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Research on the Conflict and Adjustment between Digital Copyright Protection and Information Sharing in the Era of Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract: ***Against the backdrop of artificial intelligence profoundly reshaping the production and dissemination of digital content, the conflict between digital copyright protection and information sharing has become a core issue in the governance of the digital economy. This study analyzes the legal and practical roots of the conflict between the two, and proposes a collaborative adjustment path. The research finds that the "anthropocentric" logic of traditional copyright systems and the "depersonalized" characteristics of AI-generated content have a structural contradiction, and issues such as the rights ownership of generated content and the determination of infringement liability for algorithmic dissemination have become institutional dilemmas; although information sharing is based on public interest and innovation as its legitimacy foundation, the application of technologies such as deep fakes and data scraping has triggered new ethical risks. The conflict is specifically manifested in the disconnection between legal texts and technological practices, the trade-off between protection measures and sharing efficiency, and the ethical balance between individual rights and public welfare. Based on this, a three-dimensional collaborative adjustment mechanism of institutions, technologies, and governance is proposed to facilitate the sustainable development of the digital content industry.***

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Digital Copyright Protection; Information Sharing; Collaborative Governance.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current era where the technological revolution and industrial transformation are deeply integrated, artificial intelligence, as a universal technological engine, is driving a paradigm shift in content creation. The emergence of new creation paradigms such as AI-generated art, intelligent writing, and algorithmic music generation, facilitated by generative AI technology, has established a human-machine collaborative digital content production system. The massive and heterogeneous digital content produced thereby not only expands the dimensions of cultural dissemination but also becomes a core element of digital economic growth. However, the dissemination of digital works driven by AI technology exhibits decentralized and instantaneous globalization characteristics. The deepening of deepfake technology has exacerbated the concealment of infringement, and unauthorized cross-platform content migration and algorithmic adaptation have become frequent new forms of infringement. These not only disrupt the value distribution mechanism of the digital content market but also pose challenges to the adaptability of copyright law [1]. The institutional demand for digital copyright protection has significantly increased.

Information sharing, as the underlying logic of knowledge diffusion, plays a crucial role in the AI-driven innovation network. Cross-institutional data circulation, collaborative development of open-source algorithms, and open access to research results have constructed a community model for scientific and technological innovation. However, excessive reliance on the free flow of information may lead to the institutional dilution of digital copyright, highlighting the tension between the protection of creators' rights and the realization of public interests [2]. How to build a dynamic balance mechanism within the framework of intellectual property law, through the synergy of technical measures and legal regulations, to achieve a Pareto improvement in the intensity of digital copyright protection and the efficiency of information dissemination, has become a cutting-edge issue in the field of digital economy governance.

This study aims to deeply analyze the root causes of the conflict between digital copyright protection and information sharing in the AI era and propose practical adjustment strategies, thereby providing theoretical and practical guidance for digital copyright protection and information sharing and promoting the healthy development

of the digital content industry.

2. LEGAL INTERPRETATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONTEXT RECONSTRUCTION OF DIGITAL COPYRIGHT PROTECTION

2.1 Paradigm Shift in Digital Copyright Protection

In the context of AI technology reshaping the creative ecosystem, digital copyright protection is undergoing a paradigm shift from "human-centered" to "technology-law collaborative governance", highlighting the necessity of institutional transformation due to the conflict between traditional institutional logic and new rights forms.

2.1.1 The "Incentivizing Innovation" Logic of Traditional Copyright Systems

Traditional copyright systems take "originality" as the core legal basis for rights recognition, emphasizing the direct correlation between the creator's intellectual labor and the expression of the work [3]. The "automatic protection principle" established by the Berne Convention, by granting authors exclusive rights such as reproduction rights, performance rights, and information network dissemination rights, has constructed a closed-loop incentive mechanism of "creation - dissemination - revenue". This logic takes "human creators" as the sole rights subjects and, through legal fiction, transforms abstract "intellectual achievements" into disposable property rights. Its institutional goal is to stimulate cultural innovation vitality through private rights protection [4]. For instance, China's Copyright Law explicitly requires that "works" reflect the author's thoughts and emotions, excluding AI-generated content from traditional rights objects, reflecting the absolute insistence on "human creativity".

