

Research on the Legal Personality of Artificial Intelligence Robots

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Abstract

Science and technology and human society are advancing, and artificial intelligence is making continuous strides. It has more and closer relationships with us. Artificial intelligence is being used more and more widely in various aspects such as automobiles, geography, biology, and robots. Among them, the artificial intelligence robot has the greatest impact on the law. He is not an ordinary robot. To a certain extent, he has got rid of human control, and can think and make judgments like humans, whether it is certain or not. Acts bring us life convenience and social benefits, but also inevitably lead to infringement issues. The problem of who bears the damage caused by artificial intelligence robots and how to bear them all need to be solved urgently, and determining the legal subject qualification of artificial intelligence robots is the prerequisite for solving all problems. The discussion of legal subject qualifications has always been an inevitable subject of various departmental laws and jurisprudence. The provisions on legal subjects are mainly concentrated in the civil laws of various countries. The author of this article mainly discusses the subject qualification of artificial intelligence robots in civil law. Chinese scholars roughly define it as the ability or qualification of legal relationship subjects to enjoy rights and perform obligations in accordance with the law. The legal subject qualification of artificial intelligence robots means the beginning of rights and grants artificial intelligence robots the legitimacy of personality rights is necessary, feasible and has profound legal significance.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence; Legal Personality; Legitimacy.

1. The emergence and challenges of artificial intelligence robots

1.1. The production of robots

A New York court once stated that the computer can only act on the order of the instructor, and that it is not its purpose to make judgments. This is also generally understood by the public, but artificial intelligence technology is constantly advancing, and concepts will quietly change. In theory, the general development stage of artificial intelligence goes from low to high through weak artificial intelligence, artificial intelligence and super human intelligence. [1] Human wisdom is advancing rapidly, and the development speed of artificial intelligence technology is accelerating. [2] And continue to be extended to more fields such as automobiles, medical care, service robots, etc. In foreign countries, the application of artificial intelligence systems is more advanced, and it has appeared in the financial, lawyer and insurance industries.

The human-machine war has attracted worldwide attention. March 13, 2016 was the last time an artificial intelligence robot lost to a human Go player. The AlphaGo developed by DeepMind, which Google acquired, has received great attention. During the first industrial revolution, the factory machinery changed since the appearance of the Jenny spinning machine. The conflicts between the textile workers and the machinery caused by this intensified, and problems arose. With the continuous development of the industrial revolution, in the third and fourth industrial revolutions, mobile phones and smart manipulators have also emerged, greatly improving work efficiency and quality of life. Artificial intelligence technology is changing with each

passing day. It is undeniable that artificial intelligence has greatly strengthened human abilities and impacted people's daily lives. However, the huge changes have also brought brand-new challenges to the legal environment and made the existing legal system show its advantages. limitation. The physicist Stephen Hawking once said that artificial intelligence is not only the largest event in human history, but also the possibility of the final event. Artificial intelligence describes the social state of new social creations and extensive machine intervention, constantly subverting and shaking human life.

In this article, the concept of artificial intelligence robots is adopted, and the following characteristics are summarized: (1) Obtaining autonomy by analyzing data; (2) Learning ability; (3) Visible form; (4) Depending on the environment The ability to adjust its actions. [3] In the future, artificial intelligence robots will have the ability to perform completely autonomous behaviors. They will analyze and judge information autonomously, and make certain behaviors, without being passively and mechanized by humans, or anticipated and controlled in advance. The unpredictable learning ability and independent autonomy of the artificial intelligence robot can be said to be its main characteristics.

1.2. The challenge of robots to the law

In 1978, severe infringement incidents caused by artificial intelligence robots gradually appeared. In a factory in Hiroshima, Japan, a cutting robot suddenly turned around and cut the worker behind it, causing an accident. In the following decades, artificial intelligence robot technology has not disappeared because of its negative effects, but has become more active in human social life. Under normal circumstances, we are usually unable to accurately predict the development speed of artificial intelligence. However, civil laws such as privacy rights, infringement issues, product quality liabilities, legal personality confirmation and other civil laws involved in intelligent robots should be paid enough attention by people. Artificial intelligence robots themselves The resolution of a series of legal issues such as the determination of liability and compensation for damages on the rights and obligations of its developers, operators and users is imminent. In this context, we must legally determine the civil subject status of artificial intelligence robots.

