

Legal Access to Data:

Open Data & Open Data Licensing Text and Data Mining

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Slides on TDM – partially re-purposed/re-used from presentation by and with consent of prof. Homar

Content – Legal Access to Data



- ▶ **Open Data and Open Data Licensing**
- ▶ **Text and Data Mining (incl. for AI training)**

Open Data and Open Data Licensing

- ▶ **The always mentioned quote**
 - ***„The best thing to do with your data will be thought of by someone else“***
(Rufus Pollock)
 - **Not only economic, but also „societal value“ – citizen engagement**

- ▶ ***Recital 8 ODD: „Documents produced by public sector bodies of the executive, legislature or judiciary constitute a vast, diverse and valuable pool of resources that can benefit society. Providing that information, which includes dynamic data, in a commonly used electronic format allows citizens and legal entities to find new ways to use them and create new, innovative products and services.“***

The Regulatory Landscape

- ▶ **Access / Re-use – Interrelated**
- ▶ **Access >>> National law**
- ▶ **Re-use >>> EU law**

Access to Data – What? Issues

► Issues

- **Obligated subject – Who?**
- **Object of disclosure – What?**
- **Manner of disclosure – How?**
- **Claims to access – How?**
- **Remedies – Well, what if not...**

Access to Data – What? Law



- ▶ **European Convention on Human Rights (1950), Art. 10 para. 1 – Freedom of expression**
 - **freedom [...] to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority [...]**
- ▶ **Decision of the Grand Chamber of European Court of Human Rights from 8. 11. 2016, No. 18030/11 (*Magyar Helsinki Bizottság v. Hungary*)**
- ▶ **However – limits – Art. 10 para. 2 ECHR**
- ▶ **Art. 19 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**
- ▶ **Council of Europe: Convention on Access to Official Documents (CETS No 205; Tromsø, 18 June 2009)**

Basic Principles

- ▶ **Declaration of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on Freedom of Expression of Information of 29 April 1982**
 - **Right to receive information held by public authorities**
 - **No need to prove the reason**
 - **Principle of equality**
 - **Access within reasonable time**
 - **Reasoned withholding**
 - **Reviewable withholding**

- ▶ **Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the European Union**
- ▶ **Article 11: Freedom of expression**
- ▶ **Article 42: Right of access to documents of the Union's institutions, bodies and other entities**
- ▶ **Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents**

Re-use of data – HOW?

► Issues

- Possibilities of disposition
- Limitations
- Obligations
- Ease of use (formats and legal conditions)

Re-use of data – HOW?

- ▶ **1989 - Guidelines for improving the synergy between the public and the private sectors in the information market**
 - in a reusable form through electronic information services
- ▶ **Directive 2003/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the re-use of public sector information**
 - **Workable legal environment for the transparent and non-discriminatory use of public sector information published for this purpose.**
 - **IF PROVIDED – THEN IN THIS WAY**
 - **Both for voluntary as well as mandated access**

Re-use of data – HOW?

- ▶ **„Open Data Directive“ - Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information**
 - ***„establishes a set of minimum rules governing the re-use and the practical arrangements for facilitating the re-use“ (A1 ODD)***
 - **non-commercial and commercial purposes**

The Aim of ODD

- ▶ **reduce market entry barriers (SMEs)**
- ▶ **reduce first-mover advantages**
- ▶ **promote transparency and accountability**
- ▶ **R 13, 14, 36, 51 ODD**
- ▶ <https://coraxfoundation.com/2021/10/12/the-open-data-directive-what-the-introduction-of-high-value-datasets-means-for-data-re-users/>

Basic Principle A5

- ▶ ***„public sector bodies and public undertakings shall make their documents available in any pre-existing format or language and, where possible and appropriate, by electronic means, in formats that are open, machine-readable, accessible, findable and re-usable, together with their metadata.***
- ▶ ***Both the format and the metadata shall, where possible, comply with formal open standards“***

ODD – Exceptions A1/2 ODD

- ▶ **c) IPR**
- ▶ **d) Sensitive data (national security, statistical confidentiality, business secrets)**
- ▶ **h) personal data**

- ▶ **A2/3 ODD Document – „any content whatever its medium (written on paper or stored in electronic form or as a sound, visual or audiovisual recording)“ or part of such content**
 - **held by public sector bodies (national, regional and local level), publicly funded libraries, research organisations and other cultural heritage bodies**