2.2 Institutional Dilemmas in the AI Era

However, the popularization of generative AI technology is structurally challenging the logical chain of traditional copyright systems, specifically manifested in two institutional dilemmas:

First, there is a dilemma in identifying the putative author of generated content. Texts, images, music, and other contents generated by algorithms through data training have diverse sources of "originality" - they may be based on the aggregation of human training data or the emergence of algorithmic autonomous learning. The traditional binary structure of "creator - work" has been disrupted and is difficult to adapt to the new creative process of "data input - algorithm processing - content output", leading to a paradox in the determination of the rights subject between the "human author fiction" and the "algorithm subject denial". In 2023, the US Copyright Office refused to register the copyright for AI-generated comic works, but the EU's "Artificial Intelligence Act" (draft) attempted to introduce the concept of "generator responsibility", reflecting the institutional differences among countries regarding the rights attribution of algorithm-generated works.

Second, the division of infringement liability under the automatic dissemination of algorithms poses a difficult problem. With the support of technologies such as blockchain and smart contracts, the dissemination of digital works presents the characteristics of "decentralization + automation" [4]. The autonomous content capture, cross-platform adaptation, and derivative creation by algorithms render the traditional liability division standards of "direct infringement - indirect infringement" ineffective. For instance, many current short-video platforms automatically generate "secondary creation" content through algorithm recommendation systems, making it difficult to define the boundaries of infringement liability for platforms, users, and algorithm developers, exposing the limitations of the "notice - takedown" rule in the "Infringement Liability Law" in technical scenarios.

3. THE TECHNOLOGICAL ETHICS DIMENSION OF INFORMATION SHARING

3.1 Overall Structure Design of the Intelligent Workshop Product

The legitimacy construction of information sharing needs to transcend the single perspective of "public interest priority" [5] and examine its dynamic game relationship with digital copyright within the framework of technological ethics, revealing the dual effects brought by technological empowerment.

3.1.1 The Legitimacy of Sharing Oriented towards Public Interest

The UNESCO (2019) in the "Recommendation on Open Science" clearly defines the "right to access knowledge" as a core component of "digital human rights", emphasizing that information sharing is a fundamental right for achieving educational equity, scientific and technological innovation, and cultural diversity [6]. In the era of artificial intelligence, this legitimacy is further strengthened: on the one hand, it is reflected in the logic of innovation-driven. Sharing mechanisms such as open-source software communities and open data platforms, by lowering the threshold for innovation, promote the iterative optimization of algorithm models. For example, Google's open-source TensorFlow framework has cumulatively generated over a million AI application projects, proving the multiplier effect of the sharing ecosystem on technological progress. On the other hand, from the perspective of social justice, the cross-institutional sharing of medical image data and the real-time dissemination of disaster warning information reflect the ethical value of information sharing in the public service domain. The "Global Pandemic Data Sharing Initiative" promoted by the WHO, by breaking data monopolies and shortening the vaccine research and development cycle, has become a typical case of the legitimacy of sharing.

3.1.2 Sharing Risks under Technological Empowerment

The evolution of technological tools, while expanding the boundaries of sharing, also gives rise to new ethical risks, posing a deconstructive challenge to the copyright order. The first is the deconstruction of the copyright order by deepfake technology. Content generation technologies based on deep learning can mass-produce highly realistic false works, such as forging unpublished novels by famous writers or simulating virtual performances by actors. Such behaviors not only infringe upon the author's right of attribution and performance rights but also weaken the public's ability to judge "truth" by polluting the information environment, fundamentally challenging the "authenticity guarantee function" [7] of the copyright system. The second is the implicit infringement disputes caused by large-scale data crawling. The batch capture of public web page content by web crawlers, although not directly copying complete works, may circumvent copyright supervision by extracting "non-original elements" (such as data fragments, structural frameworks). Such "implicit infringement" essentially undermines the protection effect of the "expression - idea dichotomy" in copyright law through the large-scale utilization of others' creative elements.