If the legal personality of artificial intelligence is not clear, its legal status is not clear, and there is no breakthrough to solve the problems related to it. Although artificial intelligence robots can think independently and learn independently, it is still unknown whether they can behave like humans; if not, what legal status the robot should have; who controls artificial intelligence robots and whether they are controllable, in fact, the existing norms do not Without effective regulatory confirmation, its subject qualifications, rights, obligations, and responsibilities have not yet been determined, and the order of artificial intelligence robots is extremely risky.

2. Overview of legal subject qualifications

2.1. Introduction to Legal Subjects

The discussion of legal subject qualifications has always been an unavoidable subject of various departmental laws and jurisprudence. The provisions on the subject of law are mainly concentrated in the civil laws and even the constitutions of various countries. Civil law is the "mother of all laws". Many legal principles and value connotations are derived from civil law. The provisions of civil law on subject, legal personality and power capacity have also become the basis of various departmental laws. [4] In civil law countries, legal personality is the keystone of the entire legal palace. The concepts of personality and power capacity also support the framework of modern Western law, and the content behind personality is more about the subject philosophy of the entire West. Artificial intelligence can have a profound impact on

human society, and its status should also be analyzed from the laws themselves and the logic behind them.

The "French Civil Code" takes the "personal law" as the basic compilation, and the "German Civil Code" takes the legal subject as the logical basis for its entire compilation. Its first article stipulates that "a person's rights and abilities begin at the time of birth." [5] Our country The law draws more from German law. According to the provisions of my country's "General Principles of Civil Law", a natural person's capacity for civil rights starts at the time of birth and ends at the time of death. It can be seen that for a legal subject, the most important legal element is the right capacity, and with the right capacity, it can assume legal rights and perform corresponding obligations.

The development of technology has realized the leap of artificial intelligence robots like humans, and the birth of more powerful intelligence. Legislators and researchers should also think more about it. The ability of rights stipulated by law does not have human value in the ethical sense. This also opens a gap for artificial intelligence to give the status of legal subject. In legal practice, civil law legal personality can be defined as the legal subject's qualifications in civil law. The two are the same angle under the civil subject system.

2.2. The historical evolution of the theory of legal subject

The definition of the concept of legal subject has gone through a long process of development. In the long history, different countries have different political systems, economic development levels, customs and customs, and the origin and development of their legal subjects are also very different. But basically the same is that the beginnings of the evolution of the legal subject are similar, and they are not uniform. Various forms of inconsistency, well-known people, activities and even inanimate objects, etc., so in the previous time there was no proper and proper positioning of the legal subject in the true legal sense. [6] Take Sumerian society as an example. The ruler of the society is the elder at the core, the ruler is the king, and the other common people have no subject qualifications. Human desires will continue to strengthen with the improvement of the level of social development. People desire to have rights and freedoms, and gradually determine the scope of legal subjects to the choice between equal identities. Since the Enlightenment in the 18th century, the subject of law has gradually become a tool for human beings to protect themselves. In a certain sense, the subject of law has been continuously developing in the direction of self-interest. Over time, its diversity has gradually disappeared. The author believes that the conceptual definition of the legal subject needs to be perfected because the legal subject should put the relationship between humans and other existences in the first place, and focus on achieving the coordinated development of human beings and society as the goal. Perfect running-in and realize the most reasonable application of law.