- ▶ **Public undertakings - mostly funded by or under the control of public bodies (dominant influence by funding and governing)**
- ▶ **Formal open standards**
 - ***„standard which has been laid down in written form, detailing specifications for the requirements on how to ensure software interoperability”***
 - **Not official – community-driven**

Single Point of Access

- ▶ Practical arrangement
- ▶ A9 – make the datasets findable and re-usable
- ▶ E.g., CZ: <https://data.gov.cz/english/>
- ▶ EU-WIDE

A6 Costs

- ▶ **Basis: Free of charge**
- ▶ ***A6/1 „the recovery of the marginal costs incurred for the reproduction, provision and dissemination of documents as well as for anonymisation of personal data and measures taken to protect commercially confidential information”***
- ▶ **+ extensive search costs**
- ▶ **A6/2/b, A6/5, R38 Cultural institutions, including libraries, archives and museums: *“charge above marginal costs in order not to hinder their normal running”***

A10 ODD Research Data

- ▶ **PUBLICLY FUNDED DATA!**
- ▶ **FAIR principles (Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reuse)**
- ▶ **Open is standard – as closed as necessary**
- ▶ ***A10/1 ODD: „National policies and relevant actions aiming at making publicly funded research data openly available (‘open access policies’)“***
- ▶ **A2/9 ODD: not scientific publications (i.e., only underlying data)**
- ▶ **Open repositories <https://about.zenodo.org/>**

High Value Data Sets

- ▶ ***A2,,documents the re-use of which is associated with important benefits for society, the environment and the economy“***
- ▶ **A14 free of charge, in machine-readable format and via APIs, and, where relevant, as a bulk download**
- ▶ **Six thematical areas:**
 - **geospatial, earth observation and environment, meteorological, statistics, companies and company ownership and mobility**
 - **could be expanded by Commission**
 - **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/138 of 21 December 2022 laying down a list of specific high-value datasets and the arrangements for their publication and re-use**
- ▶ **https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets?is_hvd=true&locale=en**

- ▶ **HOW? – the data are provided**
- ▶ **A5/2 ODD: „open by design and by default“**
- ▶ **Open data >>> technologically efficient way of providing and re-using public sector information**

Open Content Definition v2

- ▶ **RETAIN**
 - ▶ **REUSE**
 - ▶ **REVISE**
 - ▶ **REMIX**
 - ▶ **REDISTRIBUTE**
-
- ▶ **David Wiley, <http://opencontent.org/definition/>**

Open Definition

- ▶ **New: „*Knowledge is open if anyone is free to access, use, modify, and share it — subject, at most, to measures that preserve provenance and openness*”.**
- ▶ **Source: <http://opendefinition.org/od/2.1/en/>**

No SGDR database

- ▶ **A1/6 ODD: *“The right for the maker of a database provided for in Article 7(1) of Directive 96/9/EC shall not be exercised by public sector bodies in order to prevent the re-use of documents or to restrict re-use beyond the limits set by this Directive.”***

Open Data Licensing

Open Data Licensing



- ▶ **Rule A8 ODD „re-use of documents shall not be subject to conditions, unless such conditions are objective, proportionate, non-discriminatory and justified on grounds of a public interest objective“**
- ▶ **Standard licences are encouraged**
- ▶ **A2/5 ODD standard licence „a set of predefined re-use conditions in a digital format, preferably compatible with standardised public licences available online“**













- ▶ **Commission notice — Guidelines on recommended standard licences, datasets and charging for the reuse of documents (52014XC0724(01))**






Public licences – characteristics

- ▶ **Allow sharing (modification)**
- ▶ **Under specific conditions**
- ▶ **Always attribution**
- ▶ **Irrevocable**
- ▶ **Automatic termination upon breach**

- ▶ **Creative Commons – CC0 – waiver/public domain mark**
- ▶ **<https://creativecommons.org/choose/>**
- ▶ **LEGO-approach – modular licensing terms**
- ▶ **Fully enforceable (German courts: CC are valid – licensing terms – no issue)**

Creative Commons Licences

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES		 COPY & PUBLISH	 ATTRIBUTION REQUIRED	 COMMERCIAL USE	 MODIFY & ADAPT	 CHANGE LICENSE
	PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
	CC BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	CC BY-SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	CC BY-ND	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
	CC BY-NC	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
	CC BY-NC-SA	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
	CC BY-NC-ND	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

				
You can redistribute (copy, publish, display, communicate, etc.)	You have to attribute the original work	You can use the work commercially	You can modify and adapt the original work	You can choose license type for your adaptations of the work.