4. MULTI-DIMENSIONAL MANIFESTATIONS AND GENERATION MECHANISMS OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN DIGITAL COPYRIGHT PROTECTION AND INFORMATION SHARING

As a hot research technology, moving target tracking technology has been widely used in various fields. With the help of low cost, low power consumption, self-organization and high error tolerance of wireless sensor networks, moving target tracking based on wireless sensor networks also has broad application prospects.

4.1 Normative Conflicts: The Disconnection between Legal Texts and Technical Practices

The "anthropocentric" presupposition of the current intellectual property legal system forms a structural contradiction with the technological reality of the AI era, which is mainly reflected in the disconnection between the rules for rights determination and the new scenarios of creation and dissemination.

4.1.1 The Lagging Nature of Copyright Ownership Rules

The traditional copyright system takes "the personality of the creator" as the logical starting point for rights ownership, but the creation subjects of AI-generated content present a "de-personalized" feature [8]. Taking the 2023 ruling of the US Copyright Office as an example, the office refused to register the copyright of the image works generated by OpenAI, citing the lack of "creative contribution from a human author". This ruling exposed the narrow understanding of the concept of "creation" in the current system - the "data recombination - pattern recognition - content generation" process achieved by algorithms through deep learning is essentially a technical extension of human intelligence, but the law still adheres to the rigid standard that "the creator must be a natural person or a legal person". Similar disputes also exist in the EU. The EU's "Artificial Intelligence Act" (draft) attempts to define the "generator" as the rights subject, but it has not clearly specified whether the "generator" refers to the algorithm developer, user, or data provider, leading to the dilemma of "technical description replacing legal definition" in the rules for rights ownership.

4.1.2 The Insufficient Flexibility of the Fair Use Principle

The fair use system, as a balancer between copyright protection and information sharing, faces application difficulties in the AI scenario [9]. The current law's judgment of "transformative use" relies on traditional elements such as "use purpose", "use quantity", and "impact on the market", but these elements are difficult to precisely adapt to the data-driven technical scenarios. This is because the algorithm's extraction of fragmented data may not use the entire work but has a substantial impact on the market value of the original work through aggregated analysis. Therefore, the determination of "transformative use" in data training behavior has become a point of contention. The principle established in the Google Books Scanning case in the US that "systematic use does not constitute fair use" conflicts with the new model of "micro and multiple uses" in the AI era, exposing the insufficient accommodation capacity of the fair use system for technological innovation.

4.2 Technical Conflicts: The Game between Protection Measures and Sharing Efficiency

The dual nature of digital technology is fully manifested in the game between copyright protection and information sharing. Technology not only provides more precise copyright protection tools but may also become a barrier to information circulation. The tension between the two is concentratedly released through specific technical application scenarios.

4.2.1 The "Excessive Lockdown" of Access Control Technology

Digital Rights Management (DRM) systems achieve precise control over the use of works through technical means such as encryption and watermarking, but excessive reliance on technical protection may lead to the improper compression of the space for fair use. In the field of e-books, some e-book platforms restrict users' "fair use" functions for legally purchased books through DRM, and even prohibit visually impaired people from using screen reading software, which violates the mandatory provisions of the Marrakesh Treaty on copyright exceptions. The "absolutization" tendency of technical protection measures has led to the redefinition of the "private rights - public domain" boundary set by law by technology, forming a governance paradox of "code is law", that is, whether users' legitimate rights and interests can be realized depends on the value choices of technology designers rather than legal rules.

4.2.2 The Infringement Transmission Effect of Algorithmic Recommendations

The algorithmic recommendation mechanism of short video platforms, while enhancing the efficiency of information dissemination, has become a technical driver for the spread of infringing content [10]. According to the "safe harbor principle", platforms only bear the obligation to delete after receiving infringement notices. However, the algorithmically generated "similar content recommendations" may lead to the exponential spread of infringing content. On social media platforms, after numerous accounts post unauthorized content, the algorithm continuously pushes derivative works to users with similar interests. Even if the original video is deleted, the infringing content in the recommendation cache continues to spread. This "technical loophole" has plunged the "notice-and-takedown" rule into a "lagging governance" predicament, exposing the inherent conflict between the commercial logic of algorithms and the legal logic of copyright protection, and revealing the lack of synergy between current technological design and legal regulation.

