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Research on the Four Key Principles Governing Enterprise Data Rights in the Age of AI

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Abstract: The study proposes a hybrid control architecture for industrial robots that incorporates deep neural networks for adaptive tuning in all operating domains through online dynamic compensation. The system synchronizes six-dimensional force/torque sensor data, combined motor current, and terminal acceleration via an Ether-CAT bus to construct a compensation basis that includes 23 dimensions of real-time state observation. Dynamic residual learning is performed using a two-stream network design, with the primary network processing the historical state window and the secondary network parsing joint-space parameters. The network is trained using a move-learning strategy and pre-trained in a high-fidelity simulation environment of the Franka Emika robot.

Keywords: Data Property Rights, Intellectual Property Rights, Data Transactions and Use, User Privacy, Honesty and Integrity

1. Introduction

Currently, the issue of enterprise data rights is a matter of concern in the international community. The rapid advancement of technology has outpaced the development of consistent legislation, leading to a lack of comprehensive agreements in this regard. The discrepancies in legal systems, particularly between the enterprise legal system and the Anglo-American legal systems, have also given rise to significant conflicts. In 2018, the European Union introduced the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). However, in the context of today's rapidly evolving technological landscape, the GDPR has shown certain limitations. To date, not only do some fundamental issues remain unresolved, but there are also ongoing debates surrounding basic conceptual problems.

This paper aims to address the fundamental issues related to enterprise data rights and proposes preliminary solutions. By exploring the specific relationships between enterprise data rights, customers, and enterprises, the author conducts a systematic study through a literature review, analyzing existing research and achievements. The goal is to develop new theoretical insights regarding enterprise data rights. Understanding the fundamental aspects of enterprise data rights is of great significance for China's economic development. It can contribute to the discovery of new factors driving economic growth and facilitate the improvement of the data legal system. Looking ahead, this research also aims to explore the possibilities for future international data governance frameworks.

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2. The nature and definition of enterprise data rights

2.1. The nature of enterprise data rights

The author argues that determining enterprise data ownership falls within property rights, a concept that can be applied to real rights theories. The author suggests that confirmation of enterprise data ownership is not exclusive but can be achieved through actual possession, utilization, and income. Enterprise data rights can be classified as a special form of intellectual property, as they are intangible, subject to regional limitations, and time-sensitive. This classification aligns with the characteristics of intellectual property, such as the rapid iteration and update of data in the era of artificial intelligence. However, an overly long protection period could lead to outdated data protection, impeding data circulation and utilization. Consequently, compared with other forms of intellectual property, the protection period of enterprise data rights is shorter [1].

At the same time, because enterprise data rights involve data producers, namely users. Enterprises, namely data owners and related data users, have a dual nature of personal and property ownership. As an emerging property right, I believe that its confirmation and grant should be subject to specialized national legislation. Therefore, in the era of artificial intelligence, the confirmation of enterprise data rights has the basic nature of intellectual property.

2.2. The problem of defining enterprise data

To study enterprise data rights rules, a definition of enterprise data rights is necessary. Legislators acknowledge data conforms to intellectual property characteristics but lack innovation, indicating a high match between corporate data and intangible property rights objects.

The following is the refined and grammatically corrected version of your text, which also improves the overall flow and readability. I've made adjustments to the sentence structure, added appropriate words for clarity, and fixed grammar and spelling errors. The definition of enterprise data rights is that the subject is the enterprise, and the object, in the strict sense, is the data collected by the enterprise. It should be noted that it refers to the data collected by the enterprise rather than the data it has produced. Enterprise data rights are intangible property rights that allow the enterprise to control, use, and gain benefits from the data it possesses. As for why the enterprise has the right of disposal, it is because the data property rights of enterprises imply that they can make dispositions regarding this data or the property rights associated with it [2, 3]. Enterprise data rights are a form of intellectual property based on property rights, requiring the identification of major entities and regulations. Enterprises aim to generate profits by collecting and leveraging data to create economic benefits. The control, utilization, and monetization of data are crucial to ensure public interests are protected. Addressing cross-border issues and formulating four major rules is also a significant challenge. Further details will be provided in subsequent sections.