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Data Governance Act

Filling the gaps of Open Data Directive

Basic idea

- ▶ ***Public sector bodies hold vast amounts of data protected by third-party rights (such as trade secrets, personal data or intellectual property) that cannot be used as open data but that could be reused under specific EU or national rules. Whenever such reuse is allowed, public sector bodies will have to comply with the reuse conditions laid down by the DGA. Notably, the reuse conditions should be non-discriminatory, transparent, proportionate, justified and made publicly available.***
- ▶ ***https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/LSU/?uri=CELEX:32022R0868#keyterm_E0001***

General principles

- ▶ **Part of the European Strategy for Data**
- ▶ **No obligation to share data!**
- ▶ **Enabling the re-use and sharing of “protected data” by introducing safeguards (Articles 3-8 DGA)**
 - **“secure processing environment”, “disclosure control”**
- ▶ **Data intermediaries (Articles 9-14 DGA)**
- ▶ **“Data altruism” (Articles 15-22 DGA)**

Text and Data Mining (incl. for AI training)

The need of use to data

- ▶ **Innovation**
- ▶ **Access v Control [Rec 8 DSM-Dir]**
- ▶ **Incentives & Investment > thwarted by simple access [e.g. rec. 7 Database-Dir]**

(7) Whereas the making of databases requires the investment of considerable human, technical and financial resources while such databases can be copied or accessed at a fraction of the cost needed to design them independently;

Legal Control of Data

- ▶ **Copyright = original authorial works**
 - Even 11 words (*Infopaq*)
 - Reproduction
- ▶ **Sui generis protection for databases = investment in obtaining, verification and presentation data (not data creation itself)**
 - Extraction and re-utilization

Pro rightholders

Infringing

- **Factor 1:** The purpose of the use is commercial: companies like OpenAI operate for profit, offering paid versions of their systems
- **Factor 1:** Most systems have no proper safeguards against the production of output that infringes copyright
- **Factor 1:** The output of the systems is nothing more than derivative works of the works used in the training
- **Factor 2:** The works used to feed the systems are often of a highly creative nature: illustrations, photographs, books, music, etc.
- **Factor 3:** The systems are fed with huge numbers of protected works, and usually the works in their entirety

Pro Gen AI

Non-infringing

- **Factor 1:** The purpose of the use is transformative: protected works are used only as training data, with the aim of producing entirely new creations
- **Factor 1:** Gen AI systems are not designed to memorize existing works and reproduce them, but to generate new output
- **Factor 2:** The works used for training have already been published and are freely accessible on the Internet
- **Factor 3:** Copying the works in their entirety is necessary to achieve the transformative purpose
- **Factor 3:** Making full copies of the works during training is irrelevant if they are not made available to the public



Pro rightholders

Infringing

- **Factor 4:** Works are being used without remuneration, despite many rightholders offering licenses for AI training (e.g. Getty Images)
- **Factor 4:** Content produced by Gen AI competes in the same market as the human-created works with which these tools are fed, reducing incentives for human creativity
- **Other:** Most Gen AI systems have no opt-out mechanisms

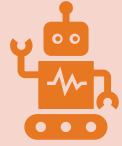
Pro Gen AI

Non-infringing

- **Factor 4:** The use of works as training data does not compete in the market for works as expressive creations
- **Other:** The learning process of Gen AI systems is similar to that of humans when reading works
- **Other:** If the systems were trained only with works in the public domain, they would inevitably be biased (in favour of the dominant ideologies of the past)
- **Other:** One of the aims of fair use is to promote technological innovation

Legal Access to Data: TDM

Art 2 (2) DSM-Dir



Any automated analytical
technique

automated computational analysis
[Rec 8 DSM-Dir] → technology-neutral



aimed at analysing text and
data in digital form

such as text, sounds, images or data
[Rec 8 DSM-Dir] → media-neutral



in order to generate
information

including (but not limited to) patterns,
trends and correlations
i.e., not only storing

