INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEGAL SCIENCE AND INNOVATION

[ISSN 2581-9453]

Volume 6 | Issue 3

2024

© 2024 International Journal of Legal Science and Innovation

Follow this and additional works at: https://www.ijlsi.com/

Under the aegis of VidhiAagaz – Inking Your Brain (https://www.vidhiaagaz.com)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Journal of Legal Science and Innovation at VidhiAagaz. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Journal of Legal Science and Innovation after due review.

In case of **any suggestion or complaint**, please contact **Gyan@vidhiaagaz.com.**

To submit your Manuscript for Publication at **International Journal of Legal Science and Innovation**, kindly email your Manuscript at **editor.ijlsi@gmail.com.**

Demystifying the Nexus between AI Art and Intellectual Property Rights

SHIVANGI GAUR[1] AND ROHIT AHLAWAT[2]

ABSTRACT

The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) in the creative realm has catalysed a profound transformation in artistic production, giving rise to AI-generated art. This phenomenon has captivated the art world while simultaneously provoking debates over authorship, ownership, and the applicability of existing intellectual property rights (IPR). This article explores the intricate nexus between AI art and IPR, examining how legal frameworks are grappling with the unique challenges posed by creations born of algorithms and machine learning. Central to this discourse are questions about rightful ownership of AI-generated artworks, the sufficiency of current legal definitions and protections, and the ethical dilemmas surrounding innovation and accountability. AI art encompasses various forms, including generative art, style transfer, interactive art, and augmented creativity, each presenting distinct challenges for IPR. The traditional concepts of copyright, patent, and trademark face unprecedented complexities in this context. For instance, copyright laws struggle to address the non-human agency in AI art creation, raising issues about who—programmer, user, or AI—should be considered the author. Patent law's requirements for human inventors and the demonstration of novelty encounter obstacles due to the dynamic nature of AI-generated outputs. Trademark law's application is equally fraught, given the distinctiveness and commercial use challenges posed by AI-generated visual elements. It will cover the legal and ethical implications, such as the role of human input in AI art, the determination of derivative works, and fair use. Human artists often provide critical guidance and contextualization, shaping AI outputs and infusing them with meaning. This collaborative interplay complicates the legal landscape, necessitating clear legislative measures to regulate AI-generated art effectively. Robust legislation is essential to define authorship, ownership, and fair attribution, ensuring that innovation flourishes while ethical standards and the rights of all stakeholders are upheld.

Keywords*: AI art, intellectual property rights, ownership, legal implications.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the midst of a digital revolution characterized by unprecedented advancements in artificial

[1] Author is a student at SRM University, Sonepat, India.
[2] Author is a student at SRM University, Sonepat, India.

© 2024. International Journal of Legal Science and Innovation [ISSN 2581-9453]

intelligence (AI), the creative landscape has undergone a remarkable transformation. Within this transformative paradigm, AI-generated art has emerged as a captivating and often controversial phenomenon, redefining conventional notions of artistic creation and challenging established boundaries of authorship and ownership. Yet, amid the grand innovation and artistic ingenuity that AI art embodies, a complex web of legal and ethical considerations looms large, casting a shadow over the future trajectory of creativity in the digital age.[3]

At the heart of these considerations lies the intricate relationship between AI art and intellectual property rights (IPR). As AI-generated artworks increasingly find their place in galleries, exhibitions, and online platforms, they bring to the fore a host of pressing questions: Who rightfully owns the intellectual property rights to AI-generated creations? How do existing legal frameworks accommodate the unique characteristics of AI art, shaped by algorithms and machine learning algorithms? What ethical dilemmas arise from the proliferation of AI-generated art, and how do we navigate them in a manner that balances innovation with accountability?

In light of these complexities, this article endeavors to peel back the layers of ambiguity and uncertainty surrounding the nexus between AI art and intellectual property rights. Through a comprehensive exploration of the challenges, legal frameworks, industry responses, and ethical considerations inherent in this dynamic relationship, we seek to shed light on a terrain often shrouded in mystery and confusion. By unravelling the intricacies of AI art and its implications for intellectual property rights, we aim to empower creators, policymakers, legal experts, and stakeholders to navigate this evolving landscape with clarity and confidence.[4] Through informed discourse and strategic engagement, we can forge a path forward that fosters innovation, safeguards creativity, and upholds the principles of intellectual property in the digital era.[5]

(A) What is AI Art?