3. The problems faced by enterprise data rights

Enterprise data rights face several challenges, including ambiguity in the definition of data ownership, rapid development of data rights confirmation in the big data era, and the need for appropriate space in systems. Cross-border business and data issues can complicate the process, and protecting user privacy is crucial for human rights protection. In China, the Anti Unfair Competition Law protects rights and interests, but issues like unclear boundaries, instability, and mixed opinions make it difficult to meet industrial needs for general artificial intelligence. The value creation process of data elements is complex, as it involves continuous stacking of data processing and use, making the relationship between efficiency and fairness in data problems more complex. Promoting market

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development and tapping into potential of enterprise data rights is essential for addressing these challenges [4].

4. The right to enterprise data article principle

4.1. Principles of enterprise data disclosure and protection

Enterprise data rights, as an intangible property right, should be registered with national agencies to clarify its sources and facilitate national understanding. The registration system should follow the intellectual property and property rights system, establishing a shorter usage period for data compared to copyright, trademark, and patent rights. After registration, enterprises should publicly declare that their data is legal and inviolable, without disclosing specific data content. Enterprise data rights do not involve good faith third parties, as the state isolates and protects registered and publicly available data. Companies should collect and use relevant data without malicious intent, while improving and maintaining their data systems. Working with the state to protect data can make the enterprise data system more perfect and transparent.

4.2. Principles of user privacy protection

The principle of user privacy is crucial for the promotion of social and economic development of data as a factor of production. It is essential to clarify the rights and obligations of all parties regarding privacy protection in the relevant data before an enterprise can control and use it to gain revenue. The user has the right to consent to the entire data from generation to use, even after the transaction of the relevant controller. The user has the right to revoke their consent at any time without justification and request the enterprise to release them from control and delete their data. The user also has the right to refuse to provide any of their data to the enterprise, but for the normal use of the relevant business within the scope of lawfulness and reasonableness and the real need of the enterprise, the user can't provide their personal information and ask for the use of the relevant business. Users also have the right to know the use and destination of their data and be notified of changes in the data. When entering into a relevant data agreement, the user must indicate that changes require notification by the enterprise and the user's consent to the changes. If the enterprise is the user's data in a legally compliant way to trade out, the user cannot exercise the right of withdrawal of the new data controllers. The enterprise that receives the data bears the burden of proof of its own goodwill, which is the principle of goodwill acquisition in the transaction of enterprise data rights.

Inspiration from Article 311 of the Chinese Civil Code Article 311 of the Civil Code provides that if a person without the right of disposition transfers immovable or movable property to a transferee, the owner shall have the right to recover; unless otherwise provided by law, the transferee acquires the ownership of the immovable or movable property if:

(a) The transferee is in good faith at the time of the transfer of the immovable or movable property;

(b) The transferee is made at a reasonable price;

(c) The immovable or movable property transferred has been registered if it should have been registered in accordance with the provisions of the law, and has been delivered to the transferee if it does not need to be registered.

If the transfer acquires ownership of the immovable or movable property in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the original owner has the right to claim damages from the person who does not have the right of disposition. If the parties acquire other property rights in good faith, the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall apply by reference [5].

The principle of acquiring movable property rights in good faith is essential, but malicious manipulation of user rights must be punished according to relevant laws. Enterprises and data controllers have the right to control data use and income in lawful situations. They must protect data

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from infringement and not use relevant rules to obtain other users' data. Users must report any violation of laws to state departments. The "Company Law of the People's Republic of China" Chapter 1, Article 19 states that companies must comply with laws and regulations, abide by social morality, business ethics, honesty, and trustworthiness, and accept government and public supervision. In addition, enterprises must report to relevant state departments and comply with social morality, business ethics, honesty, and trustworthiness [6].

Enterprises should regularly report data protection and use status to national authorities. Evaluating data use status and adjusting laws is crucial for policy formulation. Data processing should not override national interests, and no unit should obstruct data investigation.