After the legal subject is abstractly defined as a person, there will be two different identities, one is a natural person with different temperaments in life, and the other is a legal person based on common characteristics. Only legal subjects can perform certain legal actions. The perpetrator can indeed exercise rights and perform obligations within the scope permitted by the law, and at the same time should bear corresponding responsibilities. The qualification of legal subject in the modern legal sense is based on the abstraction of people, which highly embodies its characteristics of complete generality, universal applicability, and abstract connotation, so that the scope of legal subject qualification is more open. On the other hand, as long as the legal relationship can join, any agency, individual or more can become or be the subject of the legal relationship. The theory of legal subject extracts the characteristics of people as a representative from the definition of the concept, and provides legal possibilities for the legal subject to fictionalize other existing things. The legal subject system refers to people who meet certain conditions in its abstract standard scope. To a certain extent, the existence after selection may be qualified as a legal subject, thereby enjoying legal rights and assuming legal

obligations. The extension of the concept of legal subject is embodied in the inclusion of non-human beings in the legal subject. As a result, the legal subject is gradually abstracted and categorized. However, it is clear that only the behavior of the legal subject can be reasonably regarded as a legal act. Its obligations, Only rights can be adjusted by law.

2.3. Rebellion is based on human obligations

The subject of legal obligations must be "persons", which is probably an undisputed general fact. The subject of obligation is a person who should perform a certain action within the scope permitted by law. Artificial intelligence robots have appeared before our eyes, and more and more robots will enter human life in the future. We should consider the legal issues brought about by robots in the longer term. The status of the subject of right and the subject of obligation within the scope permitted by law is different, which is manifested in the difference between the autonomous decision behavior and the legally regulated behavior. If we compulsorily regard the obligations without power as feasible, then it becomes inevitable for artificial intelligence robots to assume the obligations, which makes the theory of the correspondence between legal rights and legal obligations fall into contradictions and deadlocks. Artificial intelligence robots and humans should coexist harmoniously and develop on an equal footing. Only when humans can exercise their rights in a safe environment can artificial intelligence be developed and applied. However, it does not mean that there will be no breach of contract or infringement after the emergence of artificial intelligence robots. And other issues. Therefore, the behavior of artificial intelligence robots must comply with the law. A more direct statement is to ensure that humans fully exercise their power, with no hindrance as the minimum. In the legal sense, even if they have not become a legal subject, they have to undertake corresponding obligations to protect human rights and social order. In the ever-changing society in the future, artificial intelligence robots may live on the same parallel line as humans. It may not only deal with the relationship between humans and artificial intelligence robots, but also deal with the problems between artificial intelligence robots.

2.4. Subject of Responsibility

A legal subject in the true sense must have the ability to be responsible for its own actions. Without accountability, there is no legal meaning. If an artificial intelligence robot is not recognized as a legal subject, it is at least difficult to belong to the legal relationship we currently consider. In this sense, the three-element theory centered on subject-behavior-object has always been of great legal significance in legal theory, but artificial intelligence robots have caused a great impact on this classic theory. Whether artificial intelligence robots can become the subject of legal relations is highly controversial. We will leave it aside for the time being. The question is whether artificial intelligence robots, as the perpetrators that may infringe human safety and property safety, have the ability to assume responsibility. As expressed by the theory of legal liability, legal liability itself should be borne by the perpetrator. So if artificial intelligence robots are not allowed to bear corresponding responsibilities, this theory of responsibility will risk falling apart. But if the artificial intelligence robot is made to bear the responsibility, under what circumstances is it capable of legal liability, and in what way is it undertaken, property, property rights, or other? Designers, sellers, users, or third-party service platforms may all be the ultimate responsibility bearers. Compared with the previous legal relationship, this is more difficult to sort out accurately, and the issue of artificial intelligence robot infringement is very complicated. If the artificial intelligence robot is not legally liable, the entire legal relationship may affect more subjects, and it is difficult to determine an accurate judgment and qualitative. Moreover, the perpetrating behavior of artificial intelligence robots may greatly exceed human control. Can it be possible to achieve the effect and purpose of punishment by only punishing its owner? Therefore, the identification of related issues of artificial intelligence robots has a greater impact on the entire theoretical basis of liability .

2.5. Comparative analysis of artificial intelligence robots and "legal persons"

The evolution of the legal subject extends to the legal person, which is the legal person, after covering the person in the biological concept. The "German Civil Code" is very systematic in the compilation of the content of the code. It relatively completely unifies the rights and capabilities of natural persons and legal persons in the "personality" chapter, and lists the details of the process of legal persons from establishment to registration. Regulation. [7] A legal person grew out of nothing, and gradually developed into a qualified legal subject. However, the recognition of the legal person's subject status has become a consensus in the laws of various countries. The long dispute process is more conducive to the rational expansion of the meaning of the legal subject in a certain sense. .

