organization of a certain form of registration similar to the registration of companies in the corporate legal personality, and likewise whoever represents the legal personality of artificial intelligence from natural persons before individuals and agencies is determined, as is the case for the company manager who represents it in procedures before the law, and the more independent the robot the less it is considered a tool controlled by a third party such as the manufacturer, programmer and owner. (Alzamel, 2024, p. 38).

In while others see that artificial intelligence is a virtual person or a digital entity that is unique in characteristics that distinguish it from other entities existing in the virtual world on (the internet) therefore it enjoys a (digital) personality (Nesakh, 2020, p. 217). , or (assumed) personality because it represents a legal assumption arising from the necessities of scientific reality (Alqawsi, 2019, p. 15). , and digital legal personality is granted only to artificial intelligence that is distinguished by a high degree of autonomy, and is embodied in a physical form resembling the human body which is called (intelligent robot) in order to find solutions to hypotheses of civil liability resulting from it, and seeking to find a protective legal system for it (Jrad, 2023, p. 227). , and a branch of jurisprudence proposed granting artificial intelligence entities legal personality that is not independent but dependent on another person or under the guardianship of another person, such as the personality granted to the non-discerning boy or defective discernment or the insane so such people despite enjoying legal personality they do not have full capacity but defective capacity, so they cannot conclude all legal transactions but exercise them on their behalf (the guardian or trustee), and this type of personality can be granted to artificial intelligence entities to be a legal person under the guardianship of the user. (Alqawsi, 2019, pp. 27, 34).

The recognition of legal personality for artificial intelligence entities has become an indispensable necessity today, and supporters of this opinion relied on the idea that "all humans are persons but not all persons are human", and the concept of legal personality is not limited to natural persons only, but it is an abstract concept that does not rest on perception or will or human personality but its basis is social values, and the evidence of that is the recognition of legal persons with legal personality, and it should also be recognized for artificial intelligence entities because they constitute new types, as one of the authors said "the robot is not a human and not an animal, but it is a new type, and the new type means a new legal category". (Zalam, 2025, p. 214).

B) - Opponents of Granting Legal Personality to Intelligent Robots:

Some jurisprudence tends to oppose granting legal personality to artificial intelligence entities, and considered that the mere discussion of this subject is a form of unjustified legal luxury, due to the absence of a legal necessity for granting artificial intelligence entities legal personality, because they fall within the category of things and therefore the legal rules governing things are sufficient for the correct legal treatment with them and provide sufficient guarantees for them (Alkhatib, 2018, p. 111). . This trend goes to the fact that artificial intelligence is one of the inanimate things, which do not reach a degree matching human intelligence, but are in fact merely things that require special care from their owner to prevent harm from occurring, and that the responsibility of its custodian is presumed for any harm coming from its operation without the need to prove fault, and it is also possible to determine the responsibility of the owner of the robot in artificial intelligence by drawing inspiration from the responsibility of the owner of the animal, so the owner of the robot like the owner of the animal is responsible for the damages he causes to the third party without the need to create an independent separate personality for it. (Sayhoud, 2021, p. 41).

Merely recognizing the legal personality of intelligent robots even if it is technical does not conform to the traditional standards of legal personality, as granting robots legal personality like natural individuals leads to confusion and suspicion in the fixed distinction between people and things and mixing between them, and consequently killing the human race and exterminating it and the disappearance of humans for the benefit of the robot, and also the disappearance or extinction of human sciences such as medicine or law or the arts, and that mere comparison of the robot to the natural human should reduce the value of humanity itself which remains from the creation of Allah the Mighty and cannot have a like. (Nasr, 2023, p. 167).

Also, one should not confuse legal personality with capacity and claim that the robot enjoys legal personality but is not fully capable by analogy to the natural person with defective capacity, because the correct thing is that the minor as a natural person enjoys legal personality but does not enjoy full performance capacity (Lamaei, 2021, p. 860). , and even for those who claim that there is human personality and legal personality to justify the absence of rights and obligations from the slave and his non-enjoyment of legal personality despite his humanity, a claim that is refuted and does not necessarily correspond with the humanoid (robot), because depriving the slave of legal personality despite his possession of human personality, is something imposed by the despicable class system that grants the master absolute freedom with all rights, while the slave's freedom is in the hand of his master, and does not enjoy rights because he is in the service of his master. (Majdoub, 2022, p. 69).

