Ethical considerations in AI-generated content and IP ownership

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***Abstract*—The rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) models capable of autonomously generating creative works, ranging from art and music to written content has exposed significant gaps in traditional intellectual property (IP) laws. Existing legal frame- works are not entirely suitable to define authorship, ownership, and accountability of AI-generated content, leading to unresolved disputes and regulatory inconsistencies. The focus of this paper is on how existing intellectual property (IP) laws struggle to keep up with AI's capabilities. Drawing on a wide range of recent research, we examine ethical concerns like authorship, consent, bias, and the erosion of human credit in creative processes. Despite the efforts of many scholars to propose legal reforms, AI still presents a lack of a clear solution. To mitigate these complexities, the work carried out proposes a blockchain- based attribution framework integrating authorship tracking and provenance verification. These findings highlight the need for flexible laws that support innovation and ensure ethical AI use.**

***Index Terms*—Artificial Intelligence, Intellectual Property, Content Ownership, Copyright Law, Creative Industries, Ethical AI**

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, Artificial Intelligence (AI) models are highly capable of generating various types of content autonomously. AI is particularly disrupting the creative fields such as art, music, writing, etc. Traditional IP frameworks are designed to recognize human authorship, but are not suitable to accommodate work generated by AI works, leading to unresolved disputes over ownership rights. The rules of ownership for generated content is not yet defined clearly as traditional Intellectual Property rules do not handle such cases well and were created considering only human inventorship. The important aspect of this problem revolves around the question of rights over an AI-generated product. The increasing role of AI in creative industries has led to debates over the fair attribution of intellectual property and impact on human creators. It is not yet clear whether the company that develops AI models or the person who prompted the model holds the rights for the particular content generated.

At the heart of this issue lies a central question: *Who should be credited and who should be compensated, for the content created by AI?* Is it the developer who trained the model, the user who provided the prompt, or should the AI itself be considered an autonomous creator? These questions are not just theoretical, rather they have real-world consequences for legal accountability, ethical responsibility, and economic fairness in the age of AI. Without clear answers, disputes over authorship and ownership are becoming more frequent, and the lack of consistent legal interpretation across jurisdictions further complicates enforcement.

Moreover, the rapid integration of AI into creative industries threatens to displace or diminish human contributions, raising concerns about undervaluing original human labor and diluting artistic identity. The absence of proper attribution mechanisms also opens the door to misuse, misinformation, and exploitation of AI tools without transparency or accountability.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Legal and Ethical Implications of AI-Generated Content in Intellectual Property Law

Haolong Wen's paper explores the complex issues of ownership, authorship, and infringement concerning AI-generated works under current copyright, trademark, and patent laws. The author highlights that these existing legal frameworks are fundamentally based on human authorship and inventorship, making them inadequate for addressing the advanced capabilities of modern AI. The paper discusses whether AI can be granted patents for unique

inventions and the challenges this presents for traditional IP laws. Wen also examines major case studies, such as the DABUS case, to illustrate the limitations of contemporary legal systems in handling AI-generated content. Ethical considerations are addressed, particularly regarding the impact of AI on creative industries and the necessity to preserve certain human-centric functions in creative work. The paper concludes by proposing reforms to copyright law to acknowledge AI as an inventor, especially in fields heavily dependent on AI, and emphasizes the need for international perspectives and future research to guide legal adaptation in this rapidly evolving landscape[1][2][6].

B. Improving Ethical Considerations in Generative AI Responses Using Introspection

Arya R. Sarukkai's work focuses on the growing importance of ethics in generative AI (GenAI) response generation as AI adoption expands across various domains. The paper argues that while accuracy and relevance are essential, the ethical soundness of AI-generated content is equally critical. Sarukkai introduces a multi-pass introspective approach that first identifies relevant ethical factors such as compassion, consent, and accountability, and then adapts AI responses accordingly. Experimental results using the Claude 3 Son- net model demonstrate significant improvements in ethical response generation compared to baseline methods. The author advocates for integrating ethical reasoning directly into GenAI systems to foster more compassionate and responsible content, thereby addressing both technical and societal challenges in AI deployment[1][4].

