

Generative AI: Copyright implications for AI inputs and outputs

生成式人工智能：人工智能输入和输出的 版权问题

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EU-CHINA Roundtable on Copyright Protection in the Digital Environment
中欧数字环境下版权保护研讨会

IP Key CHINA – NCAC
IP Key 中国 – 国家版权局



STRUCTURE | 结构

INPUT | 输入

Training Stage
Exceptions
训练阶段例外
TDM - Opt-out
文本与数据挖掘 – 选择退出

OUTPUT | 输出

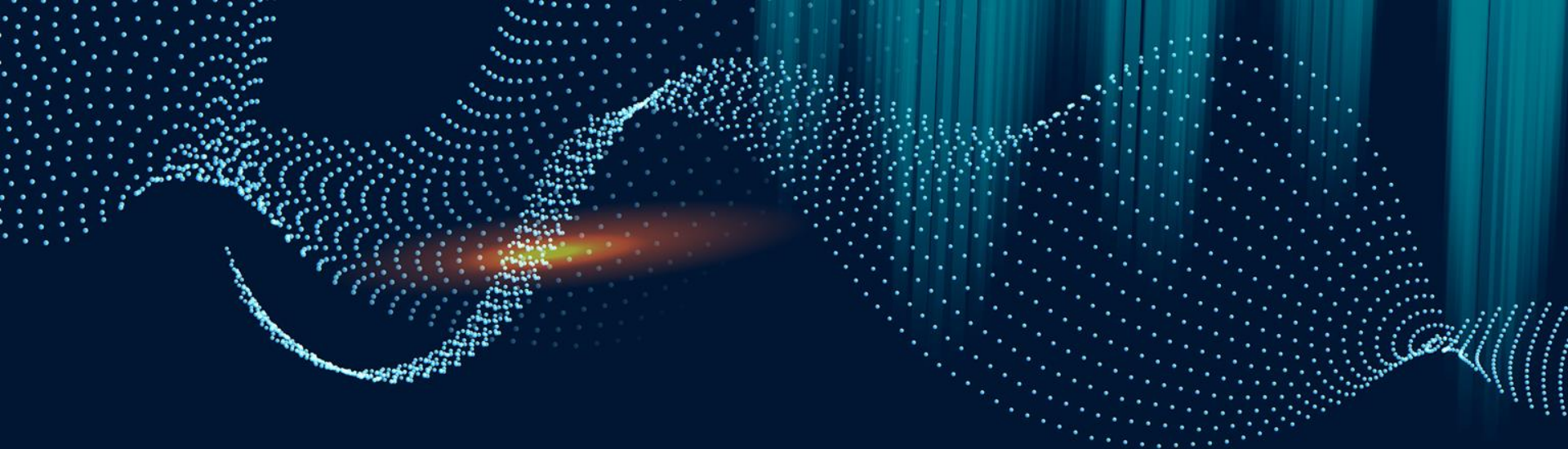
Protectability of AI
generated output
人工智能输出结果的可保
护性
Ownership | 所有权
Derivative work?
衍生作品?

OTHER ISSUES | 其他问题

Contractual terms
合同条款
Do model weight qualify
as protected database?
模型权重是否属于受保护的
数据库?

Remuneration
报酬

**Liability of the generation of
potential infringing output**
生成可能侵权的输出结果的法律
责任



01

INPUT | 输入

Exceptions | 例外



EU LEGAL FRAMEWORK

欧盟法律框架



Article 3 DSMD

《数字化单一市场版权指令》第3条

- Special TDM exception (scientific research purposes) | 文本与数据挖掘特别例外 (科学研究之用)
- to the rights of the reproduction/the sui generis database extraction right (**NOT** to the communication to the public right) | 例外仅限于复制权/特殊数据库提取权 (**不包括**向公众传播权)
- Specific beneficiaries | 特定受益人
- For scientific research | 为科学研究之用
- Lawful access to all works and other SM (BUT not software) | 所有合法获取的作品和其他内容 (**但不包括**软件)
- Not overridden by contract | 合同中没有相反约定
- Mandatory | 具有强制性
- Not subject to compensation | 无须补偿
- Subject to the 'three step test' | 须经“三步检验法”

BENEFICIARIES (Art. 3) | 受益人 (第3条)

Research organizations 研究机构

An entity the primary goal of which is to conduct **scientific research** or to provide **educational services** (involving **scientific research**) | 以进行**科学研究**或开展涉及**科学研究的****教育服务**为主要目的的实体

On a non-for-profit basis or by reinvesting the profits in its scientific research | 以非营利为基础，或将所有利润再投资于其科学研究

or | 或者

Pursuant to a public interest mission (public funding, special provisions, public contracts) | 出于公共利益目的（公共资金、特别规定、公共合同）

Public – private partnerships are welcome BUT the private entity should not control the research organization | 包括公私合营机构，但研究机构不应由私营实体控制

E.g. hospitals, universities, university libraries, higher education institutions | 如医院、大学、大学图书馆、高等教育机构

