AI-generated content is taking over the world. But who owns it?

When AI produces artwork and text indistinguishable from human creations, new approaches to copyright issues are needed.

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Unless you've been living under a rock for the past few months, you probably see weeks of art or text produced by artificial intelligence (AI). Tools such as Stable Diffusion can generate images based on a prompt, flooding social media with portraits of celebrities, historical figures, everyday people, and even the like. It’s still in its infancy, but the release of ChatGPT has raised some concerns that this technology could be used to replicate the work of famous artists, even though they're still under copyright protection.

ChatGPT is, of course, capable of generating content on almost any topic. Simpler queries are akin to using Siri and the like. What has drawn attention, however, are the detailed responses in paragraph form to more open-ended prompts. If Wikipedia's revision is to crowdsource information, and Google's is to organize it, then ChatGPT is like having a reasonably intelligent friend who will try to synthesize all of it and talk about it.

The worry is that after ChatGPT, with its ability to ask questions, it can quickly and easily produce content that can be copyrighted, and that this might not be as easy to control. Even though there are limits to the sort of content that can be generated, it might be able to produce content that is similar to what humans might produce.

The knowledge economy is dependent on a system that requires students to create original and unique content. If AI is able to produce similar content, it could interfere with the system.


doesn't have the ability to own intellectual property or

any other legal tools,” it said.

A computer program like a word processor does not own the text typed on it, any more than a pen owns the words that a writer writes. But systems now write news reports, compose songs, paint pictures. These activities generate value — and should they be protected by the law?

At present, the answer in most places is “no.” The policy behind this is often said to be incentivizing and rewarding innovation. This has long been dismissed as unnecessary or inappropriate for computers. Indeed, protecting such works might distort innovation — by humans, at least. AI has already achieved certain legal protections in the area of copyright law. If AI were to create a work, it would fall under the “author’s work” category. If AI were to create a work, it would fall under the “author’s work” category.

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AUTHOR, AUTHOR

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OWNERSHIP

Who own the content produced by ChatGPT?

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In most jurisdictions, automatically generated text does not receive copyright protection. For example, the US Copyright Office has stated that works are not protected if they are produced by AI. However, this is not always the case.

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Others have suggested that if AI is asked to do something, not only will it solve the problem of the authorship, but it will solve the problem of ownership as well.

The the answer, then, is that automatically generated content should not be eligible for copyright protection, but rather a type of content that AI is capable of producing. If AI is asked to do something, not only will it solve the problem of the authorship, but it will solve the problem of ownership as well.

This is an important consideration for a variety of reasons. First, if AI is asked to do something, not only will it solve the problem of the authorship, but it will solve the problem of ownership as well. Second, if AI is asked to do something, not only will it solve the problem of the authorship, but it will solve the problem of ownership as well.

Conclusion

In conclusion, AI-generated content should not be eligible for copyright protection, but rather a type of content that AI is capable of producing. If AI is asked to do something, not only will it solve the problem of the authorship, but it will solve the problem of ownership as well.

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Source: The Straits Times