C. Intellectual Property Rights and Artificial Intelligence: Contemporary Convergence and Probable Challenges

Dr. Sushma Singh and Ms. Anushka Singh examine the intricate relationship between AI and intellectual property (IP) rights amid rapid technological change. Their paper discusses how AI is reshaping innovation, prompting a reevaluation of traditional concepts of authorship and ownership. Key challenges include patenting AI-generated inventions, questions of patent eligibility, and ambiguity regarding AI's role in innovation. The authors analyze copyright protection for AI outputs and the ethical implications of granting rights to non-human entities. They argue that current IP frameworks must evolve to accommodate AI-generated works, possibly by introducing new legal categories for authorship. The paper also considers the impact of IP protections on labor markets and stresses the need for a balanced method that promotes innovation while ensuring fairness and accountability. Ultimately, the authors underscore the importance of legal and ethical adaptations to safeguard creators' rights in an AI-driven world[1][3].

D. Navigating the Ethical Terrain of AI-Generated Text Tools: A Review

Y. A. Mohamed, Mohamed Khalifa, and Mona Albadawy provide a thorough review of the ethical consequences associated with generative AI technologies, especially large language models like GPT-3 and GPT-4. The review highlights the transformative impact of these models on communication and productivity in sectors such as healthcare and education, but also points out significant ethical concerns, including biases, privacy issues, and potential misuse. The authors employ a multifaceted ethical framework that incorporates utilitarianism, deontology, and virtue ethics to explore these issues. They critique current regulatory frameworks and identify gaps that must be addressed for responsible innovation. The paper calls for a coordinated global regulatory approach, ongoing research to mitigate biases, and interdisciplinary collaboration to ensure AI technologies positively impact society while safeguarding human values[1].

E. The Ethics of AI in Literature: Reflections On Representation and Responsibility

Kundharu Saddhono's paper delves into the ethical dimensions of AI representation in literature. The author discusses how portrayals of AI range from benign companions to malevolent figures, reflecting societal anxieties and aspirations. The paper emphasizes the ethical responsibilities of authors in depicting AI, particularly regarding agency, personhood, and the perpetuation of stereotypes. It also explores the implications of AI-assisted writing tools on authorship and creativity, raising questions about authenticity and intellectual property. Through an interdisciplinary method that combines literary theory and ethical philosophy, the paper advocates for more conscious engagement with AI representations in

literature and calls for ethical guidelines to promote responsible and inclusive portrayals of AI, ultimately shaping readers' perceptions and attitudes toward the technology[1].

F. GenAI et al.: Cocreation with Generative AI and Beyond

Alina Hang, Miriam Greis, and Elisabeth Andre´ explore the evolving dynamics of collaboration between humans and generative AI systems. The authors introduce a conceptual framework based on three key dimensions, Relate, Control, and Explore, to better understand the user interaction with GenAI in creative processes. Drawing on interdisciplinary research, the paper discusses how users form relationships with AI, the extent of user control over AI output, and how users navigate the open-endedness of AI-generated content. By analyzing empirical studies and theoretical models, the authors highlight both the opportunities and challenges of integrating GenAI as a creative partner. The paper emphasizes the importance of designing transparent, controllable, and collaborative AI systems to foster meaningful co-creation experiences[1].

G. Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property Rights — A Copyright Perspective

Karun Sanjaya and P. R. L. Rajavenkatesan investigate the intersection of AI and copyright law, focusing on the challenges posed by AI-generated content. The authors bring to attention that traditional copyright systems are grounded in human creativity, making it difficult to assign authorship and ownership to works created by AI. The paper examines whether AI can be recognized as an author and how such recognition would affect legal protection and enforcement. International legal frameworks and recent case studies are dis- cussed to illustrate the limitations of current laws. The authors recommend developing new legal provisions or amending existing laws to address the unique copyright issues arising from AI-generated works, aiming to balance innovation with legal clarity[1].

H. Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property: Legal and Ethical Considerations

Mohammad Abdallah and Mousa Salah discuss the in-adequacy of traditional IP frameworks, covering copyrights, patents, and trademarks, when dealing with autonomous AI systems capable of generating original works and inventions. The paper highlights ethical concerns such as accountability and moral rights, referencing legal cases like DABUS to illustrate the refusal of patent offices to recognize AI as an inventor. The authors call for a reformed legal approach that acknowledges the creative and intelligent processes of AI and advocate for international cooperation to update laws reflecting the evolving role of AI in innovation[1].

I. AI Royalties: An IP Framework to Compensate Artists & IP Holders for AI-Generated Content

Pablo Ducru and colleagues address the growing legal and ethical tensions between generative AI technologies and intellectual property rights. The paper argues that current IP frameworks are insufficient to protect artists and creators whose works are used as training data for AI models. To guarantee fair compensation for original IP owners, the authors propose an AI licensing system inspired by the music industry's collective licensing model. They emphasize the need for a compulsory, transparent, and efficient system for tracking and redistributing revenue generated by AI outputs. The paper advocates for a multistakeholder approach involving legal experts, engineers, and policymakers to shape IP laws that promote both innovation and justice in the age of AI-generated content[1].

J. AI-Generated Work and its Implications on Copyright Law in India

Nikhil Mishra and Digvijay Singh examine the complex legal challenges surrounding AI-generated creative content under the Indian copyright framework. The authors explore whether works produced by AI with minimal human involvement qualify as "original works" under the Copyright Act, 1957, and highlight the lack of legal clarity regarding authorship, ownership, and originality when the creator is a machine. The paper compares international perspectives, including those of the UK, US, and EU with India's legal position, analyzing relevant case law and statutes. The authors advocate for legislative reform to define the legal status of AI-generated content in India, suggesting that the law should either recognize AI as an author or attribute authorship to the person who deploys or instructs the AI system[1].

K. Copyright Protection and Accountability of Generative AI: Attack, Watermarking and Attribution

Haonan Zhong and colleagues analyze the vulnerabilities and accountability concerns associated with AI-generated content, particularly regarding copyright protection. The pa- per examines the limitations of current legal frameworks in addressing unauthorized use and reproduction of creative works by generative AI systems. The authors explore attacks such as prompt extraction and model stealing, which can compromise the originality and ownership of AI-generated outputs. They emphasize the importance of technological solutions like watermarking and attribution mechanisms to ensure traceability and enforce accountability. The paper proposes a robust framework combining technical and legal tools to safeguard intellectual property and assign responsibility among developers, deployers, and users of AI systems, bridging the gap between copyright law and emerging AI capabilities[1].

L. Practical Considerations and Ethical Implications of Using Artificial Intelligence in Writing Scientific Manuscripts

Muhammad Nadeem Yousaf's editorial discusses the integration of AI tools in scientific writing, highlighting both benefits and ethical challenges. The editorial notes that while AI tools can rapidly process and generate natural language, they cannot be granted authorship of scientific manuscripts since they do not take responsibility for the content. The potential for AI-generated information to be inaccurate or derivative raises concerns about originality and copyright violations. Yousaf advocates for transparency in disclosing the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in manuscripts to maintain the integrity and originality of scientific work. The editorial also discusses the varying policies of AI platforms regarding content ownership and the risk of unintentional copyright infringement by authors using AI-generated content[1].

M. Ethical Challenges and Solutions of Generative AI: An Interdisciplinary Perspective

Mousa Al-kfairy and colleagues highlight the ethical issues raised by generative AI systems, focusing on data security, copyright violations, and misinformation. The paper discusses the dangers of generative AI in producing synthetic media and deepfakes, which compromise democratic principles and public confidence. Concerns regarding intellectual property rights arise as generative models can easily reproduce existing copyrighted materials, creating uncertainty over ownership. The authors recommend a proactive strategy for the ethical advancement of AI, including the development of regulations that prioritize human rights, equity, and transparency. They also call for improved AI output detectors and educational integrity laws to reduce risks associated with generative AI[1].