Although legal persons do not have the clear biological attributes of natural persons due to their marketability, legal persons have their own spirit. Its spirit comes from the spirit of the natural person in the legal person. When it forms the will of the legal person group, it separates from the spirit of the natural person and becomes the independent will of the legal person. The Supreme Court of the Federal Republic of Germany has passed a case law stating that a legal person must enjoy the right of personality at a certain time. What is certain is that by abstracting people and then recreating legal subjects in the legal sense, not only can legal persons be reasonably included in the scope of legal subjects, but also many other existences such as unincorporated organizations and animals can be compared with this. The method is proposed to be the subject of law. People have a deeper understanding of their own nature, and the expansion of abstract types of modern legal subjects has greatly affected social progress.

Now, the European Parliament has proposed to give serious artificial intelligence robots a "special legal identity" or "electronic identity", which shows that it is possible to give artificial intelligence robots a legal personality. Artificial intelligence has the same characteristics as those currently granted legal personality. Artificial intelligence can independently learn, remember, accumulate experience, and do complex operations, decision-making, and actions. They can completely engage in general agency behavior. The artificial intelligence robot is similar to a legal person in a biological sense. Its function is to help humans work better. Humans and robots have more cooperation. Robots share data resources, individual data proprietary, functional freedom and legal relief. All aspects should enjoy rights. When blending with human life, in order to protect the interests of relatives, maintain social order, and promote social progress, it is necessary for robots to assume obligations. As Harari said, human laws can already recognize companies and define them as 'Legal person'. A legal person grew out of nothing, and gradually developed into a qualified legal subject. However, the recognition of the legal person's subject status has become a consensus in the laws of various countries. The long dispute process is more conducive to the rational expansion of the meaning of the legal subject in a certain sense.

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3. The legal significance of giving AI robots personality rights

3.1. The necessity and legal significance of giving AI robots personality rights

A law proposed by Darwin's theory of evolution: natural selection of things competes, survival of the fittest. Wisdom is the key to mankind's surpassing of all things, and the winning ticket to all challenges. Stephen Hawking's fear may paint a basic dilemma for artificial intelligence robots: whether humans will become extinct because of artificial intelligence or survive better. Based on such questions, it is necessary and urgent to explore the relationship between artificial intelligence robots and humans, artificial intelligence robots and laws, and society.

If you think that the artificial intelligence robot is a legal subject, it has only the empty shell of the legal subject, and does not have the executable property and performance ability in the civil law, and cannot make up for the damage caused to others, then you must rely on other legal subjects to be responsible for the damage. According to the relevant provisions on tort liability compensation, the consequences should be borne by the infringer. At present, some people may think that reprogramming or shutting down the system is just fine. Others may think that making artificial intelligence developers, producers, and operators take responsibility can solve existing problems. However, the situation is not so simple. The above methods are only effective for primitive artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence robots under modern technology can learn, accumulate experience, and make autonomous decisions. Therefore, after reprogramming the artificial intelligence, the artificial intelligence may be Reprogramming exactly the same decision, and this behavior is separate from the developer, producer, and operator.

According to the current laws of our country, there are no regulations on human damage caused by smart devices such as artificial intelligence, let alone the determination of their legal personality. If it is regarded as a legal thing, from the perspective of product liability, according to the relevant provisions of Article 42 of the current Tort Liability Law and Article 31 of the Product Quality Law, if the cause of the damage is the defect of the product itself, the liability should be The responsibility is made by the producer or seller. However, if artificial intelligence robots take actions based on autonomous decision-making, the above-mentioned regulations will aggravate the consequences within the scope of the responsibility of producers and sellers. Any decision and behavior of artificial intelligence robots may cause responsibility issues that may be transferred to the producer, and eventually to the last link of the responsibility chain-the developer, designer or programmer. The imbalance between programmers' responsibilities and rights is the greatest The problem. The programmer is only the mechanical input of the code, but does not actually create a certain thing; the data provider only prepares the material for the creative activities of the artificial intelligence robot, but the material does not play a decisive role. Excessive legal liability may cause programmers' fear and hinder technological