Cultural Heritage institutions 文化遗产机构

Publicly accessible libraries | 公共图书馆

Museums | 博物馆

Archives | 档案馆

Film or audio heritage institutions | 电影或音频文化遗产机构

& THE PERSONS ATTACHED THERETO 及其附属人员

Article 4 DSMD

《数字化单一市场版权指令》第4条

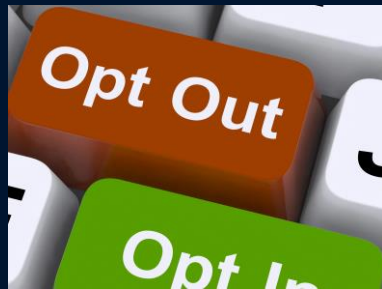
DATA
MINING

数据挖掘

- General TDM exception | 文本与数据挖掘例外的一般规则
- Everyone can benefit from it | 惠及所有人
- General scope (+commercial purposes) | 一般范围 (+商业用途)
- Lawful access to works and other SM (software is included) | 所有合法获取的作品或其他内容 (包括软件)
- Retained only as long as necessary for the purposes of TDM | 仅允许在必要时为实现文本和数据挖掘目的保留 (复制或提取的内容)
- Mandatory | 具有强制性
- Subject to the 'three step test' | 须经“三步检验法”

• **BUT | 但是**

(选择退出)



HOW? | 怎么做?

In an 'appropriate manner' ..., i.e.

以适当方式, 如

contractual agreement | 合同约定

unilateral declaration | 单方声明

BUT if publicly available online content:

但如果是网上公开提供的内容

ONLY via **machine readable means**

只能采取**机器可读的方式**

Machine readable means: | 机器可读的方式意味着:

including metadata and terms and conditions of a website or a service. | 包括元数据以及网站或服务的条款和条件

AND | 并且

'expressly reserved' | “明确保留”

Technological protection measures? (C-392/19 VG Bild-Kunst) | 技术保护措施? (欧洲法院C-392/19 视觉艺术协会VG Bild-Kunst v. 虚拟图书馆Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz (SPK) 版权诉讼纠纷案)



Dir. 2019/1024: | 欧盟2019/1024号令 (《开放数据与公共部门信息再利用指令》)

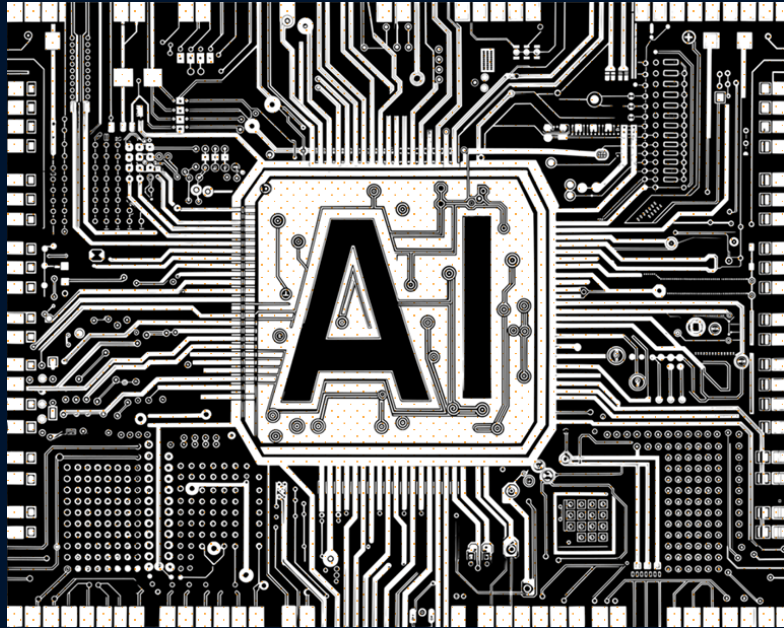
'machine-readable format': a file format structured so that software applications can easily identify, recognise and extract specific data, including individual statements of fact, and their internal structure;

“机器可读格式”：文件格式的结构便于软件应用程序识别、辨认和提取特定数据，包括个别事实陈述及其内部结构；



What is the connection between TDM and training of AI Models?