N. Copyright Protection for AI-Generated Works: Exploring Originality and Ownership in a Digital Landscape

Hafiz Gaffar and Saleh Albarashdi explore the intersection of AI and copyright law, focusing on the originality and ownership of AI-generated content. The authors argue that most jurisdictions view AI as a tool or instrument used by human authors, thus requiring human intervention for copy- right protection. The paper examines how different countries define authorship regarding AI-generated works, noting that some jurisdictions attribute authorship to the person who arranges for the creation of a work, which may not cover works entirely produced by AI. The authors proposes that policymakers should adapt copyright frameworks to acknowledge the contributions of AI while safeguarding the rights of human creators, offering specific guidelines for legal reform in this area[1].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1) Legal Ambiguity in Intellectual Property Ownership: The proliferation of AI-generated content has introduced significant legal ambiguities in intellectual property frameworks, as traditional copyright laws are fundamentally designed for human creators. Recent developments, such as the U.S. Copy- right Office's 2023 guidelines and the *Thaler v. Perlmutter* ruling, have made it clear that purely AI-generated works do not qualify for copyright protection, leading to commercial uncertainty for organizations and individuals leveraging generative AI. Survey data further highlights this ambiguity,

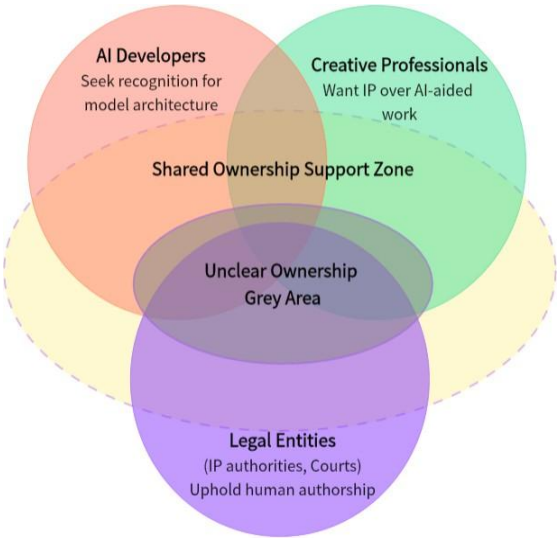

Fig. 1. Stakeholder perspectives and their intersection in AI-generated content ownership.

as 35.9% of stakeholders report confusion or disagreement over who should own the rights to AI-generated outputs, with opinions divided among users, developers, and the AI systems themselves.

This confusion can be better understood through the inter- section of stakeholder perspectives in the AI content creation ecosystem, as shown in Fig. 1. Each group—AI developers, creative professionals, and legal entities—brings distinct expectations and definitions of ownership. However, their conflicting interests often overlap, creating a complex and unresolved grey area around content rights and attribution. The overlapping areas represent zones of partial agreement, with the central grey area highlighting ongoing legal and ethical ambiguity.

The Venn diagram in Fig. 1 illustrates the overlapping interests of three primary stakeholders involved in the AI ownership debate:

a) AI Developers: These group of people often advocate for recognition of the underlying model architectures, datasets, and engineering contributions. From their perspective, the AI's output is inseparable from the system design and should reflect that authorship.

b) Creative Professionals: This group involves artists such as writers, musicians, and designers, and they tend to seek intellectual property (IP) rights over content generated with AI assistance. They view the AI as a tool and emphasize the value of their creative intent, curation, and editing.

c) Legal Entities: The present legal entities—including IP offices and courts—traditionally recognize only human authorship. These institutions are bound by current legal frameworks that may not fully consider machine involvement or co-creation scenarios.

Where these interests overlap lies the Shared Ownership Support Zone, a space where partial consensus may form around co-authorship or licensing models. However, at the center lies the Unclear Ownership Grey Area, representing ongoing disputes and gaps in legislation. This zone embodies the unresolved legal and ethical tensions in defining the true owner of AI-generated content.