AI art is a form of artistic expression where computers, equipped with sophisticated algorithms and data, generate visual or auditory creations autonomously or in collaboration with human artists. These algorithms are trained on vast datasets of images, music, or other media, learning patterns and styles to produce new pieces of art. It's like teaching a computer to understand the essence of what makes art beautiful or intriguing and then letting it create its own

[3] Dejan Grba, "Deep Else: A Critical Framework for AI Art" (2022).
[4] David Orozco, "What's the Real Deal Between AI Art & IP?" American Business Law Journal (2023), available at: https://michelsonip.com/whats-the-real-deal-between-ai-art-ip/
[5] *Ibid*

interpretations.

Imagine feeding a computer thousands of paintings by famous artists, along with information about their styles, techniques, and themes. The computer analyses all this data, learns from it, and can then generate new artworks that mimic those styles or even create entirely novel ones inspired by them. This process often involves deep learning, a type of artificial intelligence where algorithms simulate the way the human brain works, allowing the computer to recognize patterns and make decisions based on the data it's given. One of the fascinating aspects of AI art is its ability to push the boundaries of creativity by exploring new styles, combinations, and concepts that might not have occurred to human artists. It's not just about copying existing artworks but also about generating something fresh and innovative. Some AI artists even collaborate with human creators, using algorithms to augment or inspire their work, resulting in unique blends of human creativity and machine intelligence. However, AI art also raises questions about the nature of creativity, authorship, and the role of technology in society. Can a computer truly be considered an artist if it's merely following programmed instructions? Who owns the rights to AI-generated artwork? These are complex ethical and legal issues that are still being debated as AI continues to become more integrated into the creative process.[6]

II. TYPES OF AI ART

1. **Generative Art**: Generative art involves the creation of artwork using algorithms that produce unique outputs based on predefined rules and parameters. These algorithms can generate images, animations, and other visual content that vary each time they are executed.
2. **Style Transfer**: Style transfer techniques use neural networks to apply the visual style of one image to another. By leveraging deep learning algorithms, artists can transform photographs or other images into artworks that emulate the style of famous painters, art movements, or aesthetic preferences.
3. **Interactive Art**: Interactive AI art invites viewer participation and engagement by responding to user input or environmental stimuli. This type of artwork often utilizes machine learning algorithms to analyse and interpret input data, generating dynamic visual or auditory outputs in real-time.
4. **Augmented Creativity**: Augmented creativity involves collaboration between human artists and AI systems, where AI tools assist or enhance the creative process. These

[6] Z. Chen, L, Chen, Z. Zhao *et al.*, "AI Illustrator: Art Illustration Generation Based on Generative Adversarial Network," 2020 IEEE 5th International Conference on Image, Vision and Computing (ICIVC) 2020.

tools may offer suggestions, generate initial sketches, or facilitate exploration of artistic ideas, allowing artists to expand their creative horizons.

Generative Art creates unique artwork through algorithmic rules, while Style Transfer applies neural networks to mimic various artistic styles in images. Interactive AI Art engages viewers by responding to inputs, and Augmented Creativity combines human and AI collaboration to enhance artistic processes, expanding creative possibilities.[7]

(A) Generation of AI Art

AI art is generated through the use of computer programs and algorithms that leverage artificial intelligence technologies, such as machine learning and deep learning. The process typically involves the following steps:

- Data Collection: AI art often begins with the collection of large datasets containing images, text, audio, or other forms of media. These datasets serve as the training data for machine learning algorithms.
- Training of AI Models: Machine learning models are trained on the collected datasets. During training, the models learn patterns, styles, and features present in the data that are fed to them during the training.
- Generation of Artworks: Once trained, the AI models can generate artworks by processing input data or generating new content based on learned patterns. This process may involve techniques such as image generation, style transfer, text generation, or music composition, depending on the desired output.

(B) Notable Examples of AI Art[8]

The AI-generated painting "**The Next Rembrandt**[9]", conceived by J. Walter Thompson Amsterdam and Microsoft, serves as a remarkable resurrection of the renowned Dutch artist. Drawing upon Rembrandt's extensive body of work and employing machine learning algorithms, this masterpiece was meticulously crafted to mimic the style and themes characteristic of the artist. It stands as a testament to AI's capability to replicate and pay homage to historical artistic achievements while simultaneously generating fresh compositions that embody the spirit of the original artist.