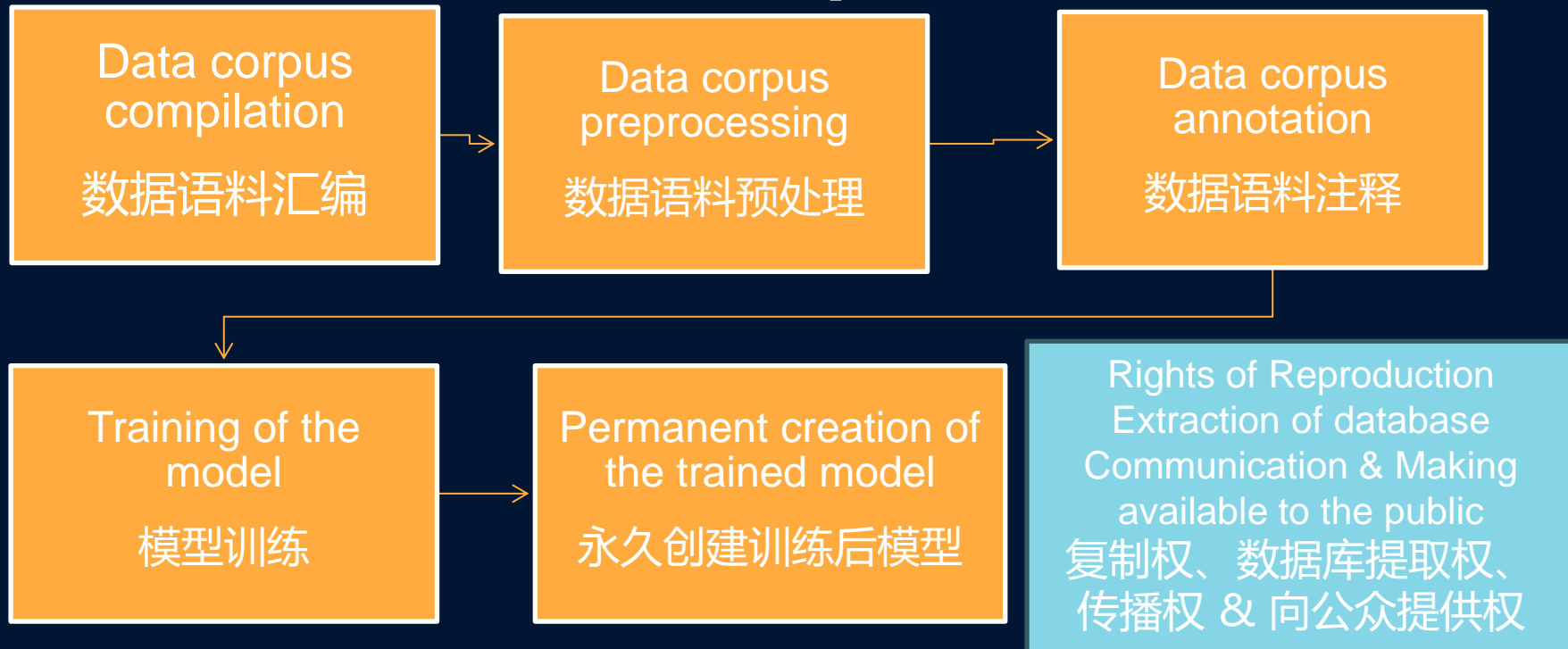
文本与数据挖掘和人工智能模型训练有何联系?



The training of general-purpose AI models requires access to vast amounts of text, images, videos and other data.

训练通用人工智能模型需要获取大量文本、图像、视频和其他数据。

WORKFLOW | workflow



Rec. 105 AI ACT

欧盟《人工智能法案》背景陈述第105条

The training of large genAI models **requires access to © protected CONTENT**

训练大型生成式AI模型需要获取受著作权保护的内容

For its use the **AUTHORISATION** of the RH is required

使用时必须获得**权利人许可**

Unless © exceptions apply

(e.g. TDM).
除非适用著作
权例外

(如文本与
数据挖掘)

BUT IF THE RH HAS OPTED OUT

但如果权利
人**选择退出**

General-purpose AI models providers need **AUTHORIZATION**

**通用AI模型
提供商仍需要获得许可**

Unless **TDM exception for scientific research** applies.

除非使用文
本与数据挖
掘的科学研究
例外



Obligations for providers of general-purpose AI models (art. 53(1)(c) AI ACT) | 通用人工智能模型提供商的义务 (《人工智能法案》第 53(1)(c)条) (一)

Put in place a policy to comply with © law & to identify and comply with OPT OUT (Art. 4(3) DSMD) (including through state-of-the-art technologies)

制定政策以遵循版权法，识别并遵守“选择退出”（《数字化单一市场版权指令》第4条第3款）（包括使用最先进的技术）。

See Art. 4(3) and 7(1) (2) Interim Measures for the Administration of GenAI Services

参见《生成式人工智能服务管理暂行办法》第4条第3款和第7条第1款、第2款

Extra-territoriality effect | 域外效力

See Art. 20 Interim Measures for the Administration of GenAI Services

参见《生成式人工智能服务管理暂行办法》第20条

- Long arm jurisdiction (similar to GDPR) | 长臂管辖 (类似《通用数据保护条例》)
- the obligation exists regardless of the jurisdiction in which the © relevant acts underpinning the training of those GPAI models take place | 无论支持通用AI模型培训的著作权相关行为发生在哪个司法管辖区, 该义务都存在
- In order to ensure level playing field | 目的是为了公平竞争

Problems 问题

- ONLY in the preamble 106 AI Act and 只规定在《人工智能法案》序言 (背景陈述) 第106条中
- Territorial principle of copyright law | 版权法的属地原则