progress and development in the market. Even if our assumption does not exist, it is clear that in the presence of artificial intelligence, the application of product liability model is more important than ordinary product liability. Harder. Among the current domestic and foreign laws, only Saudi Arabia has announced that it will grant the artificial intelligence robot Sophia citizenship, but the solution to the problem of damages that may be caused by artificial intelligence is still unclear.

Recognizing the legal personality of artificial intelligence, making it a subject in society, can also effectively protect the rights and interests of other subjects. The parties to the contractual relationship stipulated in the contract law must be recognized legal entities capable of expressing their free will. If the transaction between two independent artificial intelligence robots, even if the transaction complies with the law, it is flawed, because the legal relationship created by this transaction cannot leave the manufacturer or owner of the robot aside. If multiple independent artificial intelligence robots conduct transactions, they can simply be regarded as independent artificial intelligence systems to conduct transactions, and it is impossible to determine the person responsible for their actions. This will result in the fact that although the legal subject has not performed the enforcement of powers and obligations, It is also a valid transaction, which is contradictory. If a contract signed by several interactive artificial intelligence systems activates another artificial intelligence system related to this type of transaction, the results of its operation may bring changes to the rights and obligations of third parties. Recognizing the legal personality of artificial intelligence can clarify its independent rights and obligations, and avoid losses to other subjects due to artificial intelligence decisions.

3.2. The feasibility of giving personality rights to AI robots

3.2.1. Legal feasibility

The legal subject qualification has multiple qualifications such as civil law and criminal law. In practice, the legal personality of civil law is the subject qualification in civil law. In this article, what is given to artificial intelligence robots is the subject qualification in civil law, to be precise, their rights and obligations as the subject of tort liability. The qualification of the subject in criminal law requires the punishability of the person. If the artificial intelligence robot violates the criminal law, it is unreasonable and legal to apply the current punishment methods such as imprisonment and other restrictions on personal freedom to the robot. Obviously, artificial intelligence is given The legal personality in the criminal law of robots needs to be further studied. In civil law, artificially intelligent robots cannot be granted political rights, and they cannot exercise voting rights or participate in politics as citizens. However, civil liability within the scope of tort liability is possible. The assumption of tort liability is based on property damage compensation, and must be qualified as the subject of tort liability, as long as the robot has its own property and has the ability to dispose of it. It is feasible to give robots executable assets, which can solve the compensation problem to a large extent.

For an entity to be eligible to become a legal subject, it is very important to influence the power and capacity to grant the qualification. Power and capacity for conduct, that is, the qualification and capacity of legal persons and natural persons to enjoy rights and assume obligations, are clearly stipulated in the law. Is it possible to apply the above-mentioned elements of legal personality, namely, power and capacity to artificial intelligence robots. Right capacity is a part of the category of legal subject, a legal status based on the law rather than independently obtained. In Roman law, the right capacity is used to define the legal status of an individual as a legal subject. Professor of Legal Philosophy Alfons Vaigvila defines the ability of rights as the ability to obtain subjective rights and undertake the obligations imposed by the law. The ability to rights is the permanent and complete civil state of each individual; prohibiting legal discrimination is a prerequisite for the ability to obtain and retain rights. The United Nations

High Commissioner for Human Rights defines power capacity as the ability to exercise rights and assume obligations through one's own actions without the assistance of a third party. This concept logically presupposes the ability as a potential holder of rights and obligations, and requires the ability to exercise these rights and assume the obligation to create, change or eliminate legal relationships. Artificial intelligence robots have autonomy and learning capabilities, and can make decisions and take actions on their own. If they are given the publicity of their identity and the protection of their property capacity, they can break through the limitations of the substantive elements of the law and have the capacity for rights.

