



SERVING AUTHORS WORLDWIDE  
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## Resolution: Protecting visual artists' rights in the age of AI

**The International Council of Creators of Graphic, Plastic and Photographic Arts (CIAGP) of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), which brings together 225 collective management organizations representing the global creative community, convened in Paris, France, on 27 and 28 November 2023;**

*Considering* that Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a powerful and impactful technology which is increasingly used in the creative and cultural industries, offering artists another way of exploring artistic possibilities and potentially enhancing and complementing the unique capabilities of humans.

*Noting* that generative AI is trained on enormous amount of copyright-protected images at the expense of visual artists, who are not asked for permission, do not know if and how their works are used, and are not remunerated for such uses.

*Bearing in mind* that generative AI produces artworks infinitely faster and at lower cost than human creators can do<sup>1</sup>, thus creating a competing market which significantly harms author's livelihood.

*Noting* that regulation of generative AI is currently under discussion in many countries around the world and at EU level, where a final adoption of the AI Act is expected for the next months.

### **Respectfully urges**

national, regional, and international legislators to adequately address the critical risks of AI for the community of visual creators by setting proper international legislative standards. In particular, CIAGP reiterates its call to develop and adopt policies that are consistent with the following principles:

1. **Consent** – authors should be in a position to authorize or prohibit the ingestion of their works by generative AI systems and no exception should deprive creators of control on their works, including those which have already been ingested. In particular, exceptions for TDM (text and data mining), which do not provide for effective opt-out should be urgently dismissed.
2. **Compensation** – each and every use of copyright protected artworks must be remunerated. Many visual authors live in precarious situations and depend on being remunerated for the use of their works to make a living and to continue working.
3. **Licensing** - the use of copyright-protected works by AI should be subject to authorization. Licensing solutions should be available for all potential exploitation of copyright works and should ensure a balance between the authors' fundamental right to control the use of his/her work and the public interest to access the work.
4. **Credit** - authors should have the right to be recognized and credited whenever their works are exploited by AI systems.
5. **Transparency** – authors should have the right to be informed about the use of their works by AI services. This should cover both information on the use of the works by AI systems, in a way that allows traceability and

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<sup>1</sup> A report published by [EVERYPICSEL JOURNAL](https://www.everypixeljournal.com/) on 15 August 2023 shows that 15 billion images were produced using text-to-image algorithms in only one year.

licensing, and the identification of the works generated by AI systems, so that the public is aware about the nature of such content. AI-generated content shall be labelled to avoid any confusion with the works created by human being.

AI can be a powerful tool for enhancing human creativity and cultural diversity, but it must be used in a responsible and ethical manner. Decision-makers should put human being at the center of innovation and ensure that AI serves human creativity but without replacing it.