2) Ethical Challenges: Authorship, Attribution, and Accountability: Ethical considerations are equally pressing. The question of authorship and attribution is central: while most legal systems currently reject the idea of granting rights to AI itself, the increasing sophistication of generative models blurs the line between tool and creator. This ambiguity causes concerns about accountability, particularly when AI-generated content results in copyright infringement or the spread of harmful or biased information. The "black box" nature of many AI models makes it difficult to trace decision-making processes or assign liability, leaving both users and developers exposed to legal and ethical risks.

3) Bias, Fairness, and Privacy Concerns: Another major challenge is the risk of bias and unfairness in AI-generated outputs. Studies have proven that generative models can amplify existing societal biases present in their training data, leading to discriminatory or unrepresentative results. Technical solutions such as adversarial debiasing and fairness toolkits are being developed to describe these issues, but their effectiveness is still an area of ongoing research. Privacy concerns also persist, as audits have revealed that a notable proportion of AI-generated content may inadvertently include traces of personally identifiable information from training datasets. Techniques like federated learning are being explored to mitigate these risks by allowing collaborative model training without centralizing sensitive data.

4) International Legal Divergence: Internationally, there is considerable variation in how different jurisdictions approach the protection and regulation of

AI-generated works. The United States and European Union maintain strict requirements for human authorship, while countries like the United Kingdom and China have adopted more flexible or conditional protections, particularly when there is significant human involvement in the creative process. These differences complicate cross-border enforcement and highlight the need for harmonized legal standards. Recent high-profile disputes involving AI-generated art and music have prompted calls for legal reform and clearer guidelines on ownership, attribution, and liability.

5) Emerging Technical and Policy Solutions: To address these multifaceted challenges, both technical and policy innovations are being pursued. Blockchain-based attribution systems and watermarking technologies are showing promise in improving traceability and reducing disputes over ownership. Meanwhile, new legislative initiatives in some countries are exploring shared ownership models and clearer definitions of human contribution in AI-assisted works. Best practices within the industry, such as maintaining detailed audit trails and transparent documentation of prompt engineering, are also gaining traction as interim solutions.

Overall, the evolving landscape of AI-generated content and IP ownership underscores the urgent need for adaptive legal frameworks, robust technical safeguards, and ongoing interdisciplinary dialogue to ensure that the benefits of AI- driven creativity are realized without undermining the rights and interests of human creators.

IV. PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

In light of the challenges identified in the previous sections, especially the issues surrounding authorship, ownership, ethical accountability, and the lack of verifiable provenance, we propose a layered framework to tackle these concerns holistically.

Our framework is designed to ensure that content generated by AI systems can be transparently traced, ethically assessed, and securely registered to rightful contributors or stakeholders. It brings together a combination of technical modules like prompt logging, bias detection, and blockchain-based verification in a streamlined and auditable pipeline.

The architecture is shown in Fig. 2 and is arranged into distinct layers, each addressing a specific aspect of attribution and validation in the generative AI lifecycle.

At the very beginning, the system accepts user inputs through a User Input Interface, which supports various content formats such as text, image, or music. These inputs are passed to the AI Content Generator, which makes use of large language models (LLMs) like GPT-4, Claude, and Gemini for text, and diffusion models for image generation.

The generated content then moves into the Attribution and Provenance Layer, where three important tasks take place:

i. A Prompt Logger records the original prompt or input, acting as a kind of digital signature for the creative process.
ii. A Prompt Scoring Unit evaluates how much influence the user's prompt had in shaping the final AI output.
iii. A Human Edits Tracker logs any edits made after generation, providing a full history of human involvement.

This forms the Attribution Layer, which helps determine not just who triggered the content, but how much of the final product was shaped by them.

Next, the content passes through the Ethical Compliance Layer, where the system checks whether the generated output is ethically sound. This includes:

i. A Bias Detector, which flags any potential algorithmic or content-based bias.
ii. A Consent Checker, which ensures that any training data or referenced material was used with proper authorization.
iii. A Policy Alignment module, which verifies whether the content and generation process comply with legal and organizational policies.