4.3 Ethical Conflicts: Balancing Individual Rights and Public Welfare

Copyright disputes in the era of artificial intelligence have transcended the rule-based game at the legal and technical levels and risen to a fundamental conflict at the ethical value level, which is concentrated in the deep contradiction between the subject qualification of rights and technological justice.

4.3.1 The Controversy over the "Subject Qualification" of AI-generated Works

The controversy over the rights ownership of algorithm-generated content points to the essential attribute of "creativity" at the philosophical level. Traditional views hold that creativity is a unique product of human consciousness and must include subjective elements such as emotional expression and value judgment [11]; however, cognitive science research shows that algorithms can achieve human-like "analogical reasoning - associative creation" capabilities through pattern recognition. This controversy, when projected into the legal domain, manifests as a value conflict between "utilitarianism" and "personalityism". If the copyright of

AI-generated works is recognized, it may stimulate technological innovation but weaken the subject status of human creators; while denying their rights may suppress the development vitality of the AI industry. The draft amendment to Japan's Copyright Law attempts to introduce the concept of "computer program creations" and grant developers substitute rights, but it has not resolved the philosophical controversy over the "essence of creation", reflecting the difficulty of converting ethical dilemmas into institutional solutions.

4.3.2 The Risk of Technological Solidification of the Information Gap

Strict copyright protection may exacerbate global digital inequality. Developed countries, leveraging their technological advantages and copyright barriers, control core resources for AI development, including high-quality data and algorithm models. In contrast, developing countries, due to copyright restrictions, have difficulty accessing necessary training data, leading to a vicious cycle in "digital capacity building". For instance, AI research teams in African countries, unable to legally access databases of European and American literary works, are forced to use low-quality pirated data to train models, creating a negative feedback loop of "compliance dilemma - technological backwardness". This information gap caused by the copyright system is contrary to the "technological inclusiveness" goal advocated by the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, highlighting the ethical conflict between individual rights protection and global public welfare. To resolve the inherent contradiction between the "territoriality" of intellectual property and the "globality" of artificial intelligence, a new governance framework that balances innovation incentives and technology diffusion needs to be established.

5. CONSTRUCTION PATH OF THE SYNERGISTIC ADAPTATION MECHANISM

In the era of artificial intelligence, digital copyright governance needs to break through the institutional inertia of industrial civilization and build a "flexible institutionalization, justice-oriented technology, and diversified governance" synergistic adaptation system in the coupling of technological revolution and institutional change. The following proposes specific paths from three dimensions: legal framework, technical tools, and governance pattern, aiming to achieve Pareto improvement in copyright protection and information sharing.

5.1 Institutional Innovation: Improving the Flexible Legal Framework

The legal system needs to shift from the rigid constraint of "rights-based" to the flexible governance of "interest balance", and through the expansion of the subject system and the reconstruction of the distribution mechanism, bridge the structural gap between technological innovation and institutional lag.

5.1.1 Expansion of the Copyright Subject System: Temporary Rights Attribution to Algorithm Users

In response to the rights vacuum of AI-generated content, improve the "Copyright Law", and establish a "temporary rights subject of algorithm-generated works" system by referring to the rights division logic of "inventions made in the course of employment". In scenarios where there is no clear human creator, it is presumed that the algorithm user is the temporary rights holder of the generated content and enjoys exclusive use rights for a certain period. This not only avoids the ethical controversy of granting "legal personality" to algorithms but also provides a clear basis for the exercise of rights for market entities. However, it is particularly important to note that temporary rights should exclude monopolistic claims on public domain materials. If the generated content contains open-source data or expired copyright work fragments, the user may not prohibit others from making reasonable use of such parts. This design, through the dual calibration of "technical contribution degree" and "proportion of public resources", prevents algorithm users from excessively seizing social public interests.