4.3. Principle of good faith

The principle of good faith in data processing is crucial for smooth transactions. Companies must obtain explicit consent from users or guardians before controlling data. Users have the right to privacy protection and should be informed of any data-related information. Companies must respect users' rights and fulfill their obligations. If a user demands data, enterprises must promptly inform them and not deliberately conceal or deceive them. If social harm occurs, enterprises may be deprived of data control rights. Honesty and credit are also essential in data transactions. Data trading should be conducted in state-sanctioned venues and truthfully disclose data-related information. Fairness and honesty are the basis for the development of the data market. Enterprises should cooperate with state departments and provide truthful information when investigating data. If an enterprise deceives or conceals data, it should be severely punished. Implementing honesty and trustworthiness in data markets and enterprise usage rights is essential for maintaining market vitality, improving national systems, and promoting economic and social development [7].

4.4. Principle of reasonable acquisition and use of data rights

The principle of reasonable acquisition and use of data rights. After discussing how enterprises should legally and compliantly obtain data in the previous text, the last rule of this article will explore how enterprises can reasonably obtain data rights and use data. According to the new the Chinese people republic. According to the relevant provisions of the Company Law, enterprises need to undergo multiple reviews to determine their qualifications for obtaining data rights [8]. The importance of enterprises holding data is crucial for their business operations, such as market analysis. The data should be related to the business and have the necessary qualifications for data control and usage rights. The scope of data usage and the legality of the data sources should also be reviewed. The data management capability of the enterprise is crucial, including data collection, server capacity, data classification, real-time data monitoring, and data protection. The asset integrity status of the enterprise determines its eligibility to enter the data market. If a company has a low credit rating or poor asset management, it may be appropriate to grant only a data collection or usage license and prohibit it from entering the data trading market. The key to realizing the value of enterprise big data production factors lies in integrating big data with enterprise activities and fully utilizing them [9].

The right to data can be transferred, but the transaction must be transparent and open. Subjects of interest can demand information about the transaction and act as third parties, claiming rights related to their interests. Disputes involving public interest, national interest, and personal privacy can be resolved in accordance with the law. Enterprises can process original data through their own algorithms, and for derivative data generated by processing the original data, the enterprise that processes the data acquires ownership of the derivative data [10]. Transnational data rights can be effective and transnational data transactions can be realized in the context of globalization. International agreements and organizations will appear to coordinate these transactions, but there is

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not yet a unified doctrine. To facilitate transnational data transactions, it is essential to examine whether the other side of the data subject and country has a relevant data transaction agreement. The author believes that the right to data should protect the interests of their own country without maliciously infringing on the interests of other countries.

5. Conclusion

In today's era, characterized by the booming development of the Internet and artificial intelligence technology, as traditional industries like real estate no longer stand at the forefront of the times, a new factor of production is bound to emerge. This new factor will drive social and economic development and inject fresh vitality into the progress of the era. Behind data lies the real economy, finance, artificial intelligence, and a vast expanse of industries. The research on enterprise data rights is still in its infancy. With the development of productivity and the continuous progress of artificial intelligence technology, data will be applied more and more extensively in all aspects of society, making greater contributions. However, under the glorious guise of technology, this article has several shortcomings. Currently, there is no consensus on the study of data rights. The relevant literature is relatively scarce. Most of the content is the author's introduction based on their understanding of civil law and finance - related knowledge. Moreover, the article fails to classify the main body of enterprise data. The author believes that the data generated during an enterprise's operation should be owned by the enterprise itself. Due to these aspects, there are many inadequacies, and further guidance is welcome. Only by solving the problems of enterprise data rights can we then explore the issues of enterprise data rights confirmation. Only when establishing a corresponding framework in the research of enterprise data rights can future research be conducted on a broader and deeper scale. Therefore, regarding the definition of enterprise data rights, user privacy protection, enterprise data disclosure, enterprise data protection, enterprise data transactions, enterprise data management, data exchange of multinational corporations, and the protection of public and national interests, corresponding rules should be formulated. This will enable us to rely on scientific and technological research on relevant issues, develop reasonable systems and regulations, and ultimately promote social innovation and development.

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