Behavioral ability can be simply expressed as the ability to take action to do something. United Nations professionals have said that the ability to take action needs to be subject to requirements such as minimum age and discernment. The making of capacity requires that the subject must reach the legal age, have sufficient independence and understand the consequences of their actions. However, the capacity of a legal person actually uses other standards. First, it is unreasonable to use age to restrict the capacity of a legal person. Then, legal persons usually avoid using the term "capacity". The legal identity of a legal person is self-registration. From the day it was created, the company does not need this ability from the day it was established. An important factor in the subjectivity of legal persons is that they themselves cannot enjoy the rights conferred by their rights and capacity, and can only exercise their rights and perform their obligations through their authorized representatives. Because artificial intelligence possesses the skills of learning, memory, and autonomous decision-making, it has the characteristics of typical behavior ability, can exercise specific rights, fulfill the obligations stipulated by the law, and clarify the consequences of its behavior. Artificial intelligence may evaluate potential consequences before the wishes of its authorized representatives, instead of exercising rights and fulfilling obligations in person.

3.2.2. Possibility of social application

The accelerating development of technology makes artificial intelligence closer to our lives and has more and closer relationships with us. The European Union mentioned in a legislative motion in May 2016 that between 2010 and 2014, the European Union's robot sales increased by an average of 17% per year, while driving the growth of the electrical and electronic industries and auto parts suppliers; and robots The number of intellectual property patent applications for technology has tripled in the past ten years. This shows that the vigorous development of artificial intelligence-related fields has gradually occupied a very important position in our society's production and life. Of course, the corresponding risks will also be unbearable. Therefore, we must properly manage this technology and its applications. And to some extent, I need to go through social learning in artificial intelligence to gradually form my own relatively stable judgments. Where any artificial intelligence researcher or designer creates artificial intelligence entities, these artificial intelligences only have the possibility of rational cognition and reasoning, and they also need re-education of the social environment. If our human society treats them in a certain inhumane way, they may treat humans in the same way after learning our behavior. And this will be a disaster between humans and artificial intelligence. Perhaps the war between humans and machines in the movie "Terminator" may break out. Human beings are standing at such a crossroads. Artificial intelligence can enhance our human intelligence and make the development of human society change abruptly. Similarly, human society may also break out of disasters.⁴ International recommendations and their reference to Chinese robot legislation

In terms of the civil legislation of the world's artificial intelligence robots, the European Union's approach is more avant-garde. In January 2015, the Legal Affairs Committee of the European Parliament decided to set up a working group dedicated to artificial intelligence robots and legal relations. Soon after, the "EU Robot Civil Law Rules" were published. Regarding how to solve the problem of infringement of artificial intelligence robots, the Legal Affairs Commission

based on the actual situation of the EU, issued some legislative suggestions for reference: first, intelligent robots should be liable as long as they cause damage; second, the compulsory insurance system Applicable; third, the establishment of a compensation fund; fourth, the registration system for artificial intelligence robots.

Compared with international measures to deal with artificial intelligence robot legislation, China is lagging behind. If the robot makes independent decisions and learns independently, then under the current legal framework, the robot cannot take responsibility for the third-party damage caused by its behavior. The traditional civil law liability rules cannot accurately determine the responsible party and compensation, and it will not be comprehensive. Solve the problem of robot liability. In addition, in terms of contract liability, the existing legal framework is obviously insufficient. Robots are now able to select appropriate contract objects, negotiate agreements, conclude contracts, and execute contracts on their own. This status quo makes traditional civil law contract rules lack applicable conditions and foundations. In addition, in the scope of non-contractual liability, the existing product liability rules cannot fully cover the damage caused by the robot, because the artificial intelligence robot has strong adaptability and learning ability, and its behavior cannot be predicted in advance. It can learn independently from any experience. From this point of view, China's existing legislation is difficult to effectively legislate for artificial intelligence robots, and a considerable part of the international legislative proposals for China's development status is worth learning from. It is important to determine which legislative rules to solve the liability of robots, but on the long legislative road, it is necessary to make it clear that whether it is a property damage case or not, it should not limit the possibility of repairing the damage, nor should it Regarding non-"human" behavior as a reason for restricting compensation, the robot behavior that responds to instructions is clearly separated from independent autonomous behavior.