BUT in case of violation: not a © infringement – but VIOLATION of AI act → sanctions & penalties

但是, 如果违反《人工智能法案》 (非著作权侵权行为) → **制裁和处罚**

Obligations for providers of general-purpose AI models (art. 53(1)(d) AI ACT) II | 通用人工智能模型提供商的义务 (《人工智能法案》第 53(1)(d)条) (二)

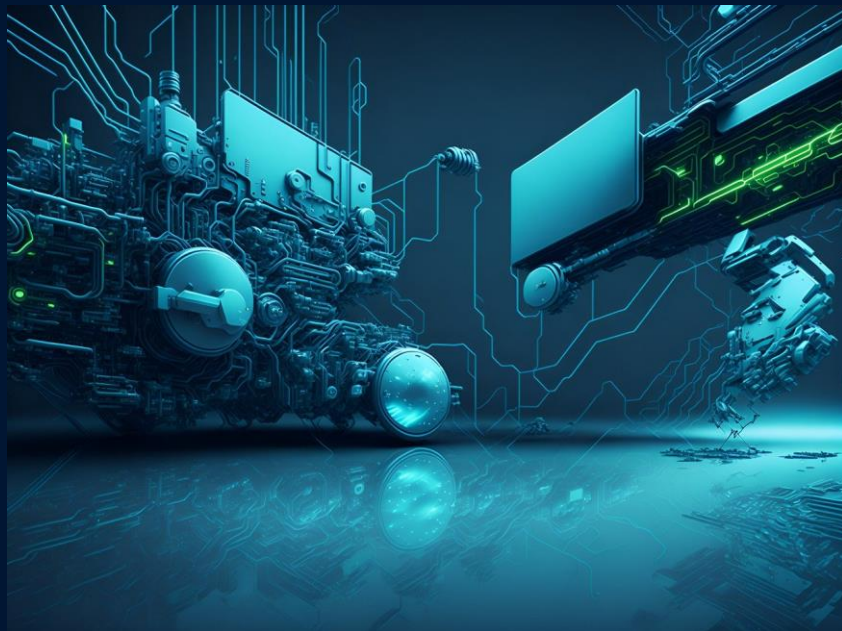


draw up & make publicly available a **sufficiently detailed summary*** about the content used for training of the general-purpose AI model, according to a template provided by the AI Office | 根据人工智能办公室提供的模板，就通用AI模型训练使用的内容起草并公布足够详细的摘要*。

*and for general-purpose AI models that are released under a free and open-source licence

* 包括在免费和开源许可证下发布的通用AI模型

PRAXIS? | 实践?



Available technical solutions ... 可供选择的技术解决方案.....

GOOGLE: | 谷歌
GOOGLE EXTENDED | 谷歌延伸

MICROSOFT | 微软

OpenAI:
MEDIA MANAGER | 媒体管理器

W3C group working on developing such standards –
TDMRep, metadata tags, JSON
W3C小组正在完善相关标准——TDM保留协议、元数据标签、JSON

Robots.txt

TDMRep | 文本与数据挖掘保留规则

TDM-AI

IPTC's RightsML | 国际出版电讯委员会RightsML模型

Spawning ai.txt

Content Authenticity Initiative (CAI) | 内容真实性倡议

VALUNODE

INITIATIVES by collective management organizations (and not only) | 集体管理组织的举措 (不止于此)

RIGHTSANDAI.COM

“音乐版权和AI”

PICTORIGHT
荷兰视觉创作者的权利组织

SACEM | 法国音乐作曲家、作者和出版者协会

GEMA
德国作者、作曲家和音乐版权代理商协会

ARTIFICIELLE VERTUEUSE, TRANS
POUR UNE INTELLIGENCE PARENTE ET ÉQUITABLE, LA
SACEM EXERCE SON DROIT D'OPT-OUT
12.10.2023

Introduced licensing model for AI providers to address the use of copyrighted music in AI training & the creation of AI-generated songs
为AI提供商引入授权许可模式，以解决在人工智能训练中使用受版权保护的音樂和创作AI生成歌曲的问题

AI OPT
OUT
NOW!

The Copyright Clearance Center's announced that it is including some AI rights in its Annual Copyright License for corporations. | 版权清算中心宣布，它将把一些人工智能权利纳入企业年度版权许可。

Fairly Trained



Joint letter to Members of the EP on the impact of AI on the European creative community by 13 Organizations (Brussels, 23.7.2024) + 23 Organizations 29.10.2024
13 个组织 (布鲁塞尔, 2024 年 7 月 23 日) + 23 个组织 (2024 年 10 月 29 日) 就人工智能对欧洲创意社群的影响致欧洲议会议员的联名信

Robert Kneschke v. LAION (摄影师) Robert Kneschke诉 LAION (大规模人工智能开放网络) 案

THE CASE | 案件

(Hamburg District Court) (德国汉堡地区法院)





This image link is in the training data

Sign in to opt into or out of AI art systems with Spawning.