EU: Art. 3 DSMD – TDM for scientific research



- ▶ ***1. Member States shall provide for an exception to the rights provided for in Article 5(a) and Article 7(1) of Directive 96/9/EC, Article 2 of Directive 2001/29/EC, and Article 15(1) of this Directive for reproductions and extractions made by research organisations and cultural heritage institutions in order to carry out, for the purposes of scientific research, text and data mining of works or other subject matter to which they have lawful access.***
- ▶ ***2. Copies of works or other subject matter made in compliance with paragraph 1 shall be stored with an appropriate level of security and may be retained for the purposes of scientific research, including for the verification of research results.***
- ▶ ***3. Rightholders shall be allowed to apply measures to ensure the security and integrity of the networks and databases where the works or other subject matter are hosted. Such measures shall not go beyond what is necessary to achieve that objective.***
- ▶ ***4. Member States shall encourage rightholders, research organisations and cultural heritage institutions to define commonly agreed best practices concerning the application of the obligation and of the measures referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 respectively.***

Art 3 DSM-Dir: TDM for Scientific Research

▶ Reproductions

- **Databases** [Art 5 (a) and Art 7 (1) Database-Di], **Works, Performances, Sound recordings, Films** [Art 2 Info-Di], **Press publications** [Art 15 (1) DSM-Di]
- **Computer programs** – not included

▶ Storing (appropriate level of security) and retaining for scientific research (incl. verification of results)

▶ Purpose = Scientific research

▶ Lawful access

▶ Further

- **Contract immunity** [Art 7 (1) DSM-Di]
- **Measures to ensure the security and integrity of networks/databases**
- **TPM: claim for removal** [Art 7 (2) DSM-Di] > Art 6(4) Inf-D]

EU: Art. 4 DSMD – “unlimited” TDM

- ▶ ***1. Member States shall provide for an exception or limitation to the rights provided for in Article 5(a) and Article 7(1) of Directive 96/9/EC, Article 2 of Directive 2001/29/EC, Article 4(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/24/EC and Article 15(1) of this Directive for reproductions and extractions of lawfully accessible works and other subject matter for the purposes of text and data mining.***
- ▶ ***2. Reproductions and extractions made pursuant to paragraph 1 may be retained for as long as is necessary for the purposes of text and data mining.***
- ▶ ***3. The exception or limitation provided for in paragraph 1 shall apply on condition that the use of works and other subject matter referred to in that paragraph has not been expressly reserved by their rightholders in an appropriate manner, such as machine-readable means in the case of content made publicly available online.***

Art 4 DSM-Dir: TDM for Other Purposes

▶ Beneficiaries: Not restricted

- Researchers not affiliated to research organisation
- Commercial research, commercial enterprises, authorities etc.
 - → Data-driven management, AI

▶ Purpose: TDM

▶ Scope

- Reproductions
 - Databases [Art 5 (a) and Art 7 (1) Database-Dir], Works, Performances, Sound recordings, Films [Art 2 Info-Dir], Press publications [Art 15 (1) DSM-Dir], Computer programs [Art 4(1)(a) and (b) Software-Dir]
- Retaining as long as necessary for TDM

▶ Lawful access

▶ Restrictions

- Expressly reserved in appropriate manner (e.g. machine-readable)
 - <https://www.w3.org/community/reports/tdmrep/CG-FINAL-tdmrep-20240510/>
 - <https://spawning.ai/>
- TPM: claim for removal

TDM: Lawful access requirement

▶ Art 3 + Art 4 DSM-Dir

▶ Lawful...

- **Use** [Art 5 (1) Info-Dir]
- **Source** [[CJEU ACI Adam](#), [CJEU Copydan](#)]
- **Access**

▶ Lawful Access [Rec 14 DSM-Dir]

- **Open access policy**
- **Contractual arrangements (e.g. subscriptions) or**
- **Other lawful means (freely available online)**

▶ So obvious that in some countries (CZ) this requirement is fully left out, as it is already incorporated in the three-step test

▶ Works made available without consent of rightholders? [[CJEU Filmspeler](#)]

- **NOPE!**

Further Exceptions for TDM

- ▶ **Art 25 DSM-Dir → Info-Dir**
- ▶ **Art 5 (1) Info-Dir** [Rec 9 DSM-Dir]
 - **Temporary reproduction + transient or incidental still applies**
 - Cache, RAM
 - Storing and deleting after TDM
 - **Commercial TDM**
 - **Lawful use**
 - **Restriction**
 - **Explicit reservation according to Art 4 DSM-Dir** [Rec 18 DSM-Dir]
- ▶ **Art 5 (3) a Info-Dir**
 - **Non-commercial research**
 - **Researchers not affiliated to research organisation**
 - **Reproduction and making available to the public (if justified by research purpose)**

