



The Debate on Copyright Abolition Within Intellectual Property Law

Erica Bennett*

Department of Intellectual Property Law and Digital Policy Studies, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

DESCRIPTION

Copyright abolition represents one of the most significant debates within contemporary intellectual property law, challenging the traditional framework established to protect creative works and regulate their use. Copyright has historically functioned as a legal mechanism that grants authors, artists, researchers, and other creators exclusive rights over their intellectual contributions. These rights were developed to encourage creativity by ensuring recognition and economic benefits for original works. However, changing technological conditions, digital accessibility, and evolving social expectations have generated discussions regarding whether copyright protection continues to achieve its intended objectives or whether its removal could promote a more open and innovative environment. The concept of copyright abolition is primarily associated with the belief that knowledge, culture, and creativity progress through continuous exchange and collective development. Supporters of abolition argue that creative works are often influenced by previous ideas, cultural expressions, and shared human experiences.

Therefore, restricting access through exclusive rights may limit the natural process of adaptation and improvement. The elimination of copyright barriers could provide wider opportunities for education, research, and creative experimentation by allowing individuals and institutions to access and utilize existing works without complex legal restrictions. The digital transformation of society has strengthened arguments surrounding copyright abolition. The internet has enabled rapid global distribution of information, making traditional copyright enforcement increasingly difficult. Digital content can be reproduced and shared instantly, often beyond the control of original creators or legal authorities. Some scholars suggest that instead of focusing on stronger restrictions, intellectual property systems should explore alternative methods that support creators while recognizing the realities of digital communication and information sharing.

Abolishing copyright may also influence the development of creative industries. Many creators rely on copyright protection to

secure financial returns from their work and maintain control over its commercial use. Removing these protections could create difficulties for individuals who depend on creative activities as a source of income. Without a legal framework preventing unauthorized exploitation, creators may face challenges in receiving proper recognition or compensation for their contributions. This concern highlights the need for alternative mechanisms that can protect creative interests while encouraging greater accessibility. Another aspect of the debate involves the relationship between copyright and public interest. Copyright limitations can sometimes restrict access to educational materials, scientific publications, and cultural resources. In developing societies, restricted access to information may affect opportunities for learning and innovation.

A copyright-free system could potentially improve the availability of knowledge and support broader participation in academic, technological, and cultural development. Nevertheless, complete abolition of copyright requires careful examination of possible consequences. Intellectual property protection is not only concerned with ownership but also with maintaining incentives for future creation. Many creative projects require considerable investment of time, skill, and resources. If creators are unable to obtain meaningful benefits from their work, the motivation to produce original content may decline. Therefore, any movement toward copyright abolition would require the establishment of alternative systems that encourage creativity through new forms of support and recognition.

Possible alternatives include public funding models, voluntary licensing arrangements, cooperative platforms, and direct creator-support mechanisms. These approaches aim to reduce restrictions on access while maintaining incentives for creative production. Such models reflect a broader shift from traditional ownership-based systems toward collaborative frameworks that emphasize participation, openness, and shared development. The discussion surrounding copyright abolition also reflects a wider transformation in the understanding of intellectual property. Unlike physical property, intellectual creations can be shared by multiple individuals without being depleted. This unique characteristic creates difficulties in applying conventional

Correspondence to: Erica Bennett, Department of Intellectual Property Law and Digital Policy Studies, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, E-mail: erica.bennett@ubc.ca

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property principles to creative works. As society becomes increasingly dependent on digital information, intellectual property law may need to adapt to achieve a balance between individual rights and collective advancement.

In conclusion, copyright abolition presents a complex issue within intellectual property rights, involving competing interests between public access and creator protection. While removing copyright restrictions may encourage knowledge sharing, innovation, and cultural exchange, it also raises concerns regarding the economic sustainability of creative professionals.

The future development of intellectual property law may depend on creating flexible systems that recognize the value of creativity while promoting wider access to knowledge. A balanced approach can support both individual contributions and collective progress in a changing global environment. The debate over copyright abolition highlights the necessity of reexamining existing legal structures to ensure they remain relevant in the digital era. Ultimately, the objective should be to establish a framework that encourages innovation, protects creative efforts, and benefits society as a whole.