Legal thought or imagination has created the corporate personality and granted it to bodies and institutions, and it is an assumed personality for the components of persons and funds and activity for interaction between them in order to achieve specific and agreed upon objectives in accordance with the provisions of the law, and it cannot be recognized in the future for artificial intelligence entities, because in practice it is expressed through natural persons and this is what cannot be imagined or found in artificial intelligence machines that were created through the scientific, technical and technological creativity of humans, and they always remain in need of a natural person to create and manage them, and cannot be imagined without that, and therefore cannot be creative in a solitary manner away from human will (Abomandour, 2022, p. 307). , but even the rights and obligations associated with the possession of corporate personality arise from human identity and how to organize their social relations and the resulting concepts such as freedom of expression and ethical rules and responsibility, and this is what artificial intelligence machines lack and what makes them meaningless as a result. (Arfa, 2003, p. 123).

And among the legal dangers resulting from recognizing artificial intelligence and robots with legal personality as a legal entity, is the escape of producers and other responsible parties from their responsibility towards robots, and thus the difficulty of determining civil or criminal liability for the acts of robots when damages occur resulting from errors emanating from them, therefore two French jurists (G. Loiseau and M. Bourgeois) rejected granting legal personality to robots and emphasized the danger of that, pointing out that this will lead to the non-responsibility of producers and users of smart devices, and thus a decrease in their care in manufacturing or using non-dangerous or safe robots; because responsibility in these cases will extend to these intelligent entities, and also the social benefit hoped for behind the creation of these entities, does not necessarily require granting them unusual legal positions, otherwise we will find ourselves one day facing unreal legal personalities. (Alzamel, 2024, p. 39).

Recognizing artificial intelligence entities with legal personality raises a problem, to whom is this personality granted, is it granted to the physical structure similar to the human body or to artificial intelligence in itself? It is known that artificial intelligence entities are not all embodied in physical forms that have existence in the external world, but there are artificial intelligence entities that are in the form of a program such as the smart agent, and also recognizing these entities with legal personality means the emergence of another society other than human society, so who would be the guarantor then of the subjection of these independent entities to the directives of human executive authority, and their non-deviation from the authority of human law and their commitment to the purpose for which they were created? It has been proven that the more independent artificial intelligence entities become the greater their ability to learn becomes and therefore the fears of their rebellion increase, not to mention the monopolization of artificial intelligence entities enjoying independent

legal personality of job opportunities and leaving humans without employment and the possible dire economic consequences of that, and even worse than that the question of recognizing those entities with rights related to personal status such as marriage, especially after proposing the idea of human marriage to a robot for discussion in French jurisprudence. (Albozoni, 2023, pp. 218-221).

And if the occurrence of global financial crises and company bankruptcies and the collapse of financial markets is caused in most cases by human errors, then granting legal personality to artificial intelligence entities will show its effect on the business community, because the ideal performance of these entities in business management will make company owners in the future hand over its management and governance to these entities, and it is likely that most of the business sector's nerve centers will be managed in the future by artificial intelligence entities, and since the latter is faster in learning and working and mastery and acquiring experience compared to the slowness of humans and the abundance of their errors and the limitations of their memory and their specialties, they will be able to create companies of their own, which makes it difficult to regulate a business community which ultimately leads to the impossibility of imposing human law on them (Alqawsi, 2019, pp. 51-52). , and these economic challenges are indeed considered sensitive and dangerous issues that must be dealt with carefully, delay in addressing them may be a kind of poor judgment; and any failure or procrastination in that will find the world facing global disasters that can only be avoided by adopting the best legislative policy practices. (Abdalkarim, 2021, p. 301).

C) - Future Perspectives for the Possibility of Intelligent Robots Enjoying Legal Personality:

Artificial intelligence is no longer at present merely conceptions from the literature of science fiction but a scientific reality that heralds a fourth industrial revolution, and a new innovation from the components of this age, as it has penetrated many fields in society especially the sectors of industry and services and medicine and media, for what it is characterized by high technical capabilities in accomplishing many tasks matching the required quality and precision, which is difficult for humans to perform except after great effort and considerable time, which heralds new horizons for the pattern of life and its quality with a forward-looking perspective for a future that paves the way for what is after humanity, in which artificial intelligence will compete with its human counterpart and surpass it in initiative and control of means of production and services, in a way that achieves prosperity for humans and facilitates better ways of living for them than before, (Abdalkarim, 2021, p. 301).