The problems / Criticism

- ▶ (1) definition
 - ▶ (2) beneficiaries
 - ▶ (3) rights
 - ▶ (4) technological overridability, and
 - ▶ (5) access to original sources
-
- ▶ **MARGONI, Thomas and KRETSCHMER, Martin, 2022. A Deeper Look into the EU Text and Data Mining Exceptions: Harmonisation, Data Ownership, and the Future of Technology. *GRUR International*. 1 August 2022. Vol. 71, no. 8, p. 685–701. DOI [10.1093/grurint/ikac054](https://doi.org/10.1093/grurint/ikac054).**
 - ▶ <https://copyrightblog.kluweriplaw.com/2023/11/23/generative-ai-and-copyright-convergence-of-opt-outs/> **OPTING OUT**

- ▶ **Recital 105: TDM is AI training**
- ▶ **Recital (63) *‘general-purpose AI model’ means an AI model, including where such an AI model is trained with a large amount of data using self-supervision at scale, that displays significant generality and is capable of competently performing a wide range of distinct tasks regardless of the way the model is placed on the market and that can be integrated into a variety of downstream systems or applications, except AI models that are used for research, development or prototyping activities before they are placed on the market***
- ▶ **Transparency obligation**
- ▶ **Art. 53 para. 1 let. c): *„put in place a policy to comply with Union law on copyright and related rights, and in particular to identify and comply with, including through state-of-the-art technologies, a reservation of rights expressed pursuant to Article 4(3) of Directive (EU) 2019/790“;***

AI Act – Recital 107

- ▶ ***„it is adequate that providers of such models draw up and make publicly available a sufficiently detailed summary of the content used for training the general-purpose AI model“***
- ▶ ***„this summary should be generally comprehensive in its scope instead of technically detailed to facilitate parties with legitimate interests, including copyright holders, to exercise and enforce their rights under Union law, for example by listing the main data collections or sets that went into training the model, such as large private or public databases or data archives, and by providing a narrative explanation about other data sources used“***
- ▶ **Template by AI Office**

- ▶ ***„Any provider placing a general-purpose AI model on the Union market should comply with this obligation, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the copyright-relevant acts underpinning the training of those general-purpose AI models take place. This is necessary to ensure a level playing field among providers of general-purpose AI models where no provider should be able to gain a competitive advantage in the Union market by applying lower copyright standards than those provided in the Union.“***

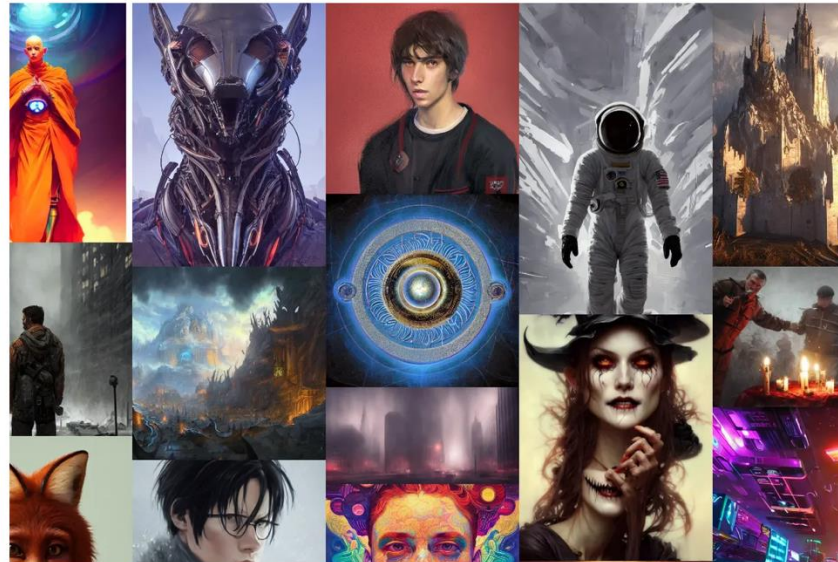
A short glimpse to the USA

17 U.S. Code § 107 - Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use

- Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 106A, the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include—
 - (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
 - (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
 - (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
 - (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.
- The fact that a work is unpublished shall not itself bar a finding of fair use if such finding is made upon consideration of all the above factors.