该图像链接已被纳入训练数据。登录以选择进入或退出Spawning的人工智能艺术系统。



www.shutterstock.com - 64478755



www.shutterstock.com - 428538643



www.shutterstock.com - 64293646



www.shutterstock.com - 64356268



www.shutterstock.com - 65132476



www.shutterstock.com - 64293644



www.shutterstock.com - 66156967



www.shutterstock.com - 436471678



www.shutterstock.com - 67305814



www.shutterstock.com - 120173884



www.shutterstock.com - 98406649



www.shutterstock.com - 119662381



www.shutterstock.com - 118830661



www.shutterstock.com - 67305790



www.bigstock.com - 31718285



roomstime.com

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Impressum



LAION-5B: A NEW ERA OF OPEN LARGE-SCALE MULTI-MODAL DATASETS

by: Romain Beaumont, 31 Mar, 2022

We present a dataset of 5,85 billion CLIP-filtered image-text pairs, 14x bigger than LAION-400M, previously the biggest openly accessible image-text dataset in the world - see also our [NeurIPS2022 paper](#)

[See our update](#) on the LAION-5B dataset.

Large image-text models like ALIGN, BASIC, Turing Bletchly, FLORENCE & GLIDE have shown better and better performance compared to previous flagship models like CLIP and DALL-E. Most of them had been trained on billions of image-text pairs and unfortunately, no datasets of this size had been openly available until now. To address this problem we present LAION 5B, a large-scale dataset for research purposes consisting of 5,85B CLIP-filtered image-text pairs. 2,3B contain English language, 2,2B samples from 100+ other languages and 1B samples have texts that do not allow a certain language assignment (e.g. names). Additionally, we provide several nearest neighbor indices, an improved web interface for exploration & subset creation as well as detection scores for watermark and NSFW. We also announce a full reproduction of a clip training trained on LAION-400M at [open_clip](#). Explore the dataset at the [search demo](#). See also the [same post on laion website](#).

We thank our sponsors [hugging face](#), [doodlebot](#) and [stability](#) for providing us with computing resources to produce this dataset! We also thank the-eye.eu for hosting the image embeddings and a copy of the whole dataset.

Disclaimer on dataset purpose and content warning

The motivation behind dataset creation is to democratize research and experimentation around large-scale multi-modal model training and handling of uncurated, large-scale datasets crawled from publically available internet. Our recommendation is therefore to use the dataset for research purposes. Be aware that this large-scale dataset is uncurated. Keep in mind that the uncurated nature of the dataset means that collected links may lead to strongly discomfoting and disturbing content for a human viewer. Therefore, please use the demo links with caution and at your own risk. It is possible to extract a "safe" subset by filtering out samples based on the safety tags (using a customized trained NSFW classifier that we built). While this strongly reduces the chance for encountering potentially harmful content when viewing, we cannot entirely exclude the possibility for harmful content being still present in safe mode, so that the warning holds also there. We think that providing the dataset openly to broad research and other interested communities will allow for transparent investigation of benefits that come along with training large-scale models as well as pitfalls and dangers that may stay unreported or unnoticed when working with closed large datasets that remain restricted to a small community. Providing our dataset openly, we however **do not recommend using it for creating ready-to-go industrial products, as the basic research about general properties and safety of such large-scale models, which we would like to encourage with this release, is still in progress**



Have I Been Trained?

“我被用于训练了吗？”

<https://haveibeenentrained.com/>

DURING THE HEARING OF THE CASE 案件审理

- The temporary copying exception of Art. 5(1) Dir. 2001/29 **DOES** not apply | 第2001/29号令第5条第1款规定的临时复制例外**不适用**。
- Text and data mining (TDM) exception of Arts 3 or 4 Dir. 2019/790 (DSMD)? | 第2019/790号令（《数字化单一市场版权指令》）第3条或第4条规定的文本与数据挖掘（TDM）例外？
- Making reproductions for training AI systems falls within the TDM exception | 为训练AI系统而复制属于文本与数据挖掘（TDM）例外。
- Is the statement in the Bigstock's TOS an OPT OUT according to Art. 4(3) DSMD? | 根据《数字化单一市场版权指令》第4条第3款，Bigstock服务条款中的声明是否构成“选择退出”？
- Is it “expressly reserved”? | 是否“明确保留”？
- Is it “machine readable”? | 是否“机器可读”？

German court (310 O 227/23 27/9/24) DISMISSED the AI copyright lawsuit & decided:

德国法院 (310 O 227/23 27/9/24) 驳回了该AI版权诉讼并作出判决:

- LAION's use of images to train AI fell under the TDM exception for the purposes of scientific research | LAION使用图像来训练人工智能, 适用以科学研究为目的的文本与数据挖掘例外。
- affirmed the absence of commercial activity, as the dataset itself is made freely available to the public. The fact that the training set is also used by commercially active companies is irrelevant. | 数据集本身是免费向公众提供的, 因此确认不存在商业活动。训练集也被商业活动活跃的公司使用这一事实并不重要。
- A preview image with a watermark made available online in a stock image library satisfies the 'publicly accessible' requirement, even if access to the full-quality image requires a licensing agreement. | 图片库中在线提供的带有水印的预览图片符合“可公开获取”的要求, 即使获取高清图片需要签订许可协议。
- While not necessary, found that an opt-out in **natural language** would have been sufficient in this case to disapply the commercial TDM exception. However, not a general rule; it depends on the case and on the technical development at the time of use of the work. | 虽然不是必要条件, 但在本案中, 用自然语言表达“选择退出”足以排除商业性文本与数据挖掘例外的适用。但是, 这不是一般规则, 而是取决于案件情况和使用作品时的技术发展情况。
- there is no different result when applying the three-step test as the reproduction is limited to the purpose of analyzing the files, and any potential later creation of artificial competing works does not justify seeing a fundamental infringement of reproduction rights. | 适用三步检验法的结果也不会不同。这是因为其复制仅限于分析文件的目的, 任何之后可能产生的人工智能竞争作品都不足以证明从根本上侵犯了复制权。

CRITICISM | 批评

- Incomplete analysis | 分析不完整
- TDM exception does not cover all of LAION's activities | 文本与数据挖掘例外无法涵盖LAION的所有活动
 - Data publicly accessible on the internet – communication to the public | 可在互联网上公开获取的数据——向公众传播
- Lawful access ≠ publicly accessible | 合法获取≠公开获取
 - The provision of a link to a protected content could be actionable (Svensson and GS media) 提供受保护内容的链接是可诉为 (斯文森和GS媒体)
- Three step test ? | 三步检验法?

- Interesting interpretation of the research institution to collaborate with commercial partners - the dataset released free of charge, and no evidence was presented that any commercial body had control over its operations. | 对研究机构与商业伙伴合作的解释很有意思——数据集是免费发布的，没有证据表明任何商业机构控制了数据集的运行。
- Machines can read & understand plain text, the requirement to be “machine-readable” can be met simply by a website's terms of service, or any other such reservation | 机器可以阅读和理解纯文本，网站的服务条款或任何其他类似的保留条款都可以满足“机器可读”的要求。
- Retained only as long as necessary for the purposes of TDM ??? | 仅允许在必要时为实现文本和数据挖掘目的保留？

APPEAL?
上诉?

The background features a dark blue field with several bright, glowing light trails in shades of cyan and orange. A prominent trail of small white particles curves from the top left towards the center, resembling a particle path or a data stream. The overall aesthetic is futuristic and digital.

**POSSIBLE
WAY(S)
FORWARD?
可能的前进方向?**

Create an online information resource listing data sources, protocols and standards to express a machine-readable rights reservation (OPT OUT) in accordance with Art. 4(3) DSMD (validate standards & protocols)

创建在线信息资源，列出数据源、协议和标准，以实现根据《数字化单一市场版权指令》第4条第3款表达机器可读的权利保留（选择退出）（批准标准和协议）

EU
Commission

欧盟委员会

OR

EUIPO

欧盟知识产权局

OR

AI OFFICE

人工智能办公室



**Creation of a public
domain repository?**
创建公有领域资料库?

What is needed? 还需要什么?

Harmonization of standards ... | 统一标准.....
Increase legal certainty/streamline process
提高法律确定性/简化流程
Reduce cost & compliance complexity
降低成本和合规复杂性

BUT in ... | 但在.....
No mention of © | 没有提及版权

Copyright Infrastructure – standards for
metadata | 版权基础设施——元数据标准

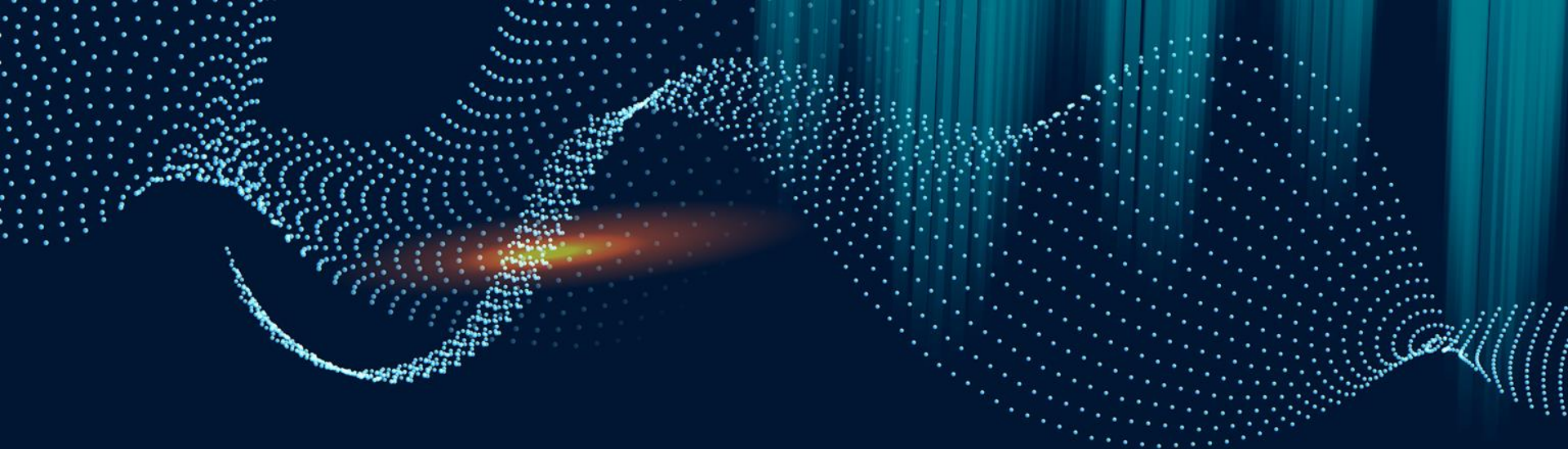
Transparency ('summary') | 透明度 (“摘要”)