Before the development and design of artificial intelligence robots, the developer, designer or owner must register with the competent authority of the industry, promise that the development must be carried out within the scope of the law, and must protect the interests of human beings and the public interest as the premise, and resolutely shall not use it for anything. Illegal and criminal activities cannot be applied unless they are declared. Since the possession of identity is the basis for the granting of personality rights, classification registration is equivalent to granting artificial intelligence robots a legal identity, thus possessing legal subject qualifications. As a regulatory measure taken by the government so that other people can know the relevant information, the registration system of robots can be used as a prerequisite and basis to complement more systems, publicize other systems, and effectively prevent falling into "The tragedy of artificial intelligence" to avoid the generation of disorder.

On the basis of the robot registration system, it is feasible to use the robot's compulsory insurance system strategy to deal with the damage liability of artificial intelligence robots. Unlike the motor vehicle insurance we currently know, motor vehicle insurance only focuses on human beings, solving human misconduct and human faults, while the robot insurance system can force manufacturers and owners to purchase for their production or all robots. For insurance, the indemnable amount of the insurance company is limited to the corresponding insured amount purchased. After the damage occurs, the determination of liability for damage is different from that of a motor vehicle accident. The insurance company conducts on-site accident surveys. For the determination of liability for robots, the author believes that an expert group should be established with at least robotics skills. Development experts, legal workers, etc., and specialized institutions such as the United Hospital of Experts conduct inspection and appraisal of the damage results, and then determine the share of liability to be borne and distribute the compensation property. In addition, a compensation fund can be established as a supplement to the compulsory insurance system, which can ensure that damages not covered by insurance are compensated. The source of the compensation fund also allows multiple

stakeholders of the robot to invest or donate. At the same time, in order to reasonably protect the robot-related stakeholders, the compensation fund for artificial intelligence robots covered by the compensation fund can also be used as one of the conditions for assuming limited liability. The compensation for property damage should ultimately be based on the fund as the maximum limit. Damages are not subject to this limit.

In this article, a possible legislative conception of the liability for civil property damages of artificial intelligence robots is proposed. The author believes that on the basis of giving artificial intelligence robots a legal personality, it is possible to reasonably use the legal personality of the robot to undertake property compensation liability. Significantly, while protecting the legitimate interests of the robot's counterpart, it also confirms the legitimacy of the artificial intelligence robot itself to avoid the disorderly development of artificial intelligence. In addition, it also encourages more people to invest in artificial intelligence robots. Promoted the diversified development of investment in the economic field.

4. Concluding remarks

Artificial intelligence technology continues to advance and achieve leap forward, and its relationship with us has become closer. The impact of artificial intelligence robots on the law is great. He is not an ordinary robot. To a certain extent, he has got rid of human control, and can think and make judgments like humans, and perform certain behaviors or not. . Therefore, there is no doubt that giving legal personality to artificial intelligence robots is a question worth considering.

In this article, the author tries to endow the artificial intelligence machine with legal personality in the People's Law, and give the robot the ability to assume responsibility. The manufacturer or owner shall register and record the robot before developing and designing it is to recognize the legality of its subject qualification. On the basis, the compensation fund is given as its own property, and if there is property, the compensation of civil liability is not impossible. However, it needs to be clear that the legal subject qualifications cover many aspects such as civil law and criminal law. In this article, the author only expresses the civil legal personality of artificial intelligence robots. Its legal personality in criminal law and other fields is more complicated, involving life, health and more personal lives. Rights require more in-depth exploration. The main research of this article is still a new legal subject, which is in its infancy. In the early stage of development, there are inevitably many shortcomings and difficulties. The relative maturity of legislative theory and lack of practice make the realistic view still lacking, but the legal regulation is in the development process. Only by continuous improvement can we better realize the protection of human rights and promote the harmonious and orderly development of society. Therefore, more comprehensive legal research on artificial intelligence robots is more meaningful and necessary.

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