<https://www.theverge.com/2023/1/16/23557098/generative-ai-art-copyright-legal-lawsuit-stable-diffusion-midjourney-deviantart>
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / TECH / CREATORS

AI art tools Stable Diffusion and Midjourney targeted with copyright lawsuit



A collage of AI-generated images created using Stable Diffusion. Image: *The Verge* via Lexica

/ The suit claims generative AI art tools violate copyright law by scraping artists' work from the web without their consent.

By **JAMES VINCENT**

Jan 16, 2023, 12:28 PM GMT+1 | [28 Comments](#) / [28 New](#)



<https://stablediffusionlitigation.com/pdf/00201/1-1-stable-diffusion-complaint.pdf>

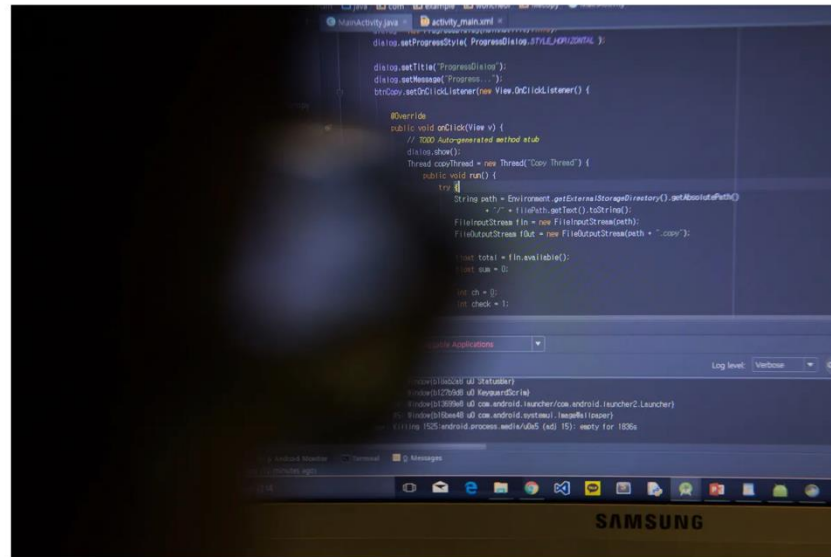
USA: Class action against GitHub, Microsoft (owner of GitHub), and OpenAI



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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / TECH / LAW

The lawsuit that could rewrite the rules of AI copyright “software piracy on an unprecedented scale”



The key question in the lawsuit is whether open-source code can be reproduced by AI without attached licenses. Credit: Getty Images

/ Microsoft, GitHub, and OpenAI are being sued for allegedly violating copyright law by reproducing open-source code using AI. But the suit could have a huge impact on the wider world of artificial intelligence.

By JAMES VINCENT
Nov 8, 2022, 5:09 PM GMT+1 | □



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / TECH / LAW

Getty Images sues AI art generator Stable Diffusion in the US for copyright infringement



An illustration from Getty Images' lawsuit, showing an original photograph and a similar image (complete with Getty Images watermark) generated by Stable Diffusion. Image: Getty Images

/ Getty Images has filed a case against Stability AI, alleging that the company copied 12 million images to train its AI model 'without permission ... or compensation.'

By **JAMES VINCENT**

Feb 6, 2023, 5:56 PM GMT+1 | [16 Comments](#) / [16 New](#)



Copyright Lawsuits v. AI Companies

ND California



Kadrey v. Meta; Chabon v. Meta
Huckabee v. Meta
Judge Chhabria



In re OpenAI ChatGPT Litigation
(Tremblay, Silverman, Chabon)
Judge Araceli Martínez-Olguín