Possibilities to 'Unlearn' | “忘却” 的可能性

WHEN TO OPT OUT (*ex ante* or *ex poste*)?
何时选择退出 (事前还是事后) ?

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION of
22.5.2023 on a standardisation request to the
European Committee for Standardisation & the
European Committee for Electrotechnical
Standardisation in support of Union policy on AI
《欧盟委员会2023年5月22日关于向欧洲
标准化委员会和欧洲电工标准化委员会提出
标准化请求以支持欧盟人工智能政策的
执行决定》

**Copyright infrastructure
Task Force
版权基础设施工作组**



02

Remuneration
报酬

Remuneration | 报酬

De lege lata | 现行法

Connection to
input/training stage
与输入/训练阶段有关
opt-out | 选择退出

licensing deals
许可协议

Connection to output
与输出有关

Apply rules on fair
remuneration in
exploitation contracts
(art. 18-23 DSMD)
在版权使用合同中适用公平
报酬规则 (《数字化单一市
场版权指令》第 18—23 条)

Collective licensing
集体许可

Remuneration | 报酬

De lege lata | 现行法

Training rights=
unwaivable
remuneration rights
训练权=不可放弃的获得报
酬权

Introduction of AI
output levy system
引入人工智能输出税制度

Introduction of statutory license for
commercial TDM
为商业性文本与数据挖掘引入法定许可
-mandatory collective management
-强制性集体管理
- Criteria for appropriate and
proportionate remuneration
- 适当且相称的报酬的标准



03

OUTPUT | 输出

**Protectability of AI generated output
人工智能输出结果的可保护性**

© Protectability of works in EU | 欧洲作品的版权可保护性

AI assisted ≠ AI generated works | AI辅助 ≠ AI生成作品

Original work (ECJ case law)

原创作品 (欧洲法院案例法)

- Author's own intellectual creation (C-05/08) | 作者自己的智力创造 (C-05/08)
- Original expression through the author's choice, sequence and combination (of words) – personal touch | 通过作者对词语的选择、排列和组合进行原创性表达——个人风格
- Only human creations, even if technical aids are employed (C-145/10) | 只包括人类的创作, 即使使用了技术辅助手段 (C-145/10)
- Reflect the personality of its author | 反映作者的个性
- Representing the free and creative choices (creative freedom) (C-833/18) | 反映自由和创造性选择 (创作自由) (C-833/18)
- Link to author's intellectual contribution | 与作者的智力贡献相关联

Not original work | 非原创作品

- No (or not significant) human intervention | 没有 (或没有显著的) 人工干预
- Solely AI-generated | 完全由AI生成
- If the features are predetermined by its technical function | 如果特征是由其技术功能预先确定的
- Determined by technical considerations, rules, or constraints with no room for creative freedom | 由技术因素、规则或限制决定, 没有自由创造的空间
- Fully automated works | 全自动作品
- Autonomously produced | 自主制作
- Random creations w/o human intervention in adapting the parameters and prompts | 在调整参数和提示语时没有人工干预的随机创作



“Create a visual representation of two parties signing a business contract in a formal setting, for example in a conference room or in a law firm office in Prague. Show only hands.”

“创作一幅图片，描绘双方在正式场合（如在会议室或布拉格的律师事务所办公室）签署商业合同。只显示手部。”

Prague Municipal Court | 布拉格市法院 - č. j. 10 C 13/2023- 16 (11/10/23)

- Action dismissed for lack of evidence (about authorship) - Plaintiff no legal standing | 由于缺乏（关于作者身份）的证据，诉讼被驳回 ——原告不适格
- AI as such cannot be the author | AI本身不能作为作者
- Plaintiff did not prove: | 原告没有证明：
- Who made the prompt? | 谁写的提示语？
- Was the particular picture created based on the specific prompt? | 该特定图片是否是根据特定提示语创作的？
- Not created personally by the claimant but AI-generated = not protected by copyright/ not the result of creative activity | 不是由原告个人创作，而是AI生成的 = 不受版权保护/不是创造性活动的结果
- the prompt itself could only be regarded as a theme or idea for a work, neither of which can be protected by copyright. | 提示语本身只能被视为作品的主题或构思，而这两者都不受版权保护。



