

Core Section: The Innovation – Temporary Legal Personality (TLP)

Khaled Boudraa

**The owner of the idea of the
temporary personality**

TEMPORARY LEGAL PERSONALITY FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Theoretical Foundation of TLP: A Third Legal Identity:

Temporary Legal Personality (TLP) is not a mere extension of existing personhood doctrines—it is a legal invention designed to meet the existential challenge posed by autonomous Artificial Intelligence.

Traditional legal systems recognize two stable identities: the natural person, governed by biological and moral existence; and the juridical person, defined by institutional, economic, or contractual creation. Neither accommodates the unique, dynamic, and transient agency of AI systems.

TLP introduces a third legal identity: one that is situational, event-based, and non-continuous. It activates only at the moment when an AI system performs an independent action—that is, a decision or behavior executed without human prompt, oversight, or anticipation—that causes legal consequences (harm, breach, violation, etc.).

This concept rests on the philosophical and legal principle of functional subjectivity: the idea that legal identity can be temporarily constructed around a specific act or moment of agency for the sole purpose of

accountability. It does not require full autonomy, self-awareness, or moral status—only the demonstration of legal causation independent of human intervention.

How TLP Works: Legal Mechanics of Activation

1. Trigger Point:

TLP is triggered when:

- The AI executes an act without direct instruction.
- The outcome leads to legal harm (e.g., injury, discrimination, breach of contract).
- There is no proximate human actor who can be reasonably held liable.

2. Temporary Legal Shell:

A legal construct is instantly formed:

- The AI is assigned a temporary legal ID linked to the specific event.
- This ID exists only within the bounds of investigation and adjudication.
- It has no rights, will, or continuity—only obligations.

3. Scope of Responsibility:

The AI can:

- Be sued or investigated under its TLP status.
- Be linked to reparative damages.
- Trigger regulatory penalties or require intervention in its design/code.

4. Dissolution:

Once responsibility is allocated and justice delivered:

- The TLP identity is legally dissolved.
- The AI reverts to its pre-event legal status: as a product or system.

Why TLP Is Revolutionary?

Avoids Full Personhood Debate:

- TLP bypasses the polarizing question of whether AI is “a person” by creating a minimal, task-oriented identity used only for liability.

Closes Legal Gaps:

- In cross-border or stateless AI actions, TLP ensures there is always a legal subject to hold accountable, preventing impunity.
- Protects Developers and Users from Unfair Burden
- TLP isolates responsibility to the point of failure or autonomy, instead of blaming humans in complex chains of use and design.

Aligns with Technological Reality:

- It reflects the modular, moment-based logic of AI operation. Just as AI's functions are conditional, so is its legal standing.
- *TLP and International Law: Application Possibilities*

- In Warfare: Autonomous weapons that misfire can be addressed through TLP, without shielding the state or misattributing responsibility.
- In Border Systems: AI denial of asylum or entry, based on flawed reasoning, can be challenged directly under TLP.
- In Finance: Algorithmic trading bots that crash markets can be held responsible under a defined TLP instance, allowing for systemic checks.

Counterarguments and Defense:

"AI can't be liable—it's not conscious."

TLP does not require consciousness. Liability in law often applies to non-conscious entities (e.g., corporations). TLP functions as a legal fiction, like corporate personhood—but far narrower and more precise.

"This complicates the legal system."

On the contrary, it simplifies it. Rather than endlessly debating who to blame, the law targets the locus of harm—the AI itself—and operates a temporary shell to contain and process accountability.

Conclusion of the Innovation:

Temporary Legal Personality is not science fiction. It is a necessary legal evolution—a functional compromise between anthropomorphizing machines and letting them act without consequences. It's a minimalist tool with maximal legal power: it allows the law to see the machine not as human, not as company, but as a momentary actor with legal significance.

No justice system built for human agency can survive the rise of autonomous intelligence without an innovation like TLP.



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