[7] *Supra 4*
[8] Michael Filimowicz, 'The Ten Most Influential Works of AI Art' available at: https://rb.gy/k0tdc9 (accessed on 15/04/2024)
[9] Available at: https://news.microsoft.com/europe/features/next-rembrandt/ (accessed on 15/04/2024)

"**Portrait of Edmond de Belamy**"[10], crafted by Obvious, garnered considerable acclaim as the inaugural AI-generated artwork to be featured in a major auction. Utilizing a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN), this piece challenged conventional notions of authorship and creativity, sparking contemplation regarding AI's place in the art sphere and the definition of artistic expression itself.

Google's "**Deep Dream**"[11] series, developed by their research team, showcases the power of AI to produce surreal and dreamlike imagery. Employing deep neural networks, these creations transform ordinary images into mesmerizing and often bizarre visuals. The significance of this project lies in its exploration of AI's capacity to unveil new artistic possibilities, revealing the untapped potential nestled within the depths of machine learning algorithms.

III. APPLICABILITY OF IPR IN AI ART

In the complex landscape of AI-generated art, the established legal mechanisms of copyright, patent, and trademark encounter unprecedented challenges. Copyright, the bedrock of protection for original artistic works, faces intricacies when applied to creations stemming from AI algorithms. Unlike human creators, AI systems lack a clear legal identity, leading to uncertainties regarding authorship and ownership. Within the conventional copyright framework, ownership typically rests with the creator, but determining rightful ownership in AI-generated art presents a formidable task. Courts and lawmakers are grappling with the question of whether the programmer, the user, or the AI entity itself should be deemed the legal author.[12] Patents require human inventors and demand a demonstration of novelty and non-obviousness, criteria that may not neatly align with AI-generated outputs. The dynamic and iterative nature of AI algorithms introduces complexities in assessing novelty, raising doubts about patent eligibility.[13] Additionally, the lengthy and resource-intensive patent application process may prove inadequate for the rapid evolution and proliferation of AI-generated artistic expressions.[14] Trademark law, which protects symbols, logos, and brand identifiers, adds another layer of complexity to the protection of AI-generated art. While AI systems can produce visual elements that may qualify for trademark protection, determining their distinctiveness and commercial usage poses significant challenges. Moreover, enforcing

[10] Available at: https://medium.com/@dlaytonj2/ai-art-and-the-portrait-of-edmond-de-belamy-43f318882c09 (accessed on 16/04/2024)
[11] "Can Google's Deep Dream become an art machine?" (2016), available at: https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2016/mar/28/google-deep-dream-art (accessed on 16/04/2024)
[12] Borim Song, "Paradigm Shift: Artificial Intelligence, Contemporary Art, and Implications for Gifted Arts Education" 8 Journal of Gifted Education in Arts (2022).
[13] Ignacio Palacios, "The Very Old Debate About Image Manipulation", The Luminous Landscape (2015).
[14] Harry Jiang, Lauren Brown, et.al., "AI Art and its Impact on Artists" (2023).

trademark rights becomes increasingly intricate when AI-generated art is disseminated across digital platforms or integrated into diverse contexts. The challenges and subtleties involved in safeguarding AI-generated creations extend beyond the traditional boundaries of intellectual property laws. Broader issues such as data ownership, algorithmic transparency, and ethical considerations loom large on the horizon. As AI continues to revolutionize creative expression across various domains, stakeholders must collaborate to devise innovative solutions that balance the interests of artists, technologists, and society at large.[15] This endeavour requires a comprehensive reassessment of existing legal frameworks, fostering interdisciplinary dialogue, and advocating for ethical guidelines to ensure the responsible integration of AI in artistic endeavors.