5.1.2 Reconstruction of the Interest Distribution Mechanism: A Digital Royalty Model of Dynamic Tripartite Sharing

In terms of interest distribution, it is necessary to break the traditional "creator - disseminator" binary distribution model of copyright revenue and build a "creator - platform - public" tripartite collaborative interest sharing mechanism, driven by smart contracts for automatic revenue sharing, ensuring the interests of all parties while establishing a dynamic adjustment incentive mechanism. Firstly, develop a digital royalty distribution system based on blockchain technology. When users pay for AI-generated content, the smart contract automatically transfers the revenue according to the preset ratio. Secondly, introduce a "dissemination contribution degree" algorithm to implement floating royalty ratios for high-dissemination and high-social-value content, thereby

strengthening the incentive for content oriented towards public interests.

5.2 Technological Empowerment: Intelligent Upgrade of Governance Tools

Artificial intelligence technology provides new ideas and methods for digital copyright protection. It is possible to build an "automatic execution, risk warning, and collaborative governance" intelligent governance system by leveraging blockchain, federated learning, and other technologies, enhancing the accuracy of copyright protection and the standardization of information sharing.

5.2.1 Copyright Smart Contract System: Trust Mechanism Driven by Blockchain

Develop a "creation equals rights confirmation" [12] platform based on blockchain to achieve full-process automation of copyright management. Firstly, automatic authorization: creators set the usage conditions of their works through natural language interaction, and the smart contract automatically scans the entire network for unauthorized commercial use and triggers infringement warnings. Secondly, automatic royalty adjustment: through machine learning to analyze non-commercial indicators such as academic citation volume and cultural influence of works, reduce royalties for content with high contributions to the public domain to encourage technology sharing.

5.2.2 Infringement Monitoring Federated Learning Network: Cross-platform Collaborative Intelligent Recognition

For new forms of infringement such as "plagiarism-style infringement" and "data crawling-style infringement", build a cross-platform monitoring system under privacy protection. Institutions such as short-video platforms, text-image websites, and academic databases, without sharing raw data, jointly train infringement recognition models by analyzing standards such as text semantic similarity and video shot combination patterns, thereby identifying cross-media infringement behaviors and solving the recognition blind spots caused by the data limitations of a single platform. At the same time, the system automatically triggers three levels of response based on the degree of infringement. For minor adaptations, it sends compliance prompts; for substantial copying, it initiates a joint platform takedown; and for large-scale data scraping, it notifies regulatory authorities to intervene and investigate. This mechanism, which references the "risk-based governance" principle of the EU's Digital Services Act, can to a certain extent achieve an optimized allocation of resources.

5.3 Collaborative Governance: A Multi-Subject Co-governance Pattern

The effectiveness of digital copyright governance depends on the extensive participation of social subjects. In the era of artificial intelligence, it is necessary to break away from the traditional "government-led - individual passive" model and, through technological empowerment and institutional innovation, build an active participation mechanism for creators, the public, and social organizations, forming a collaborative governance pattern of "technical autonomy - social supervision - democratic decision-making".

First, establish a "government - industry association - technology enterprise" dialogue mechanism. Drawing on the experience of the UK Intellectual Property Office's (IPO) "AI and Intellectual Property Forum", a regular tripartite consultation platform should be established. Initially, a copyright governance pilot zone can be set up in digital economy clusters, allowing enterprises to experiment with innovative models such as algorithm-generated content copyright registration and non-commercial data sharing. The government can manage through a "negative list" to prevent ethical risks. Enterprises within the pilot zone can explore "AI-generated content attribution norms", allowing for a combined attribution method of "algorithm name+user", to accumulate practical experience for improving the Copyright Law.

Second, collaboratively set industry standards and authorize AI-related industry organizations to formulate copyright governance standards for specific fields, including "human intervention ratio certification standards" and "contribution measurement rules". The government should review and file these standards to ensure they comply with the principles of fair competition and public interest. This can enhance the technical adaptability of the rules and reduce the implementation costs of the system.