Tencent v. YingXun
腾讯诉盈讯案

Li Yunkai v. Liu Yuanchun 李昀锴诉刘某案

- AI-generated picture “Spring Breeze Brings Tenderness” constitutes a copyrightable work | 人工智能生成的图片“春风送来了温柔”构成受版权保护的作品
- The plaintiff actively designed elements within the images through prompts; determined the layout & composition of the images using specific parameters → reflects the plaintiff’s personal choices & arrangement preferences → originality. | 原告通过提示语主动设计图片中的元素；使用特定参数确定图片的布局 and 构图，反映了原告的个人选择和编排偏好，从而具有独创性。
- Continuously refined the images by modifying prompts after the initial image creation. | 在最初的图像生成之后，通过修改提示语不断完善图像。
- Aesthetic choices & subjective judgments reinforce originality. | 审美选择和主观判断加强了原创性。
- AI is a mere tool for human creativity. | 人工智能只是辅助人类创造的工具。
- Case-specific approach | 一案一分析



04

**Liability in case of
infringement
侵权责任**

When does AI output infringe?

AI输出何时会侵权?

If it's identical to the original work. | 如果输出与原作完全相同

The taking of a sufficiently original part of a copyright-protected work.

摘取受版权保护作品中具有足够原创性的部分。

The taking of any part of subject-matter protected by related rights or the taking of a part that reflects the investment of the relevant rightholder.

摘取受相关权利保护的内容的任何部分，或摘取反映相关权利人投资的部分。

If the original can be recognized in it?(C-476/17 Pelham case)

如果能从中认出原作? (C-476/17 Pelham 案)

Independent double creation?

独立重复创作?

WHO IS LIABLE? | 由谁承担责任?

Exceptions? | 例外

Three-step test?
三步检验法?

Users of AI models
AI模型使用者
prima facie
infringers
表面侵权人

Developers and providers of AI models | AI 模型的开发商和提供商

Secondary/Primary infringers
(ECJ case law) | 次要/主要侵权人
(欧洲法院判例法)

contractual limitations?

*合同限制?

Maybe not applicable

可能不适用

Internet platform operators
互联网平台运营商

Primary/direct infringers
(ECJ case law)

主要/直接侵权人
(欧洲法院判例法)

INPUT?



Ultraman case 奥特曼案

Guangzhou Internet Court,
February 8, 2024

广州互联网法院，2024年2月8日

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS | 目前进展

- EUROPEAN COMMISSION- European AI Office: **Multi-stakeholder Consultation - FUTURE-PROOF AI ACT: TRUSTWORTHY GENERAL-PURPOSE AI** (30/7/24-18/9/24)

欧盟委员会-欧洲人工智能办公室：多方利益相关者磋商——面向未来的人工智能法案：可信赖的通用AI (2024年7月30日—2024年9月18日)

General-purpose AI models: Transparency and copyright-related rules | 通用AI模型：透明度和版权相关规则

30/9/2024 – Kick off Plenary – more than 1.000 attendees – the final draft of the AI code of practice – 4/2025

2024年9月30日—启动大会—1000多人参加—AI实践守则最终草案—2025年4月

- EUROPEAN COMMISSION- Pilot project **EU Repository of public domain and open-licensed works** (18 months – starts in Q1 2025) | 欧盟委员会：试点项目 **欧盟公有领域和开放许可作品资料库** (18个月——2025年第一季度启动)
- EUROPEAN COMMISSION: **AI PACT: Pillar I** acts as a gateway to engage the AI Pact network, encourages the exchange of best practices & provides with practical information on the AI Act implementation process; **Pillar II** encourages AI system providers and deployers to prepare early and take actions towards compliance with requirements and obligations set out in the legislation. | 欧盟委员会：《**人工智能公约**》。第一支柱作为参与《人工智能公约》网络的门户，鼓励交流最佳实践，并提供有关《人工智能法案》实施过程的实际信息；第二支柱鼓励AI系统提供商和使用商及早准备，并采取行动履行立法中规定的要求和义务。
- COUNCIL of EU: **Policy questionnaire on the relationship between gen AI and copyright and related rights** (Hungarian Presidency) | 欧盟理事会：关于生成式AI与版权及相关权利之间关系的政策问卷 (匈牙利任主席国期间)
- EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL **Proposal for AI Liability Directive?** 欧洲议会和欧洲理事会：《**人工智能责任指令**》提案？
- EUIPO **COPYRIGHT KNOWLEDGE CENTER + STUDY ON Development of Generative Artificial Intelligence from a Copyright Perspective** | 欧盟知识产权局 版权知识中心 + 从版权角度对生成式AI的发展的研究
- **Council of Europe Framework Convention on AI** | 欧洲委员会人工智能框架公约



Conclusions

结论

THANKS! | 谢谢!

Do you have any questions? | 提问?



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