IV. LEGAL AND ETHICAL IMPLICATION OF AI ART

(A) Authorship and Ownership in AI Art

The question of authorship and ownership lies at the heart of legal considerations surrounding AI-generated art. Unlike traditional artworks, where human creators are unequivocally attributed authorship, AI art introduces complexities due to the involvement of algorithms and machine learning techniques. According to Section 2(d)(vi) of the Copyright Act[16], the term "author" means:

> *"In relation to any literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work which is computer-generated, the person who causes the work to be created;"*

When it comes to AI-generated content, the ownership of copyright usually hinges on who initiated or directed the creation process. If a person, like an artist or programmer, guides the AI with their input and instructions, they're typically considered the author and hold the copyright. In simpler terms, if a human had a hand in guiding the AI to create something, they're the ones who own the rights to it. Copyright law, designed to protect original works of authorship, faces significant challenges in the context of AI-generated art. Determining whether AI-generated works qualify for copyright protection and identifying the rightful copyright holder raise various issues, particularly as AI systems lack the human agency traditionally associated with creative endeavors.[17]

(B) Human Input and Creative Control

Issues of ownership and control arise concerning the role of human input in the creation of AI

[15] Ziv Epstein, "Who Gets Credit for AI-Generated Art?" 23 IScience (2020).
[16] The Copyright Act, 1957 (Act no. 14 of 1957)
[17] Kristiana M. Brunder, "AI Art and its Implications Current and Future Artists" (2023).

art. While AI systems may autonomously generate artworks based on learned patterns and data inputs, human creators often provide initial parameters, select training data, and guide the creative process to varying degrees. Determining the impact of human input on ownership rights adds complexity to the legal landscape surrounding AI art and IPR.

The ongoing discussion surrounding the legal standing of AI-generated art carries significant implications for artists, collectors, and the broader art community, shaping the creation of fair AI frameworks. As the lines between human and machine-generated art blur, it's crucial to foster a thoughtful conversation about the changing nature of art and the impact of AI on its trajectory. By delving into the legal challenges and opportunities presented by AI-generated art, we can develop a deeper understanding of the profound impact these technological advancements will have on both the art world and society as a whole.[18] It is a complex interplay between the capabilities of artificial intelligence systems and the intentions and choices of human artists. While AI can generate artwork autonomously to a certain extent, it often requires human guidance and input to refine its outputs and infuse them with deeper meaning and context. One prominent example of this collaboration is the use of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), where one neural network generates images and another evaluates them. This process allows human artists to select the most appealing or meaningful outputs, shaping the final artwork according to their preferences and artistic vision.[19]

Moreover, human artists often play a crucial role in determining the input data and parameters used by AI algorithms. They curate datasets, choose algorithmic architectures, and fine-tune parameters to steer the creative process in a particular direction. For instance, in the case of style transfer algorithms, artists can input specific artistic styles or reference images to guide the transformation of content images into artworks that reflect desired aesthetics. Human artists contribute to AI art through interpretation and contextualization. Even when AI systems generate artwork autonomously, humans provide the narrative and conceptual framework that give meaning to the piece. Artists may interpret and reinterpret AI-generated images, infusing them with personal or cultural significance through titles, descriptions, or accompanying statements.[20]

[18] Chawinthorn Watiktinnakorn, "Blurring the Lines: How AI is Redefining Artistic Ownership and Copyright" 3 Discover Artificial Intelligence (2023).
[19] Gregory Betti, "Regulation and Control in AI Art: The Case of Watermarking and its Implications", available at: https://medium.com/@GregoryBetti/regulation-and-control-in-ai-art-the-case-of-watermarking-and-its-implications-6a25a1313ebd
[20] *Supra 10*

(C) Derivative Works and Fair Use

Questions of derivative works and fair use complicate the application of copyright law to AI-generated art. AI systems are capable of producing variations, adaptations, and transformations of existing works, raising concerns about potential infringement and the boundaries of fair use. Analysing the transformative nature of AI-generated works and their relationship to original sources is essential within the context of copyright law.

Derivative works in art, like remixes or parodies, adapt existing creations while fair use allows limited use of copyrighted material without permission. Artists may incorporate elements from original works, transforming them with new interpretations or commentary. Fair use considers factors like purpose, nature of the work, and effect on the original market. For instance, a satirical parody of a famous painting may qualify. Determining fair use is subjective and context-dependent, with legal precedents varying by jurisdiction.[21] Artists should be cautious of potential infringement and consider seeking permission or legal advice when using copyrighted material in their derivative works, fostering creativity while respecting original creators' rights. In the context of derivative works in art, fair use may apply if the new creation transforms the original work in a significant way, such as by adding new meaning, commentary, or aesthetic value. For example, a parody of a famous painting that satirizes the original work or its subject matter may be considered fair use, as it serves a different purpose from the original and does not compete with the market for the original work.