Second, promote collaborative governance between copyright holders and information sharing platforms. Copyright holders possess rich digital content resources, while information sharing platforms have strong

dissemination and distribution capabilities. Through cooperation, they can complement each other's strengths and jointly promote the development of the digital content industry. In establishing a copyright authorization mechanism, both parties should communicate and negotiate fully, and formulate diverse copyright authorization models based on different types of digital works and usage scenarios. Additionally, a reasonable revenue distribution mechanism is the core of the cooperation between copyright holders and information sharing platforms. Both parties should formulate fair and reasonable revenue distribution plans based on factors such as the market value of the works, dissemination costs, and user demands. Through big data analysis and other means, the dissemination effect and commercial value of the works on the platform can be accurately assessed, and the revenue distribution ratio can be determined based on this. By establishing a fair and reasonable copyright authorization and revenue distribution mechanism, the legitimate rights and interests of copyright holders can be protected, encouraging them to actively create and share digital works. At the same time, it can provide rich content resources for information sharing platforms, promoting the wide dissemination and sharing of information, achieving a win-win situation for both copyright holders and information sharing platforms.

Third, cultivate the public's copyright awareness and sharing spirit. Cultivating the public's awareness and behavior of respecting copyright and legally sharing information is the foundation for achieving coordinated development of digital copyright protection and information sharing. Through educational and promotional activities, the public should be made to deeply understand the importance of copyright protection, realizing that respecting others' copyrights is a respect for the labor achievements of creators and a need to maintain social fairness and justice and cultural innovation vitality. In encouraging the public to legally share information, the public should be informed of the positive significance of information sharing and how to share information while complying with copyright laws and regulations. At the same time, establish convenient and legal information sharing platforms to provide the public with safe and reliable information sharing channels. On these platforms, clearly define the rules and requirements for information sharing to ensure that the shared information has legal copyright authorization and guide the public to share information in an orderly manner on the platforms. To encourage more members of the public to actively participate in the legal information sharing actions, create a favorable social atmosphere, and promote a positive interaction between digital copyright protection and information sharing.

The construction of a multi-subject collaborative governance model essentially involves reconstructing the relationship paradigm of "technology - law - society" in the digital civilization era. This requires not only clarifying the rights and responsibilities of each subject through legal systems but also enhancing the precision and efficiency of governance with the aid of technological tools. Moreover, it is necessary to cultivate an ethical consensus of "co-governance and co-sharing". The key in the future is to prevent collaborative governance from degenerating into a "stalemate of multiple parties", but rather to transform diverse demands into a driving force for digital copyright governance innovation through institutionalized interest integration mechanisms, ultimately achieving the dual goals of "protecting innovative vitality" and "promoting knowledge accessibility".

6. CONCLUSION

The conflict between digital copyright protection and information sharing in the era of artificial intelligence essentially represents the generational contradiction between the copyright system centered on "possession of objects" in industrial civilization and the sharing demands characterized by "data flow" in digital civilization. The "anthropocentrism" presupposition, rigid rights boundaries, and static interest distribution model of traditional systems are difficult to adapt to the new ecosystem of "algorithmic creation - network dissemination - data value addition". The adjustment of this conflict needs to be achieved through the three-dimensional synergy of "institutional flexibility, technological justice, and governance diversity" to reach a dynamic balance. Institutional flexibility requires the legal framework to shift from "absolute rights" to "scenario-based interests", enhancing the accommodation capacity for technological innovation through mechanisms such as subject expansion and distribution reconstruction; technological justice emphasizes that technological tools should be embedded with ethical constraints to prevent the erosion of public interests by "code hegemony" and achieve compatibility between "technological innovation" and "social justice"; governance diversity advocates breaking the single pattern dominated by the government and building a negotiation mechanism involving technology communities, rights holders, and the public, incorporating diverse value demands into institutional design. This collaborative adjustment does not aim for absolute balance but rather establishes a "correctable and evolvable" dynamic equilibrium mechanism between the uncertainty of technological innovation and the certainty of rights protection, providing institutional support for the sustainable development of digital civilization.

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