The World Health Organization (WHO) has affirmed that robots will revolutionize the field of providing health care in the near future, such as high precision in diagnosing diseases and thus reducing human errors and reducing costs and improving access to health services, and improving the mechanism of decision-making, with the ability to predict and warn of diseases, (Alzamel, 2024, p. 42).

And on the sidelines of the Future Investment Initiative conference held in the capital Riyadh on 26/10/2017, Saudi authorities surprised in a preemptive step the followers of developments in artificial intelligence and the problematic issues it raises at the practical and legal levels, granting the intelligent robot (Sophia) (Jrad, 2023, p. 236). citizenship and a passport, which was received at the headquarters of the United Nations on 11/10/2017, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and was appointed in this meeting an artificial ambassador within the framework of the United Nations Development Program to participate in improving human lives, to be received as an honored guest in many international conferences related to technological issues, and the robot (Vital) supported by very advanced algorithmic programming in the field of business management was appointed an official member of the board of directors of one of the famous Hungarian companies (Jrad, 2023, pp. 236-237). . Also, the Japanese government in the same year 2017 granted a chatbot robot called (Shibuya Miria) the right to reside in Japan. (Allam, 2023, p. 2696)

Such dealings with robots by these countries, although in the eyes of some they are merely media propaganda for the purpose of marketing them and encouraging individuals to accept new technology, because the recognition of legal personality only occurs by virtue of law, yet the increasing importance of robots in many fields of life and work that is difficult for humans to perform, puts us in the face of a new situation, especially since robots resemble the natural person

in external appearance, and in terms of having a tangible material existence, and if they lack humanity and remain a product of humans, yet they are a new type that has imposed itself on human life, due to the increasing technological development, until their situation became heralding day after day that the world is heading towards recognizing legal personality even if limited for robots, and although the matter is still far from reach it is not impossible.

Conclusion:

In sum, the continuous development in the world of technological techniques has revealed ongoing challenges in the field of artificial intelligence and robots, which have sparked lengthy jurisprudential discussion about their legal nature, and whether it is possible to classify them within the category of persons or things?, and the possibility of recognizing them with legal personality!, and some countries have made advanced strides from the legal perspective in dealing with this subject, and this study has resulted in the following findings:

- The recognition of legal personality for artificial intelligence entities including robots and others in the view of some jurisprudence contradicts the characteristics and environment of human society due to their lack of the characteristic of thinking and perception and financial liability and the required autonomy, which may result in the emergence of another non-human society that does not align with human laws and rebels against them, therefore it must be kept within the category of things.
- Despite the recognition of European law for robots issued in 2017 of the legal personality of robots, and its obligation on European countries to include it in their civil laws, it did not require that they be independent of humans, therefore the European Economic and Social Committee described it as personality obedient by humans (Human In Command).
- The recognition of legal personality for artificial intelligence systems and robots with legal personality in the view of some jurisprudence provides protection for its user in the event of errors or caused damages to others.
- No matter how much artificial intelligence systems and entities reach technological development, they cannot reach the stage of humans and be a human, enjoying an independent personality from its user, or be exploited without human intervention due to its lack of consciousness and perception and the autonomy that distinguishes humans.

And at the conclusion of the study we present the following proposals:

- The necessity of legislation paying attention to regulating intelligent robots and recognizing them even with a limited assumed legal personality of rights and duties according to specified conditions and controls, to determine their legal responsibility or the guardian or whoever represents them for damages resulting from their exploitation.
- The necessity of coordination between countries to establish common legal and ethical controls for the development of uses of artificial intelligence systems in all its forms and to reduce its risks.
- There must be a reconsideration of the traditional division between the two categories of things and persons because technological development has resulted in the existence of intermediary entities that cannot be classified within one of these binary classifications, such as intelligent robots which despite their lack of consciousness and perception, enjoy the ability to learn.

Ethical Considerations

This study is based on doctrinal legal analysis, comparative interpretation of legal texts, and theoretical examination of the concept of legal personality in relation to artificial intelligence. It does not involve human participants, personal data, experimental procedures, or empirical interventions. Therefore, ethical approval from an institutional review board was not required. The research was conducted in accordance with principles of academic integrity, objectivity, and responsible scholarship.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this **article**.

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