V. CONCLUSION

In the dynamic intersection of AI art and intellectual property rights (IPR), a multifaceted landscape emerges, rife with both challenges and opportunities. As we navigate this terrain, it becomes evident that the evolution of AI-generated art heralds a new era of creativity, one characterized by unprecedented collaboration between human ingenuity and machine intelligence. However, amidst the awe-inspiring innovation, a complex web of legal and ethical considerations casts a shadow over the future trajectory of artistic expression in the digital age.

In light of the intricate legal and ethical considerations surrounding AI-generated art, there arises a pressing need for robust legislative measures to effectively regulate this burgeoning domain. Strong and clear legislation is imperative to establish frameworks that not only delineate the rights and responsibilities of creators but also ensure fair attribution and recognition in the realm of AI art. Such legislation should provide explicit guidelines for

[21] Dimple Jodha and Poonam Bera, "Copyright Issues in the Era of AI- a Critical Analysis" 13 Res Militaris (2023).

determining authorship and ownership, taking into account the complex interplay between human input and machine-generated outputs.[22] By clarifying the legal status of AI-generated artworks and establishing mechanisms for attribution, these legislative measures can instil confidence among creators, users, and stakeholders, fostering a conducive environment for innovation and creative expression. Moreover, by addressing key ethical concerns and safeguarding the rights of all parties involved, these regulations can pave the way for a harmonious coexistence between AI technology and human creativity, ultimately enriching the artistic landscape and advancing societal progress.

*****

[22] *Supra 3*

VI. REFERENCES

(A) Journal Articles

- Borim Song, "Paradigm Shift: Artificial Intelligence, Contemporary Art, and Implications for Gifted Arts Education" 8 Journal of Gifted Education in Arts (2022).
- Chawinthorn Watiktinnakorn, "Blurring the Lines: How AI is Redefining Artistic Ownership and Copyright" 3 Discover Artificial Intelligence (2023).
- Dejan Grba, "Deep Else: A Critical Framework for AI Art" (2022).
- Dimple Jodha and Poonam Bera, "Copyright Issues in the Era of AI- a Critical Analysis" 13 Res Militaris (2023).
- Harry Jiang, Lauren Brown, et.al., "AI Art and its Impact on Artists" (2023).
- Ignacio Palacios, "The Very Old Debate About Image Manipulation", The Luminous Landscape (2015).
- Kristiana M. Brunder, "AI Art and its Implications Current and Future Artists" (2023).
- Ziv Epstein, "Who Gets Credit for AI-Generated Art?" 23 IScience (2020).
- Z. Chen, L, Chen, Z. Zhao et al., "AI Illustrator: Art Illustration Generation Based on Generative Adversarial Network," 2020 IEEE 5th International Conference on Image, Vision and Computing (ICIVC) 2020.

(B) Websites

- David Orozco, "What's the Real Deal Between AI Art & IP?" American Business Law Journal (2023), available at: https://michelsonip.com/whats-the-real-deal-between-ai-art-ip/ (accessed on 15/04/2024)
- Michael Filimowicz, 'The Ten Most Influential Works of AI Art' available at: https://rb.gy/k0tdc (accessed on 15/04/2024)
- https://news.microsoft.com/europe/features/next-rembrandt/ (accessed on 15/04/2024)
- https://medium.com/@dlaytonj2/ai-art-and-the-portrait-of-edmond-de-belamy-43f318882c09 (accessed on 16/04/2024)
- "Can Google's Deep Dream become an art machine?" (2016), available at: https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2016/mar/28/google-deep-dream-art (accessed on 16/04/2024)

- Gregory Betti, "Regulation and Control in AI Art: The Case of Watermarking and its Implications", available at: https://medium.com/@GregoryBetti/regulation-and-control-in-ai-art-the-case-of-watermarking-and-its-implications-6a25a1313ebd (accessed on 16/04/2024)

(C) **Acts**

- The Copyright Act, 1957 (Act no. 14 of 1957)

*****