The Ownership Estimator Engine comes next. It analyzes all the data gathered so far—input prompts, model influence, human edits, and ethical clearance—to estimate ownership or authorship of the content. This step is essential for assigning credit fairly and resolving potential disputes.

Once ownership is estimated, the content is passed to the Blockchain Registry Layer for secure and tamper-proof registration. This includes:

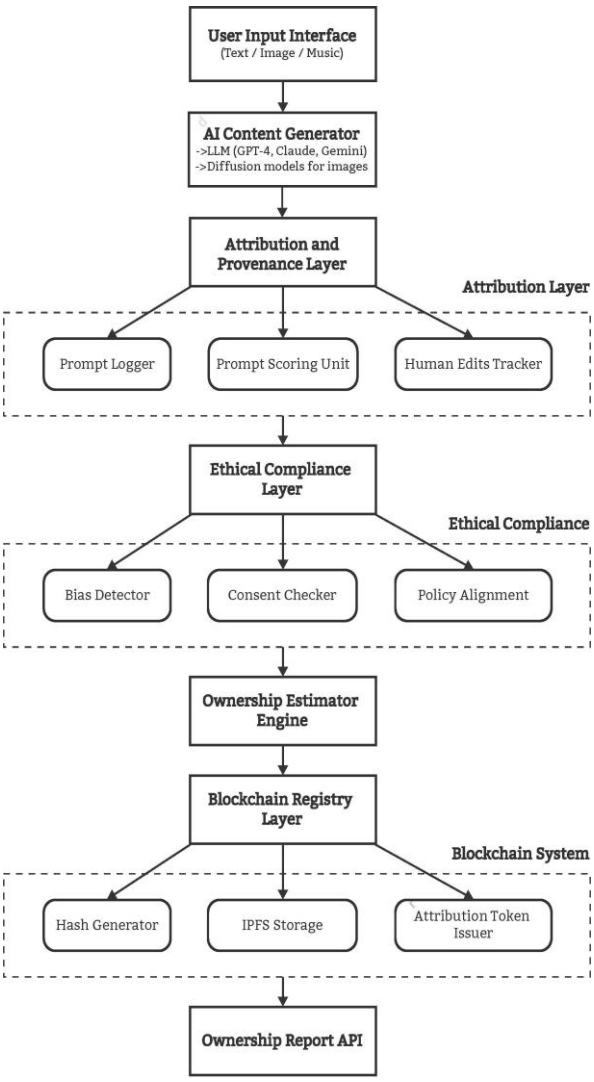

Fig. 2. Proposed system architecture for AI content attribution and ownership validation

i. A Hash Generator to create a unique digital fingerprint of the content.
ii. IPFS (InterPlanetary File System) Storage for decentralized and durable storage.
iii. An Attribution Token Issuer, which generates tokens as proof of authorship and ownership that can be verified by others.

Finally, the system provides an Ownership Report API, which acts as a bridge for external platforms (like publishing tools or content marketplaces) to retrieve validated provenance and ownership data.

This end-to-end pipeline ensures that AI-generated content is not only creative and intelligent but also legally and ethically grounded, making it suitable for widespread, real-world use.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the intersection of AI-generated content and intellectual property ownership presents a complex and rapidly evolving set of legal and ethical challenges. Current IP laws, designed for a pre-AI era, are increasingly inadequate for addressing the realities of autonomous content creation. The lack of consensus on authorship, attribution, and ownership not only creates legal uncertainty but also exposes stakeholders to ethical risks related to bias, privacy, and accountability.

The findings of this paper highlight the urgent need for both legal modernization and technical innovation. Updating IP laws to recognize the nuances of human-AI collaboration, implementing robust systems for transparency and account- ability, and harmonizing international standards are critical steps toward ensuring that the benefits of AI-driven creativity are realized without undermining the rights and interests of human creators. As the technology continues to advance, ongoing research, interdisciplinary dialogue, and adaptive policymaking will be essential in striking a balance between fostering innovation and upholding ethical responsibility in the digital age.

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