Nazemian v. NVIDIA Corp.
Dubus v. NVIDIA Corp.
Judge Tigar



O’Nan v. Databricks, Mosaic ML
Makkai v. Databricks, Mosaic ML
Judge Breyer



Bartz v. Anthropic
Judge Alsup



Concord Music. v. Anthropic
Judge Lee



Doe 1 v. Github, Microsoft, OpenAI
Judge Tigar



Sarah Andersen v. Stability AI,
Deviant Art, Midjourney, Runway AI
Judge Orrick



Zhang v. Google
Judge Lee

D. Mass.



UMG Recordings v. Suno, Inc.
Chief Judge Saylor IV

SDNY



Authors Guild v. OpenAI,
Microsoft
Also: Alter, Basbanes
Judge Stein



Huckabee v. Bloomberg
Judge Garnett



New York Times v. OpenAI
Daily News v. Microsoft
Judge Stein



Center for Inv. Rep. v OpenAI,
Microsoft
Judge Stein



Raw Story v. OpenAI
Judge McMahon
Intercept v. OpenAI
Judge Rakoff



UMG Recordings v. Uncharted
Labs d/b/a Udio
Judge Hellerstein

Delaware



Thomson Reuters v. ROSS Intell.
Judge Bibas



Getty Images v. Stability AI
Judge Hall



J.L. v. Alphabet, Google
Judge Lee



Reaction of the artistic community

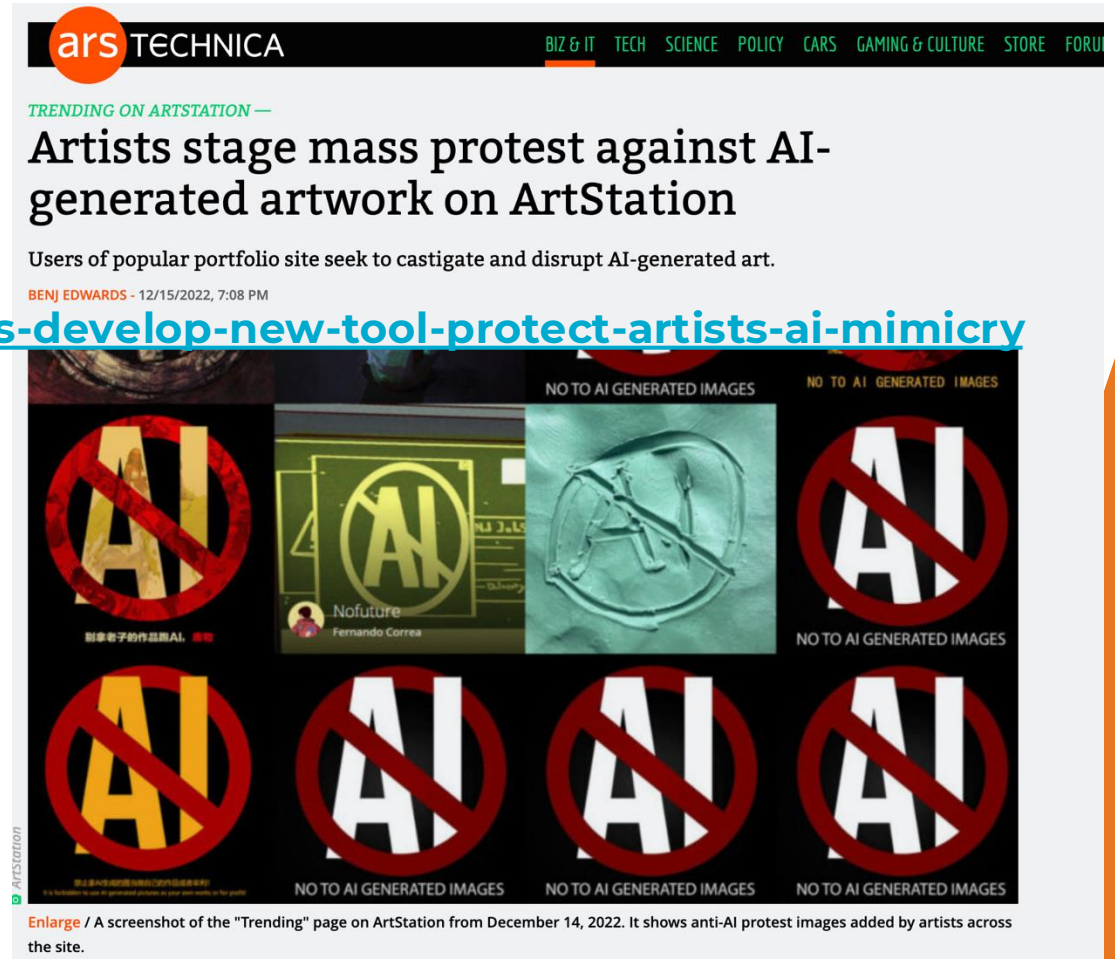
▶ haveibeentrained.com

▶ spawning.ai

- AI opt-out

▶ <https://news.uchicago.edu/story/uchicago-scientists-develop-new-tool-protect-artists-ai-mimicry>

- Cloaking



<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2022/12/artstation-artists-stage-mass-protest-against-ai-generated-artwork/>

DDM/SME

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